

THE CHAPPELL FAMILY
IN
EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA

with P. complement.
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The Author.

The Chappell Family
in
Early South Carolina

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Henry Chappell was the progenitor of the Chappell family in Richland and Fairfield Counties. There can be little doubt as to the origin of the American branch of this family in Virginia; and with reasonable certainty, the family can be traced from Thomas Chappell who came to Virginia in 1635. The lineage to be given here differs from that usually given and accepted, but is probably more accurate since it was Henry and not Robert who settled in Richland County in the mid-1760's. Official records considerably improves the accuracy with which the family can be traced in this state, although there are many questions to be answered by anyone who wishes to take this study as a basis for further research.

I want to acknowledge the help of Mrs. Dolly Law and Mr. Ken Kitts of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, who with infinite patience answered questions and searched out the records for me over many a long Thursday afternoon.

Except where specifically indicated, the history of the Chappell family in Virginia has been taken from Phil E. Chappell, *A Genealogical History of the Chappell, Dickie, and Other Kindred Families of Virginia* (Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson Kimberly Publishing Co., 1900). This book will be referred to as Chappell, *Genealogy* in the references and footnotes of this book.

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CHAPTER I

EARLY CHAPPELLS IN AMERICA

BENNETT CHAPPELL came with the Roanoke Colony in 1585. He was undoubtedly the first Chappell in America; but it is not known whether he perished with the colony, or whether he was one of those who chose to abandon the colony and return to England in 1586.

ANDREW CHAPPELL, a mariner, settled in Ann Arundel County, Maryland and died there in 1639. He probably practiced his profession as a sailor while in Maryland.

GEORGE CHAPPELL sailed with the Stiles Party on March 16, 1634 and landed at Massachusetts Bay, New England. His descendants later settled in Weatherfield, New London, and Lebanon, Connecticut. After the Revolutionary War, some of the family went west, but some remained near the old home in Connecticut.

JOHN CHAPPELL sailed July 24, 1635 on the *Assurance* for Virginia. He was 38 years old at the time of sailing, and became the progenitor of a large family in Virginia; but is remembered especially for those of his descendants who moved to Pasquotank, Perquimans and Chowan counties, North Carolina. They later became Quakers and moved to the midwest.

JOHN CHAPPELL (rebel) was sent to the Barbados on the prison ship, *John Frigate*, on August 9, 1685. A year later he was released and probably came to America.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL came to South Carolina as an indentured servant in 1683, but no further record of him can be found.

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CAPTAIN JOHN CHAPPELL, Master of the ship, *Speedwell*, sailed from Southampton for Virginia on May 28, 1635. On board his vessel were 49 men, 9 women, and 2 children. His crossing probably took six weeks, and he must have landed at Jamestown sometime in July, 1635. The *Speedwell* had been in active service for some years prior to this voyage, and had been engaged in transporting refugees from Rotterdam to England. In July 1620, she was chartered by the Pilgrims who sought transportation from Holland to America. She was not adequate for the voyage and the *Mayflower* was also chartered. The two ships set sail for America, but the *Speedwell* proved unseaworthy and overloaded; she returned to England, was refitted, sold, and saw service in the hands of Captain John Chappell.

THOMAS CHAPPELL, the progenitor of a numerous family in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and elsewhere, was a 23-year old youth when he sailed from Gravesend on the *America*, June 23, 1635. There is considerable evidence, but no proof, to show that he might have been a son of Captain John Chappell. As a matter of interest, it is probable that all of the early Chappells in America might have been related; all seem to have shared a common love for the sea, and the family coat of arms is embellished with an anchor.

“ROBERT CHAPPELL, Mate, entered himselfe to go the voidge at the rate of three pounds sterling per month” on August 9, 1669, as entered on ‘A list of all the men’s names that doth now belong to the *Port Royal* now riding saufe att anchor in the Downs, this 17th of August-1667.’¹ The *Port Royal*, the *Albemarle* and the flagship, the *Carolina*, were the ships fitted out to sail to and settle Carolina for the Lord Proprietors. As remembered, the *Albemarle* was wrecked and was replaced in the Barbados by the ship, *The Three Brothers*. The *Port Royal* was lost in a storm in the Bahamas and, presumably, Robert Chappell perished.

There were many Chappells in England during the seventeenth century. Whether they came from France at an earlier date is a matter of conjecture. The French Chapelle, La Chapelle, De la Chapelle is similar to the English Chappell. It has been suggested that the French family might have gotten its name from residency in the city of Aix-la-Chapelle; or near a chapel, which in turn is

¹ Shaftesbury Papers, p. 143.

Chapelle in French. The hat of St. Andrew, patron saint of the French, was carried into battle in a small sanctuary—or chapel—by the ancient French kings and gave its name to a small church, or chapel. Perhaps the keeper of this hat was the first Chapelle, or even Chappell. A Huguenot origin for the Chappell family has been suggested.

John Gabriel Dela Chappelle (sic) was the son of Patine Dela Chappelle who was a daughter of John Hutchins, and was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, John Hutchins, September 23, 1754.² On June 28, 1772, John Gabriel Dela Chappelle witnessed the will of Patrick Turnbull and on January 9, 1777, witnessed the will of Kezia Bowman, both of St. Andrews Parish.³ There was a John G. Chappell who served as a matross (gunner's mate), Captain John Wickles Company, Colonel Bernard Beekman's Regiment of Artillery during the Revolutionary War.⁴

² Charleston's Will Book, (W.P.A. Copy) (1752-1756), p. 295.

³ *Ibid.*, Bk TT, (1774-1778), p. 129; Bk WW, (1780-1783), p. 60.

⁴ Revolutionary War Records, S. C. Dept. Archives and History.

CHAPTER II

THE THOMAS CHAPPELL FAMILY IN VIRGINIA

Thomas Chappell(1) married a Miss Banister, daughter of Lt. John Banister. Children: daughter, name and fate unknown.

Thomas Chappell(2), only son of Thomas(1) was born about 1650 and died about 1700; married Elizabeth Jones, daughter of James Jones. Children:

I. Samuel Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born about 1680; married Elizabeth Scott, daughter of John Scott. Children:

1. Thomas Chappell(4) possibly came to South Carolina.

2. Samuel Chappell(4), wife named Mary, died in Sussex County, Virginia on January 2, 1765. Children:

a. Christopher Chappell(5) married first wife, name unknown. One child: Parks Chappell(6). Married a Miss Harris for second wife. Children: Rolin(6), Christopher(6), James(6), Britton(6), John(6), Wiley(6), Joshua(6), Rhoda(6), Mary(6), Elizabeth(6), and Rebecca(6).

b. Mary Chappell(5) was born about November 16, 1746.

3. James Chappell(4) moved to South Carolina; and by tradition married and had at least three sons: Charles(5), Henry(5), Thomas(5).

4. John Chappell(4), wife Nanny, father of the Georgia branch of the family. Children:

a. Elizabeth(5), born December 2, 1759.

b. Thomas Chappell(5), born January 23, 1761, married Lavina Cox Wheelus. Children: Nancy(6), Bethena(6), Mehala(6), Thomas(6), Simons(6), John Joseph(6). Lived in Twiggs County, Georgia.

c. Joseph Chappell(5), Hancock County, Georgia, married a Miss Harris. Children: Absalom(6), Joseph John(6), Henry(6), and Benjamin(6).

d. John Chappell(5) married Sarah Mathias (of South Carolina?) on May 7, 1795 and lived in Hancock County, Georgia. Children: John(6), Thomas(6), James(6), Joseph(6), William R.(6), Mary(6), Ann(6), Martha(6), Letitia(6), Elizabeth(6), and Robert(6).

e. Benjamin Chappell(5).

5. Robert Chappell(4) went to North Carolina; only son, Samuel(5).

6. Benjamin Chappell(4) probably came to South Carolina

7. Drury Chappell(4), untraced but might have come to South Carolina with his brothers.

II. Thomas Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) was born in Charles City County, 1680-1690, married Hannah, became a Quaker, and his descendants moved to the mid-west.

III. Robert Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)), wife named Sarah, made his will in 1723 and it was proven in 1724. Children:

1. Robert Chappell(4) married first Ann and had a daughter, Mary(5). His second wife was named Eliza and by her he had Abraham(5) and Robert(5).

2. James Chappell(4), youngest son of Robert(3) and Sarah Chappell, whose wife was named Phoebe, had the following children: Martha(5), Sarah(5), Elizabeth(5), Ann(5), Miles(5), William(5), Abner(5), Robert(5), Dorothy(5), Caty(5), James(5), and John(5).

3. John Chappell(4), whose wife was named Prudence, had the following children: Robert(5), James(5), John(5), William(5), Samuel(5), and Prudence(5).

4. Daughters of Robert(3) and Sarah Chappell: Sarah(4), Mary(4), and Ann(4).

IV. James Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) was the youngest son of Thomas(2) and Elizabeth Jones Chappell, born 1694, died February 12, 1769, and was twice married, both times to Elizabeth. Children:

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1. Thomas Chappell(4), whose wife was named Mary, had the following children: James(5), Thomas Jr.(5), Rev. John Chappell(5), and perhaps others.

2. Elizabeth Mason(4).

3. Mary Gee(4).

4. Sarah Mason(4).

5. Rebeckah Northington(4).

6. Amy Smith(4).

7. John Chappell(4), wife, Mary; children: William(5), Thomas(5), Henry(5), Howell(5), John(5), Martha(5), Elizabeth(5), Mary(5), Peggy(5).

8. Howell Chappell(4) was born August 26, 1744 and married Rebecca Smith. Children: Howell(5), Briggs(5), James(5), William(5), Frances(5), Susannah(5), Rebecca(5), and Elizabeth(5).

9. Lucretia Carter(4).

10. James Chappell(4), probably the oldest, or second son of James Chappell(3), born 1720-1730, married first to Judith and secondly to Mary, died in Sussex County sometime before July 16, 1778, the date his will was proven. Children: James(5), Henry(5) (probably the ancestor of the Richland and Fairfield Counties branch of the family in South Carolina), William(5), Benjamin(5), Martha(5), Elizabeth(5), Amy(5), Rebecca(5), and Mary(5).

The James Chappell(3) branch of the Chappell Family in Virginia as given in Rives, *Reliques of the Rives (Ryves)*:¹

James Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) made his will on October 31, 1768, and it was proven on February 12, 1769. He first married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Briggs; and she died in Sussex County, Virginia, on September 20, 1744. Children:

1. Thomas Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born about 1719 and married Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Cook) Briggs, sometime before February 8, 1744.

2. James Chappell(4) (James (3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) was born about 1721 and died in Sussex County in 1778;

¹ James Childs Rives, *Reliques of the Rives (Ryves)*, (Lynchburg, Va.; J. P. Bell Co., 1929), pp. 454-457. This version differs so much from that given by Phil Chappell in his *Genealogy* as to merit repetition in detail.

married first to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Cook) Briggs sometime before 1748. Children:

- a. Elizabeth Chappell(5) married Phillip Reckes.
- b. James Chappell(5), born May 5, 1747, married Sarah, daughter of William Hines, in 1769.
- c. Henry Chappell(5) married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Mason) Rives in 1779.
- d. William Chappell(5).
- e. John Chappell(5), born March 8, 1755.
- f. Mary Chappell(5) married Sterling Neblett.
- g. Amy Chappell(5).
- h. Rebecca Chappell(5), born May 21, 1760. The second marriage of James Chappell(4) was to Judith, daughter of William and Priscilla Rives. Children:
 - i. Benjamin Chappell(5) was born about August 20, 1765.
 - j. Martha Chappell(5) was born December 7, 1766.
3. Elizabeth Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) was born in 1723 and died in 1799. She married Major John Mason.
4. Mary Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born about 1725; married Charles, son of Captain James and Boyce (Scott) Gee.
5. Rebecca Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born about 1727; married Nathan Northington, Sussex County; and died April 22, 1774.
6. Sarah Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born about 1729; married Christopher Mason of Sussex County and moved to Brunswick County, Virginia.
7. Amy Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born about 1731; married a Smith.
8. John Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born about 1734; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hines in 1758. Children: Howell(5), Martha(5), John(5), William(5), Elizabeth(5), Mary(5), and Thomas(5).
9. Ann Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) born December 22, 1739, married a Tatum.
10. Lucretia Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) was born February 10, 1742; married a Carter.
11. Howell Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) was born on August 26, 1744 in Sussex County; his

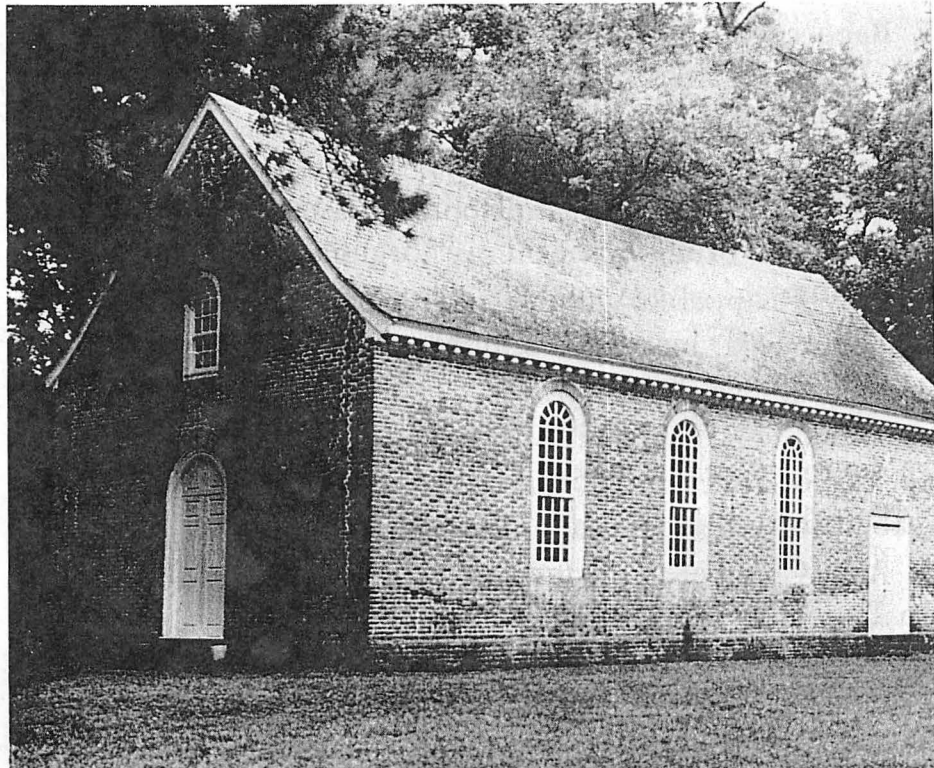
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first wife was Lucy, daughter of William and Mary Briggs (the third son of James Chappell(3) to marry a daughter of William and Mary (Cook) Briggs). His second wife was Rebecca Smith.

THOMAS CHAPPELL(1), the immigrant, was twenty years old when he sailed from Gravesend, England, June 2, 1630, on the *America*, William Barker, Master. The young colony of Virginia was only twenty-five years old; had already survived "starving-time" and the brutal massacre of 1622; was beginning to expand, and in 1634 could count 4,914 souls.

On November 26, 1635, Captain William Barker was granted 100 acres south of the James River and thirty miles above Jamestown. One of the boundaries for this grant was Chappell Creek; even though that Thomas Chappell(1) had already made his settlement there where Merchant's Hope Church was founded in 1657. There has never been a reliable explanation of the relationship of this Thomas Chappell and Captain William Barker.

On October 20, 1665, Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, issued to Thomas Chappell(1) a patent for 80 acres of land.



Merchant's Hope Church, Virginia, in the rain, August 1971

of the James River, north of Kittawan Creek, and adjacent to land already owned by Thomas Chappell.

Lt. John Banister left three cows and one heifer to the daughter of Thomas Chappell(1). Thomas Chappell(1) acknowledged this gift on April 9, 1661. This is the kind of gift that a grandfather might have left his granddaughter in colonial Virginia, and is taken as evidence that Thomas Chappell(1) married a daughter of Lt. John Banister.

The land of Thomas Chappell(1) lay south of the James River and almost directly opposite Westover plantation, later owned by the Byrds. In 1702, the land south of the James River was divided off from Charles City County and organized into Prince George County.

On April 20, 1694, Thomas Chappell(2), only son of Thomas Chappell(1), was granted 423 acres in Charles City County (later Prince George) south of the James River and on Otterdam Swamp, by Sir Edmond Andros for nine head-rights (slaves).

James Jones, father of Elizabeth, who was the wife of Thomas Chappell(2), made his will on April 6, 1719 and it was proven on May 12, 1719. He left his grandson, Thomas Chappell(3), 100 acres of land in Surrey County, Virginia. After the death of Thomas Chappell(2), his widow, Elizabeth, married Thomas Taylor, who on June 22, 1704 signed a bond permitting Elizabeth to convey to her Chappell children their inheritance. This fixes the time of death of Thomas Chappell(2) to sometime prior to June 22, 1704.

Samuel Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Scott, and by 1722 had moved to Surrey County, Virginia, and possibly south of the Nottoway River, where he obtained land by head-rights. The land south of the Blackwater later became Sussex County (1754). He made his will in 1748 and left each of his following children five shillings:² Samuel(4), Sarah(4), Bethian(4), and Emelia(4). To his daughter, Mary(4), he left a featherbed. To his son, Thomas(4), he left 125 acres, part of his tract of land in Ochineachy Neck, North Carolina, and his gold-seal ring. To his son, John(4), he gave 130 acres out of the home tract. To his son, James(4), he left 125 acres in the Ochineachy Neck, North Carolina. To his son, Benjamin(4), he left 150 acres adjoining the home place. To his son, Robert(4), he left the

² This doesn't mean that they were disinherited, but usually meant that they had been given money or property, and that they could not share equally in their father's inheritance. This was usually the case with the older children who had already married or left home.

remainder of the home place after the death of his (Robert's) mother. The rest of his property to be equally divided between his wife and children. His wife was made executrix and his son, Thomas(4), was made executor of his estate. The will was proven on November 21, 1749.

Samuel Chappell(4) (Samuel(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) remained in Sussex County, Virginia. Christopher Chappell(5), son of Samuel(4), Chappell, moved to the Uwharie, a tributary of the Yadkin in North Carolina.

James Chappell(3), son of Thomas Chappell(2) and Elizabeth Jones, received his inheritance from his grandfather, James Jones, on May 10, 1715, and it can be assumed that he came of age on that date; if so, he was born in 1694. He died in 1769, in Sussex County, and disposed of his estate in the following manner:

To son, Thomas, 70 pounds current money.

To daughter, Elizabeth Mason, slaves and 20 shillings to buy a mourning ring. Apparently her husband had died.

To daughter, Sarah Mason, two slaves.

To daughter, Mary Gee, two slaves and 20 shillings to buy a mourning ring.

To daughter, Rebecka Northington, two slaves.

To Grandson, Thomas Tatum, forty-five pounds current money, but if he should die before the age of twenty-one, the money goes to Howell Tatum.

To daughter, Amy Smith, all the money now in the hands of James Smith (her husband?).

To his son, John Chappell(4), the 240 acre plantation where he now lives, a feather bed, and furniture.

To his daughter, Lucretia Carter, two slaves, an iron pot, a gray horse, three cows and calves.

To son, Howell Chappell(4), the 350 acre plantation where he now lives and two slaves.

To his grandson, James Chappell(5), he gave the plantation where he now lives.

To grandson, Henry Chappell(5), son of James Chappell(4), 370 acres on Major's Branch.

To grandson, Howell Chappell(5), son of John Chappell(4), he gave a slave boy.

To his granddaughter, Mary Chappell, daughter of his son John Chappell(4), a slave girl and to share equally with his sons in the division of the residue of his property.

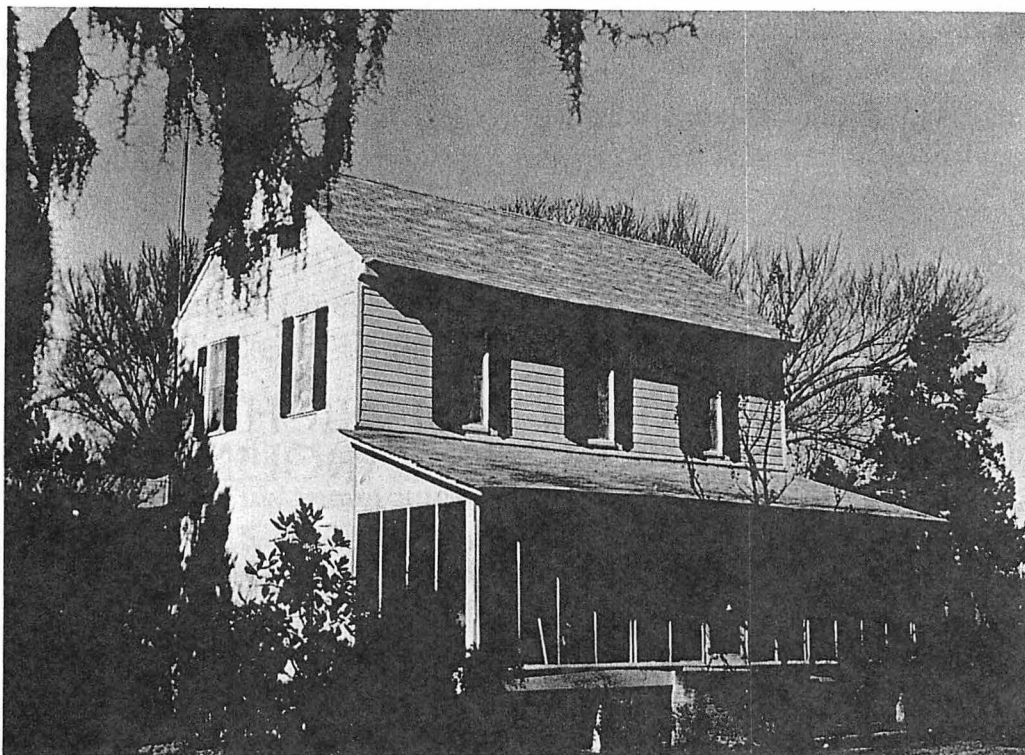
CHAPTER III

HENRY CHAPPELL OF RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Henry Chappell came to lower Richland County in the mid-1760's soon after he had sold his land in Virginia to John Howard for 250 pounds on January 8, 1765.¹

¹ Henry Chappell belonged to the several families who came to lower Richland County in the 1750's and 1760's from Virginia. These families were strongly interrelated. Circumstantial evidence, as will be shown, makes it probable that he was the son of James(4) Chappell (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)). Henry Chappell is said to have moved to Brunswick County from Sussex County, Virginia. Major Hix (Hicks) Chappell, son of Henry, was said to have been born in Brunswick County in 1759. This was the first time, on record, that Hicks had been used as a first, or Christian, name and is good evidence that his mother might have been a Hicks. There were Hicks in South Carolina and in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War. Robert Hicks of Greenville County, Virginia, made his will in 1796. He owned land in lower Richland County, and Hicks Chappell and John Goodwyn were made executors, presumably of his holdings in Richland County. (Green's, History of Richland County, p. 235.) There was considerable intermarriage of the Hicks and Rives in Virginia. John Hicks married Rebecca (born 1692, died 1729) daughter of Timothy and Judith Rives and their children were Robert, John and Daniel of Brunswick County, and Joshua. Their sons-in-law were Edward Tatum and John Ross. Robert Rives of Brunswick County, Virginia, married Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Robert Hicks and Elizabeth Irwin or Urwin. A Henry Chappell married Elizabeth Rives, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Mason Rives in 1779. (Rives Reliques of the Rives (Ryves), pp. 311, 428, 429, 454-457.) This date is too late to have been Henry Chappell of Richland County's second marriage, unless the date is wrong. John Chappell, son of Henry and Elizabeth Chappell was born in 1771. It is possible that the date of this marriage was in reality in 1769. Elizabeth Chappell (widow of Henry) made her will in 1782 and the only people mentioned in her will are her son, John Chappell, Timothy Rives, and Charlotte Rives, who were undoubtedly her kinsmen.

It is highly unlikely that Henry Chappell of Richland County was a son (he was said to have a son named Henry who was killed in the Revolutionary War) of James Chappell(4) (Samuel(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) who came to lower South Carolina with some of his brothers and possibly sisters earlier in the century. As a matter of fact, I suggest the possibility that James Chappell, who obtained a tract of land on Saluda River in 1766 might have



Hicks Chappell home (and probably Henry Chappell's), Lower Richland County.

Henry Chappell bought 450 acres of land from William Tucker on November 30, 1767, as proven by the following document:

“A memorial exhibited by Henry Chappell to be registered in the Auditor’s Office agreeable to Act of the Assembly in that case made and provided.

Of a plantation or tract of land containing two hundred acres situate in Craven County, in the low ground of the Santee, otherwise Congaree, opposite to the lower part of Saxe Gotha Township; bordering and bounding at the time on the survey to the NErd on lands laid out to Phillip Raiford Senior, deceased, to the SErd on lands of George Booser, and to the SWrd and NWrd on lands not then laid out: originally granted on the fifth day of September 1750 to John Rodgers, since died, and afterwards became invested in Abraham Rodgers, his lawful heir: who by deed of sale, bearing the date of the 21st day of March 1759, conveyed the same to

been a brother of the Henry Chappell who settled in Richland County. This family will be discussed in a later chapter.

Reference is made to the genealogy as outlined in the previous chapter, most of which came from Chappell’s Genealogy. If the evidence I have presented is correct as to the identification of this Henry Chappell, then his lineage is Thomas(1), Thomas(2), James(3), James(4). Because of the uncertainty still existing, he will simply be called Henry Chappell.

William Raiford; who with his wife, Sarah, conveyed the same to William Tucker, by lease and release, bearing the date respectively of 23rd and 24th day of March 1761.

Of a plantation or tract of land containing fifty acres, situated in Craven County as above: butting and bounding to the SWrd on lands of John Rodgers, to the NErd by John Rodgers line, and on all other sides by vacant land at time of the original survey: originally granted the 10th day of February to Rachel Muck, and sold by Leonard Ruff after intermarriage with her unto William Tucker by deed of sale bearing the date of 18th February 1764.

Of a plantation or tract of land containing two hundred acres, situate in Craven County as aforesaid: butting and bounding NErd on land laid out to Isaac Raiford and Phillip Raiford, and to the SErd on John Rodgers land and to the south westward on Myer's land, and northwest on land laid out to Evan Reese: originally granted the twenty-fourth day of April, 1752 to Peter Hummell, sold and conveyed the same to William Tucker, by deed of sale bearing the date the 6th June one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five. Quit Rent on the whole land 3/ster. (3 pounds sterling) or 4/proc. (4 pounds proclamation) money per 100 acres. All which three several tracts of land above mentioned, Viz: 200 acres, 50 acres, and two hundred acres making together one plantation or tract of four hundred and fifty acres of land were sold and conveyed by William Tucker to Henry Chappell, the Memorialist by deeds of lease and release, bearing the date the 30th day of November 1767." Signed "Henry Chappell." ²

By this registration of the land that Henry Chappell purchased from William Tucker on November 30, 1767, we have a record of when he came to this state, and where his land was located. This land lay on Raiford Creek just above the road from Howell's Ferry to the Catawba River. This creek was shown as Cedar Creek on the 1820-1826 map of Mill's Atlas but in more recent maps appear to have been just above Adam's Pond on Mill Creek. ³

Seventy additional, and adjacent acres, were granted Henry Chappell on Raiford Creek adjoining the land of Thomas Taylor on the northwest; Martin Oatts on the northeast; on Jacob Couch, Anthony Cutler, and Henry Chappell on the southeast; and southwest on Cutler and Baltzer Sneeze's land. The plat was certified by Philip Pearson on May 11, 1771. ⁴

² Memorials, Vol. 10, p. 365. Copied as written.

³ Robert L. Meriwether, *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765*. Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1940, p. 52.

⁴ Colonial Plats, Vol. 14, p. 61, 1771.

This is a copy of Henry Chappell's will (as written with only minor changes as indicated in parenthesis):

"In the Name of God Amen the eleventh day of November of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine. I Henry Chappell being very sick and weak in body but perfect mind and memory thanks be to (Him) for the same and calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing it is appointed for all men once to Die do make and ordain this to be my last will and Testament that is to say (————) and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in a Decent and Christian like (manner) and touching such worldly goods that it has pleased God to bless me in this life I give Devise and Dispose of the same in manner and form following this way Item I lend to my Dearly beloved wife Elizabeth Chappell her third of the land likewise Ming, ———, Roger Will Lucy and ——— plows seven brood sows three work horses and all the cattle but ten cows and calves and ——— in fife (fief?) Item I give to my wife Elizabeth Chappell thirty head of hogs likewise all the household goods for her use exception two beds and furniture and one black trunk with all the fowls and my crop of tobacco and corn to her hear ears (heirs) and assigns forever Item I give to my son Hiex (sic) Chappell one negro man name Sambo one negro woman named Lucy and one negro gall (girl) named ——— and one half of the stock that is at my Quarter Cattel and hogs likewise the third of the crop at that place likewise half of the two mares and the third of the hogs on my home plantation and the half of the household furniture at my Quarter likewise Eight thousand pounds to be paid out of the money I now have to him his ears (heirs) and assigns forever. Item I give to my son Laban Chappell one negroe man named dick and one negroe woman named Hannah one negroe boy named George one negroe gall Pat one feather bed and furniture and one trunk and the half of two mares and the half of the stock on the Quarter plantation Cattel and hogs and half of the household furniture and the third of the crop made on the plantation and one third of the hogs on my home plantation likewise Eight thousand pounds of the money I now have to him his ears (heirs) and assigns forever. Item I give to my son Robart (Robert) Chappell one negroe man named Jim one negroe man named Jack and two cows and calves and the gray mares Colt and the third part of the crop made on my Quarter plantation and the third part of the hogs on my home

plantation one feather bed and furniture and Eight thousand pounds at interest to him his ears (heirs) and assign forever Item I give to my son Henry Chappell one negroe gall named Jinny one negroe gall named Maggy one negroe boy named Jiggs and four cows and calves and twelve thousand pounds at interest and if my son Henry Chappell dye before he is sixteen years old it is to be remembered that two of the negroes give to him one boy Jim and one negroe boy named Jiggs shall be returned to my son Hix Chappell and the other negroe gall named Maggy to be returned to Laban Chappell and if he should live to the age of Sixteen then we give him his Ears (heirs) and assigns forEver Item I give to my daughter Elizabeth Snead Eight thousand pounds at interest to her and her Ears (heirs) and assigns forEver Item I give to my daughter Martha Love Eight thousand pounds at interest to her and her Ears (heirs) forEver Item I give to my sons John and Henry Chappell my Land and they are to pay for it out of their estate given to them and if either of my sons should dye under age the land to be given to the others to him there ears (heirs) and assigns forEver Item I give the negroes that I lent to my wife after her death all that is living to be equally divided amongst my sons likewise all the cattle and horses to them their ares (heirs) and assigns for Ever and it is my desire that my negores shall have there plantation tools Item I give to my son Robart (sic) Chappell one of the increase of my wench Lucy to him his ares (heirs) and assigns for Ever and I do make and —— (appoint?) Isaac Love with Laban Chappell and my wife Elizabeth I appoint my Executors of this my last will and testament and in witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and Seal this Eleventh day of November of the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred seventy-nine in the presence of (Signed by) Ben Grubbs, Wm Willson, Henry Wells” Signed “Henry Chappell.”⁵

The will was proven on April 9, 1783 before H. Hampton the Ordinary for Camden District. It is quite possible that he had died some time prior to this but the guerrilla warfare of the last years of the Revolutionary War might have prevented its being proven at an earlier date. He had almost certainly died before his widow made her will on March 29, 1782. The original will was written on a single large sheet such as might be used for wrapping paper.

⁵ Kershaw Will Book 1A, pp. 34, 63-65.

Elizabeth Chapple (Chappell), widow of Henry Chappell made her will as reproduced here:

"In the Name of God Amen this 29th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and EightyTwo—I Elizabeth Chapple of the State of South Carolina and Camden District Being sick in body but of perfect Since (sense) and Memmery (memory) and concerning those things it hath pleased our Lord God to Bless me with I devise that they be desposed with in the following manner I Give and bequeath to my beloved son John one bed and furniture and Two Puter (pewter) Dishes, one Dozen Puter (pewter) plates Six English spoons and spoon Moles (molds). Two Iron Pots. Three Candle Moles (molds), One young sorrel mare and bridle and saddle. Four head of cattle one whooling wheel& one pare of Cotton Cards. One flax wheel&two Trunks & all my Books—

Item I give to Charlotte Rives my side Saddle & Bridle I Desire that all the Remainder part of my Moveable Estate to sold at Public Sail for cash and that the money be put out on Interest until my son John comes to the Age of Twentyone Years—

I appoint Timothy Rives Executor of this my last will & do declare only this to be my last will & Testament in witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and year first above written Signed Elizabeth (X) Chappell," The will was witnessed by Thos Harbert, James Baird, Mary Daifey (Daisey?).⁶

There is no date of proving of Elizabeth Chappell's will but James Daniell, Lewis Pope and William Daniel appraised her property on November 2, 1782 and signed a memorandum before Barnby Pope, Justice of the Peace. Included in her chattel goods were two hogsheads of "prised" tobacco, weighing 2000 pounds. Buying at the sale on November 4, 1782 were: John Miles, Hicks Chappell, Timothy Rives, Isaac Love, William Willingham, Henry Grigory, Thomas Hutcherson, Barnaby Pope, Col. John Winn, James Beard, Laban Chappell, Thomas Jeffreys, Lewis Pope, James Kincaid, Robert Rabb, John Cook, Osborn Ashley, Francis Brisno, William Daniel, John Friday, Angel Stockman, Benjamin Busby, and William Scott.⁷

An analysis of the wills of Henry Chappell and his wife, Elizabeth, give considerable information. The children of Henry Chappell were: Hix (Hicks), Laban, Robert, John, Henry, Martha

⁶ Kershaw Will Book, A1, pp. 100-102.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 101-102.

(married Isaac Love), and Elizabeth (married a Snead). The sons of Henry Chappell were probably named in the order of their birth and John and Henry were sons by his wife, Elizabeth. Henry, the youngest son, appears to have died between the making of his father's will in 1779 and that of his mother in 1782. His father's will intimated that he was in bad health and might not live to come of age.

Henry Chappell was undoubtedly quite wealthy but the large sums of money left his children was probably in the inflated currency of the Revolutionary War period.

Why did Elizabeth Chappell not call on Hicks and Laban Chappell to be her executors? There was probably an estrangement from her step-sons. Undoubtedly, Timothy and Charlotte Rives were close relatives of Elizabeth Chappell.

CHAPTER IV

MAJOR HIX CHAPPELL'S FAMILY

Hix Chappell,¹ son of Henry Chappell, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1759, and died in Richland District on March 11, 1836, at the age of 77 years. He came to Richland County with his father as a small child.²

Hext (sic) Chappell of Virginia joined Colonel Thomson's Regiment of Rangers on June 25, 1775. At this time he was nineteen years of age and stood five feet, eleven inches tall. From August 1 to October 20, 1775, he was carried on the rolls as a private in Captain Robert Goodwyn's Company of Rangers. On August 7, 1775, Captain Goodwyn's company was in camp at the Mineral Springs near the Congaree.³

In 1780, he served 70 days from July 28 to October 8, as a horseman under Colonel Thomas Taylor. In 1781, he served 60 days from March 1 to May 1 as a horseman under Colonel Thomas Taylor and 44 days as Lieutenant of Horse from May 2 to June 15. From July 5-15, 1781, he was First Lieutenant of Horse at McCord's Ferry. In 1782, he served as Lieutenant of Horse at Orangeburg from February 4 to March 8; and Lieutenant of Foot at Four Holes from June 3 to July 6. He made a claim for 394 pounds, 15 shillings (old currency) and was paid 56 pounds, 7 shillings, 10¼ pence, sterling for this service.⁴

In 1781, he married Elizabeth Threewitts, probably a daughter of Joel Threewitts and a sister of John, Joel, Lewelling, and Wil-

¹ Hicks and Hix used interchangeably and we use the name as it appears in the particular preference. Later generations preferred Hicks.

² Chappell, *Genealogy*, pp. 180, 181.

³ *South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 179; Vol. 3, pp. 11, 13; Vol. 6, p. 99.

⁴ *Revolutionary War Records*, S. C. Dept. Arch. & Hist., Columbia, S. C.

liam Threewitts. Their children were John Joel and James Henry Chappell. Howell, Polly, and William died in infancy.

In December 1791, Hicks Chappell was appointed one of the Richland County Court Justices. In 1800, he was elected a Justice of the Quorum. He took Wade Hampton's place in the legislature when Wade Hampton was elected Sheriff of Camden District in 1791.⁵

It is impossible to learn at this time whether Hicks Chappell inherited any land from his father, but he did receive several grants of land in the vicinity of his father's land. On February 15, 1802, Francis Goodwyn, Deputy Surveyor, surveyed a tract of 252 acres in the lowlands of the Congarees for Hicks Chappell: bound on the north by John Hiron, west on the estate of Robert Hicks, south on Jacob Myers, and east on the Myers land and the estate of Colonel William Goodwyn (deceased). The Columbia Road runs along near the eastern border of the plat. Two weeks later on March 1, 1802, Francis Goodwyn surveyed two additional tracts for Hicks Chappell on the low-ground of the Congarees. One was for 12 acres and the other was for 24 acres. The 12 acres tract was bound by lands of Jacob Meyers, John Hiron and the heirs of Colonel Robert Goodwyn. The 24-acre tract was bound by the lands of Colonel James Taylor, William Hopkins, and Joseph Reese. A gut cut across the plat.⁶

Hicks Chappell made his will on March 17, 1836 and it was proven on April 25, 1836. His death was sometime between these two dates and not March 11, 1836 as previously reported.⁷ To his wife he left the home plantation, servants, etc. as well as that portion of the income from the plantation that she might need. The surplus income to go to his sons John J. (Joel) and James H. (Henry) Chappell. After the death of his wife, the plantation to be divided equally between his two sons. He left his friend, Vande V. Taylor, \$150 for the purchase of a horse and saddle because of his personal kindness. He left \$5 annually to each of these slaves: Jinny, because she has been a long and faithful house servant; Heggarr, because she nursed him in his sickness; and Betty, because she faithfully nursed his granddaughter, Eugenia Chappell Calhoun (deceased).

⁵ Green, *History of Richland County*, pp. 200, 201, 204.

⁶ State Plats, Index 2, Vol. 38, pp. 595, 669, 674.

⁷ Richland County Probate Court Records, Box 5, Pkg. 117; Richland Will Book K, p. 113.

COLONEL JOHN JOEL CHAPPELL

John Joel Chappell, the eldest son of Hicks Chappell and Elizabeth Threewitts, was the grandson of Henry Chappell. He was born January 19, 1782 on Little River where the family had gone to visit relatives. As an infant, he returned to the family plantation on the Congarees. In 1794 or 1795, he was sent to school in Columbia, but an outbreak of small-pox closed the school for that year. The following year he returned to school in Columbia. Major William C. C. Clifton, the Rev. David E. Dunlap, the Rev. Mr. Reid, and Colonel Abraham Blanding, all served as his teachers. He began his four-year study of law in the office of Thomas Henry Egan, Esquire, in 1800. He was admitted to the bar in 1805 and a year or so later was licensed as a Solicitor-in-Equity. As a young lawyer, he had the habit of riding with the Circuit Judges when they rode to hold court in Orangeburg, Barnwell, Edgefield, Newberry, Richland and Lexington Counties. He often argued cases for the experience and with no expectation of pay. For this action he was often praised for his energy and integrity.

In 1801 or 1802, he was elected adjutant of the Thirty-Third Regiment. In 1805 or 1806, he was made captain of Beat Company, which included all of Columbia. He was made colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment in 1808 or 1809. This regiment was activated for the war of 1812 but did not see active service. Major Benoni Robertson of Fairfield District commanded one of the battalions of this regiment. In 1814, he was president of the court martial of Colonel Starling Tucker; Major Benoni Robertson sat on this court.

Colonel John Joel Chappell was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1808; and the following year was elected to the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College and served as chairman of this board. He secured the passage of a resolution requiring the attendance of the legislature at the commencement exercises of the South Carolina College.

He was elected to the United States Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congress in 1812, and served in that body from March 4, 1813 to March 3, 1817, as the representative from Orangeburg, Barnwell, Lexington, and Richland Counties. While in Congress, he signed the Compensation Act of 1815 which provided a salary of \$1,500 per annum instead of the *per diem* for the congressmen. This proved so unpopular that he, along with most of those that signed the act, were not returned to congress in 1816.

In 1811, William Harper joined him in the practice of law but dissolved the partnership when Colonel Chappell was elected to Congress.

After his service in congress, Colonel Chappell returned to the private practice of law, but lost interest when his son, John Threewitts Chappell, died in 1840. He had expected this son to join him in the practice of law.

He was a director of the Columbia Branch of the State Bank of South Carolina from 1830 to 1858. In later life, he moved to Lowndes County, Alabama and became a cotton planter. He died there on May 23, 1871 and was returned to Columbia to be buried in the cemetery of the First Baptist Church.

Judge John Belton O'Neill included Colonel John Joel Chappell in his *Bench and Bar* because he was the oldest living lawyer in South Carolina (he was 78 years old), and because of a particular friendship that he had for Colonel Chappell. At 78 years, Colonel Chappell was spare of frame but an erect six feet.⁸

On August 4, 1823, Jesse DeBruhl, D.S., surveyed 75 acres for John J. Chappell in Richland District on a branch of Eight Mile Creek, Congaree River: bound on the north by lands of William Miles, Sr., east by Judge Ghant's land, south by Colonel John M. Crayon's land, and west by the Stanley estate.⁹ Samuel H. Dickson surveyed two tracts of 1000 acres each for him in Pickens County (South Carolina?) on Change Creek and Chatuga River in August 1832.¹⁰

On May 10, 1811, John Joel Chappell married Sophia Maria Green, the daughter of Colonel John Green of Georgia. She was born September 7, 1793 and died September 26, 1834; he never remarried. Six of their children died before their mother; five were young and unmarried: the other, Eugenia, born on October 29, 1812, married Andrew C. Calhoun, son of John C. Calhoun, on January 3, 1833. Their son, Eugene Chappell Calhoun was born

⁸ *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961*. (U. S. Printing Office, 1961), p. 683.

Judge John Belton O'Neill, *Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar*, (Charleston, S. C.: S. G. Courtney & Co., 1859), Vol. II, p. 250.

History of the Bar of Richland County (Columbia, S. C.: Richland County Bar Assoc., 1950), pp. 31, 32.

Phil E. Chappell, *A Genealogical History of the Chappell, Dickie, and Other Kindred Families of Virginia*, (Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1900), pp. 181-183.

⁹ State Plats, Index 2, Vol. 47, p. 158.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. 50, pp. 124, 125.

on December 22, 1833 and died on January 1, 1835. His mother, Eugenia Chappell Calhoun, died on February 8, 1834.

The children of John Joel and Sophia Maria Chappell living at the time of their mother's death:

I. John Threewitts Chappell, born March 13, 1815, died May 13, 1840. He had been trained in the law and was to join his father in practice. He died unmarried and without issue.

II. Mary Chappell, born November 1, 1819, died unmarried on November 1, 1869.

III. Paul G. Chappell, born May 12, 1821, married Salina G. DeVeaux, no children, died in 1897. Paul was one of the founders of St. Johns Episcopal Church. He acted as secretary at the organizational meeting on May 2, 1858; the future rector, the Reverend Mr. Reid, presided. He was elected one of the first wardens of this church.

IV. Octavia Theodosia Chappell, born April 6, 1829, married John D. Hopkins on November 12, 1850. Children:

1. John Chappell Hopkins married Emma McGee. Their children: John, James, Henry, Gather, Edward, and Bessie.

2. Fanny Hopkins married James H. Adams. Children: Jane, Paul, Fanny, William.

3. Marion Chappell Hopkins married E. L. Felder. Children: Lewis, James, Paul, Louise, Eliza, Blake and Elwyn. The family moved to Alabama.

4. James Tucker Hopkins, moved unmarried to Alabama.

V. Marion Chappell, born February 10, 1825, married Robert H. Deas on May 1, 1849. Children: one son, John C. Deas, married Maria P. Smith and had the following children: Mary, Marie, Eugene, and John.

VI. Henry Chappell, a physician, born July 4, 1826, moved to Mississippi and died March 3, 1854. He married Cynthia E. Wells, but they had no children.

VII. Septima Chappell, born March 3, 1829 and died unmarried on May 25, 1894.¹¹

¹¹ Chappell, *Genealogy*, pp. 182, 183.

Laura Jervey Hopkins, *History of St. Johns Episcopal Church, 1858-1958*, p. 12.

JAMES HENRY CHAPPELL

James Henry Chappell was the second son of Hicks (Hix) and Elizabeth Threewitts Chappell. He was born in Richland County about 1785. He married Margaret Goodwyn and they had the following children living to maturity:

I. William Hix Chappell, first married a Carloss from Alabama and they had the following children:

1. Susan Chappell married Dr. Reece, but they had no children. Her second marriage was to John Yates and they had one son, David Yates.

2. Henry Chappell, an officer in the Confederate Army, was killed at Fredericksburg.

3. Elizabeth Chappell married Henry Pargette.

Second marriage of William Hix Chappell was to Mary Johns. Children: Mary, Laura, Thomas.

II. Eliza Chappell died unmarried.

III. Margaret Goodwyn Chappell was the first wife of Major Jesse G. Lykes. They had one child, Margaret Lykes, who married Andrew Patterson. The children of Margaret Lykes and Andrew Patterson: Margaret, Carrie, Andrew, James, Jesse, Wilhemina, Ernest and Frank.

IV. James Henry Chappell, Jr. married Elizabeth Butler. Children:

1. Francis Marion Chappell married Lewella Roberts. Their son, Francis Marion Jr. lived in Florida.

2. Jessie Chappell married Charles T. Smith. Children: Laura, Charles, Elizabeth, Septima, Edward, Teresa, Claudia, and Jessie.¹²

Martin Waggoner, a tailor of Richland County, made his will on August 27, 1794 and it was proven on October 6, 1794. He left "his friend" James Chappell a house and lot on Union Street in Charleston. He also left him notes and bonds, with the exception of a tract of land on Sandy Run and 200 pounds lying in the bank at Charleston, which he left to Elizabeth Murph, a half-sister of John Tilor (sic) (Taylor or Tyler?). He left his Rumley tract containing 150 acres to William Scogan. John Taylor and Hicks Chappell were made his executors.¹³

¹² Chappell, *Genealogy*, pp. 183, 184.

¹³ Richland Probate Records, Box 32, Package 787.

24 THE CHAPPELL FAMILY IN EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA

Major Hicks Chappell gave a bond for \$6000 to David McCredie, merchant of Charleston, to secure a proper title for the house and lot on Union Street in Charleston until his son, James Henry Chappell, reached twenty-one years of age and could give the proper title. He sold this property in the name of his son, James Henry, because he thought that the money could be put to better use.¹⁴

There is no available record showing the relationship of Martin Waggoner and James Henry Chappell, but it was probably through his mother, Elizabeth Threewitts.

¹⁴ Charleston Deed Book, Y6, p. 116.

CHAPTER V

THE FAMILY OF LABAN CHAPPELL

Laban Chappell was the second son of Henry Chappell, and was born in Virginia about 1762. He came to South Carolina with his father, Henry Chappell, as a very small child. There is a commemorative marker in the churchyard at the "Old Brick Church" (Ebenezer ARP.) to Laban Chappell and some of the members of his family. Laban Chappell is buried on the family plantation near Jenkinsville.

Laban Chappell married the widow, Margaret Adams, whose maiden name was Spigner, in 1789. She was born in Germany on August 15, 1756, and came to South Carolina with her parents at the age of twelve years. She and her husband moved to Fairfield District in 1817, where she died on August 8, 1817, at the age of sixty-one years. Laban died in 1829 at the age of sixty-seven years.

Laban Chappell had 100 acres surveyed for him in Orangeburg District, Sandy River, by Benjamin Grubb, D.S. on September 5, 1791.¹ He had 32 acres surveyed for him on Little River, Fairfield District by Samuel Alston, D. S., on December 23, 1818. This land was bound by the lands of Stephen Gibson, Augustine Williams, and John May. A month later, on January 30, 1819, Samuel Alston surveyed an additional 18 acres for him on a small branch of Broad River, and adjoining the previously surveyed 32 acres. The lands of Ainsley Hall and Edward Greg bound this land.²

George Lightner, Jr. of Broad River, Fairfield District, on December 22, 1810, sold Laban Chappell of Cabben (sic) Branch, Richland District, 286 acres of land on Broad River for \$3001. This land made up out of two tracts: part of 150 acres originally granted

¹ State Plats, Index 1, Vol. 25Q, p. 342.

² State Plats, Index 2, Vol. 46, pp. 18, 19.

to John Frazier on June 7, 1751; and all of a tract of 150 acres originally granted to Ulric Busser. John Chappell and Augustin Williams witnessed the deed. Elizabeth Lightner signed a release of her dowry rights.³ On January 11, 1819, George Lightner (Jr.) sold Laban Chappell 264 acres of land on Little River for \$1175. This land made up out of the whole of 100 acres granted Agnes Beaty (resurveyed to show 133 acres) and 131 acres out of an original tract of 155 acres granted to Edward McGraw on July 21, 1775. Samuel Alston and Mary Alston, Jr. were witnesses and Elizabeth (X) Lightner signed a release.⁴

William I. Agustin (sic) (Augustin) sold Laban Chappell 693 1/3 acres of land for \$4116, on January 11, 1819. This land made up out of eight different tracts of land: 1) Part of 300 acres granted to Egerton Leigh on Demember 5, 1758; 2) part of 150 acres granted to William McWilliams on September 5, 1775; 3) part of 350 acres granted to John Martin in December, 1792; 4) part of 200 acres granted to Joseph Gibson on April 10, 1771; 5) part of 109 acres granted to David Thompson on July 4, 1795; 6) part of 100 acres granted Samuel McKee on May 7, 1774; 7) all of 50 acres granted to —————; 8) part of the land granted to David Wooten. Christian Freshley and S. L. Alston witnessed the deed. Lucy Agustin (Augustin) signed a release of her dowry rights. A mortgage of \$3,513.33 1/3 remained on the place. It was paid off on November 13, 1825, to Samuel Brown who was acting for William I. Augustine, who had moved to Autuago County, Alabama. The plantation as a whole was bound on the east by Christian Freshley, William Watt, William Thompson, and Ainsley Hall; west on Ainsley Hall. Laban Chappell, and Edward Gregg.⁵

"The Tax Returns for Fairfield and other districts for 1822" showed Laban Chappell as the owner of 270 acres of land and 15 slaves in Fairfield District and 100 acres of land in Lexington District. The same record shows his daughter, Christiana as the owner of 220 acres of land and six slaves in Fairfield District; and his son, Laban H. Chappell, as the owner of 375 acres of land and three slaves in Fairfield District and 146 acres of land in Lexington District.⁶

Laban Chappell sold his son-in-law, Zachariah Trapp, 170 acres of land for \$1,000 on June 9, 1827. This land was made up out of

³ Fairfield Deed Book, Book W, p. 102.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Book "AA," p. 242.

⁵ Fairfield Deed Book, Book "CG," p. 13, 1825.

⁶ The Tax Returns for Fairfield and other Districts for 1822, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

two original tracts of land: one was part of 150 acres that had originally been granted to Ulrich Busser on June 7, 1751; and all of a tract of 50 acres that had been granted to Casper Frytag (Friday) on May 18, 1751.⁷

Laban Chappell, planter of Fairfield District, made his will on November 4, 1829.⁸ He declared himself to be "far advanced in years and laboring under a serious bodily affliction," but of sound mind. It was his wish that enough property, including his crop, gathered and still in the fields, a Negro boy and girl, and such other property as necessary to pay all his debts, be sold. To his son, John S. Chappell, he left the small tract of land containing 7 or 8 acres of land, in Richland District, lying between Cabbin (sic) and Cedar Creeks, and known as his summer home; also 100 acres on Sandy River, Lexington District; and the slaves: Sam, Small Moses, a girl named Fanny, and a small boy named Job. He also left his son, John, all of his bacon and confirmed the gift, made some years before, of the following slaves: Tony, Peter, Maggy, John, and Eliza.

To his son, Laban H. (Henry) Chappell, he left a tract of land containing 140 acres, and known as the Seitz and Ram land, lying on Broad River, in Lexington District. He also left his son, Laban Henry, his land in Fairfield District made up out of three parcels and bought of George Lightner, Jr., William I. Augustine, and Jacob Boney; except for 190 acres that he left to his daughter, Christiana Chappell. He left him the following slaves: Bob, Susy, Hannah, three children (Lavina, Lucina, and Tina), and an old woman, Lucy. He confirmed a gift of the following slaves, made some years previously: Phillip, Michall (sic) and Isaac.

To his daughter, Christiana Chappell, he left the previously mentioned 190 acres; the home place of 320 acres, one corner of which stood next to Livingston's blacksmith shop; 30 acres granted her on the west side of Little River; and the slaves: Ned, Phebe, and a boy named Abram. He confirmed a gift, made some years previously, of the following slaves: Jack, Pat, Gabriel and the boys, Ben and Saul.

To his daughter, Mary Trapp, he left the slave Robbin and his wife, Sarah; the slave Eliza and a small girl named Martha Ann. He confirmed a gift, made several years previously, of the following slaves: Tom, Ginny, Elijah, and Harriett.

⁷ Fairfield Deed Book, Book "HH," (1), p. 346, 1827.

⁸ Fairfield Will Book, Vol. 2, Book 12, p. 6; Fairfield Probate Court Records, Apt. 43, File 670, 1829.

He left his cattle, geese, and fowl to his daughters, Mary and Christiana. He left a clock to his little granddaughter, Rebecca Sarah, daughter of his son, John. He left his one year old grandson, William, son of Martha Love Chappell, a little slave named Robert. His physician, Dr. James Taliferro, was paid \$24.25 on January 6, 1831. Laban Chappell's "night-mug" was appraised at twenty-five cents.

THE CHILDREN OF LABAN AND MARGARET SPIGNER ADAMS CHAPPELL

I. Christiana Chappell, daughter of Laban and Margaret Spigner Chappell, born 1790, married Nathan Cook as his second wife on August 10, 1826. They had no children and she died on August 25, 1867.

II. John S. Chappell, son of Laban and Margaret Spigner Chappell, was born in 1794, married Grace (Gracey H.) Goodwyn of Richland District. They moved to Fairfield District in 1852. He died March 16, 1852 and she died January 26, 1864. John S. Chappell, of Richland District, made his will on June 14, 1851 and it was proven on November 1, 1853. (He had moved to Fairfield District before his death.) W. R. Howell, Joseph E. Reese, and James Campbell witnessed the will. His wife, Gracey H., was made sole executrix, and to her he left all of his estate during her lifetime to be divided among their children at her death.⁹

Gracey H. Chappell died intestate in Fairfield District during the year 1866.¹⁰ Abner Turnipseed (husband of her daughter Christianna) was made administrator of her estate on November 15, 1867. She had given away most of her property prior to her death. Living at the time of her death were the following children: Christianna, wife of Abner Turnipseed; Mary H., wife of Dr. Ira T. Smith; Martha, wife of E. R. Paulling (sic). Her daughter, Rebecca (Sarah) Bookman, had already died.¹¹

The children of John S. and Gracey Goodwyn Chappell:

1. Rebecca (Sarah) Chappell, born in 1814, married Jacob Bookman in 1834, and died on March 16, 1854. Children:

a. Oscar Bookman, killed in CSA.

⁹ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 102, File 477, 1853.

¹⁰ Notice the differences in dates as given in the official records as compared with those of Chappell's *Genealogy*.

¹¹ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 27, File 311.

b. Victoria Bookman, married Uriah Trapp, died in 1897. Their children: Rebecca, Marion, Howell, and Challie Trapp.

c. Marion Bookman married Joel Smith and they had a son, Joel.

d. Eugenia Bookman married Elbridge Craig and their children were: Bookman, Alice, Pluma, Ruth, Robert, and Annie.

e. Alice Bookman married Russell Black and their children were: Russell, Alice, and Iva.

f. Algernon Bookman married Mary Finley.

g. Weston Bookman did not marry.

2. Laban H. Chappell, Ordinance Sergeant for CoF, 12 S. C. Inf. Regt. CSA, was killed at Gaines Mill; he was not married and died intestate. Abner Turnipseed was appointed his administrator. The warrant for appraisement of his estate, dated July 28, 1862, went to H. A. Glenn, (Dr.) Ira T. Smith, and John M. Glenn. His goods consisted of one gray mare worth \$65; a saddle worth \$18; a bridle worth \$1.50; double barreled shotgun and fixtures worth \$15; a violin and case worth \$15; a silver watch worth \$30; and an umbrella worth \$1.¹²

3. Mary Hix Chappell, born in 1825, married Dr. Ira T. Smith in 1864 and died in 1888. No children. She was the second wife of Dr. Smith. In the cemetery of the Old Brick Church is this monument: Ira T. Smith, M.D., April 16, 1824—December 19, 1895. By his side is the grave of his first wife, Mary Aiken Sloan Smith, May 12, 1826—April 6, 1864. By their side is the grave of their son, F. M. Glenn Smith, September 27, 1853—August 29, 1861.

4. Christiana Chappell, born in 1831, married Abner Turnipseed in 1849. They moved to Fort Gaines, Georgia in 1870. Their children: Grace, Rebecca, Christiana, Margaret, Sally, Richard, Mary and Jesse.

5. Martha Chappell, born in 1834, married Edward R. Paulling in 1856. They moved to Orangeburg County. Children: Mary, Grace, Maud, and Hamilton.

III. Mary Chappell, daughter of Laban and Margaret Spigner Chappell, was born in 1798 and married Zachariah Trapp in 1818. She died in 1875. Children:

1. Chappell Trapp, born in 1818, married Adelaide Powell in 1853, died in 1875.

¹² *Ibid.*, Apt. 16, File 125.

2. William Hix Trapp, born June 24, 1820 and died March 19, 1905. His wife, Sarah Dawkins, was born May 18, 1824 and died May 30, 1908. They are buried in a cemetery on Frees Creek near Monticello. Their son, F. Dawkins Trapp was born in 1853, died in 1868, and is buried near his parents.

3. Laban Trapp was born in 1823. He first married Mary Bouknight (sic) and secondly, Cynthia Powell. There is a letter of guardianship, dated March 3, 1856, appointing Laban Trapp as guardian of his three small children, B. W., E., and C. S. Trapp, so that they could receive a small legacy of \$99.07 left them by T. C. Boughknight (presumably their grandfather). From this, it can be concluded that the children of Laban and Mary Bouknight Trapp were: B. W., E., and C. S. Trapp.¹³

4. Caroline Trapp was born in 1826 and married Jesse G. Lykes in 1848.¹⁴

5. Uriah C. Trapp was born in 1828 and married Victoria Bookman in 1855.

6. Mary Chappell Trapp died single, June 24, 1849, just five days before her father, at the age of 19 years, 1 month and 10 days. She must have been born about May 14, 1830.

7. Levi Trapp, the son of Zachariah and Mary Chappell Trapp, died intestate and apparently unmarried in Fairfield on June 13, 1857. His personal goods were sold for \$1,824.20; and this sum was divided into six shares of \$310.70 each. Each of the following received a share: C. O. (Chappell), W. H. (William Hix), L. H. (Laban H.), W. C., and M. C. (Mary Chappell, his mother) Trapp.¹⁵

The Zachariah Trapp graveyard is near Alex. Robinson's old home between Crooked Run and Bethel Churches. Zachariah and his wife, Mary Chappell, are buried there. Zachariah Trapp died on June 29, 1849 at the age of 61 years, 10 months and 5 days; he must have been born on or about August 24, 1797. On his tombstone is the notation: "he bore severe discomfort with fortitude." His daughter, Mary Chappell Trapp, had died five days earlier. Their deaths coming so close together seems to have indicated an infectious disease, such as typhoid fever; on the other hand,

¹³ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. .08, File 557.

¹⁴ It will be remembered that Major Jesse G. Lykes had married Margaret Goodwyn Chappell, daughter of James Henry Chappell and granddaughter of Major Hicks Chappell.

¹⁵ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 112, File 584.

Zachariah Trapp seems to have anticipated death when he made his will on June 15, 1849. In the same graveyard, there is a commemorative marker to "Uriah C. Trapp, CoC, 2nd S. C. Regt., C.S.A. There is a marker to "Little Ben," son of Uriah and Victoria Trapp.

Zachariah Trapp in his will on June 15, 1849, left a slave to each of his daughters, Caroline and Mary. He stipulated that his son, Levi, should continue at his trade; that his son, Uriah, should continue as overseer at a salary not to exceed \$400 a year; that his plantation should provide for the support of his wife, Mary. Uriah was to continue his schooling for at least a year, or receive compensation equal to this year of schooling. His sons, C. O. (Chappell) and W. H. (William Hix) Trapp, were named his executors.¹⁶

IV. Laban Henry Chappell, son of Laban and Margaret Spigner Adams Chappell, was born in 1800 and died on January 30, 1870 in Fairfield County. Much of this family's genealogy is contained in a large cenotaph erected in the cemetery of the "Old Brick Church" (Ebenezer) in Fairfield County, by Sarah Caroline (1847-1935), the youngest daughter of Laban Henry Chappell:

Laban Henry Chappell, 1800-1870.
 His wife, Martha Ford Love, 1804-1883.
 William L. Chappell, 1828-1876.
 Martha Chappell, 1830-1883.
 Henry H. Chappell, 1830-1862.
 Warren Chappell, 1831-1832.
 Thompson Chappell, 1832-1884.
 George S. Chappell, 1834-1878.
 Joel Chappell, 1835-1863.
 Mary Ann Chappell, 1838-1897.
 Margaret Chappell, 1840-1842.
 Laban Hicks Chappell, 1841-1842.
 David Hicks Chappell, 1845-1865.

Also within the Chappell enclosure are the following markers:

Lois Chappell, 1874-1964.
 Mary (May?) Chappell, wife of F. H. McEachern, 1869-1955.
 Joseph Cook Chappell, son of Charles D. and Honore Chappell, 1887-1935. Served in World War I.
 Thompson Chappell, 1832-1884.

¹⁶ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 92, File 316, 1849.

Mary Douglas, wife of Thompson Chappell, 1837-1914.

Reverend John T. McBride, 1845-1912.

Sarah Chappell, wife of Reverend John T. McBride, 1867-1955.

Nearby in the same churchyard are the following commemorative markers:

Lt. Henry H. Chappell, CoF, 12th S.C. Inf., CSA.

Joel Chappell, CoF, 12th S.C. Inf., CSA.

Corp. David Hicks Chappell, CoF, 12th S.C. Inf., CSA.

David S. Douglas, CoC, 12th S.C. Inf., CSA.

Laban Chappell, Thompson Co (sic), 3rd S.C. Regt. Rev. War.

Robert Chappell, Taylor's Regt., S.C. Militia, Rev. War.¹⁷

Lt. Isaac Love, Thompson's Co, S.C. Militia, Rev. War.

Gardner Ford, Taylor's Regt., S.C. Militia, Rev. War.

William Scott, Pvt., Captain Goodwyn's Co. S.C. Militia, Rev. War, 1759-1789.

The family of Laban Henry Chappell is remarkable for the number of his sons that died in the Civil War.

Lt. Henry H. Chappell enlisted September 5, 1861 at Alston; elected 2nd Lieutenant, CoF, 12th S.C. Inf., CSA, on November 12, 1861 and died while on leave at home, Fairfield County, January 12, 1862. His brother, Thompson Chappell, was appointed administrator of his estate. A warrant for the appraisement of the goods of Henry H. Chappell was issued to N. B. Holley, Dr. J. M. Glenn, and Abner Turnipseed. The bond was signed on March 28, 1862, for \$1,000. His goods were appraised on April 19, 1862 as follows: horse, \$200; pistol belt and cartridges, \$16; silver watch, \$15; and a lot of books, \$10. N. B. Holley bought his Hardee's *Tactics* for \$1.¹⁸

Joel Chappell enlisted at Alston on September 6, 1861, CoF, 12th S. C. Inf., CSA. He was wounded on June 29, 1862 at Gaines Mill and given a thirty day furlough. He was wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863, taken prisoner, and died of his wounds.

Corporal David Hicks Chappell, also a member of CoF, 12th S. C. Inf., CSA, enlisted at Alston on September 5, 1861. He was wounded at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863; suffered a gun-shot wound of left thigh on September 8, 1863, and was furloughed September 8, 1863. He was killed in the battle of Five Forks.

¹⁷ I know of no reason why Hix Chappell, Brother of Laban and Robert, and who saw considerable service in the Revolutionary War was not included, except that he lived in Richland County.

¹⁸ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 13 (new), File 93.

George S. Chappell enlisted at Alston on September 6, 1861 and was captured at Gettysburg on July 4, 1863.¹⁹

Of the four brothers, only George survived the Civil War. I don't know whether Thompson Chappell served in the Confederate States Army, or not.

Laban Chappell, son of Henry Chappell, saw considerable service in the Revolutionary War. He was on duty in Charleston when that city fell to the British and was one of the signers of a petition to General Lincoln asking that a flag be sent out to the British. Major Robert Lyell certified as to his service under Colonel Robert Goodwyn from March 20 to May 25, 1780 (62 days) in Charleston. In 1781, he served 110 days from February 20 to June 10, 1781, as a horseman in the militia under Colonel Thomas Taylor. Later in 1781, he served 34 days, November 16 to December 20, at Orangeburg under Captain William Goodwyn. In 1782, he served 30 days, April 1 to May 1, under Lt. Robert Howell at Orangeburg. He made a claim for 176 pounds current money, or 25 pounds, 2 shillings and 10¼ pence, sterling.²⁰

¹⁹McMasters, *History of Fairfield County*, pp. 140, 141, Civil War Records, S. C. Dept. Archives and History.

²⁰Revolutionary War Records, S. C. Dept. Archives and History.

CHAPTER VI

ROBERT CHAPPELL, ELIZABETH SNEAD, MARTHA LOVE

Robert Chappell, third son of Henry Chappell, was a full brother of Hix (Hicks) and Laban Chappell. He was probably born in Virginia; the date is unknown, but he was old enough to see service in the Revolutionary War. He made a claim for 11 pounds, 14 shillings, 3 1/6 pence, sterling for 82 days militia duty in 1781. He served 46 days, May 1 to June 15, and 36 days with his brother, Laban, at Orangeburg, November 12 to December 19, 1781. Both of these tours of duty was as a horseman under Captain William Goodwyn.¹

Benjamin Grubb, D.S. surveyed 200 acres for Robert Chappell, September 5, 1786, in Orangeburg District on the southwest side of Little Bull Swamp. The plat was certified on April 19, 1788.²

Robert Chappell apparently died unmarried and without children. His will made on June 14, 1798 was proven on July 5, 1798. He left all of his property to his brother, Hicks, and to his friend, John Goodwyn. Hicks Chappell and John Goodwyn were his executors.³

ELIZABETH CHAPPELL SNEAD

When Henry Chappell made his will in 1779, his daughter, Elizabeth, had already married a Snead. The 1790 census showed a Widow Snead living in Richland County, Camden District. In her household there was one free, white male over sixteen years of age; two under sixteen years of age; three white, free females; and three slaves. It is almost a certainty that her husband came from Virginia, but nothing further is known of the family at the present.

¹ Revolutionary War Records, S. C. Dept. Archives and History.

² State Plats, Index 1, Vol. 22q, p. 214, 1788.

³ Richland Probate Court, Box 5, Package 118.

MARTHA CHAPPELL LOVE

Martha, daughter of Henry Chappell, was probably born in Virginia and came to South Carolina with her father. She married a fellow Virginian, Isaac Love, about 1775.⁴

Isaac Love received 12 pounds, 14 shillings, 8 pence, sterling for 8 days as Lieutenant of Foot in General Henderson's Brigade, July 17 to July 14, 1782; and for 23 days as Commissary, July 16 to August 6, 1782 in Colonel Thomas Taylor's Regiment.⁵

On June 1, 1784, Ephraim Mitchell, Surveyor General, certified 640 acres of land for Isaac Love near Tom's Creek; bound by the lands of Peter Mazyck, William Hampton, William Thompson, William Scott and vacant land. M. (Minor) Winn, D.S. was the surveyor.⁶

The 1790 census for Fairfield County showed the following members of Isaac Love's household: one free, white male sixteen years of age, or older; three under sixteen; two white, free females; and twenty-two slaves.

Isaac Love is said to have come from Lunenburg County, Virginia. There were a number of Loves in this county, but their relationship to Isaac Love has not been shown.⁷ At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Isaac Love is said to have moved his family back to Virginia for safety and then returned to this state to fight in the militia.

The children of Isaac and Martha Chappell Love:

I. William Love was born on October 7, 1777 and married his cousin, Mary Ann Ford of Fairfield County. He died, intestate, in Fairfield District sometime prior to January 5, 1826. On January 5, 1826, his widow, Mary Ann Ford Love, gave her consent for John Brown to act as administrator of her husband's estate. On January 8, 1826, the Reverend Jonathan Davis read a citation giving notice of the death of William Love before the congregation in a church on Little River (Little River Baptist Church?) William Watt, Jeremiah Glenn, and James Watt appraised the estate. The first sale of the personal goods of William Love took place on February 3, 1826. The widow, Mary Ann, sometimes written Marian, bought back most of the household goods. Martha Love, daughter

⁴ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 187.

⁵ Revolutionary War Records, S. C. Dept. Archives and History.

⁶ State Plats, Index 1, Vol. 9q, p. 120, 1784.

⁷ Landon C. Bell, *Cumberland Parish, 1746-1816; Vestry Book, 1746-1816* (Richmond, Va.: The William Byrd Press, 1930).

of William Love, bought a cup and saucer, a looking glass, and a trunk for \$1.01. Also buying at this sale were Christian Freshley, Elliott Elkins, Samuel McKinstry, Laban H. Chappell, Jacob Bookman, John Amie, William Watt, Sr., John Busby, John Chappell, Federic Bailey, William Ford, and Zach Trapp. Theodorick Love bought a mule for \$50 at the second sale on March 23, 1826.⁹

At the sale of the goods of William Love, John Chappell, an uncle of William Love, bought a slave girl for \$457, with the understanding—or so he claimed—that the money would be applied against the sum of \$1,538.49 owed him by William Love. John Brown, the administrator of the estate of William Love entered and won a suit against John Chappell, claiming that the money was needed for the settlement of the estate of William Love. John Chappell entered a suit against John Brown to have the judgment set aside, claiming that if required to make payment, it would cause him financial ruin. The suit was filed in April 1827, but was not brought up in that term of court because of the illness of John Chappell. John Chappell claimed that John Brown, acting as administrator of the estate of William Love, had made several fraudulent entries in the returns on that estate. He claimed that John Brown had left a slave girl, a horse, and several head of cattle, all valued at \$307.37, out of the appraisement of the estate. John Chappell claimed that the \$1,538.49 owed him was for the rent on 82 acres used by William Love from 1819 to 1826.

John Brown claimed that at the time of the sale, he had no knowledge that William Love owed John Chappell any money and, therefore, could not have agreed for the money from the sale of the slave to have been applied against the indebtedness. He further claimed that William Love had not occupied the land as a tenant, but had acted as a purchaser of the land. Because of a mortgage still on the land, John Chappell could not give him a clear title. John Brown further claimed that the horse and slave omitted from the appraisement of the estate belonged to Theoderick Love, a son of William Love.

The court ordered that further execution of the judgment be stayed upon the payment of court costs by John Chappell, and upon his giving of security in double the amount of the claim of John Brown.¹⁰

⁸ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 187.

⁹ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 57, File 867, 1826.

¹⁰ Fairfield Court of Equity #3, 1831.

It might be added, parenthetically, that John Brown had married Nancy Ford, a sister of Mary Ann Ford Love.

On April 6, 1833, Mary Ann Ford Love, eldest daughter of Gardner Ford, the elder deceased, filed a petition in the Fairfield Court of Equity against Magdalene Ford (her mother); Frederick Bailey and his wife, Sarah; William A. Ford; John Brown and his wife, Nancy; Robert Ford; Jane Middleton; Gardner Ford; David Ford and Keziah Ford, all legatees of Gardner Ford, the elder, deceased; and A. F. Peay, one of the executors of the estate of the elder Gardner Ford, deceased. The petition asked for an accounting and relief upon the estate of Gardner Ford, the elder.

The oratrix (Mary Ann Love), stated that Gardner Ford, the elder, had died March 22, 1805, and that he left all of his estate to his wife, Magdalene, for as long as she could manage it with prudence; first having deducted 20 pounds for Mary Ann Love and Sarah Arledge, now Bailey.

Nathaniel Ford, John Ford, Thomas C. Bryant, and John Ross were appointed commissioners by the court for the partition and settlement. These commissioners suggested a sale as the best means toward a solution. The sale took place at the old residence of Gardner Ford at Long Town on January 18, 1834. The sale of the slaves brought \$2,941.50.¹¹

The children of William and Mary Ann Ford Love:

1. Martha Ford Love, born 1804, married a cousin, Laban Henry Chappell, died 1883. (See Laban Henry Chappell).

2. William Henry Love moved to Florida.

3. Sarah Jane Love married E. M. Robinson and moved to Sumter County, Alabama, and later to Mississippi. The children of E. M. and Sarah Jane Love Robinson: Martha, Mary, William, John, James, Ira Richmond, Charles, Sarah, Theodorick, and Henry Chappell Robinson.

4. Isaac Robert Love remained unmarried and moved to Alabama with his mother in 1830.

5. Theodorick Love.

II. Chappell Love, son of Isaac and Martha Chappell Love, was born in 1779 and moved to Virginia with his uncle, Samuel Love.

¹¹ Fairfield County Court of Equity, 1834.

III. David Love, son of Isaac and Martha Chappell Love, moved to Georgia with his uncle, David Love, and died in Morgan County, Georgia, in 1839.

IV. Robert Love, son of Isaac and Martha Chappell Love, moved back to Virginia, married and raised a family.

V. Henry Love, son of Isaac and Martha Chappell Love, not traced.

VI. Martha Love (called Patsy), daughter of Isaac and Martha Chappell Love, died while on a visit to her brother in Virginia.¹²

Isaac Love was a surveyor and for the years 1784, 1786, and 1787, he was an Inquirer and Collector of Taxes for the district between the Wateree and Congaree Rivers.¹³

Isaac Love made his will on November 22, 1792, and it was proven on May 20, 1793.¹⁴ At the time of his death, he was deeply involved in the execution of his father-in-law, Henry Chappell's, will. This duty had caused him to incur debts, which are not well documented, but apparently he had in the course of administering the estate of Henry Chappell: paid money on 300 acres of land and six slaves; paid 9 pounds for the purchase of a horse for raising a crop; and included a bond given General Richard Winn, Richard Warren, and Henry Hampton, but now in the hands of James Hunt, Esq. He hoped that the money realized with the settlement of Henry Chappell's estate, along with the sale of his own chattel goods including horses, cows, household goods, and with other money owed him would pay off all of his debts. He willed the remainder of his estate to his five sons: William, Robert, David, Chappell, and Henry Love.

He gave his daughter, Martha, a negro girl, Nanny, who was to go with her to live with Magdalene Ford. John Chestnut and Thomas Taylor were named executors of his will.

Isaac Love did not mention his wife, Martha Chappell Love, in his will and apparently she had died between the making of her father's will in 1779 and that of her husband in 1792.

The relationship of Isaac Love and Magdalene Ford has not been established, but William, the son of Isaac Love, married "his cousin" Mary Ann Ford, daughter of Magdalene Ford. The fact

¹² Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 187.

¹³ Green, *History Richland County*, Pp. 203, 204.

¹⁴ Kershaw Will Book, Vol. 1, Book C, p. 46, 1793.

that Isaac Love sent his daughter, Martha, to live with Magdalene Ford suggests a strong family relationship.

On December 27, 1805, General Richard Winn applied for letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Love. An administrative bond for General Winn signed by William Bratton for \$3,000 is the only other paper in this file.¹⁵ This was probably in connection with the bond that Isaac Love had given General Richard Winn some years previously.

Unique in the will and probate papers of Isaac Love is the mention of two militia colonels of the Revolutionary War: Thomas Taylor and John Chestnut; and of a militia General, Richard Winn.

¹⁵ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 22, File 298, 1805.

CHAPTER VII

JOHN CHAPPELL

When Henry Chappell made his will in 1779, his sons, John and Henry, were still young boys. Apparently, Henry was the youngest. Three years later, in 1782, when Elizabeth Chappell, the widow of Henry Chappell, made her will, she mentioned her son, John, but did not mention Henry; and since there is no further mention of Henry Chappell, it is assumed that he had died sometime between 1779 and 1782.

John Chappell, son of Henry and Elizabeth Chappell, was born in 1771. The 1790 census shows him as a resident of Richland



The Ruff Home. By tradition, originally the home of John Chappell.

County with only one white, free male over sixteen years of age in his household. The 1800 census shows him as a resident of Lexington with one white, free male between the ages of 26 and 45 years in his household, and with seven slaves in his possession. The census of 1829 shows him as a resident of Fairfield District with eight white, free members in his household.¹

By 1801, he considered himself a planter of Fairfield District, and on April 22, 1801, sold Agustin (sic) Williams 300 acres of land, north of the Broad River, for 300 pounds. This land had originally been surveyed for Edward Grieg (Grigg) on September 26, 1752 and was bound on the southeast by Widow _____ and Minor Winn; southwest on Broad River; northwest on Widow Griggs and William Kennedy; and north on William Freeman and Henry Martin. William Freeman and David Clem(?) witnessed the deed. Burrell Cook was the Justice of the Peace.²

On December 1, 1804, John Chappell, of Orangeburgh District, (he was apparently still living in Lexington County at least part of the time) sold Jacob Boney a tract of land in Fairfield District containing 19 acres for \$20. This land, known as the William Busby place, comered on Broad River and had originally been granted to John Miller.³

John Chappell purchased 691 1/3 acres of land from William I. Augustine January 11, 1819, and gave a mortgage for \$3,513.33 1/3. This land was made up out of: (1) Land granted Sir Egerton Leigh, Surveyor General, on December 1758; (2) Out of 500 acres granted William Landers, April 22, 1772; (3) Out of 200 acres granted William Arey in February 1769; (4) Out of 178 acres granted Augustine Williams, March 6, 1805. This entire tract was bound on the east (?) by Christian S_____ and Dr. James Kelly; east (?) by lands of George Ashford (deceased); north by lands of Stephen Gibson; west on Christian Freshley; and on the south by Broad River. Witnesses were William Watt, Christian Freshley, and Samuel Alston. On this same day, Christian Freshley and Laban Chappell also bought 691 1/3 acres each from William I. Augustine.⁴

The returns of taxable property for Fairfield and other districts for 1822 showed John Chappell to be the owner of 1,674 acres of

¹ South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History; McMaster, *History of Fairfield County*, p. 171.

² Fairfield Deed Book, Book "N," p. 293, 1801.

³ *Ibid.*, Book "P," p. 277, 1804.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Book "AA," pp. 63, 69, 1819.

land and 18 slaves in Fairfield District. He owned 102 acres of land in Lexington District.⁵

Hugh Barkley, sheriff of Fairfield District, in compliance with a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, held the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1821, sold at public auction a tract of land containing 62½ acres on Bever (sic) Creek in Fairfield District; bound in part by part of the original tract belonging to Margaret McCully. The action had been brought by James Banks and John Chappell to recover \$24.48½. When that sale took place, James Banks and John Chappell were the highest bidders at \$8. Hugh Barkley gave them a sheriff's title on January 6, 1823.⁶

John Chappell, John Broom, and John D. Kirkland endorsed a note for \$700 for John Crossland on the Bank of South Carolina at Columbia, April 9, 1825. To secure this note, John Crossland gave his endorsers a mortgage on his home plantation of 164½ acres on Cedar Creek; also, on two horses, 10 cattle, 20 hogs, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture.⁷

On February 17, 1823, John Chappell and his wife, Sevilla (Sybil), sold Phillip Pullig 76 acres of land on Shavers Branch of Little River for \$456. This land was part of 200 acres granted to Stephen Eleazer on May 21, 1772, and was part of that part of the estate of Bartholomew Turnipseed (deceased) given to his daughter, Catherine, as her distributive share. Silas Ruff and John Pullig were witnesses.⁸

John Chappell sold John P. Cook 100 acres of land for \$600 on April 8, 1826. This land was the land whereon John P. Cook lived, and was part of a tract originally granted to Edward McGraw: bound by John Turnipseed on the east; on the north by lands in dispute between (John) Chappell and (Jacob) Bookman; west and southwest by Chappell land. Phillip Pullig and Mary Willingham witnessed the deed. Sevilla Chappell signed a release. This land lay on Long Meadow Branch of Little River. The road to Columbia ran diagonally across the plat.⁹

John Chappell sold John Turnipseed 424¾ acres of land for 2,572 on December 9, 1829. This land was made up out of: (1) 273 acres that had been divided off for Ann Freeman, widow of

⁵ Return of Taxable Property for Fairfield and Other Districts, 1822, South Carolina Dept. Archives and History.

⁶ Fairfield Deed Book, Book "EE," p. 132, 1823.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Book "FF," p. 281, 1825.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Book "HH," p. 91, 1823.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Book "II," p. 67, 1826.

Harris Freeman, as her distributive share. (2) 123 acres that had been sold as the estate of John Seitzler, on court order, at a sheriff's sale on June 5, 1826. (3) 28¾ acres laid off for Rives Freeman on September 4, 1799. James McCants and Frederick Hamiter witnessed the deed and Sevilla Chappell signed a release.¹⁰

The July 1835 term of the Court of Equity of Fairfield District directed that Jesse D. Havis and Phillip Pullig, executors of the estate of the deceased William Ashley, issue a letter on a certain plantation of 380 acres on Little River; bound by the lands of George Lightner, Andrew Frazier and others. Since the order was issued, John Chappell had died and the letter was issued to his widow, Sevilla Chappell and her children (by John Chappell) as provided for by legislative action against intestate estates. The letter provided that with the payment of \$1,947.50, the balance due on this land, the land would be conveyed to the Widow Chappell and her children: Charlotte (wife of Nathaniel Holly), John Chappell, Nancy Chappell, Laban Chappell, Rebecca Chappell, and Hicks Chappell.¹¹

The 1790 census showed John Chappell and Benjamin Scott as unmarried and without families. When Margaret Shaver made her will on February 3, 1797, she mentioned her son-in-law, Benjamin Scott; her daughter, Mary Scott; grandson, Hiriam Scott; and granddaughter, Peggy Scott.¹² Some fifteen years later, on February 9, 1812, Benjamin Scott made his will. His wife, Mary Shaver Scott had died and he had married Sevilla (Seveleah, Sybil) Ruff. He now had the following children: Hiriam, Daniel, Peggy, Fanny, Nancy, Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary, Jane and although not mentioned in his will, an unborn child. Hiriam and Daniel were probably not yet of age since Anthony Pullig and Herman Kinsler were named his executors, Benjamin Scott, in his will, expressed a wish that his family live together with a common usage of the plantation, the plantation tools, household furniture, and six negroes. Benjamin Scott died in 1814, probably in October or November, since the warrant for the appraisement of his estate was dated November 8, 1814. On March 8, 1815, Seveleah Scott wrote a letter to the executors of her husband's estate and expressed a desire to give up the property that had been left for her use by her husband, Benjamin Scott. A sale of the property was carried out on March 30, 1815.¹³

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Book "KK," p. 6, 1829.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Book "NN," p. 60, 1838.

¹² Fairfield Will Book, Vol. 1, Book "E," p. 32, 1807.

¹³ Richland Probate Court, Box 27, Package 660, 1814.

It is not possible to more than speculate on which of the above children, with the exception of Hiriam and Peggy, belonged to Seveleah Scott, but she was pregnant at the time Benjamin Scott made his will. Adam Hawthorne and his wife, Thanar or Thamu, filed an action against John and Sevilla Chappell on July 12, 1833 asking for an equitable distribution of her father's (Benjamin Scott's) property, since she had not been included in her father's will. On December 30, 1830, at the age of 19 years, she married Adam Hawthorne (Jr.); and on January 27, 1832, she became 21 years of age. Apparently, action had already been taken in the Richland Court of Equity which had granted her a seventh of her father's estate amounting to \$558.38. It was the claim of Thomas (Thomu?) that her mother, Seveleah and her husband, John Chappell, had converted this sum to their own personal use. John and Seveleah Chappell claimed that the money had been used in the raising and care of Thomas (Thomu?); for the payment of her wedding expenses; and that Adam and Thomas (Thomu) Hawthorne had lived with them from the date of the wedding until March 1831. John and Seveleah Chappell also claimed that they gave the young couple money, and that John Chappell allowed them to cultivate one of his plantations. Since she had not been included in her father's will, her share had been made up out of contributions of the other legatees of Benjamin Scott, which by February 5, 1825, was supposed to have reached \$869.66. John Chappell claimed that the money had not all been paid. Daniel Scott, brother of Thomas (Thomu?), said in court that his sister weaved and sewed for John and Sevilla Chappell, as well as doing other work. The Fairfield Court of Equity confirmed the verdict of the Richland Court of Equity.¹⁴

Seveleah (Sevilla, Sybil) Ruff Scott was born in 1792 and died in 1867. She was buried in the churchyard of Bethel Methodist Church in lower Fairfield County. Some time after her letter of March 8, 1815, asking to give up her inheritance from Benjamin Scott, she married her neighbor, John Chappell. We don't know the parents of Seveleah Ruff, but she might have been a daughter of Daniel Ruff, Sr. and Margareta Hamiter. She was undoubtedly closely related to Daniel H. Ruff, son of Daniel Ruff, Sr., since he served as administrator of the estate of John Chappell. She was twenty-one years younger than John Chappell, who was 44 or 45 years of age at the time of their marriage in 1815 or 1816.

¹⁴ Fairfield Court of Equity, 1833.

The children of John and Sevilla (Seveleah, Sybil) Ruff Scott Chappell:

I. Charlotte E. Chappell, born June 13, 1817, married Captain Nathaniel B. Holley in 1835 at the age of 18 years, and died June 12, 1907. (Captain) Nathaniel B. Holley was born March 10, 1811 and died September 5, 1878. Their children living to maturity: Butler, Mary, Nathaniel (?), David, Walter, John and Alexander.

a. Captain John C. Holley, probably the eldest son of Nathaniel B. and Charlotte E. Chappell Holley, died in the Confederate States Army on June 8, 1862, at the battle of Seven Pines, aged 25 years.

b. Alexander Holley, son of Nathaniel B. and Charlotte E. Chappell Holley, was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines and died June 5, 1862, three days before his brother, at the age of 19 years.

c. P. M. B. Holley, son of Nathaniel and Charlotte E. Chappell Holley, was born September 25, 1847 and died May 11, 1913. His wife, Mary Aurelia, was born December 8, 1853 and died January 18, 1929.

d. Walter Holley was born October 30, 1863(?) and died February 23, 1939. His wife, Agnes Seybt Holley, was born on October 17, 1866 and died October 15, 1943.

e. Mary Holley, daughter of Nathaniel B. and Charlotte E. Chappell Rabb was born November 26, 1849 and died on September 17, 1930. She married William Clarence Rabb, son of John Glazier Rabb and Nancy Kincaid Watt, grandson of John and Reuthea Glazier Rabb in December 1871. The children of William Clarence and Mary Holley Rabb:

1. Lilla Rabb married Frank Gadsden.
2. Eugene Linwood Rabb married Elizabeth Milling.
3. Lottie Gray Rabb married A. A. Myers.
4. Dana Rabb married Christopher Binder.
5. Flora Frances Rabb married Leonard P. Jones.
6. Horace Miller Rabb.
7. Edith Rabb married John McNalley.

f. Lizzie Holley, daughter of Nathaniel B. and Charlotte Chappell Holley, was born March 27, 1852 and died May 11, 1873.

Captain Nathaniel B. Holley and his wife, Charlotte E. Chappell; Mary Holley Rabb; Lizzie Holley; P. M. B. Holley and wife, Mary

Aurelia; Walter L. Holley and wife, Agnes Seybt, are all buried at Little River Baptist Church near Jenkinsville, South Carolina. Glazier A. Holley, son of N. B. and C. E. Holley, was born July 18, 1845, and died October 26, 1854. His little brother, Nathaniel Holley, died April 14, 1858, aged 2 months and one day. They are buried at the Old Brick (Ebenezer) Church near their great grandfather, Captain John Glazier, and great grandmother, Elizabeth Glazier, whose daughter, Nancy E. Glazier, had married Nathaniel Holley, father of Captain Nathaniel Holley. Also buried at the Old Brick Church was the infant son of N. B. and C. E. Holley who died in "non-age" November 15, 1854. Also buried in this churchyard was William B. Holley, son of N. B. and C. E. Holley, who died on February 21, 1858, aged 17 years, 6 months and 15 days.¹⁵

II. John H. R. Chappell, second child and oldest son of John and Sevilla Chappell, was born in 1819 and moved to Pickens County, Alabama; married Margaret P. Lipsey and they had the following children: Mary, Laban, William, John, Charles, and Margaret.

III. Laban Christopher Chappell, the third child and second son of John and Sevilla Chappell, was born on March 6, 1822; married Catherine Porter Smith on March 24, 1846; died on April 23, 1891. Catherine Porter Smith was born in 1828 and died in 1907. They are buried at Bethel Methodist Church in lower Fairfield County. The family of Laban C. and Catherine Smith Chappell will be taken up in the next chapter.

IV. Nancy Chappell, fourth child and second daughter of John and Sevilla Chappell, was born in 1824, married J. (Jonathan) H. Rabb, and died in 1899. Jonathan H. Rabb was born January 24, 1819 and died on January 24, 1884. He and Nancy are buried in the churchyard of Little River Church near Jenkinsville.

The children of Jonathan H. and Nancy Chappell Rabb:

1. Charlotte Rabb, born February 1843, married Dr. T. G. Douglas, died in 1910.
2. Mary Rabb, born May 5, 1845, married Syllas (sic) Ruff.
3. Dr. Charles Rabb, born in 1847, married Lizzie Mays.
4. Ida Rabb, born in April 1850, married Joseph Shedd.
5. John Chappell Rabb, born in 1852, married Annie Garri-son, died in 1915.

¹⁵ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 190; Rabb, *Biographical Sketches*, pp. 55, 58; Grave markers at the Old Brick Church (Ebenezer).

6. Willoughby L. Rabb, born in August 1856, married Mittie Rabb.

7. Thomas J. Rabb, born February 19, 1859, married Mary Yarborough, lived in Rock Hill.

8. Reverend Robert M. Rabb, born in 1862, married Josephine Griffith. He was a Baptist minister.

9. Elizabeth Rabb, born February 4, 1864, married David Hamiter.

10. Augustus Rabb, born January 10, 1866, married Estelle McGill.¹⁶

V. Rebecca W. Chappell, third daughter and fifth child of John and Sevilla (Sybil, Seveleah) Chappell, was born on January 4, 1827. She married Bennet W. Proctor and they moved to Attala County, Mississippi. Their children:

1. Nannie Proctor married C. J. Winters.
2. Sanilah (Savilah?) Proctor married Henry Landrum.
3. Rebecca Proctor married T. J. Harris.
4. Mary Proctor married L. C. Boyd.
5. Susan Proctor married J. D. Afterberry.
6. Bennie (daughter) married G. M. Winter.¹⁷

VI. Hix Benjamin Chappell, youngest son of John and Sevilla (Seveleah, Sybil) Chappell, was born on August 18, 1831. As a young man of 20 years of age he moved to Pickens County, Alabama. He first married Sarah F. Taylor and they had the following children: Hix B. Jr., and William P. (Preston) Chappell. His second marriage was to Sarah E. Feemster in 1874 and by her he had the following children: James B., Anna L., Jenny A., Lilly, Robert, Edward, and Curtis.

A letter that Hix Benjamin Chappell wrote his nephew, Oscar F. Chappell, tells a great deal about his character and intelligence:

“Dillsburgh, Pickens Co., Ala.
February 23, 1895

Mr. O. F. Chappell
Lever, S. C.

My dear nephew:

Language fails to express the extreme pleasure it was to read your esteemed favor of 1st inst. In reading your letter and learning

¹⁶ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 192; Rabb, *Biographical Sketches*, pp. 47, 48.

¹⁷ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 192.

that so and so was dead and that such and such was living, my mind went back to other days—days when I was a thoughtless, heedless, headstrong, and wicked boy. But few who were my seniors are now living. Jack Findley and I were schoolboys together; poor boy, I fear the world was not bettered by his having lived in it. I am getting old and a little gray. I can't boast your flesh, but I have the bone and muscle and as much will as ever—can get round quicker than my boys though I am not quite as supple (supple). My children are growing up very rapidly—my oldest boy Jimmie just 20 years old weighs 190 pounds. My three girls—Annie, Jenny, and “Lilly” are all as large as their mother. And my three youngest—Robert, Edward, and Curtis are bright boys and just the right age to make more fuss than a drove of geese. I too am trying to educate my children. Annie has been teaching but is now at home during the winter. Preston (William Preston) my youngest son of my first family is now past 30 and still unmarried. He says he is afraid to marry for his wife might boss. He has a place near and has built a pretty cottage and is trying to keep “bach.”

No one now living in Alabama can realize how badly we have got things mixed. In 1892 R. F. Kolb was elected governor by 30,000 yet he was counted out by stuffing ballot boxes and fraudulent returns. In 1894 R. F. Kolb was again elected but by the same stealing and fraud with the aid of the military or state troops he was again counted out. The “organized” democracy ridicules and insults us with such names as “poor white trash.” We have made the issue “A fair election and an honest count”—and this we are determined to have cost-what-it may. We have forced the legislature (now just adjourned) to pass a contest law, which means no more ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent counts. Heretofore we had no law to contest the election returns for state officials. Pickens County has all the county officers of the Reform Party and 2/3 of the white vote in Pickens County is opposed to the “organized” Democracy. The negro vote has caused all the trouble in Ala. They count the negro vote by the hundreds and thousands when the negro has never been to the polls on the day of election. This is in the 15 black belt counties, where 2/3 or 3/4 of the votes are negroes. The 45 counties where the white vote is larger than the black Kolb carried all of them but 2 or 3. So you see that a few of white “bosses” in the black counties rule the state of Alabama by voting the negro—or rather not voting him but counting him in the returns. This decision is to be regretted for it has

alienated neighborhoods, churches, schools and even families. I am with the reform party simply because I believe in honesty and fairness. A man that will steal a vote will steal a dollar and the man that will hide stolen goods is no better than the thief. You may rest assured that if I were in S.C., I should be an ardent Tillmanite because I believe the people should rule and not the political bosses. I am an unadulterated democrat for I believe that the people should rule, and believing this, my vote will always be with the laboring class and not with those whose hands have never gripped the plow or hoe handle. I am watching your dispensary law in the newspapers. It is something new and untried. It commends itself to me on several points. 1st the temptation to sell to minors is lessened and the people that will drink can get a better beverage than the miserable stuff now generally sold. I am an outspoken Prohibitionist, voted for Bidwell instead of Cleveland because I believed Cleveland was opposed to the free coinage of silver and you see I have not been mistaken. I am opposed to the sale of intoxicants simply on account of my boys and all the boys of the land, and the negroes. The habit of drinking is formed in boyhood. Let a boy be raised to his majority (21 years) without having formed the habit and you can rest easily he will not die a drunkard. If a man will drink let him drink at home and not tempt his neighbor or his neighbors boys.

Well Oscar, this has been the coldest winter that I remember ever to have experienced. The 7th & 8th of February was the coldest ever known in Pickens. I was in Mobile at the time and it was extremely cold there. The orange industry in Florida is ruined and I doubt that if that industry will ever be what it has been. We made a good crop last year here and most of us have enough corn and meal and molasses. (we plant the ribbon cane). The extreme low price of cotton together with the gold standard of value have made business very gloomy. These times have brought about one blessing, it has stopped extravagance and everyone is trying to economize.

Our relative, Phil E. Chappell of Kansas City Mo. will have the History of the Chappell family out about the first of March. I wrote out as best I could all I knew of my grandfather, father, brothers, and sisters—naming all of the children of each. Our relative is rich and intends to present a copy gratuitously to all the Chappells that wish it. I will see that you get a copy which I wish you to preserve in your family as an heirloom. Is Chappell Trapp and Uriah still living. If so tell them to write me. Give me your

brother George's post office in Florida. I will have one of my girls write to your daughter Bernice. Now Oscar the foregoing was written while Bettie, the girls and boys were all talking and gabbing around me. It is disconnected and really I am ashamed of it and promise next time to try and interest you more. Our love to all your family and all my relatives,

yours,

H. B. Chappell"

John Chappell died intestate in Fairfield District in 1835. His personal property was appraised on December 18, 1835 by Henry Lightner, John Turnipseed, and his stepson, Daniel Scott. Daniel H. Ruff was appointed administrator. Included in the property of John Chappell were the following items with their appraised value:

Mill wheels and apparatus—\$123.00
 1,400 feet of plank @ \$0.75/hundred—\$10.50
 3,000 shingles @ \$1.00/thousand—\$3.00
 One canoe—\$5.00
 Two fisheries on Broad River—\$10.00
 6,380 pounds of oats @ \$0.75/hundred—\$47.85
 Spinning wheel—\$1.00
 One lot of plows and old iron hoes—\$3.00
 Four plow stocks, singletrees, scythe, and cradle—\$3.00
 4,146 pounds of fodder @ \$1.00/hundred—\$41.46
 226 bushels of corn @ \$0.56½/bushel—\$127.12½
 23,679 pounds of seed cotton @ \$3.25/hundred—\$769.56¼
 Five mules—\$265.00
 One gray horse and young mare—\$115.00
 Three pair plow gears—\$2.50
 Two rawhides, brace and bits—\$4.00
 Three stock locks—\$3.00
 Bristles, shoe thread and cloth—\$1.56¼
 One bedstead and small table, two shot guns—\$6.50
 One gun-head—\$5.00
 Two large spinning wheels, pair of cards—\$2.00
 Four chairs, knives, forks, tub, and pail—\$2.50
 One skillet, two spiders, oven jar and line—\$2.00
 Axes, pair of small steelyards (sic), harness, mill pick, etc.—
 \$14.25
 Twenty baskets @ \$0.08—\$1.60

Twenty-six head of cattle @ \$5.00—\$130.00
 Four banks of potatoes—\$14.00
 Ten geese @ \$0.25—\$2.50
 Twenty-six fowl @ \$0.10—\$2.60
 One loom and apparatus—\$3.00
 Sideboard, books, and cooking ware—\$31.60
 One cradle with side of leather—\$5.50
 18 pounds powder and 12½ pounds of shot—\$8.00

The following slaves:

Man—Mingo—\$800.00
 Woman—Linda—\$550.00
 Boy—Simon—\$700.00
 Woman—Nelly—\$550.00
 Boy—Laz—\$500.00
 Woman—Hannah—\$500.00
 Woman—Mary (burn injury)—\$100.00
 Boy—Billy—\$500.00
 Woman, Milly and her children, Henry and Lalna—\$900.00
 Boy—Prince—\$400.00
 Girl—Patty—\$500.00

—and other items to bring the total to \$8,358.73. Sevilla Chappell bought back most of the household items and the old simple slave, Mary. She paid \$10 for the old slave because she did not wish to see her abused. It is probable that this old slave was epileptic.

The sale lasted for two days. January 19 and 20, 1836. Buying at the sale: John M. Robertson, J. P. Cook, Major J. W. Thompson, Zachariah Trapp, Benjamin Aiken, Silas Ruff, Captain Thomas Watt, Sevilla Chappell, Jacob Bookman, David Elkins, Abner O'Neal, Daniel Scott, Laban H. Chappell, Jacob Koon, John Holley, Nathaniel B. Holley, Nathan Lyles, Mary Leitner, Daniel D. Finley, David H. Ruff, J. W. Bougknight, William McCreight, Gabriel Friday, Humphrey Gibson, Robert Fabridge, Levi Turnipseed, Henry Leitner, Jacob Wirick, G. (Gracey) Chappell, Tyrus Bell, Adam Hawthorne, J. W. McCants, Esq., and J. W. Elkins.

The final reckoning took place on February 27, 1839. Sevilla Chappell was already remarried to J. B. Jenkins. The widow's share from the sale was \$1,591.18, and each of the five children received \$530.39 for a total of \$4,773.56 from the sale of personal property and the management of the plantation by Daniel H. Ruff

the administrator. Some of the current revenue of the family came from renting out the land and slaves.¹⁸

On April 13, 1837, Nathaniel B. Holley, Jr. and his wife, Charlotte E. Chappell Holley, filed a suit in the Fairfield Court of Equity against John B. Jenkins who had intermarried with Sevilla Chappell, widow of John Chappell, and the following children of John and Sevilla Chappell: Laban, Nancy, John, Rebecca, and Hicks; and against Daniel H. Ruff, administrator of the estate of John Chappell. The purpose of the suit was to ask for an equitable distribution of the estate of John Chappell and to prove that John Chappell had written a will which was lost, destroyed, or suppressed by Sevilla Chappell Jenkins and her husband, John B. Jenkins. The testimony of both John Jenkins and Sevilla Chappell Jenkins was to the effect that John Chappell, some eight or nine years previous to his death and while very ill, had asked the Reverend John Cook to draw up a will which was witnessed by Dr. Taliferro and Phillip Pullig. Phillip Pullig carried the will to his home for safe keeping. Sometime after his recovery, John Chappell went to the home of Phillip Pullig to recover the will, but since he was on the way to his river plantation, thought better of it, and left the will in the hands of Phillip Pullig. For some reason, or the other, he never returned to get the will, although he expressed the desire several times that the will be destroyed and another written. Both John Jenkins and his wife, Sevilla, contended that John Chappell was too sick and feverish to have been in full possession of his full mental faculties at the time the will was written. Very soon after the death of John Chappell, as testified to by his widow, the will was recovered and destroyed without her knowledge of its contents and with the contention that she was following his orders. The court ordered a petition of the property and appointed as commissioners: Phillip Pullig, Nathaniel Holley, John A. Martin, James B. Elkins, and William Elkins.

The land of John Chappell was contained in six tracts, or plantations, that can be described in the following manner, all having been resurveyed in June 1838:

A. Home or Piney Woods tract contained 145 acres and had been originally granted to ——— McGraw. The Chappell House sat on one side of the plat and a path ran from the house to a spring. The land of Jacob Bookman, Asa Bell, Tyrus Bell, and John Jenkins bound this place.

¹⁸ Fairfield Probate Court, Apt. 44, file 685.

B. The Ashley Place contained 433½ acres and had been originally granted to William Kennedy, Goates, and others. It lay between Little River and Lick Branch; and was bound by the lands of Phillip Pullig, Gabriel Friday, Mrs. Friday, Silas Frazier, Daniel D. Fendley (Finley), Colonel George Lightner, and Little River. It crossed Little River adjacent to Daniel Scott's land. The Ashley house and an unidentified house lay on the land.

C. The Broad River Place contained 318 acres and had been originally granted to Freeman Busby and others. It lay between Broad River and the road from Monticello to Columbia. The lands of Major Thomas White, Phillip Pullig, and Silas Frazier bound this place.

D. The Love Place contained 321½ acres and lay between the road from Monticello to Columbia and Broad River. Griggs Creek crossed the land near Broad River and the Old Love House lay on the road. Across the road was John Chappell's Brunt Place.

E. The Brunt Place contained 341 acres and was bound by the lands of Christian Freshley, Thomas Watts, John Chappell, the road from Monticello to Columbia and the Gibson land.

F. The Lexington County Place lay south of Broad River, contained 107¾ acres, and all except a few acres known as the mill site, had been granted to John Hollinshead. The mill site was granted to William Hunt in August 1765. This land had previously been owned by Love (Isaac) and Chappell. The lands of Derrick, Amick, and Thomas Smith bound the plantation.

On the front of the warrant issued by the court was the following: John L. Hammond, Commissioner for Equity Court of Fairfield District on the first day of October 1838, sold the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of John Chappell:

Tract A—145 acres to John B. Jenkins at \$4.37½ per acre.

Tract B—433½ acres to Nathaniel B. Holley at \$5.75 per acre.

Tract C—318 acres to Sterling W. Reid at \$7.00 per acre.

Tract D—321½ acres to Charles M. Watts at \$5.06¼ per acre.

Tract E—

Tract F—107¾ acres to Peter Smith at \$10.11 per acre.

(Note—In the sale of the land, this was called Tract E.)¹⁹

¹⁹ Fairfield Court of Equity, 1838.

John Chappell submitted petitions to the Public Improvements, Columbia Canal, on November 23, 1829 and November 23, 1830, in which he claimed that he had been assured, after a survey of the river (Broad River), that the boat sluice would follow the north side or bank of the river. Acting on this information, he had, at great expense to himself, built a sawmill and grist mill dam on the south side of the river. He owned both sides of the river at this place, and built a dam in the shoals above his mill site to improve his mill dam. He further stated that the improvements in the river had deepened the channel, and that as a result of this, the boat sluice had been changed to run through his dam with destruction of the improvements that he had made at great expense to himself; that in spite of the public good accruing as a result of the boat channel, he was unable to bear the entire expense himself and placed a claim for \$1,733. He had been assured that if the boat channel became permanent, he would be paid for the damages done him. An affidavit, dated December 4, 1830, supporting this claim was signed by John Kirkland, Phillip Pullig, William Ashley, and William Brown; this affidavit claimed that the improvement made in the channel of Broad River had exceeded those made by a Mr. Barber, for which he had been paid \$10,000. James V. Deas, Chairman of the Committee on Improvements, on December 8, 1829, agreed to the Superintendent examining the damage done and reporting to the next term of the legislature. Apparently, the claim was turned down and no payment made.²⁰

The author, with his brothers, Thomas Odell and Travis, and with his sister, Mattie Estes, and a cousin, Grace Lemon Robinson, placed a marker to the grave of John Chappell. He was buried in an old unmarked graveyard on what he called his Piney Woods, or Home Place, formerly owned by his great grandson, Oscar Chappell, and now owned by his great, great grandson, Thomas Odell Chappell.

²⁰ Public Improvements (1800-1829), Columbia Canal, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

CHAPTER VIII

LABAN CHRISTOPHER CHAPPELL

Laban Christopher Chappell, as recorded in the previous chapter, was the third child and second son of John and Sevilla (Sybil) Ruff Scott Chappell. He was born March 6, 1822; married Catherine Porter Smith on March 24, 1846; and died April 23, 1891. Catherine Porter Smith was born in 1828 and died in 1907. They are buried at Bethel Methodist Church in lower Fairfield County.

The ancestry of Catherine Porter Smith is very distinguished and interesting. Her grandfather, Judge William Smith, came to South Carolina with his father, Ralph Smith, from Buck's County, Pennsylvania in 1765. His brothers, Samuel and Aaron Smith, came with him. William Smith served in the Snow Campaign against the Cherokee Indians in 1775 and served as a lieutenant in the 1776 expedition against these Indians. In 1777 he was made a captain in the militia and was stationed at Woods Fort near Beaver Dam Creek, between the Middle and South Forks of the Tyger River. In December 1778, as a captain of a company under General Lincoln, he participated in the battle of Stono in 1779; and during 1780, he was present at the battles of Wofford's Iron Works, Musgrove Mill and Blackstock. After the battle of Blackstock, he was attached to General Sumter's command and was promoted to Major. He fought in the battles of Guilford Court House, the seige of Granby, the skirmish at Quincey Bridge, the affair at Juniper, and was active in the capture of the British vessels at Watboo Landing under Colonel Wade Hampton.

William Smith was chosen a county court judge for Spartanburg County soon after the formation of the county in 1785. He was elected to the Congress of the United States in 1797 and served in the Fifth Congress from March 4, 1797 to March 3, 1799. He served as state senator from Spartanburg from 1790 to 1797, and



Rev. Laban Christopher Chappell in Confederate uniform.

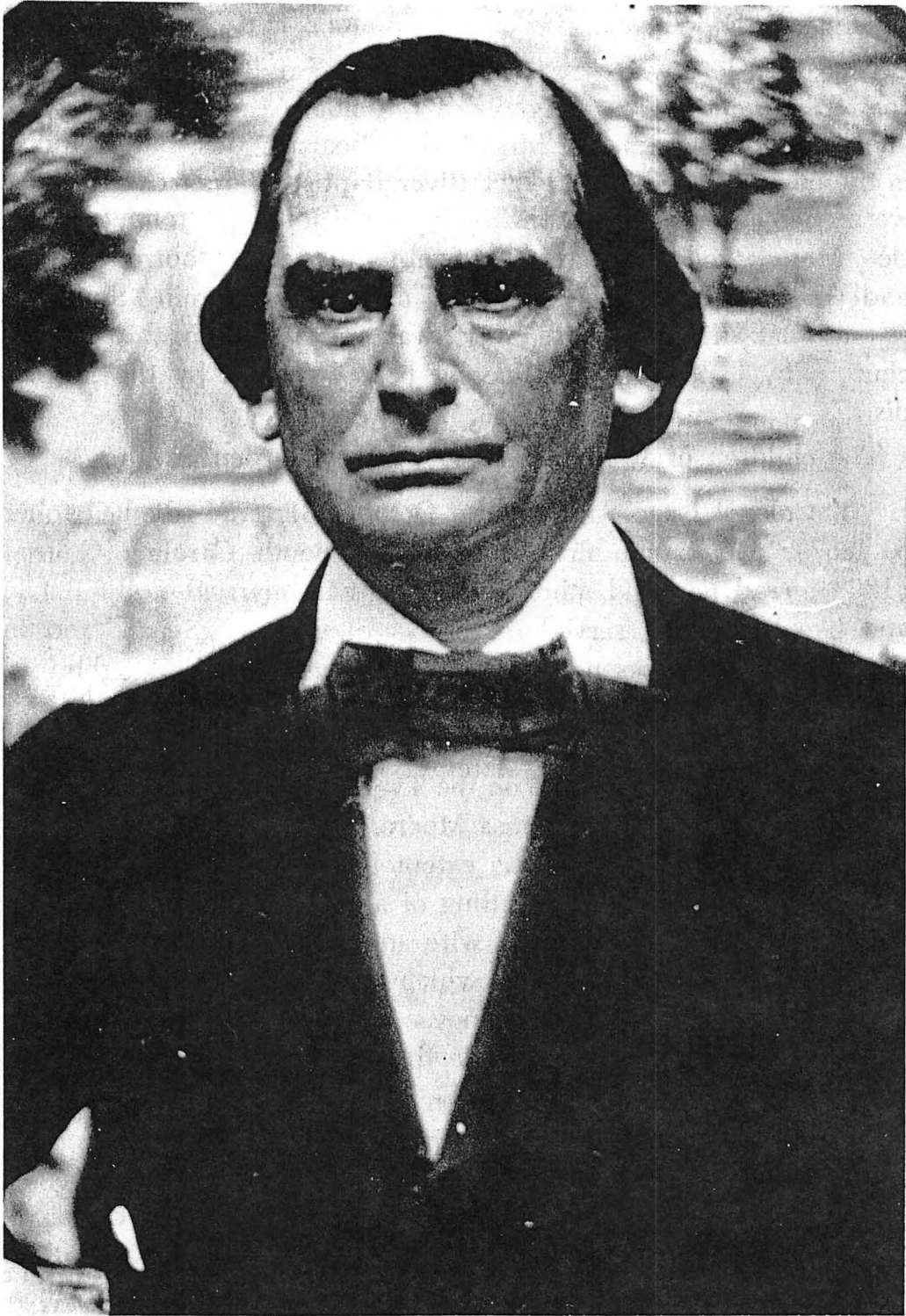
from 1810 to 1818. There is some discrepancy as to the years that he served in the South Carolina State Senate, but it was a long, although not continuous, service.

William Smith married Mourning Bearden, a daughter of Mrs. Lettice Bearden, who was a sister of General Richard Winn and John Winn, and was a daughter of the elder Minor Winn. I don't know who the husband of Mrs. Lettice Bearden was, but included in the membership of the Tyger River Baptist Church (1801-1803) were: Benjamin, Delilah, Elizabeth, Isaac, John Sr., John Jr., Lettice, Mary, Rachel, Richard and Sentius Bearden. Mourning Smith and William Smith, Esq., were also members. Mourning Smith, in an unusual display of liberality, was received into this Baptist church "by experience, she having been baptized by the Methodists."

The children of William and Mourning Bearden Smith:

I. Colonel Isaac Smith (born October 31, 1784; died October 8, 1857), one of the first graduates of South Carolina College (1808); read law and admitted to the bar; married Polly Barry; and like his father, served in the South Carolina Senate and in the House of Representatives. Polly Barry was the daughter of Richard Barry and Rosa Moore. Richard Barry, along with his brothers, Andrew and John, had come down from Pennsylvania with Charles Moore to settle on the Tyger River. Rosa Moore Barry was a sister of General Thomas Moore. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and something of the extent of this Scotch-Irish descent can be appreciated by the reading of a portion of Richard Barry's will: "I give and devise to my wife and my son, Richard, my still and vessels necessary therefor, which I allow them to sell if they think proper and divide the money equally between them; or continue to work the still and divide the profits equally."

The will of Isaac Smith made on March 23, 1856, and recorded October 12, 1857, mentions his six children—probably in order: Richard B., Samuel F., Elihu P., Pauline R. Golding, Lettice W. Littlejohn, and Catherine P. Chappell (married Laban C. Chappell). Isaac Smith stipulated in his will that his daughter, Catherine P. Chappell, was not to receive her inheritance until her husband, Laban C. Chappell, had accounted to the estate the sum of \$700, with interest from January 1, 1852. He had loaned Laban C. Chappell a slave which he permitted to be sold, and the money retained by Laban C. Chappell.



Rev. Laban Christopher Chappell.

II. Dr. Eber Smith, second son of William and Mourning Bearden Smith married first a daughter of General Thomas Moore by whom he had a son, Aaron Smith, who lived and raised a large family on Dutchman's Creek (Fairfield County). His second marriage was to a Miss Ashford of Fairfield District by whom he had one son, George, who died of yellow fever in Charleston, South Carolina. In the old Ashford cemetery on South Carolina State Highway 34, just east of the bridge over Broad River, there is this marker: "Sarah D. Smith, daughter of James and Mary Ashford, born January 19, 1812, died January 18, 1835.

III. Dr. John Winn Smith, third son of William and Mourning Bearden Smith, by special enactment of the South Carolina Legislature, changed his name to Winsmith. He was a learned physician, and like his father and brothers, served in the South Carolina Legislature.

IV. Major Elihu Penquite Smith, fourth son of William and Mourning Bearden Smith, served in the South Carolina Legislature for a number of years. He married Miss Christina Faber and had six sons and three daughters.

V. Judge Eliphas Smith, fifth son of William and Mourning Bearden Smith, moved to Alabama when quite young and became a prominent citizen of that state.

VI. Captain Ralph Smith, sixth son of William and Mourning Bearden Smith, married Susan Tucker of Georgia. He was a merchant and farmer.

VII. Colonel William Smith, son of William and Mourning Smith, moved to Fairfield County and married a Miss Ashford.

VIII. Lettice Smith, eldest daughter of William and Mourning Bearden Smith, married William Jenkins of Chester District and moved with him to Talladega, Alabama.

IX. Marsey Smith, daughter of William and Mourning Bearden Smith, married Thomas Rabb of Fairfield District.

X. Mary (Polly) Smith, daughter of William and Mourning Bearden Smith, married Joel Brewton of Spartanburg District.

XI. Sarah Smith was mentioned in her father's, William Smith, will, but nothing further is known about her.



Catherine Porter Smith Chappell.

Ralph Smith, the father of Judge William Smith and the immigrant to South Carolina, along with his sons, William, Samuel, and Aaron, were all patriots in the Revolutionary War. Aaron Smith died a few days after receiving wounds in the battle of Cowpens.¹

The children of Laban Christopher and Catherine Porter Smith Chappell:

I. Oscar Fitzland Chappell, eldest son of Laban C. and Catherine Smith Chappell, was born January 18, 1847, and died July 29, 1922. He first married Mary Martha (Mattie) Howell by whom all of his children were born. His second marriage was to Lula McMeekin. Oscar F. and Mattie Chappell will be considered in more detail in the next chapter.

II. Isaac Smith Chappell, second son of Laban C. and Catherine Smith Chappell, was born December 9, 1848 and died on October 3, 1918. He married Rebecca Black on November 16, 1870. She was born on April 27, 1850, and died May 4, 1933. She was known as "Aunt Beck." The children of Isaac Smith and Rebecca Black Chappell: May (married Charlie Douglas); Isaac Samuel (born March 15, 1882, died March 23, 1926); Wilmer S. (born March 17, 1873, died September 1, 1951); Hattie K. (born July 16, 1875, died February 24, 1958); Quay Kirkland (born May 24, 1888, died May 9, 1924); and Beulah, still living. With the exception of May, all the deceased members of this family are buried in the churchyard of Bethel Methodist Church.

III. John C. (Jack) Chappell, third son of Laban C. and Catherine Smith Chappell, was born on October 28, 1850; married Lula Powell on March 19, 1888; and died September 12, 1939. Lula Powell was born December 3, 1869, and died November 12, 1909. Their son, Phil Edgar Chappell, was born on July 21, 1895, died September 5, 1920, and is buried near his parents in the churchyard of Greenbrier Methodist Church in Fairfield County. Their son, John Henry Chappell, is a cotton farmer in Chester County. Their daughter, Lula, married Leonard Stevenson; their daughter, Ray, married Overton; their daughter, Estelle, married Steele Clark.

¹ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 191; Dr. J. B. O. Landrum, *History of Spartanburg County*, Atlanta, Ga., The Franklin Printing and Publishing Co., 1900, The Reprint Co., Spartanburg, 1960, pp. 156-166; Rabb, *Biographical Sketches*, p. 48; Emily Bellinger Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Fant, *Biographical Directory of the Senate of South Carolina, 1776-1964*, Columbia, S. C., Archives Dept., 1964, pp. 310, 312, 337; Spartanburg Will Books.



Oscar Fitzland Chappell, 7 years of age.

Uncle Jack was an extremely kind and gentle man, especially to children. When the author was a young boy, and it was hot plowing cotton in July, and much cooler in the shade, Uncle Jack, with a few kind and sympathetic words, saved him from the wrath of his father. Uncle Jack always went to bed early, but, as he termed it, "got up to rest awhile" several times at night. John Henry Chappell keeps up with the family better than anyone else and can be depended upon for family news. He has a real feeling for the family.

IV. George B. Chappell was born November 15, 1852; married Sadie Van Ness; and lived near Ocala, Florida. Among his children were: George Jr., Carlton, Clara, and Van Ness.

V. William Chappell's wife was named Laura. They had one child, William Chappell, a prominent politician in Florida, and a Representative in the United States House of Representatives from that state.

VI. Laban Christopher Chappell, Jr. married Maxcey Monteith and their children: Phillip, Christopher, Charlotte, Isabell, and Catherine.

VII. Clara Chappell was born in 1870 and died in 1961. She was first married to a Mr. Burnside; her second marriage was to a Mr. Bryan. She lived for many years in El Paso Texas and was remarkable for her energy, and for her joy of life, even as an elderly lady. "Aunt Clara," as she was affectionately known, had a great love for her family and often gave it a prominence that only she could justify. Her greatest pride was her part in the organization of the Captain John Chappell Chapter of the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century.

In addition to the children of Laban C. and Catherine Smith Chappell who lived to maturity, the following died in infancy and are buried near their parents at Bethel Methodist Church:

Laban C. Chappell, 1855-1855.

Hattie Letitia Chappell, 1858-1859.

Richard Lee Chappell, 1861-1862.

Lula Chappell, 1863-1863.

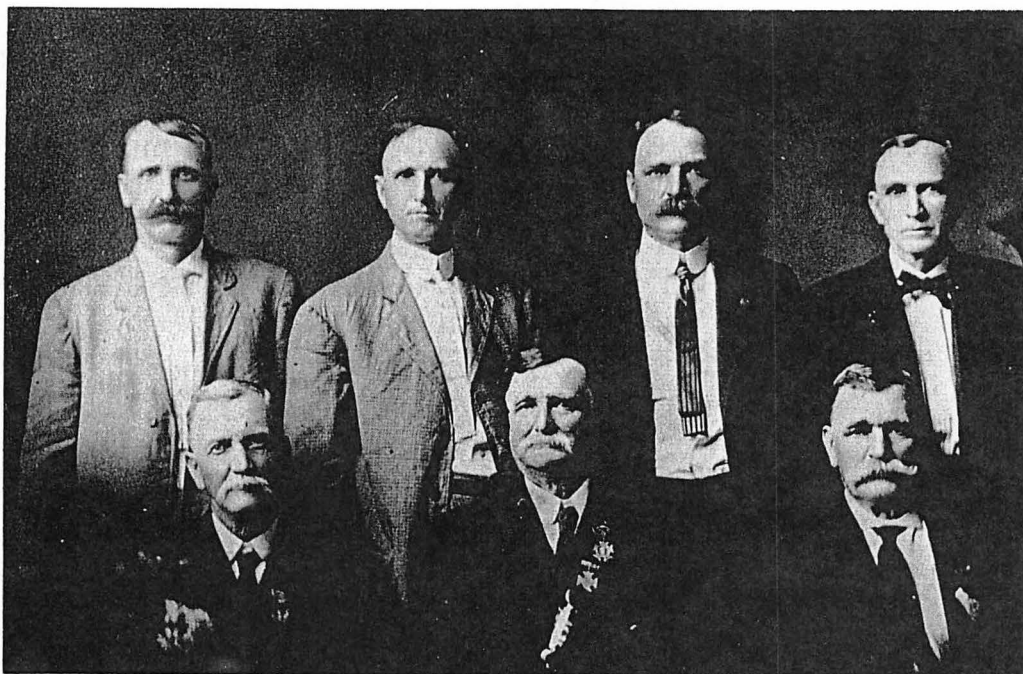
Reverend Laban Christopher Chappell is remembered by his family for his ability to do a tremendous amount of work. He was a Methodist minister, but as far as I know, he never had a regular church. His love for the hymn, "Amazing Grace," earned him the



Isaac Smith Chappell, 6 years of age.



Catherine Porter Smith Chappell and her infant daughter, Hattie Letitia, May 28, 1859. The child is dying of membranous croup and an old slave was sent on mule back a hundred miles to get a French photographer to make this daguerrotype.



Seated: John C. (Jack) Chappell, Oscar Fitzland Chappell, Isaac Smith Chappell. Standing: Oscar Chappell (a nephew), William Chappell, Laban Christopher Chappell, George B. Chappell. Taken at a Confederate reunion in Jacksonville, Florida, May 1914.

nickname "Amazing Grace." During the weekdays of winter, he ran a school where some of the students boarded. His love of children and his kindness and respect toward children was remembered across more than three-quarters of a century by one of his pupils, Mr. Turner W. Turkett. As a small boy, Mr. Turkett sometimes had to spend the night at the school and was given the honor of sharing the bed with the old gentleman. During the day, the Reverend Laban wore his beard tucked inside his vest and at night inside his night shirt—a fact that so impressed itself upon the mind of young Turner that he never forgot it.

Great Grandmother Catherine is remembered for her syllabub and for her love of parties—a situation sometimes at variance with solemnity of her husband's calling. Her love of life was equalled by her fortitude and courage.

CHAPTER IX

OSCAR FITZLAND CHAPPELL

Oscar Fitzland Chappell, the eldest son of Laban Christopher and Catherine Porter Smith Chappell, was born on January 18, 1847 and died July 29, 1922. He first married Mary Martha (Mattie) Howell by whom all of his children were born. His second marriage was to Lula McMeekin.

He enlisted in the Confederate States Army at Alston on March 1, 1864 at the age of 17 years, and was assigned to Co. F, (Captain Hayne McMeekin's) 12th South Carolina Infantry, CSA. On April 16, 1864, he was admitted to the Receiving and Wayside Hospital No. 9 at Richmond Virginia for rubeola (measles). The following day he was transferred to Jackson Hospital at Richmond. On May 2, 1864, he was hospitalized at Farmville, Virginia for "Ascites." Apparently, this was a complication of his measles—might have been nephritis or Bright's disease—and he was given a furlough of 60 days. He returned to duty on June 26, 1864 and fought in all the battles in which the 12th S. C. Regiment was engaged until his capture at Petersburg on April 3, 1865. He was received at City Point, Herts Island, New York on April 9, 1865. After the fall of the Confederacy, he was released pursuant to General Order 109 on June 16, 1865; after having taken the oath of allegiance. He was carried to Charleston by ship and walked home barefooted. There is a family story that he was given a Bible when released. There was a picture of the flag of the United States in the front of the Bible, and this he considered the supreme insult to a captured Confederate soldier. During his service he was a sharpshooter. The duty of the sharpshooters in the Confederate Army was to form a skirmish line in front of the main body of troops and to absorb the initial fire of the enemy and then fall back upon the main battle line. While in this forward position, they tried to hit as many of the enemy officers as possible. Grandpa literally believed in "beat-



Oscar Fitzland Chappell in the uniform of a Confederate soldier at about 17 years of age.

ing swords into plowshares," and his favorite tool for opening seed beds was a Confederate bayonet bent at right angles and attached to a hoe handle.

Reverend Laban C. Chappell, like his son Oscar F., enlisted in the Confederate States Army (Alston, September 6, 1861) and was assigned to the Co. F., 12th S. C. Regiment, CSA. It is doubtful if he saw active service.¹

Mary Martha (Mattie) Howell married Oscar Fitzland Chappell soon after the end of the Civil War. She was the daughter of Joseph R. and Sarah Sophie Whitehead Howell. Joseph Howell was the son of John R. and Sarah Howell Reese Howell, and was a descendant of the Howells that came to lower Richland County in the 1740's; and of the famed Baptist preacher, Rev. Joseph Reese.

Joseph Howell, although 36 years old, married, and the father of several children, served in the Confederate States Army. According to the official records, he was enrolled by Captain Waites at Camp Ripley on September 20, 1861. He was promoted from corporal to sergeant and was First Sargeant, B. Co., 3rd Battalion (Palmetto) South Carolina Light Artillery (White's Bn.) in November and December 1861. He was sick in a hospital in Columbia in July and August 1862, again in September 1863, and several times during the year 1864. From the records compiled by Mrs. Jesse Resse, Sr. of Columbia, South Carolina, Joseph R. Howell first volunteered for Company "M," Second S. C. Regiment and was on Morris Island when the first shots of the Civil War were fired. He was Second Sargeant, Girardy's Battery. He received a certificate for "extra service" from Brigadier B. D. Fry in Special Orders dated December 5, 1864, at Augusta, Georgia.²

The following letter was written by Sgt. Joseph R. Howell to his mother, Sarah Howell Reese Howell.

"May 27, 1862

Dear Mother:

No news this morning. There was heavy firing all of yesterday evening off the bar and our infilade battery on Sullivans Island was returning the fire. Supposed to be the Yanks trying to keep our boats from taking the cargo from off the *Catawba*. You recollect that I

¹ Records of the Confederate States Army, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History.

² Records of the Confederate States Army, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Jesse Reese, Sr., Manuscript History of the Reese Family, unpublished.



Mary Martha (Mattie) Howell Chappell.

told you in my yesterday's note that she was run aground to keep the Yankees from capturing her.

I am on guard duty today. The guard duty now is very heavy as two of our Sergts. are sick and I have to go on every fourth night. Sometimes I am on James Island and away from camp for twenty-four hours.

Mike Howell was down here and spent a day and night with me. He left here for Adam's Run. I see by the Columbia papers that there was hail up (in) the county. Hope it did not reach us. I often think of the good butter you have at home, although we are living some better than we were sometime back as we are now getting some vegetables. They have all kinds of vegetables now green peppers, tomatoes, squash, and cucumbers. Remember me to Mr. and Mrs. Friday, say to Mr. Friday that he must write to me.

This leaves me very well, hope it may find you all the same. My love to all of the family and yourself. Kiss the children for me. Remember me to Mum Creasy and all the negroes.

Your son,

J. R. Howell"

Two years later, a letter from Sarah Howell Reese Howell to her son, Sgt. Joseph R. Howell, conveys the prayerful feeling of a mother for her soldier-son.³

"April 23, 1864

My Dear Jos.

Your kind letter of March 20 politeness of Capt. Kinsler came to hand yesterday. We did not see the gentleman who brought it; he said he had a message to deliver but we were not at home. We spent the day with Mrs. Hamiter, Mrs. Capt. Hamiter, Mrs. Friday, Mrs. Lever, Mrs. Souter, Mrs. John W. Lightner, and J. Lever from special invitation. The old lady gave us a nice dinner. So when you write again mention Captain Hamiter in your letter; his wife seemed mortified because you did not mention him. These ladies are all well and in pretty good spirits. We are glad to hear that you are tolerably well; hope that this may find you quite well. We are glad to hear that you are in the neighborhood mess; was hoping that you were tenting with them as I know they are a praying people. What I said to you, before, I say again: pray without ceas-

³ Punctuation added to make the letter more readable since the original was almost without punctuation.



Home of Sarah Howell Reese Howell and her son, Joseph R. Howell, as it appeared in 1971. This house later owned by Oscar Fitzland Chappell, now owned by Dr. Travis Chappell.

ing. Prayer is the Christian's vital breath. Now is the time for you to establish your character for weal or for woe. Make friends of everybody; treat all men alike; if you make a difference, let it be in kindness to the poor; be in perfect friendship with everybody. On your conduct now, if you are spared, depends your earthly career. We are glad that your fare is good. I have not been to Columbia yet; think of going tomorrow. Rowe was here yesterday for the first time. Says we are getting on pretty well. Thinks we will finish planting cotton this week. They are still planting corn; in some places the stand is very poor. We begin to want rain again. The garden looks well, everything grows fast, the lettuce is headed beautifully and delightful. We often wish that you were here to eat with us; still, I am thankful that I have a son to do his country's service. You mentioned our young relations. Do tell them for me to be good steady boys; conduct themselves to be a credit to their families, not a reproach. Sophia begs you will be friendly with everybody. She is fearful you will not be with one of your mess—you know who she means—but I told her that he had never injured you, therefore you had no right to be otherwise than friendly with him. Squire Pullig comes to see us everytime he hears any news to let us know it. I received a letter from John dated fifteenth wishing

to know if you had left Charleston and where you were stationed. They are all well and send their respects to all the family. He did not say when he would be up. I will write to him today. Sophia and the children have a cry every letter we get from you. The baby is looking well; she says papa is in Charleston. My prayer is that we may all keep well. May the Lord preserve you is the prayer of your devoted mother.

S. H. Howell

P. S.

Mom Creasy sends "howdy" to you and says that you must put your trust in the Lord, and look to Him at all times in humble prayer, to bless you, and to return you safe to the bosom of you family. Tom, Ephraim, and all the Darkies send "howdy" to you, and say that I must tell you they are doing their best. Sary is still poorly, the rest are well.

Your affectionate mother S. H. Howell" ⁴

Mary Martha Howell Chappell, ancestor of a large segment of the Chappell family, was a young and starry-eyed girl a century ago. It's hard to imagine one's grandmother, dead these many years as a young girl concerned with boys and writing melancholic poetry—some of it quite good. During the Civil War she was at boarding school at Doko (Blythewood) and at Monticello. While at boarding school, she wrote her mother this letter.

"March 23, 1863

Dear Mother

I write you a few lines to let you know I am well and have not much to do as yet, but will have a good deal to do after a while. I am staying in the same room and sleeping in the same bed but they have moved the feather bed. Emma Felder was my bed mate at first but Mamie Zealy is now sleeping with me as Emma wanted to get a room with a fire place. I think we all need fire this weather. The snow is one foot deep. I wish I had some sugar to eat with snow. Sue Woodward and her sister came down to school Monday. We have had supper after we go to bead (sic) for three nights. I wish we could get something to eat for tonight. I have not been homesick but once. I am very anxious to get there. I expect that I can get home the last of next month as Mamie Zealy is going

⁴ "Mom," or "Mum" Creasy has not been further identified, but was probably the respected Negro "Mammy" of the family. The "John" in this letter might have been John R. Howell, a brother of Joseph Howell.

home then. Do try and get Pa to stay until I can get home and when cousin (a line can't be read) please send me my Comstock Philosophy, candles, something to eat, and some knitting by the first opportunity. If you please give my love to Carrie and Clara and that they had better come hear (sic) to school. Emma Felder and Sue Woodward send there (sic) love to you and Ma (her grandmother, Sarah H. R. Howell) and kiss Jesse for them. Mr. G. Zealy came up here and visited this morning and walked up from the depot. Mr. G. Zealy had a hard chill since he came, Tell Jessie that she must write to me, Give my love to all and accept the same for yourself. Write soon,

Your affectionate

Mattie"

"Howdy to servants." ⁵

This letter was written by Sarah H. R. Howell to her granddaughter, Mattie Howell.

"Feb. 9, 1865

My Dear Mattie:

I seat myself to pen you a few lines to let you know that I arrived home safe Sabbath afternoon and was glad to hear that you got to Monticello safely. Adam told me that you hurried him off on account of measles and mumps in school. I am glad that you had both. Hope you are better of your cold and that you found the family all well. This leaves us all well. Your Aunt Ann is better; her cough is still troublesome at night. Your Ma speaks of going down to your Aunt Polly's if the weather will permit. I received a letter from you Pa dated the 3rd. He was then at Augusta, Georgia; he was not very well; had taken a cold in his head. He said that he would stay there a day to see if he could hear from his company, if he did not, he would go to West Point, Georgia. Hope you are getting on smoothly with everything and everybody. We all have to put up with some inconveniences. This is a world of troubles, though you ought not to have any yet. What you think is trouble is a mere matter of *moonshine*. You will find it so if you live long enough. Let me beg you to improve your time,

⁵ Mattie Howell was not quite 15 years old when she wrote this letter. Her sister, Jessie, was not quite 4 years old.

write soon and let us hear how you are getting on with everything. Your Ma, Aunt Ann, and the children join me in much love to you. Tommie wants to know where my big sister is. Give our love to all inquiring friends. May the Lord bless you is the prayer of your Ma and Mother.

S. S. and S. H. Howell

The Darkies all send howdy.”⁶

Mattie Howell had apparently left Monticello soon after receiving the letter from her mother and grandmother in February 1865 because she received this letter:

“April 3, 1865

My dear Mattie

Having an opportunity of conveying a note to you by Lt. Fanbracle (?) I will do so with pleasure. Matt I was surprized (sic) when I heard that you had gone home from the Institute. I did think that you thought enough of me to come and say goodbye if no more; but I think that I might as well cast all such hopes away for I do not think you care anything for me now. All of the girls have gone from the Institute now with the exception of Georgia Mann and Florrie Wincey. I expect you found your Ma and family treated roughly by the Yanks when you arrived home. Matt I would like so much to hear from you. Do write the first opportunity you have of sending a letter. If you sent the letter to Winnsboro they would be very apt to come through here safely.

It is getting late so I will conclude by saying I hope to receive an early response to this. My love to your mother and accept a portion yourself.

Yours loving friend,

Mattie S.”

The letter continues across the top of the page: “Have you heard from Mary Walker since she returned home? Matt if Mr. Zealy resumes his school here in June do you expect to return? Hope you will decide to come back but I think the school here has pretty

⁶ Some punctuation added for clarity. Capitalization and spelling left unchanged. “Ma” usually referred to her grandmother; “SS” was her mother, Sarah Sophia Whitehead Howell. Aunt Ann was her grandmother, Sarah H. R. Howell’s, sister. Aunt Polly not identified.

well gone up the spout from the reports that are circulating through this neighborhood.”⁷

On January 17, 1864, Sue Woodward wrote Mattie Howell and asked if Mattie intended coming back to school at Doko. Sue didn't think she would return to school at Doko.

The Civil War is over and the nineteen year old Mattie Howell is visiting relatives. Her father writes her these letters.

“Columbia, Dec. 7, 1867

My Dear Mattie—It is now two weeks since you left home and we have not heard a word from you. Mother is about the same some days better and again worse. Jesse was quite sick last night—she still has chills and fever. I have a dreadful (sic) cold; the rest of us are as well as usual. I am in Columbia today and met Aunt Polly going up to our house. You must write me and let me know when you wish to come home and I will meet you in Columbia. Washington will be down between now and Christmas. Laura McKinstry is to be married now shortly, I can't say exactly what day. Miss Jannie Berry and Bob Martin are married. I believe that is all the news I have. We all miss you very much. Give my best respects to John. They all join me in love to the family—*there are so few of them that I can't mention all of their names.*

I merely write to let you hear from home. It is Saturday and I left home after the usual breakfast and I am going back tonight. I hope you have not taken sore eyes. I am now at Bob Howells. They are all better. Be sure and write. My love again my dear daughter.

Your father,

J. R. Howell”

“Red Point, Dec. 15, 1867

My Dear Daughter—This is the second letter that I have written to you and have not received a line from you. You have no idea how anxious we all are to hear from you. Mother is not near as well as when you left home. Complaining of aching through from her

⁷ On February 20, 1865 the Third Division of the Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's Army was camped near Monticello. Captain Dexter Horton and Colonel George Este, learning of the girls' seminary there, filled an ambulance with food and going there were received so kindly that they were invited to attend a “gay and festive dance” that night. Undoubtedly, the School closed soon afterwards. John G. Barrett, *Shermans March Through the Carolinas*, Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 1956, p. 98.

breast to her shoulders—in fact she appears to be sore all over. Mother appears to miss you so much I am anxious for you to get home. If it is so you can get home before Christmas I would like for you to do so. Johnny has had chills and fever since you left—has missed it again and now has sore throat and tooth ache he is looking very badly. Jesse has had chills and fever also and missed it. The rest of us are all well except myself. I have had a cold. Aunt Polly has been to see mother—made but a short stay. Got here on Saturday and left on Monday morning. She was very much disappointed not finding you at home. If nothing happens Washington thinks of starting down the last part of the week. If you do not come home before Wash goes down you must make arrangements for me to meet you in Columbia. That is send word by Wash when I am to meet you. I hope you have enjoyed yourself and no accident happened on your trip down. Laurie McKinstry will be married soon I expect. Johnnie Cauthen has been here and got two turkeys for the wedding. No body here has an invitation, in fact, I do not know that anybody is invited yet. The Lady Waiters are Miss Douglas, Miss Stack, Miss Craig and her sister—so Miss Caroline Thomas says. I think now of killing a few hogs in the morning so I will have greasy time for a few days. Mother Sophy and the children join me in love to all of the family and a great deal to yourself. Remember me to J. F., June and Ben Walker, tell them to try and get up to see me that I can't say when I will get down there. Jessie says I must tell you tell that you are very much needed at home. Granny is gone. I have nothing more to write at present but remain

Your father,

Jos. R. Howell"

Mattie answers her father:

"Dec. 28, 1867

My Dear Papa

I received your letter of the 7th about a week ago. Wash got down here last Saturday. He has gone to his aunts today with Cousin Bob Whitehead. His Aunt is very anxious for him to live with her. I am very sorry to hear of mother's illness. I will come home Monday week and sooner if possible. I am having chills and fever every third day. I have had four chills. I had a very hard one last night. We all went to a big party night before last at Mr. Bell's. I enjoyed myself very much. I have not got down to see Aunt Mary

Whitehead yet. I am going to Manning tomorrow to a big meeting at the Baptist Church. I have kept very busy since I have been down here. Cousin Annie has moved down to Santee, I have been to see her, spent two nights with her. Uncle John is to be sold out the first day of January for security debts.

I wish Laura McKinstry had waited until I got home before she was married but I expect I will miss all of the wedding. We had a dull Christmas, went to only one party.

I expect Low will come home with me. She is a very still and good girl. I must close as I have a very poor light and getting sleepy. Low joins me in love to all. Kiss Glenn for me.

Good night dear papa,

Your affectionate daughter,

Mattie”⁸

Nearly a year later Mattie Howell received this letter from Mary Holley (daughter of Nathaniel B. and Charlotte Chappell Holley), a cousin of her husband to be.

“Fairfield October 18, 1868

My dear Mattie:

I received your note yesterday. Was not at all surprised as it has been reported here so long. As you desire, I will certainly act as a “brides maid.”

Mattie I expect you will be surprised to hear (if you have not heard already) that Mr. Zealy has gone to Texas, he started about three weeks ago. I have not time to write anymore but just take the will for the deed, excuse bad writing and all inaccuracies—

Your fond friend,

Mary Holley”

Years later, as a mature woman and a loving mother, she wrote this letter to her son, Howell Chappell, who was off at school.

“Home March 30/91

My dear son:

I will try and write you a few hurried lines this morning as I did not get to write you last night. Mrs. Friday and her boys were up here until bed time and Laban came from Andrews and I had to

⁸ Mattie Howell was undoubtedly suffering from malaria.

chat with him a little. He went to Cedar Creek in his cart and Ossie rode a mule and when they came (back) Eleanor was going to walk alone and Oss carried her home in the cart and Laban went home with Sallie, he and Bubber. We had a great many visitors last week. Frank Whitlock came Monday, Labe, Maxie and Clara came Wednesday. Your grandpa is growing worse but keeps in good spirits and has a good appetite. I did not get a letter from Bernice Saturday as usual. I expect to get it tomorrow. I will send you some stamps. I have no money to send you yet. Your Pa will sell some cotton the first of May. I will try and send some then. He still has to pay Col. Pa one hundred dollars. They are getting on slowly planting, have planted some corn, have planted over one acre of Louisiana cane and have some to plant. They are going to try some on the creek. I will have to close as it is time for the mail boy.

God bless my dear boy,

Your loving Ma,

M. M. Chappell"⁹

A few years later, this intelligent and sensitive woman would undergo abdominal surgery on her own kitchen table and on June 7, 1904, she would die at the age of 56 years.

The children of Joseph R. Howell and Sarah Sophia Whitehead Howell:

Mary Martha (Mattie) Howell, May 3, 1848 - June 7, 1904.

Sally Marion Howell, January 16, 1851 -

John J. Howell, June 20, 1853 - October 26, 1928.

Jessie Louise Howell, November 4, 1859 - April 25, 1934.

Charles Thomas Howell, May 9, 1862 - March 18, 1928.

John Glenn Howell, October 15, 1866 -

Jessie Howell married the Rev. Josiah DuBose Huggins (born June 10, 1856; died August 5, 1918). Aunt Jessie was always a family favorite and retained the quality of gentleness and sweetness even as an old lady. I visited her a few months before her death and old age and illness had not dimmed these qualities.

⁹ This is a tentative identification of the people mentioned in this letter: Laban was her 21 year old son; Ossie, her son, Oscar; Sally, her sister, Sally Marion Howell; Bubber, her brother John; Labe and Maxie, brother of her husband and his wife; Clara, Clara Chappell, her sister-in-law; "your grandpa" was probably the Rev. Laban C. Chappell; Bernice was her 16 year old daughter.

John J. Howell was known as "Big Bubber" and Thomas Howell was known as "Little Bubber." "Uncle Glenn" at church meetings would describe how the Negroes sang the old spiritual hymn, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" and would lead the congregation in this song.

Sarah Howell Reese Howell, daughter of Joseph D. Reese II and Sarah Howell, was the widow of John R. Howell who had died in 1829. She owned the home in upper Richland County with her son, Joseph R. Howell, that was later owned by Oscar Fitzland Chappell and is now owned by Dr. Travis Chappell, grandson of Oscar Fitzland Chappell. Since Mattie Howell was not born in this house and all the rest of Joseph and Sarah Sophia Howell children were, Sarah Howell Reese Howell and her son moved to this home sometime between the years 1848 and 1851. The house is in excellent repair.

There is a family tradition that Joseph Howell incurred the displeasure of his family when he married the "poor" Sarah Sophia Whitehead instead of a Howell or Reese so that an extensive property could be kept in the family. It has been said that Joseph R. Howell was attending a party, and seeing Sarah Sophia Whitehead descend a stairway vowed that she would be his wife.

John R. Howell, Jr., brother of Joseph R. Howell, was born on July 28, 1826, a year after his brother, Joseph.

John R. Howell, Sr., born September 4, 1798, died March 17, 1829, aged 30 years, was married to Sarah Howell Reese on February 3, 1824, and is buried in Cabin Branch Cemetery.¹⁰

The children of Oscar Fitzland and Mary Martha (Mattie) Chappell:

Laban Chappell, February 26, 1870 - August 31, 1904.

Howell Chappell, February 16, 1872 - September 12, 1946.

Oscar Chappell, April 21, 1874 - May 8, 1935.

Bernice Chappell, July 18, 1876.

Jesse Chappell, November 12, 1878.

John Chappell, November 6, 1880.

Harry Chappell, March 16, 1883 - December 19, 1893.

Grace Chappell, November 27, 1885.

George Glenn Chappell, August 1, 1888.

Sophie Chappell, March 6, 1892.

All are now dead.

¹⁰ Much of the information concerning the Howells and Reeses came from a carefully documented manuscript history of these families compiled by Mrs. Jesse Reese, Sr.

CHAPTER X

THE NEWBERRY AND EDGEFIELD BRANCH OF THE CHAPPELL FAMILY

The family had its origin in Virginia where Samuel Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) made his will in 1748. It was proven in 1749. He married Elizabeth Scott and was the father of the following children: Samuel(4), James(4), Benjamin(4), Robert(4), Drury(4), John(4), Elizabeth(4), Sarah(4), Bethiah(4), Mary(4), Emelia(4), and Nancy(4).

It is thought that James(4) went to South Carolina and that Benjamin(4) and John(4) might have gone with him. John(4), the father of an extensive Chappell family in Georgia probably lived for a while in South Carolina with his brothers.

Traditionally, James Chappell married and had three sons: Charles, Henry and Thomas. Charles and Henry were supposedly killed while fighting with General Sumter. Charles was supposedly killed in a raid against "Bloody Bill" Cunningham.¹

On December 8, 1766, James Chappell(4) had 100 acres surveyed for him on a branch of the Saludy (sic) River in Colleton County: bound on the northwest by the Widow Souter; on the northeast by David Kelly and vacant land; and on all other sides by vacant land. The Royal Grant for this land was dated April 29, 1768. On February 2, 1768, James Chappell presented a memorial to the Auditor General's office for the registration of this land.²

Hugh Giles, on December 8, 1770, certified a plat for James Chappell for 300 acres in Craven County on Maple Swamp, west

¹ Chapter 2 of this book gives a detailed genealogy of the family in Virginia; Chappell, *Genealogy*, pp. 74-77, 85-88.

² Colonial Plats, Vol. 10, p. 215; Royal Grants, Vol. 16, p. 380; Memorials, Vol. 2, p. 496.

of the Waccamaw River: bound on all sides by vacant land. The Royal Grant, dated May 4, 1771, was to James Chappell. The memorial was presented in the Auditor General's office by Samuel Chappell on June 8, 1771. There is no record of how the land came to be transferred from James to Samuel Chappell.³ We don't know whether this Samuel Chappell was the son or brother of James Chappell, but was probably his brother.

Jarusha Chapple (sic), daughter of James and Rachel Chapple (sic), was born on June 9, 1769 and was baptized by the Reverend Mr. Thomas Streach in Prince Frederick Winyah Parish.⁴ On August 18, 1785, Rachel Chapple made a claim for 10 pounds, 16 shillings, 8 pence, and 3 farthings, sterling, for a horse that had been impressed for militia duty in 1780.⁵ There is no mention of her husband and she is presumed to have been a widow. She gave her residence as St. Stephens Parish, Marion County.

Rachel Chappell died sometime just prior to September 1, 1792. Her will proved by *dedimus* from Charles Lining, Esq., on that date, left her estate to be equally divided between her daughters, Amelia Munro and Jane Chappell. Barnabus Munro was named executor. Joseph D. O'Brien, administrator of the estate of Rachel Chappell, caused to be sold, and bought, six Negro slaves on October 22, 1792.⁶

In the register book kept by the Rev. William Hutson of Stoney Creek Independent Congregational Church and the Circular Congregational Church of Charleston, there is a record of the baptism of Richard Chappell, son of Benjamin Chappell on May 4, 1755.⁷ Benjamin Chappell, sometime prior to May 17, 1754, witnessed the will of "Doctor" Caesar—or Cesar—a "practitioner of Phisick" in St. Paul Parish.⁸ Benjamin Chappell died in Prince Frederick Parish, Craven County, sometime prior to December 17, 1765, the date the Court of Ordinary appointed his next of kin, James Chappell, as administrator of his estate.⁹ There is no further record of Benjamin Chappell that I could find.

³ Colonial Plats, Vol. 14, p. 56; Royal Grants, Vol. 23, p. 461; Memorials, Vol. 10, p. 462.

⁴ *The Record Book for the Parish, Prince Frederick Winyah*, published by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America (Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Co., 1916), p. 46.

⁵ Revolutionary War Records, South Carolina Department Archives and History.

⁶ Charleston Will Book, Vol. 24, p. 1095.

⁷ S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 38, p. 32.

⁸ Charleston Will Book, 1752-1756, p. 187, 1754.

⁹ S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 23, p. 220.

There were several women, undoubtedly related to the sons of Samuel Chappell(3), but who have not been further identified. Sarah Chappell, "spinstress," was named sole heir and executrix of the estate of James Shuter, a planter of Berkeley County, on May 24, 1753. She declined to serve as executrix for "diverse good reasons" and assigned this duty to Mr. Robert Lane.¹⁰ A few years later on June 9, 1759, Thomas Oatham, a planter of Berkeley County, left all his estate to Sarah Chappell, widow, and made her his executrix. James Chappell was a witness to the will.¹¹ James Chappell had a sister named Sarah, but we don't know whether the Sarah Chappell mentioned above was a "widow" or "spinstress."

In October, 1762, Elizabeth Chappell, a widow, was married to John Godfrey by the Rev. Mr. Smith of St. Andrews Parish. Whose widow was she? She was not the widow of James Chappell since he was still living in 1766, and his wife was named Rachel.

On December 16, 1766, James Chappell gave his power-of-attorney to Nathaniel Doley.¹²

Drury Chappell might have come to South Carolina with his brothers and married.

Isabella Chappell of St. James, Santee, was married to John White by the Rev. Samuel F. Warren on June 8, 1772.¹³

An indenture was made on October 18, 1779 between John Chappell, shopkeeper of Charleston, and Joseph Darrell, Esq., with John Chappell giving a mortgage on lot #10 in Charleston to secure the sum of 32 pounds current money of South Carolina.¹⁴ This John Chappell might have been the son of Samuel Chappell (3) of Virginia, and who later moved to Georgia to become the progenitor of a large Georgia branch of the family.

Many questions remain unanswered but we know that James, Samuel, Benjamin, John, Sarah, Isabella, Elizabeth (a widow), and Rachel (a widow) Chappell were all in the low-country of South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War, and that probably all were related to Samuel Chappell(3) of Virginia.

It seems quite possible—even probable—that there were two James Chappells who came to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War. The James Chappell that settled on the Waccamaw River and who with his wife, Rachel, had a child baptized in Prince Frederick Parish on June 9, 1769; and the James Chappell

¹⁰ Charleston Will Book, 1752-56, p. 269.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1757-1760, p. 227.

¹² Miscellaneous Records, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History.

¹³ S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 6, p. 69.

¹⁴ Charleston Deed Books, Book 5, p. 430.

who had a grant of land on the Saludy (sic) River, and who might have been a brother of Henry Chappell who settled in lower Richland County at about the same time.

Much confusion remains regarding James Chappell who settled on Saludy (Saluda) River. Phil E. Chappell believed that James Chappell, son of Samuel Chappell(3) (Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) of Virginia, married and had three sons: Charles, Henry, and Thomas. The father, James, and his sons, Charles and Henry, were killed or died in the army during the Revolutionary War. Traditionally, Charles was killed in a raid against "Bloody Bill" Cunningham.¹⁵

Judge O'Neill and John Chapman believed that the Chappells were on the Saluda River as early as 1756. (James Chappell's survey on the Saluda was in 1766) John Chapman remembered John Chappell as an old man and thought that he had only one brother who was killed on a raid against "Bloody Bill" Cunningham in 1781.¹⁶

George Leland Summer, Sr. thought that Chappells (the town) was the ancestral home of James Chappell, merchant and ferryman prior to the Revolutionary War.¹⁷

On July 4, 1784, James Chappell, then living on Broad River made a claim for 44 pounds 10 shillings, current money, or 4 pounds, 7 shillings, 1¾ pence, sterling for 89 days' service in the militia during the Revolutionary War, December 7, 1778 to March 3, 1779.

Thomas Chappell (son of James) made a claim for 2 pound, shillings, 10 pence, sterling for a beef cow furnished the block house at Andrews Mill.¹⁸

The 1790 census shows Thomas Chappell living in Newberry County, Ninety-Six District, had two white, free males over sixteen years of age; three under sixteen years of age; six white, free females; and two slaves in his household. The same census shows William Chappell living in Edgefield County with one white, free male over sixteen years of age; one under sixteen years, and two white free females in his household.

¹⁵ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 88.

¹⁶ John Belton O'Neill and John A. Chapman, *Annals of Newberry*, (Newberry, S. C.: Aull and Houseal, Publishers, 1892), p. 542.

¹⁷ George Leland Summer, Sr., *Newberry County, S. C., Historical and Genealogical*, (Newberry, S. C., 1950), p. 25.

¹⁸ Revolutionary War Records, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

These several sources seem to agree that: James Chappell settled on the Saluda River prior to the Revolutionary War; he had a son, Thomas, who settled near—or at—the old home place on the Saluda River; he probably had a son, William, who lived nearby in Edgefield County; he had a son killed in a raid on “Bloody Bill” Cunningham.

James Chappell died sometime between the filing of his Revolutionary War claim in 1784 and 1790. He was not mentioned in the 1790 census.

Thomas Chappell, son of James Chappell, lived on the Saluda River, Newberry County, near his father’s old home place. He made his will on November 7, 1809 and probably died soon afterwards. To his daughter, Elizabeth Vaughn, he left a 200-acre plantation “whereon she and her husband lives,” providing she pays \$500 into the estate within five years of the death of Thomas Chappell. He also gave her six slaves and forgave her husband, Drury Vaughn, all of his indebtedness. He left his daughter, Frances Hill, the 100 acres that he had purchased from Mary Proctor, five slaves, and confirmed all the property he had previously given her. To his son, Henry, he gave three slaves, the two horses already in his possession, two cows with calves, two sows and pigs, a featherbed and furniture, and \$15 in cash. He is to be paid \$700 within five years after his father’s death. If he (Thomas Chappell) does not survive his present affliction, he (Henry) is to have 600 pounds of pork and 100 bushels of corn. To his son, John, he left 280 acres south of the Saluda River made up out of three surveys which included the old Thomas Oatham place.¹⁹ He also left him two slaves, one sorrel horse, two cows with calves, one featherbed and furniture, and \$15 in cash. If he (Thomas Chappell) did not survive his present affliction, he (John) is to have 500 pounds of pork and 50 bushels of corn. To his son, William he left 180 acres of land which included all of the land that he had purchased from Johnston, and part of the original James Chappell tract, two cows with calves, and one featherbed with furniture. He (William) is to have \$100 when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years. To his son, Charles, he left the home plantation of 200 acres north of the Saluda and 20 acres on the south side of the river, including the ferry landing and running along the wagon road to the Indian Hill. He (Charles) is to have two negroes, two cows with calves, a featherbed and furniture,

¹⁹ Sarah Chappell had been willed this land by Thomas Oatham in 1759. See earlier in this chapter.

and \$100 when he reaches twenty-one years of age. To his daughter, Lucinda Chappell, he left three slaves, two cows with calves, a featherbed with furniture, and \$100 in cash. His son-in-law, James Hill, to have the custody and sole care of his daughter, Lucinda, until she marries or reaches the age of eighteen years. For this service, and for the tuition of his son, Charles, James Hill is to have the use of the slaves willed Lucinda; the use of his slave, Jacob; and his smithy tools. Drury Vaughan to have the custody and tuition of his son, William; and for this service is to have the use of the slave girl, Sinah.

Drury Vaughn, James Hill, Henry Chappell, and John Chappell were made executors of this will.²⁰

William, Lucinda, and Charles Chappell were all minors at the time that their father's will was made in 1809. Thomas Chappell had married Delia Hazel in 1784.²¹ Their children:

I. Henry Chappell (sometimes called Col. Harry Chappell) was the twin of Elizabeth and the eldest son of Thomas Chappell. He made his will on September 6, 1820 and died sometime before the recording of the will on October 23, 1820. He gave his wife, Mary, several slaves in her own right and left for her use the tract of land lying inside the old road, and other articles for her use during her widowhood to be inherited by their children at her death. She was left one third of the kitchen furniture and livestock to be disposed of as she saw fit. All the property to be held together until all of his debts were paid, and then the remainder divided among his children: Martha Caroline, Samuel M. B. and Elizabeth Frances. His executors were to give his brother, Charles, \$500 when he had given his (Henry's) children clear title to his deceased brother, William's, land. His executors were to build his wife, Mary, a comfortable house. They were to give Colonel Will Hazel his stiff-bitted bridle. John Culbreath, Ralph Scurry, John Chappell and Phash (?) Chappell were made executors.²²

(Col.) Henry (Harry) and Mary May Chappell had three children:

1. Samuel M. B. Chappell married Mary Graham and they had one son, Oliver Towles, who died unmarried.
2. Martha C. Chappell, born November 10, 1814, died April 28, 1894. She was twice married: first to Captain Philemon B.

²⁰ Newberry Will Book, Vol. 2, Book E, p. 26.

²¹ Chappell, *Genealogy*, p. 90.

²² Edgefield Will Books, Vol. 1, p. 102.

Waters by whom she had the following children: Sarah Waters, Henry Chappell Waters, Philemon B. Waters, Jr. Her second marriage was to Bennet Perry by whom she had the following children: Bennet Jr., Toliver, Mary, Mansfield, and Robert Perry.

3. Elizabeth Chappell, died young and unmarried.

Henry Chappell and his twin sister, Elizabeth, were born September 11, 1785. Henry Chappell married Mary May, who was born April 10, 1794, and died August 14, 1857.

II. Elizabeth Chappell, daughter of Henry and Delia Chappell, married Drury T. Vaughn and had the following children:

1. Sarah Vaughn, married twice: First marriage was to Ralph Scurry, and they had the following children: Jesse, Drury, and James. Her second marriage was to Benjamin Richardson and they had the following children: David, Elizabeth, Jefferson, Sarah, and Bennie (married her cousin, Dr. John Chappell Maxwell).

2. James Vaughn married Mary Pitts and had the following children: Edward and Drury.

3. Behethland Vaughn, married twice: First to Cason Hill and had the following children: John, James, Elizabeth, Charles, Drury, Lucinda, Fanny, Lucy, and Mary. Her second marriage was to John W. Rapp by whom she had a daughter, Adaline.

4. Elizabeth Vaughn married James Richardson and had the following children: Nancy, Walter, James, and Mary.

III. Charles Chappell, son of Thomas and Delia Chappell, married Mary Brooks. They had one son, William, who was born in 1812 and died in 1894 at the age of 82 years.

IV. Frances Chappell, second daughter of Thomas and Delia Chappell, was born on April 20, 1790. She married James Hill and they had the following children: Thomas, Frances, Denet, and perhaps others whose names are not known. Thomas and Denet moved to near Marshall, Texas.

V. Lucinda Chappell, third daughter of Thomas and Delia Chappell, married Zach Payne and they moved to Laurens County. She died in 1860 without children.

VI. William Chappell, son of Thomas and Delia Chappell, died sometime between the making of his father's will in 1809, where he was mentioned, and the making of his brother, Henry's, will in 1820. He apparently died without wife or children.

VII. John Chappell, son of Thomas and Delia Chappell, was of age when his father made his will in 1809. He and his brother, Henry, were made executors of their father's will. John Chappell made his will on August 16, 1855 and it was proven on July 13, 1857. To his wife, Elizabeth (Betsy Brooks), he left the Chappell Ferry Tract that lay on both sides of the Saluda River. His son, Stanmore B. Chappell, to inherit after his mother. To his daughter, Nancy B. Kennedy (former wife of Robert Maxwell), he gave no more property, but her children, John C. (Chappell) Maxwell and Elizabeth B. Maxwell, to have the balance of her inheritance. His son, Thomas H. Chappell, to have all of his Edgefield land except for 16½ acres adjoining the ferry landing. He left a legacy to his daughter, Mary M. Vance. To his son, John W. Chappell, he left one-half of the Brooks land and one-half of the Nick plantation. His son, Stanmore B. Chappell, to have the use of one-half of the Nick plantation until he inherits the home plantation after the death of his mother (he died in 1867 and his mother died in 1870). John W. Chappell to inherit this half of the Nick plantation (made up out of Brooks and Dyson lands) after his brother, Stanmore B., has inherited the home place. He left John Chappell Maxwell (later doctor), son of his daughter, Nancy, slaves and made provisions for his medical education—providing he did not prove "extravagant."

John Chappell made his sons, Thomas H., John W., James B., and Stanmore B. Chappell, his executors.²³

John Chappell married Betsy Brooks about 1816 and they had the following children:

1. Thomas H. Chappell, born about 1818, married Ann Smiley in 1848, and died in 1874. They had the following children: Preston B., John Henry, and Lula Chappell.
2. Nancy Chappell was first married to Robert Maxwell and by whom she had (Dr.) John Chappell Maxwell and Bettie Maxwell. Her second marriage was to Colonel James Kennedy by whom she had a son, Thomas Kennedy.
3. Mary Chappell married Allen Vance.

²³ Newberry Will Book, Vol. 4, Book 2, p. 204.

4. John Wesley Chappell married Frances Anderson and had a son, James, who moved to Alabama.

5. James Butler Chappell was first married to Elizabeth Anderson by whom he had the following children: Luella, Millege, and William. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Tribble and their children were: Olna, Ernest, and a daughter whose name is not known.

6. Stanmore B. Chappell, youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Betsy) Brooks Chappell, was born in 1831 and died in 1867. He married Ellen Chapman in 1860 and they had the following children: John Watts Chappell (married Clara Blease), Mary (married Burr B. Kinard), and Sophia (married B. M. Dennis).

The order of listing of the children of Thomas and Delia Hazel Chappell has been entirely arbitrary since they were not listed in order in their father's will. Charles and Lucinda were minors at the time of their father's will in 1809.²⁴

²⁴ Much of the genealogy of the Thomas Chappell family has been taken from pp. 90-94, Chappell *Genealogy*. There are some mistakes in this book, but the general agreement with the official records is good enough to make the record a valuable one.

CHAPTER XI

JESSE CHAPPELL OF ANDERSON COUNTY

Abraham Chappell (Robert(4), Robert(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) of Virginia had a son named Jesse who, presumably, moved out of the state of Virginia and has not been traced. On April 6, 1810, Jesse Chappell of Anderson, South Carolina, made his will. On April 18, 1810, this will was recorded. The Jesse Chappell that left no trace in Virginia would have been of the right age to fit this man quite well.

Jesse Chappell of Anderson County left a wife named Martha and the following children: Sarah, Thomas, John, Robert, Ann Morris, Humphries, Caleb, and Maryan Chappell. His wife and his son, John, were made executors.¹

¹ Chappell, *Genealogy*, pp. 169, 172, 175: Anderson Will Books, Vol. 1, p. 116.

CHAPTER XII

SOME AFTER-THOUGHTS

Now that I have written at this length about the Chappells in this state and in Virginia, I think that I have some understanding of the character and personality of this family. There seems to be a theme—a trait of character—running like a golden thread through this family for the 337 years since the immigrant Thomas Chappell first plowed the land south of the James River in Virginia. Undoubtedly, the family in England had a strong affinity for the sea, but the love of the land has been the blessing, and the curse, of this family in America. Occasionally, a member of the family leaves the land to gain some renown as a preacher, lawyer, politician, teacher, physician, or in the world of business; but the pull of the land is strong, and farming has remained the preferred occupation of the family for more than 300 years.

This closeness to the land has endowed the family, through its several generations, with a mental and moral fiber of such a degree that the family has remained remarkably free of criminals and criminal actions. Honesty, forthrightness, courageousness, hard work, and love of family, are positive attributes that cannot be invalidated by a family tendency toward stubbornness, mulishness and contentiousness.

The blood remains strong. The Chappell men have been fortunate in their matings and have introduced enough "vulgar" blood to keep the family strong of body and healthy in mind—unfortunately, we are not perfect.

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Letters To The Editor

NH 3/16/77

itor:
 No one appreciates the questioning of an honored and revered local tradition, but Christina Winn did not marry Colonel William Bratton. She married Dr. William Bratton, the son of the Revolutionary War hero, Colonel William Bratton and his wife, Martha, of York District. Dr. William Bratton was born on July 16, 1773, and died on December 1, 1850. Christina Winn Bratton died on November 2, 1817, at the age of thirty-five years. William and Christina were married sometime after June 5, 1805, the day her father, General Richard Winn, gave the young couple a house and some land. The only child of this marriage of which we have a record was a little daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, who died on October 28, 1815, at the age of eighteen months. After Christina's death, Dr. William Bratton married Isabella Means Judge, widow of the dynamic young Methodist minister, the Rev. Hilliard Judge, and daughter of John and Mary Means. Isabella had several children by the Rev. Mr. Judge and

several by Dr. William Bratton. The most honored child of William and Isabella Bratton was Dr. John M. Bratton, physician, planter, Confederate general and congressman.

A sad, but romantic, little story is told on the cemetery markers in Winnsboro. Dr. William Bratton is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery near his first wife,

Christina, and their little daughter, Sarah Elizabeth. Isabella Means Judge Bratton is buried in the Methodist cemetery near her first husband Rev. Hilliard Judge, and their fourteen-year-old son, John Means Judge.

Sincerely,
 Buford S. Chappell,
 M.D.
 2011 Hampton St.
 Columbia, S.C. 29204