peculiar rites. Two John Pearsons were included in the 1772 congregation, one of them probably the exhorter who assisted Rev. David Martin at Beaver Creek. Though the meetings were held on the east side of the river, the membership was widely scattered between Broad and Wateree near the rivers on each side, and a goodly number settled on the southwest side of Broad River along Second and Cannons Creeks, whence John Pearson wrote his letters of exhortation, with a few about Saluda River, besides which they retained some connection with their brethren in Pennsylvania. ${ }^{145}$ Israel Seymour

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[^0]:    ${ }^{145}$ The 1772 membership of Broad River Church, as given in Edwards, Crozer MS, p. 47; Furman MS, pp. 67, 68, is roughly divided into three groups according to the location of their surveys: (1) On the northeast side of Broad River, including Victor Naley. (Edwards spells the name Nelly, other records Naily) 150 acres on a branch of Rocky Creek, Dec. 4, 1756, and 100 acres on Little River of Broad June 25, 1759; he is listed in Fairfield County without slaves in 1790 (Plats, VII, 45, 262; Census, p. 20); Thomas Owen petitioned on Sept. 2, 1755, for 250 acres surveyed for Charles Harris and wife, self, and 9 children (JC, Sept. 2, 1755), for which he had a survey Nov, 24, 1755, on northeast side of Broad River on Conaway Creek; someone of the same name had a survey of 200 acres on Wilkinsons Creek Aug. 25, 1752 (Plats, VI, 64; V, 448); John Gregory, an old man, came from East Jersey May, 1748, and petitioned in 1749 that his 50 acres be included with his son Benjamin's land, Benjamin Gregory's land being laid out in 1750 on Crims Creek; Richard Gregory of East Jersey asked in Feb., 1749, for 300 acres on Wateree Creek for himself, wife and 4 small children, 278 acres being laid out for him at the junction of Wateree Creek and Wateree River (JC, Feb. 2, Oct. 3, 1749; Plats, IV, 519; V, 79, 184); these with John Gregory's sons, Richard and John, were the leaders and constituents; others were John Dunckley on Burkhalters Creek on Broad River 1764 and 1771 (ibid., IX, 133, 144, 230; XIV, 498) ; Joseph Smith 300 acres north side Broad on Cedar Creek 1763( ibid., X, 133); (2) on Wateree: Isaac Aldridge, Jr, and Sr., 200 acres 1765 and 200 acres 1768 on Crooked Creek of Wateree (ibid., VIII, 180; X, 228); James Dunn 100 acres on west side of Catawba 1768 (ibid., XIV, 506); William Harriss 200 acres on north side wateree near Sparrow Spring (ibid., IV, 453); Matthias (Messias) Fellows 100 acres 1765 on Twenty-five Mile Creek (ibid., IV, 93); 100 acres 1771 on Taylors Creek (ibid., XV, 106); Richard Kirkland 350 acres on Wateree Creek on path from the Congarees to the Catawba Nation 1753 at which time Richard Gregory's land bounded his (ibid., V, 353), 150 acres on southwest side of Wateree on Richard Gregory in 1762 (ibid., VII, 252); a Richard Kirkland was also on Chavises Creek of Stevens Creek in 1771 (ibid., XVII, 495; XXI, 448); (3) South of Broad River: Paul Williams on Second Creek petitioned for 150 acres of land for his daughter's husband, John Pearson, who came from Philadelphia and is later called a Quaker (Charleston County Records, Bills of Sale 1765-9, p. 408; JC, Nov. 29, 1750); the land was surveyed on Reedy Branch near Second Creek between Broad and Saluda and certified to John Pearson May 7, 1751 (Plats, V, 126); there was also another John Pearson of Broad River Churth, probably John Pearson of Congaree, who exhorted here; Sam Cannon, Esq., 100 acres on Broad River in 1754 (Bundle referred to in Plat Index, plat lost); he had later surveys of 200 acres on Cedar Shoal Creek of Enoree 1765 and 200 acres 1771 and 150 acres 1772 on Cannons Creek (Plats, VIII, 371; XIII, 520-1); Ephraim Cannon 200 acres on Cannons Creek 1769 (ibid., XI, 15); Benjamin Gregory (supra); Jeremiah Pearson 100 acres 1772 on Second Creek in fork of Broad and Saluda (ibid., XIX, 106); George Smith 100 acres on Cannons Creek 1756 (ibid., VI, 208); the only survey found for Lewis Williams, another member, was 200 acres on Coosawhatchie 1767 (ibid., XXI, 483); and

