

- (1) Sarah Elizabeth (b Sept 23, 1872 - d Jan. 8, 1853) married Stephen Payton Barber (b. Dec. 23, 1872)
- (2) Nathaniel Marvin (b Sept. 19, 1875 - d Dec. 10, 1941) married Ira Oliver of Gilmore, Texas.
- (3) Vaughan Mctier (McTyre) (b. July 8, - d. 1895)
- (4) Alistia Anna
married Rufus Allen Patrick
7. Imlah Erastus ---b Nov. 10, 1848 d Oct. 28, 1922
He married Martha Ellen Whitlow on Nov. 17, 1870.²⁵
Their issues were:²⁶
- (1) Everett Pierce²⁷ ---b Oct. 24, 1871 d Aug. 1, 1940
- (2) Allurah Simmie Ann²⁷ ---b June 1, 1873 d Nov. 30, 1958
- (3) Mary (Mamie) E.²⁷ ---b April 2, 1875 d June 15, 1848
- (4) Nathaniel Wesley ---b July 8, 1877 d Nov. 26, 1930
married 1st Lily Shepherd, 2nd Ada Weldon
- (5) Enoch Marvin²⁹ ---b Jan. 5, 1881 d Jan. 19, 1961
married Minnie Wyche
- (6) Robert H. L.²⁷ ---b Dec. 31, 1882 d Oct. 23, 1940
- (7) Virgil Parker ---b May 21, 1885 d Nov. 18, 1932
married Pearl Elder
- (8) Amos McFerrin ---b Aug. 5, 1887 d Oct. 2, 1948
married Martha (Mattie) Hamer³⁰
- (9) Henry Grady ---b July 22, 1890 d Feb. 23, 1920
married Emma Wyche
8. Allurah Celstia¹⁷ ---b Aug. 19, 1853 d Oct. 1872
She married John C. Bonds in 1869.^{28,17}

James A. Barber

James was a trustee of Emory Chapel along with his brother Nathaniel C. Barber. James was born August 15, 1805, and died March 17, 1884. He married Matilda Jane Crawford (died November 3, 1873 at the age of 62) who according to the 1850 census was born in Ireland. Their first two sons, James and John, joined the Confederate Army but never returned and presumed killed.³¹ A third son, Alexander Milton mustered into the Army but fortunately never reached the battlefield before the war ended.³²

In the 1850 censuses, the issues of James and Matilda Barber were shown as follows:

W. S.	Male	17 years	Born in S.C.
Sarah	Female	15 years	Born in S.C.
John	Male	13 years	Born in S.C.
Margaret	Female	11 years	Born in Alabama
Mary	Female	10 years	Born in Alabama
James	Male	8 years	Born in Alabama
Enoch ³³	Male	6 years	Born in Alabama
Albert ³⁴	Male	2 years	Born in Alabama

Also shown in James' household was William S. Barber (age 40, born in S.C.) and Elizabeth Barber (age 50, born in Ireland) and Margaret Welch (age 65, born in Ireland). In the 1860 census James' and Matildas' household consisted of:

March 21, 1991

I am making the, at present, wild guess that Agness Barber was Agness Harbison, No. 302 in Jean Stephenson's book. There was also a James, No. 273.

The Samuel Barber at Agness' estate sale could have been Agness' father-in-law. I don't know who the John Barber was unless he was a younger son of Samuel. Robert's first two sons were Samuel and John D. I wish I knew whether Bethridge was male or female and whatever happened to him or her.

It looks as though Robert could have grown up in Chester County and then moved to Fairfield County. No Barbers were listed in the 1790 census for Fairfield County, but by 1800 there were three--James, John, and Robert--and all in the 26-45 age range. Robert was probably married about 1796 and by 1800 he already had those two sons.

Priscilla (Lee) Barber was in the 1850 census for McDonough County, Illinois. She was living with Robert and Linda Phelps, both forty-three, born Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. Priscilla was sixty-six, born South Carolina. Robert had died about 1844, and I think he had been eight or nine years older than Priscilla. I hope Priscilla was at least a teen-ager when she married, but I would be surprised to learn that she was.

Robert's sons were probably Samuel, John D., James, Charles, William, and Nathaniel. I believe there was a Robert, also. There apparently was a daughter Nancy and perhaps a Linda [Malinda?].

The James and John who became naturalized citizens in 1807 and 1809, respectively, complicate the picture. If Robert belonged to them, I will have to do a lot of rethinking.

What happened to the James and John Barber who had land grants on Nixon (Nickson) Creek? (Jean Stephenson's book, Scotch-Irish Migration, Nos. 287 and 319, respectively.)

I would like to know whether Samuel Barber (came 1772) is buried at Catholic Presbyterian Church.

In 1811, a James Barber in Fairfield County signed a deed to George Lott (Book W, Page 254). Nancy Barber renounced dower. Which James was this?

Help!

Sincerely,
Edith Eastman

P. O. Box 3052
Columbia, SC 29230
March 21, 1991

Mrs. Mary D. Boulware
Rt. 1, Box 227
Blair, SC 29015

Dear Mrs. Boulware,

I enclose my check for \$75.00.

I have found two land records which tie my Robert Barber to Fairfield County. In 1801, James Barber signed a deed to Robert Barber (Book N, P. 173). The grant consisted of 100 acres on Wateree Creek, originally to Thomas Watts and from him to James Barber. Witnesses were Moses Knighton and Peter Knighton. There was no renunciation of dower.

In 1815, in Fairfield County, Robert Barber and wife Priscilla [Lee] signed a deed to Mourning Fogg (Bk. X, P. 109). The sale involved 282 acres situate on Wateree Creek, part of land of Thomas Watts, of Moses Knighton, and of James Barber. Witnesses were Thomas Huse, John Neil, and Samuel Barber. Robert's son Samuel would have been eighteen. Could he have served as a witness? I don't know where Robert got the 182 acres not granted in 1801.

By 1815, Robert had been living in Lincoln County, North Carolina, for several years. About 1816, he moved to Pulaski County, Kentucky.

I have enclosed an abstract of Agness Barber's will. After puzzling for a while over who her husband could have been, it dawned on me that she could have been the widow of James Barber, son of Samuel, both of whom came to South Carolina at the end of 1772. Mrs. Ellet in The Women of the American Revolution, Vol. III, (orig. 1850?), said"--in this limited neighborhood were five newly made widows--Mrs. Anderson--Mrs. Land--Mrs. Boyd--Mrs. James Barber and Mrs. Joseph Barber." In The Revolutionary Soldiers of Catholic Presbyterian Church, by Mary Wylie Strange, (reprint 1946?), it is said that "James [Barber] was killed by the Tories leaving a wife and three children. There is no record of what became of this widow and children unless they went West with some others soon after the Revolution." Some writer suggested that some of these people went to Indiana. I checked the 1820 census for Indiana and--guess what--there was a Samuel, a James, and a John! At present, I like better my theory that Agness was the widow and that she died in South Carolina in 1784. Robert, son of Agness, is the only Robert I can find who might have been my Robert.

an excellent manager.

William Nickels was boat-wright for the river men. He built all the boats used in navigating the river in his day. When boat building was no longer a business, he opened a shop at his home to repair wagons and all kinds of vehicles. This he did as long as he was able to work. He died in 1887, nearly ninety-one years of age.

Mansel Hollis probably performed more manual labor than any man, white or black, in the country. He began as soon as he was large enough to work and continued until his death at about eighty years of age. To recount the amount of labor done in one day, by him, on several occasions would almost stagger belief. His health was excellent until the last few years of his life. He died in ~~1888~~ 1899, leaving a considerable estate.

Robert Nickels was the best manager, in a small way, among us. He made the best living in the community on a very slender resources and without much manual labor on his part. He worked and managed to get eighteen bales of cotton ahead when it was worth about one hundred dollars a bale. After his death in 1899, his funeral and current expenses were settled sixteen bales could still be seen lying round. Since his death it was the oldest cotton ever sold in the county. His practice was to sell a bale when he needed some money and only then.

Thomas Bradshaw Lumpkin undoubtedly possessed the greatest mental caliber of any one in the community. With a collegiate training and such environment as would be most conducive to the greatest literary effort, it is difficult to conjecture what manner of man he would have made. With scarcely any education, he enjoyed reading good literature and his composition was fairly good. He was a poet in the rough; he knew how to make the lines jingle at their ends and to put sense in the middle. He wrote poems which were notable, one of them was about a neighbor, which caused much anger, the other was on a meeting of Flint Hill Masonic Lodge, in which a stanza was devoted to each officer and member present. The most prominent frailty of each was ridiculed most unmercifully. This was taken in a spirit of fun and caused no little merriment. No copy of either is now in existence or of any of his many quips of doggerel. The old story of, "Is it Shelled", which went the rounds of the press many years ago, was the product of his brain.

His voice was the strongest I ever knew in a human being. On one occasion he stood on the platform of Robert Ford's gin-house and called Fred, a negro boy, two or three times, and told him to come to Mr. Ford's gin-house and drive one gin. In the course of half an hour up walked Fred. He was asked why he came. His reply was, "Mas Brad called me to drive the gin", and said he was gathering chinquapins at the "Wash Hole" when he called. This was more than a mile on an air line. Dr. I. S. Scott says he heard him once five miles, and it is said that he "Helloed" once in the middle of the river and was heard ten miles down stream. Many of his witty sayings are still quoted and will be for years to come. He had an inexhaustible supply of anecdotes and no one ever told one in his presence that he could not tell one to match it and very likely a little better. He lived to be an old man.

ARTICLE XII. SHERMAN'S OCCUPANCY OF ROCKY MOUNT.

Concerning the occupancy of this section by Sherman's army, the late Robert Ford writes as follows: The writer who tells of Sherman's march through South Carolina has a prolific as well as a sorrowful time.

Several days before the arrival of the army at Rocky Mount, February 22, 1865, Southern heavens were covered with the smoke of