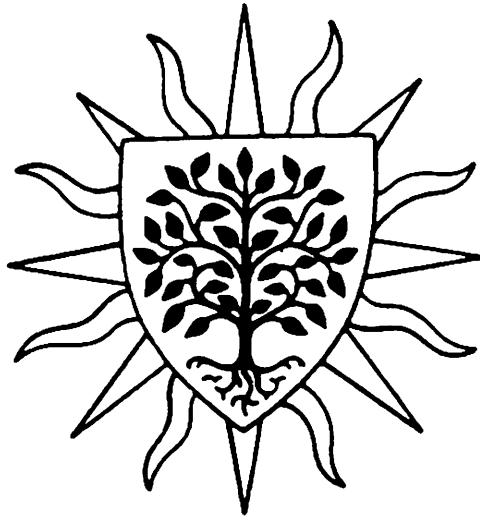


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This issue of the Carolina Herald is turning out to be one of continuations--in one case, part of the series on Bible records submitted by Henrietta Morton of the Old Ninety-Six Chapter; the other two being conclusions to articles that have appeared earlier. Our thanks to Anne Gibert for the article on the Chreitzberg organ and to Anabel Wilson Stogner for her family histories of the SMITH and WILSON families. Without contributions from SCGS members, there would be no publications. Ed.

MY CALDWELL, RICHEY, WILSON ANCESTORS

By Anabel Wilson Stogner

PART I, Continued And Expanded From Spring 1986

Since the appearance of Part I of my Article in the Spring Edition of the Carolina Herald, 1986, I have been the recipient of much helpful information about the Caldwell settlement and the Cub Creek Presbyterian Church in Southside Virginia in the 1730s. I have also visited the site of the Cub Creek Church in August 1986.

The Southside designation is still used and includes areas in several counties in central Virginia: Charlotte, Lunenburg, Amelia, and Prince Edward. It is about half way between Richmond and Danville on Highway 360. A convenient point from which to explore the surrounding country is Keysville in the northeast corner of Charlotte County. As the name indicates, Keysville is at a crossroads of major highways East-West-North-South. In current advertisements Southside is referred to as the "heartland of Virginia." At the intersection of VA Hwy #40 and farm-to-market road #649 about 14 miles west of Keysville and 5 miles west of Charlotte Court House there is this historical marker:

FR 14

Cub Creek Church

Six miles south is Cub Creek Presbyterian Church, the oldest church in this section of Virginia. The neighborhood was known as the Caldwell Settlement for John Caldwell, Grandfather of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. About 1738 he brought here a colony of Scotch-Irish and obtained permission to establish a church.

Virginia Road #649 winds its way back and forth across creeks and other roads from one side of Charlotte County to the other. It is said to have been the original trail followed by the pioneers to their first settlements. At the time of settlement, Southside was the frontier of Virginia, a wilderness abounding in animals of varying degrees of usefulness and ferocity and the home to lingering tribes of Indians. The terrain is very similar to that of the foothills of upper South Carolina and it is sparsely settled. One

notices the log buildings along the roads and wonders if these could have been built by the first settlers--possibly, but hardly probable.

The Cub Creek Presbyterian Church building burned in 1940, but the stone foundation remains, and the cemetery is fenced and kept cleared. It is still used as a burial place of some of the descendants of the early settlers and more recent members who live in that section, but no Caldwells, I believe. The church dissolved as an organization when the building burned and the members became affiliated with other churches but continue to return occasionally for reunions and work days to maintain the property in good condition. About one-half of the cemetery space is marked with field stones--no inscriptions--which I suppose to be the graves of John Caldwell and other early members of his settlement. The markers that have readable inscriptions are recently placed ones--1986 back to 1820. I did not see the name Caldwell on any.

About 500 feet north of the church site there is a granite monument which has a legend engraved on a bronze tablet on the south side giving a brief summary of the Caldwell Settlement and on the north side a summary of the Cub Creek Church.

CUB CREEK CHURCH

Here in 1738 the Caldwell Settlement Established Its Place Of Worship. The First Building Was a Log Meeting House Which Was Used Until 1820 When The Present Church Was Erected. At Cub Creek Meeting House October 13, 1774, Hanover Presbytery Decided to Establish Two Schools of Higher Education, One In The County of Augusta, One In Prince Edward or Cumberland. Reverend Caleb Wallace, Then Pastor of The Cub Creek Congregation (A Native of Charlotte County, and Author of the Petition of 1776 To The Virginia Assembly, For The Establishment of Religious Freedom. Later Justice Of The Court Of Appeals of Kentucky) Was A Member Of The Two Committees Appointed By The Presbytery To Raise The Funds For The Schools. From This Action came Washington College (Now Washington and Lee University) and Hampden-Sydney College.

Ministers For The First One Hundred Years: James Anderson, John Thompson, William Robinson, John Blair, Samuel Davis, Visiting Evangelists 1738-1755. Robert Henery 1754-1767; David Rice 1767-1771; Samuel Stanhope Smith 1771-1773; Caleb Wallace 1773-1779; James Mitchell 1784-1787; Drucy Lacey 1787-1789; John Blair Smith 1789-1791; Archibald Alexander 1793-1797. Matthew Lyle, John Holt Rice, Nash LeGrand, and Clement Read.

THE CALDWELL SETTLEMENT

John Caldwell, Born In Ireland, Came To Pennsylvania in 1727. Died At Cub Creek 1750, And Was Buried Here. Father Of Reverend James Caldwell, Hero Of The Revolution, Grandfather of John Caldwell Calhoun, South Carolina Statesman.

In May 1738 John Caldwell "In Behalf Of Many Families Of Our Persuasion, Who Are About To Settle In The Back Parts Of Virginia" Asked The Synod Of Philadelphia To Appoint A Committee To Wait On The Governor Of Virginia "With Suitable Instructions In Order To Procure The Favor Of The Government Of That Province To The Laying A Foundation Of Our Interest In That Place, And To Ask For The Colony Liberty Of Conscience And The Priviledge Of Worshipping God In A Way Agreeable To The Principles Of Our Education." The Governor Granted This Request, And In 1738 A Colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians Under The Leadership of John Caldwell Purchased More Than 30,000 Acres Along Cub Creek In This Vicinity And Established Here A Settlement Of Presbyterian Dissenters.

Monument Erected By Charlotte County Branch Of The Association For The Preservation Of Virginia Antiquities.

The settlement of my ancestors in Southside Virginia in the 1730s, their establishment of Cub Creek Church and devotion to it, their daily lives, and activities, and their subsequent migration to other locations west, southwest, and south may be considered typical of all pioneers of that time. Their petition presented by the Synod of Philadelphia to the Governor of Virginia to allow the colonists "liberty of conscience and privilege of worshipping God in a way agreeable to the principles of our education" was granted.

Lieutenant Governor Gooch stated that Presbyterian Clergyman would not suffer "interruption" so long as they conform themselves to the rules prescribed by the Act of Toleration in England by taking the oaths (of loyalty to the Crown and the Protestant religion) enjoined thereby, and registering the times and places of their meetings, and behave themselves peaceably towards the government." This seemed a reasonable position and was readily accepted by the Presbyterians of the Southside area. Governor Gooch had two motives in allowing this relaxation of the rule of paying tithes to the Established Church. First, he wanted the frontier line to be at a greater distance from Williamsburg, the capital; second, he knew these people to be firm, enterprising, brave, good citizens and soldiers. They were provided with muskets by the government and were granted ten years' exemption from taxation. Governor Gooch was not mistaken in his judgment of these people. They kept their promises because second to their devotion to God and Church was their dedication to home and Country. They had the good fortune to be led in these endeavors by ministers who were themselves highly educated, dedicated, and patriotic.

One of these ministers who exerted great influence in Southside, Viernia was the Reverend Samuel Davies described by one historian as the "greatest pulpit orator of his generation; still in his twenties, he was a conspicuous leader in a denomination noted for its able and educated ministry." Davis conformed to the regulations of the colonial government by presenting his credentials, taking the oaths and registering as a dissenting minister. He preached patriotism as a part of the Christian religion. When the French and Indian War broke out in 1754, he was a tower of strength in recruiting the tough-thewed Scotch-Irish frontiersmen. His eloquent exhortations to them to defend their country were helpful to the government in Williamsburg and induced a more sympathetic attitude there and throughout the colony toward religious dissenters.

Typical of his appeal was an address which he delivered in the presence of a large body of volunteers who had been organized for the defense of the threatened communities after General Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne. He prophetically exclaimed, "I cannot but hope that Providence has raised up that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom hitherto Providence has preserved in so signal a manner--for some important service for his country."

The Reverend Davies served the Cub Creek Church as visiting Evangelist from 1747-1757, during the time of a great religious revival and evangelism in all denominations known as the Great Awakening which swept the whole country from North to South in mid-eighteenth century. It was in this period that the Cub Creek Church reached its maximum growth and influence claiming at one time five hundred members. It drew its membership from an area having a radius of fifty miles and encompassing parts of three or four counties. (My Caldwell, Richey, and Wilson ancestors undoubtedly worshiped there). The influence wielded by Davies was sufficient to merit him a place in the authoritative work on Presbyterianism in Virginia by William Henry Foote who declared: "The nearest of his (Davies') churches was about fifty miles distant. They went on horseback, often fording James River and sometimes taking a child or two on horseback with them--who rides fifty miles to church now (1850) and carries a child or two on horseback?" Rev. Davies himself wrote in 1755: "About two months ago I took a journey to Mr. Henry's congregation at Cub Creek to assist him in administering the Sacrament. In thirteen days I preached eleven or twelve sermons with encouraging evidence of success." At the sacrament in the wilderness there were two thousand hearers and about two hundred communicants. In this great multitude were numbers of people who came from Buffalo and Walker's Churches in Prince Edward County and from Hat Creek and Concord Churches in Campbell County to visit friends and relatives in a kindred church. There were also many converts from the neighboring churches of the Establishment. When Mr. Davies left Cub Creek to become the president of Princeton College, he tried to find a supply minister to replace himself. He said of the people, "They wish a preacher of ready utterance, good delivery, solid judgment, free from enthusiastical freaks and of ardent zeal. They will accept no other."

I have learned much about my ancestors through the study of church history, but other facets of their lives remain shadowy because the primitive life of the pioneer was not conducive to the preservation of records. The family Bible in which were recorded births, deaths, and marriages of family members did not usually include information about individual lives. I have had to depend on wills, deeds, land records, military service records, and social and political histories to fill the gaps in my research, and I have made some inferences and drawn some conclusions which may or may not be true, but which seem to fit in the common pattern of colonial life.

The death of John Caldwell in 1750 marked the beginning of the disintegration of the Caldwell family in Southside Virginia. In the previous part of this article I have mentioned where the several descendants and or their families moved to and will not repeat that account. The Reverend Walter L. Lingle, D.D., LL.D (the president of Davidson College at the time) delivered an address at the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Cub Creek, June 26, 1938. His summary of the importance of some of the early ministers of Cub Creek and of John Caldwell seem to be a fitting conclusion to Part I of my article:

"Robert Henry was noted for his work among the negro slaves. David Rice became the father of Presbyterianism in Kentucky. Samuel Stanhope Smith became president of Princeton College. Caleb Wallace led the struggle for religious liberty in Virginia and became a justice of the Supreme Court in Kentucky. Drury Lacy became president of Hampden Sydney College, and his son of the same name became president of Davidson College. John Blair Smith became president of Hampden-Sydney and a leader in the cause of religious liberty. Archibald Alexander founded Princeton Theological Seminary; and John Holt Rice was the virtual founder of Union Theological Seminary in Virginia.

Out from Cub Creek, as what we may call by-products of religion, have flowed strong influences for Christian education, for temperance and total abstinence, for the abolition of Negro slavery, and for religious liberty. When John Caldwell with his family and friends, left his home in the North of Ireland, came to America and settled at Cub Creek, he set in motion far-reaching influences that are still marching on."

PART II SOUTH CAROLINA ANCESTORS CALDWELL, RICHEY, WILSON

CALDWELL

William Caldwell, the eldest son of John and Margaret Phillips Caldwell, was born in Ireland, and data added to my records recently show that his wife Rebecca Parks (Parque) was also born there and that they were married in Ireland before the John Caldwell family emigrated to America in 1727.

Daughters of the American Revolution records on Rebecca Park Caldwell submitted by Ann Calhoun McMath Roy in November 1974, indicate that Rebecca Parque (Park) was born in 1707 in County Antrim, Ireland, the daughter of a Huguenot refugee, Jacques Parque (James Park). At the age of sixteen she was married to John Walkup--a marriage arranged by her father and the groom, who was thirty-six years her senior. Four months after the wedding, Rebecca was left a penniless and childless widow. In 1724 she married William Caldwell in Ireland. William had been sent to school in Scotland at an early age and was considered an 'educated,' man intensely proud of his heritage, and possessing charm, as well as tremendous physical strength. Apparently he was the opposite of quiet, decorous, introspective Rebecca.

William and Rebecca Caldwell lived in Pennsylvania for some years after coming to America and several of their children were born there. Several other children were born in Virginia. If we can believe the data collected by some genealogists, Rebecca had an unusually long reproductive career, being born in 1707 and having a child born in 1760 when she was 53 years old. The other children were Margaret 1728; Martha 1730;

Sarah 1735, Rebecca 1738; John 1740; William Thomas 1748; James 1755; Elizabeth 1757; and David 1759-60.

William Caldwell declared his last will and testament the 9th day of January, 1758, and ratified and confirmed it the 17th day of February, 1761. The will was probated the 7th day of April, 1761, and recorded in Will Book I, Page 329, Lunenburg County Circuit Court. He directed his executors to "take inventory of all personal estate, pay all just debts, make sale of all lands except that part of plantation where I now live lying on south side of Louse Creek including the mill and house on said southside of said creek and if my executors can pay all my just debts without selling all such lands then they are to title what remains to one or more of my sons as they shall think proper" If debts can be paid without selling a negro fellow named Sambo, I desire that said Sambo be left in the possession of my wife during her lifetime or widowhood and also that part of the plantation that is not to be sold with all the improvements thereon and all the personal estate to remain in my wife's possession for the support of my children, until my son John Caldwell arrive at the age of twenty-one years that then if the said John will covenant and agree to and with this to assist his mother if yet a widow to school and clothe and maintain the rest of my children and give them whatsoever my executors shall think proper. The said John is to have possession of the said plantation on the south side of Louse Creek together with the mill and stock and negro fellow named Sambo and that nothing here may cause disputes I allow my wife and children to their maintenance during her widowhood and if she marry that then my children be schooled and maintained by my son John and to allow each of my daughters and sons a child's part of my personal estate except the negro Sambo I order and empower my executors to bind out to good trades any one or more of my sons as they shall think proper I constitute appoint and ordain my brothers David and Robert Caldwell and my wife Rebecah Caldwell to be my executors.

Family of William Caldwell b1704 in Ireland, m1724, d1761, and Rebecca Park Caldwell b1707 in Ireland, d1806 SC.

1. Margaret Caldwell, the oldest daughter and probably the oldest child of William and Rebecca Park Caldwell was married in Virginia about 1749 to James Richey the third son of Alexander and Jeanne Caldwell Richey. Jeanne was a sister of John Caldwell of Lunenburg County, VA. James and Margaret Richey remained in Virginia until after the Revolutionary War about 1785. Margaret died in September 1802 four years prior to the death of her mother Rebecca Caldwell and is buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Greenwood County SC.
2. Martha Caldwell, the second daughter became the second wife of Patrick Calhoun. The Calhouns came to SC about 1756 and settled in the Long Cane Creek area of the Ninety-six District. In 1764 Patrick Calhoun was a Captain of a Company of Rangers and escorted the Palatines to their settlement at Londonderry (SC). Patrick and Martha Caldwell Calhoun were the parents of John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850). He became a distinguished SC statesman, serving as Secretary of State under President Tyler, Secretary of War under President Monroe (1817-1825),

and, Vice-President with John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. He also served as a member of Congress and was twice a United States Senator from South Carolina.

3. Sarah Caldwell married Dr. James Martin. No other information.
4. Eleanor Caldwell married John Moore or Moor. She was baptized a Presbyterian in infancy in Virginia by Rev. Patrick Henry, an uncle of Virginia's illustrious orator and statesman of the same name. In later years Eleanor was a member of Little River Church near Belfast, Laurens County, SC.
5. Rebecca Caldwell married John East. No other information.
6. John Caldwell, oldest son of William and Rebecca Caldwell, was designated in William's will (1758) to be at age 21 the helper of Rebecca and the provider for the minor children. As a result of this proviso John and Rebecca with her minor children moved to South Carolina before 1769. He married Elizabeth Gilman of Mecklenburg County, NC. John Caldwell became a Captain and Major in the South Carolina Army. He was a member of the first Provincial Congress of SC which met in Charleston, January 11, 1775. He was killed in November, 1781 by Bloody Bill Cunningham, a Tory, and his house was burned. No children.
7. William Caldwell was born in March, 1748, in Pennsylvania, and the next year the family moved to Virginia. He migrated to SC about 1770. He married Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Major John Williams. He had a long and honorable Revolutionary War Service. He died in December, 1814, and his wife died a short time afterward.
8. James Caldwell born 8 July, 1755, in VA married Mary Elizabeth Forrest after the Revolution. James was a Revolutionary soldier and commanded a Company in the Battle of Cowpens where he was severely wounded. It was thought that he was mortally wounded, and he was left for dead on the battle field, but his brother William went in search of him. Finding him alive, William carried him to the nearby camp where he nursed him back to health. James served one term in the House of Representatives and was Sheriff of Newberry County (1808-1812). He was a devout member of Little River Presbyterian Church until his death in 1813. He had ten children who survived him, six sons and four daughters.
9. Elizabeth Caldwell, the youngest daughter of William and Rebecca Park Caldwell was born in Lunenburg County (now Charlotte County) Virginia on 15 October, 1757, died 1853, married Robert Gillam (Gilham) at the close of the Revolutionary War. He was a son of a Revolutionary Officer and himself a gallant Revolutionary soldier.
10. David Caldwell, youngest child, born in Virginia about 1759 or 60 was deaf from birth or early childhood and due to this handicap was not qualified for military service during the Revolutionary War. However, he seems to have been physically strong otherwise, married (wife's name unknown), reared a large family, and lived to be an old man. It occurs to me that David must have been a great source of help and

10. Continued (David Caldwell)

comfort to his mother Rebecca during and after the traumatic days of the Revolutionary War in which her other sons John (who lost his life), William, and James served heroically.

Rebecca Caldwell's Will as recorded in Will Book "G" pages 102 and 103, Newberry County, Ninety-Six District, SC is abstracted as follows:

Bequests: To daughter Eleanor Moore, one cow and calf;
To daughter Rebecka East, one yallow bay mare; one cow and calf;
All household furniture except three beds and furniture to be equally divided between my four daughters to wit: Marget Richey, Eleanor Moore, Rebecka East, and Elizabeth Gillam.
To Granddaughters: Sarah Gillam, fifteen pounds sterling, Rebecka Graves, one bed and furniture; Rebecca Moore, one bed and furniture; Rebecka Caldwell, one bed and furniture.
To son James, homeplace, sheep, and waggon.
All slaves and remainder of property to be sold and equally divided between eight children: Marget Richey, Martha Calhoun, Elenor Moore, Rebecka East, William Caldwell, James Caldwell, Elizabeth Gillam, and David Caldwell.

Set hand and seal 4th day October, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine in 23rd year of the Independence of the United States of America. Witnesses: Robert Gillam, David Cureton, Elizabeth Gillam. Signed Rebecca (her Mark) Caldwell. Recorded in Will Book "G" pages 102 and 103, proved 2 Jun 1806. Recorded 2 May 1817, Box 27, Pkg 56 Est. No 622, Samuel Lindsey, Ordinary of Newberry District, SC.

Rebecca Parque Caldwell (1706-1806) lived just one year short of a full century. Her life story filled in with details would make a wonderful novel. The first twenty years of her life were spent in Ireland where she was born in 1707. At age sixteen Rebecca was married to John Walkup who died four months later. In 1724 she married William Caldwell, and in 1727 they came with his family to America and for the next twenty years lived in Pennsylvania. In 1749 she and her family moved to Virginia. William Caldwell died in 1760(61) after which Rebecca moved her family to South Carolina where she died in 1806. The events and influences which touched her life in its entirety are the same ones recorded in the history books covering the 18th Century. That she was strong physically is self-evident in that she lived ninety-nine years under pioneer conditions, and that she was mentally keen is proved by her ability to write and sign her will at age ninety-two. She endured religious persecution and economic hardship in Ireland and America, she knew the fear of Indian attacks and slave uprisings; she worshiped at the Cub Creek Church during the years of the Great Awakening and listened to the illustrious preachers' exhortations; she heard the patriotic speeches urging men to stand firm against the Indians during the French and Indian Wars; she knew about George Washington's brilliant leadership before, during, and after the Revolution; she arrived in South Carolina in time to witness the tragic fratricide known as the Civil War of 1775; she survived the Revolutionary War in which one of her sons lost his

life, and another son was permanently injured. In addition to all these things of national and international importance, Rebecca Caldwell had a private life which was typical of hundreds of other pioneer women. She planted and worked the garden, milked the cows, churned the butter, and made the cheese. She fed the pigs and supervised the killing and curing of the meat. She gathered and dried the herbs, pumpkins, squash, and apples. She plucked the geese and used the down in feather beds, comforters, and pillows. She washed and spun the wool, wove it into cloth, and sewed it into garments. She cooked the food, and washed and ironed the clothes. This listing is a mere sample of the 1001 duties that were hers in nurturing her ten children to maturity. She suffered the loss of several of her children to death in war or to disease. Yet, she had the faith, courage, and stamina which sustained her through it all. She was truly a remarkable woman.

RICHEY

Alexander Richey landed at New Castle, Delaware, in 1727. In Ireland, he married Jeanne (Jane) Caldwell, a daughter of Jane McGhie and Joseph Caldwell. She was a sister of John Caldwell who came to Cub Creek, VA in the 1730s. Alexander Richey first settled in Lancaster County, PA, at Chestnut Level. He moved to Amelia County, VA, and settled in the part which was later cut off into Prince Edward County. He died and left a will in 1749. His widow (1688-1784) survived him for 36 years and died at age 96. Alexander Richey was a farmer, merchant, and colonial soldier. His will is recorded in Will Book I:57, Amelia County, VA dated 3 May 1749, probated 18 August, 1749. The will named the children of Alexander and Jeanne Richey and made specific bequests to the sons:

John, well beloved son, land joining George Davisses place;
Alexander, well beloved son, land;
James, well beloved son, 200 acres ye place I now live on and
that at the decease of his mother;
Samuel, well beloved son, a minor; his three brothers each were to pay
him fifteen pounds English sterling money on his becoming of age;
Daughters named were Agnes, Catrin, Mary, and Suzanna.
Wife Jeanne to be sole executrix.
Probated 18 August, 1749, by Jane (Jeanne) Richey and witnessed by
John Caldwell, Charles Riche, Hugh Richey--all three before
Samuel Cobbs, Clerk of Court.

Jeanne Caldwell Richey also left a will which was probated 16 August, 1785, in Prince Edward County, VA. The appraisers of her estate were John Scott, Benjamin Thackston, and Andrew Elliot. At the October Court 1785, Hugh Richey (probably son of Charles Richey, and her nephew) was appointed administrator. The heirs were a daughter Suzanna Richey Crockett and a granddaughter, Mary Crockett. Witnesses and executives: Hugh Richey and Richard Bibb.

This seems clearly to indicate that her sons and grandsons and almost all family members had already gone, joining the great trek about the close of the Revolution southward and westward, in search of new lands. We know that James Richey who by Alexander Richey's will was to inherit the home-

place at his mother's death did not arrive in South Carolina to live until about 1785. Perhaps he lingered in VA until after her death and went to South Carolina before her will was probated, or he may have gone before her death and did not return to settle the estate. Unlike many of the pioneer wives and mothers who followed their husbands and sons to the end of their days, Jeanne chose to remain at the place where Alexander died. Who can say which ones are more worthy of respect and honor: those who go on or those who stay? Perhaps she had grown weary of the search for the perfect place and decided that VA was good enough. She lived a long and useful life and is worthy of a place among the honored pioneers.

A memento of Jeanne's industry as a housewife is a flaxwheel which she and Alexander brought with them from Ireland. It was given to James Richey, Sr. who brought it to SC and gave it to his son, James Richey, Jr. who gave it to his daughter, Elizabeth Wyatt, who gave it to her daughter, Mary Jane Andrea, who gave it to her granddaughter, Miss Connie Lee Andrea, the daughter of Redmond Leonardo Andrea. This wheel was on exhibit at the 46th annual Wyatt Reunion at Greenville Presbyterian Church, Donalds, SC, June 15, 1952, and is still in existence today (1986). Some of my ancestors wore clothing spun from flax on this flax wheel.

The Richey Family in Scotland was Sept of the Clan Mackintosh and as such wore the McIntosh tartan and plaid. There was on exhibit at the Wyatt Reunion (1952) a copy of the "Richey Sept MacKintosh" tartan which was bought in Scotland, also a sketch of the Clan McIntosh.

James Richey, Sr. came to South Carolina from Virginia sometime before the Revolution and staked out lands on Chicasaw Creek. He returned to Virginia but left two sons, John and Robert, and probably his future son-in-law, George Wilson, in South Carolina. John and Robert Richey and George Wilson served in the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. James Richey, Sr and James Richey, Jr. served in Virginia. Andrew Richey and William Richey, two other sons, were too young for military service.

After the Revolutionary War James Richey, Sr. moved his family to the Ninety-Six District of South Carolina and established his home near Chicasaw Creek in what is now Abbeville County. Afterwards, he signed his papers as "James Richey, Sr. of Chicasaw." An old Bible entry records James Richey, Sr. died 12th August 1808, aged 85 years; another Bible gives the death date as 6th May, 1810. His will was signed 16 December, 1807, and no proving date is on file. It is noteworthy that James Richey, Sr. had five granddaughters named Margaret. They were the daughters of sons James, John, and Andrew; Margaret Richey Seawright daughter of son Robert; Margaret Wilson, daughter of Anne Richey Wilson. James Richey's wife Margaret Caldwell Richey, daughter of Major William Caldwell and Rebecca Parque Caldwell, died in September, 1802. Three of their children, Alexander, Jeanne, and Margaret died in childhood and are buried in Virginia. The other seven children were:

- I. John Richey born ca 1750 in Amelia County, VA, married Nancy Brownlee, daughter of John Brownlee (Brownlee will proved Abbeville County, SC, 12 June, 1802) and his wife Alley Brownlee. John Richey died in November, 1808. Nancy Brownlee Richey's estate was administered by Hugh Dickson and John Weatherall on 16 Nov, 1812.

John and Nancy Richey are buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church near Donalds, SC, and grave stones mark their graves. John Richey's record of Revolutionary War service is on file in the Historical Commission of South Carolina in Columbia. (Rev. Sol. Marker, 1952). Many of their descendants migrated to other states. Additional information is given in the following family group lists of the children of John and Nancy Richey.

1. Margaret Richey died unmarried, born 9 Feb 1777, died 1853, (gravestone record and will, 1853.)
2. Alsey Richey (Alice) married William Dunn, son of James and Agnes Dunn.
3. Nancy Richey married Edward Hagan.
4. Mary Richey married Thomas Hawthorne.
5. Ann Richey married William Sharp.
6. James Richey married Ann Purdy.
7. John Richey , no information.
- **8. Joseph Richey married Jane Robinson (or Robertson).
9. Robert Richey married Elizabeth Richey (cousin) daughter of Robert (son of James Richey, Sr. and Margaret C. Richey) and Mary Stewart Wier Richey.

**Joseph Richey (No. 8 above) born 3 Sep 1775 died 7 Apr 1848. married Jane Robinson, daughter of John Robinson. She was born 25 Sep 1783, died 10 July 1869. Children:

1. John Richey
2. Nancy Richey born ca 1803
3. Jane Richey married Samuel Smith, Jr.
4. Joseph Richey, Jr.
5. William Ritchey
6. Andrew Richey born 28 Dec 1819 married Maria Parks Sims
7. George W. Richey born ca 1822
8. Robert Richey
9. Margaret Richey married William W. Hughes
10. James Jackson Richey born ca 1828
11. Elizabeth Richey, born ca 1830 married Silas Jones.

II. James Richey, Jr. born 1752, Amelia County, Va, died 5 Jun 1833 SC, married ca 1785, Elizabeth Dunn, born ca 1760 died 1 May 1828, daughter of James Dunn, Jr. (died Abbeville County, SC 1805) and wife Agnes Agnew. James Dunn was a Revolutionary soldier in SC in 1780, 1781, 1782, Cavalry service under General Henderson and General Sumpter. James Richey, Jr. was a Revolutionary War soldier in VA and in the SC Militia under Colonel John Marshall in 1780 and 1782. (SC Archives DAR Nat. No. 231324). Children:

1. Nancy Richey born 17 Sep 1788 married Simeon Spruell.
2. Margaret Richey born 14 June 1790 married Hanson Posey.
3. James Washington Richey born 13 Sep 1792 married 1st Julianne Shirley; married 2nd Mrs. Andrew Seawright nee Margaret Richey; married 3rd Nancy Martin.
4. Sarah Richey born 29 June 1794 married James Wilson, son of George Wilson and Anne Richey.

II. Children of James Richey, Jr. and Elizabeth Dunn Continued:

5. Mary Richey born 7 Aug 1796 married William Lord, moved to Georgia and lived near Commerce in Jackson County. They were founders of the Lord family there.
6. William Richey born 14 Oct 1800 died 14 Apr 1853, married 1822 Mary Seawright born 5 Feb 1803, died 24 May 1864. She was daughter of Andrew Seawright (b. 1777 d. 1827) and Margaret Richey (1785-1857), daughter of Robert Richey, 3rd son of James Richey, Sr. and Margaret C. Richey.
7. Samuel Richey born 6 Jan 1805, married Mary Strickland 31 Oct 1833, in Madison County, GA; lived in Gwinnett County, GA. No children.
8. John Richey born 1 Jul 1807, died 23 Jan 1879, married 1st Thirsa Emily Kay 6 Jul 1826 (b. 1810 d. 28 Dec 1834). 2nd Nancy Adeline Seawright 9 Apr 1835 (daughter of Andrew and Margaret R. Seawright) b. 10 Aug 1814, d. 7 Jan 1850.
9. Elizabeth Richey born 10 Nov 1810, married Redmond G. Wyatt (1st wife) 15 Sep 1829. He married second Eleanor Ann Seawright.

II. Robert Richey born 1754 Amelia County, VA, died 1828 married ca 1784 Mrs. Mary Stewart Wier. Her mother was Jennet Caldwell, a cousin of John C. Calhoun, and her father was William Stewart, a Revolutionary soldier. Children:

1. Margaret Richey married 1st Andrew Seawright 2nd James Washington Richey (2nd wife)
2. William Richey born (?), died 1824 married Betsey Elizabeth Cowan. (She married 2nd _____ Lyons).
3. Robert Richey, Jr. married Mary Caroline Carson.
4. Jennet (Jane) Richey married John Seawright, brother of Andrew.
5. Anny (Anna) Richey married George Brownlee, Jr., son of George, Sr.
6. Elizabeth Richey married Robert Richey, son of John Richey and Nancy Brownlee.
7. Nancy Richey married James Persley.
8. James B. Richey married Martha Brownlee, daughter of George, Sr.
9. John Richey married Jane C. Russell.

III. Andrew Richey born Amelia County, VA, married Elizabeth _____, moved to Anderson County, SC. He sold his land near Donalds to Samuel Martin in 1831. He had purchased it (141 acres) from William Richey, Sr. "in the 50th year of our independence (1826)." I have little information about the family of Andrew Richey. He had a daughter, Margaret, named in her grandfather James Richey's will and a son Eli Richey, founder of the Rabun County, Georgia, Ritchie family. Eli was a soldier in the War of 1812 enlisting in Pickensville, SC. Dr. Andrew Jackson Ritchie, son of Eli Ritchie, was the founder of the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School and wrote a book about his experiences connected with it. In recent years the Rabun Gap Nacoochee School has become famous worldwide through the publication of a series of books titled Foxfire. The unique project, Foxfire, (which is a compilation of stories which had previously appeared in the Foxfire magazine) was begun in an English Class by Eliot

Wigginton and his class at Rabun Gap in 1966. The idea was popular from the beginning; the class was to learn to do by doing. They aspired to publish a magazine put together by all of them during classtime. The contents were to be gathered by interviews with relatives and friends most of whom lived in the mountains. The first issue was an immediate success and the project has continued until the magazine now has subscribers in all fifty states and dozens of foreign countries.

- V. William Richey born in Amelia County, VA, 1769, died 16 Nov 1846, married 1st Jane Stone 22 Jan 1801, born 1781, died 1839 aged 58 (gravestone). 2nd Mrs. Elizabeth Richey buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church near Donalds, SC. The record below is from William Richey's Bible. Children:
1. James Richey born 21 Oct 1801.
 2. William Richey born 7 Nov 1803.
 3. Robert Richey born 10 Dec 1805.
 4. Nancy Richey born 22 Jan 1808.
 5. George Richey born 25 Dec 1813.
 6. Jane Richey born 25 Dec 1813.
 7. Nimrod Richey born Sep 1816.
 8. Margaret Richey born 29 Sep 1818.
 9. Henry Jackson Richey born 21 Mar 1822.
 10. Harvey S. Richey born 21 Mar (or May) 1826.

- VI. Agnes (Nancy) Richey born Amelia County, VA 1763, married 5 Dec 1786, Henry Purdy a Revolutionary War soldier, born 1751, died 16 Aug 1816, in Abbeville County, SC. He took the oath of allegiance 14 May 1778. He served as a private in the South Carolina Militia in Colonel Anderson's Regiment, as well as a wagoner, continuing in the service until 1783. The length of his entire service was two years. Nancy Richey Purdy was granted a pension 20 Nov 1845, aged 82.

Henry Purdy came to South Carolina with the Rev. James Harris from Maryland as the first schoolmaster at Greenville Presbyterian Church. He settled on Hogskin Creek. The Rev. Robert Hall performed the marriage ceremony in Greenville Church when Henry Purdy married Agnes (Nancy) Richey, 5 Dec 1786. Henry Purdy's will was filed in Abbeville County, SC, 30 Jul 1816, proved 3 Sep 1816. Executors Agnes, James Purdy, and Hugh Morrow. The children of Henry Purdy and Agnes (Nancy) Richey Purdy are as follows:

1. James Purdy born 3 Sep 1787. A teacher, died single, and buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church.
2. Elizabeth Purdy born 7 Nov 1788, married James Warren Brooks and moved to Alabama.
3. Margaret Purdy married Buford Dickson Purdy of Maryland; buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church.
4. Grizella Purdy born 2 Jan 1792, married Andrew Gillespie, Jr., buried at Upper Long Cane.
5. Ann Purdy born 6 Sep 1793, married James Richey, son of John, moved to Alabama.
6. Henry Purdy born 3 Oct 1795, married Ann Liddell; moved to Alabama.
7. Agnes Purdy born 5 Jan 1798, died single; buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church.

8. Mary Purdy born 12 Sep 1800, married a Boyd or a Brooks.
9. Sara Purdy born Sep 1803, married 1st James Boyd, and 2nd William Tucker.
10. Jennet (Jane) Purdy born 11 Feb 1806, died single buried Greenville Presbyterian Church.
11. Allah Purdy born 1 Nov 1808, died a child. Buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church.
12. William Norrell Purdy born 31 May 1811, married Mrs. John Spillers (nee Jane Irwin) buried at Varennes Presbyterian Church in Anderson County, SC

VII. Ann Richey born Amelia County, VA, ca 1770 married 1788 George Wilson born 1752 died 1795 buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church. They lived opposite the church on the main road where George kept a stage-coach tavern. Their children were:

1. Margaret Ann Wilson married John Wier, Jr.***
2. James Wilson married Sarah Richey, daughter of James Richey, Jr.
3. John Wilson married Lettice Shirley.

After the death of her husband, Ann Richey Wilson married 2nd Hugh Morrow as the second of his three wives. By him she had Robert Morrow. Ann Richey Wilson Morrow died when her son Robert Morrow was born. All four of her children are named in the will of her father, James Richey, Sr. signed 16 Dec 1807.

***John Wier, Jr. was the only child of John Wier, Sr., and Mary Stewart Wier, who was a daughter of Jennet Caldwell and William Stewart. John Wier (1750-1780) was captured by the British at Briar Creek in Georgia and placed on board a prison ship in Charleston harbor where he died. He was buried in St. Philip Episcopal Church Cemetery. In later years his son moved his body to Greenville Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

Mrs. John Wier, Sr., was married second to Robert Richey (son of James Richey, Sr. and Margaret Caldwell Richey) and by him had nine children. See chart above.

WILSON

I have been unable to document my Wilson ancestors farther back than George Wilson who was born in Virginia about 1752. He was unmarried in South Carolina before the Revolution and in the same vicinity with John and Robert Richey and later married their sister, Anne Richey. This indicates to me that he knew the Richeys before coming to South Carolina. There was a Wilson among the immigrants in the John Caldwell group when they came to America and when they lived in Pennsylvania and Virginia. There are today (1986) in Southside area of Virginia many Wilsons. The Keysville, VA current telephone directory lists sixty-two Wilsons, but only one Caldwell and one Ritchie. All of which proves nothing since I can find no connection to George. I plan to pursue the search in land records, deeds, and wills in Virginia as time and opportunity permit. George Wilson was in the South Carolina Militia under General Andrew Pickens and took part in the partisan fighting at Ninety-Six Fort and against the Cherokee Indians in Georgia and

Northwest South Carolina. He was awarded land and money as compensation for his military services.

George Wilson married Anne Richey in 1788, and they ran a stagecoach inn near the Greenville Presbyterian Church at Shoals Junction. George died in 1795 and Anne in 1799. They are buried at Greenville Presbyterian Church. His grave is marked with a government marker showing service in the Militia in South Carolina in the Revolutionary War. His will was executed by Anne Wilson. (Will Book I, Abbeville County). The estate was probated June 9, 1795 by Anne Wilson, widow; James Richey, Jr., Planter (brother); John Martin (shoemaker); Robert Gibson; Henry Purdy (brother-in-law); unto judges of Abbeville County--sum 2000 pounds.

Estate sale July 14, 1795: some buyers: Edward Sharpe, Samuel Lindsey, Charles Cullons, Henry Gotcher, Rev. Peter McMullan, Charles Hulseys, Wm Ross, Pleasant Wright, John Lindsey, Wm Tyner, Joseph Brown, Sam'l Miller, Wm McCrome, Wm Dixon, Wm Pratt, Wm Maddam, Ann Kelly, Henry Purdy, Caley Conaway, etc.

The children of George Wilson and Anne Richey Wilson:

I. John Wilson born 1789 died 1839 married Letitia Shirley (daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Shirley) born 2 Mar 1797.

Their Children:

1. George Wilson born 5 Jan 1813.
2. Benjamin L. Wilson born 20 Feb 1814.
3. James W. Wilson born 16 May 1818.
4. Betsy Ann Wilson born 15 Oct 1820.
5. Peggy Ann Wilson born 3 Sep 1822.
6. John Wilson born 20 Jun 1825.
7. William N. Wilson born 12 Apr 1827.
8. Maston R. Wilson born 8 Dec 1829.
9. Lettie Irene Wilson born 17 Sep 1833.
10. Richard Chesley Wilson born 28 Dec 1835.

II. Margaret Ann Wilson married John Wier, Jr.
No further information.

III. James Wilson born 2 Oct 1791 Abbeville County, SC
died 2 May 1883, Banks County, Georgia, married Sarah Richey
(a cousin) born 29 June 1794, Abbeville County, SC died 3 May 1884,
Banks County, Georgia.

The decade 1785-1795 was a time of recovery from the distress of the Revolutionary War which was responsible for the loss of many lives and the destruction of much property. A long, hard struggle with the mother country had been concluded with the signing of treaties with England. There was now less fear of Indian attacks and less talk of slave uprisings. The young United States of America had adopted a Constitution and was adjusting to a new form of government: a democratic republic, a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected officers and representatives responsible to them and governing according to law. The country was at peace, and the people were free to expand the frontier and make improvements in agriculture, business and manufacturing.

A treaty with the Cherokee Indians in 1785 had opened a new district (Pendleton) for settlement in northwest South Carolina. Pendleton District was incorporated in 1790 and was later named Washington District; still later it was divided into Anderson and Pickens Counties; eventually, Pickens was divided into Oconee and Pickens Counties. This new district contained fresh, fertile soil and attracted settlers at once. They came in great numbers from Virginia and the New England states, as well as from the lower counties of South Carolina and abroad. The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 gave impetus to the influx of settlers and to the slave trade. Agriculture was the chief industry and cotton the main crop: business and manufacturing were growing by leaps and bounds creating a demand for farm products, especially cotton.

Life styles were primitive but a sense of well-being and progress was prevalent. There was little money, and trade was largely by barter, and each family for the most part depended upon its own resources. The importance of agriculture is reflected in the organization of the Pendleton Farmers' Society in 1812. It has been in continuous existence since that date. Annually, in the fall there were fairs held on the grounds which drew participants from miles around who exhibited livestock, poultry, farm and garden products, home making skills, and needle crafts. Entertainment and recreation took the form of family and community picnics, dinners, and work projects in which neighbors and relatives helped each other such as in threshing grain, shucking corn, and quilting bees, at the conclusion of which there were great feasts, music, and dancing. Weddings were also affairs of merriment to which the whole community turned out. Travel was on horseback or by horse drawn wagon, carriage, buggy, or coach.

Throughout the 18th century and well into the 19th, the Church was the dominant influence in the lives of the people. There were in South Carolina in the 1790s churches of many denominations with Presbyterians and Baptists being in the majority in the upcountry and Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist having more in the low-country.

Two of these churches, the Greenville Presbyterian and the Turkey Creek Baptist, are of special interest to me because of the influence each one had on the life of my great grandfather James Wilson. The Greenville Presbyterian Church was organized in 1773 by descendants of the Caldwell and Richey families who had migrated to South Carolina from Virginia, and Turkey Creek Baptist was constituted in 1785 by other descendants of the same families, neighbors, and friends who had become Baptists. Both churches were in Abbeville County about a mile apart near Ware Shoals and Shoals Junction. Although they disagreed about the education for the ministry, methods of baptism, and evangelism, they were more alike than different and got along without discord in daily life. Through their two centuries of existence Turkey Creek Baptist and Greenville Presbyterian have reflected continuity and strength and stand today as monuments to the devotion and sacrifices of their founders.

When George Wilson died in 1795, his widow Anne Richey Wilson took their three children to live with her parents, James Richey, Sr., and Margaret Caldwell Richey. James Wilson was four years old. In a few years Anne Wilson married Hugh Morrow as his second wife and died when their son Robert Morrow was born in 1799. Margaret Caldwell Richey died in 1802, and James Richey, Sr., died in 1808. We see that James Wilson suffered the loss of his parents in

early childhood and of his grandparents in adolescence. He was baptised in infancy at Greenville Presbyterian Church and was brought up in strict accordance with that faith by his Richey relatives, but after his grandfather's death he became wild and reckless. He was married in 1813 to his cousin Sarah Richey and at the time was teaching for his livelihood. He tried to turn from his wayward life and strenuously observed a ritual of prayer five times a day. He and his wife formally joined the Presbyterian Church in 1814 and were welcomed into the full fellowship of the communion. Wanting to improve his economic condition, James became engaged in the mercantile business, and to boost his sales and prove himself a good fellow, he bought and sold a barrel of liquor. He had woefully backslidden and gone far back into the beggarly elements of the world. His friends warned him that he was treading on dangerous ground and that he would be turned out of the Presbyterian Church for reckless living. In 1821 he yielded to the entreaties of a dying friend, and once again he tried to reform, but he soon began to doubt the validity of the Presbyterian method of baptism. In 1822 he became convinced that the Scriptures "teach that baptism by immersion is the only Scriptural baptism." It was a sore trial for him to leave the Presbyterian Church and join the Baptist which he did. He was immersed by Elder Arthur Williams and duly admitted to the fellowship of Turkey Creek Baptist Church, and in 1824 he was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry at the above church. Subsequently, he moved his family to Anderson County (SC) and settled in the Piercetown Community where he continued his ministry, farming, and merchandising.

James Wilson's first pastorate was at Walnut Grove. Other churches which he served included Hopewell, Lebanon, Salem, and Mt. Tabor in the Saluda Baptist Association and some churches in the Twelve Mile Association. He was a strong believer in the doctrines of Divine Sovereignty, Foreordination, and the final preservation of the Saints. By industry, economy management, and perseverance, he accumulated a large estate which he did not hoard for himself but which he divided among his children according to their needs, enabling them to start in life with moderately fair circumstances. His plan of sharing proved to be wise foresight with the collapse of the entire economy at the end of the War Between the States in 1865. At that time everybody was reduced to the same situation: No money and little else except perhaps a house and a piece of land. James and Sarah Wilson gave up home ownership and spent the last few years of their lives visiting among their children.

When I was young listening to the grown ups talk, I heard someone say that great grandpa Wilson became a Baptist preacher because he did not have the education required to be a Presbyterian and that he came to Anderson County because that was backwoods country where Baptist Churches were outgrowing all the other denominations. Some part of both statements may be true, but great grandpa James was an intelligent, self-educated man, versatile in many talents. He was interested in the world he lived in and tried to help his fellowman and leave the world a better place than he found it. In the days of prosperity before the War Between the States, he took his place among those who worked and worshiped, and in the terrible years after the war, he was there to comfort the depressed, encourage the hopeless, and bury the dead. I can think of no higher praise to say of him or any man than that he did the best he could in the light of what he knew. He left his descendants a heritage of virtue, prudence, industry, and compassion worthy of imitation.

James Wilson died in Georgia at the home of his son, James Jackson Wilson, on 2 May 1883 at age 92. A year and a day later at the same place, Sarah Wilson died on 3 May 1884 at age 90. Both are buried at Webbs Creek Baptist Church in Banks County, Georgia.

The children of James Wilson and Sarah Richey Wilson:

- I. James Jackson Wilson born 8 July 1817 Abbeville County, SC, Died 15 Dec 1882 buried Webbs Creek Baptist Church, Banks County, GA, married 22 Dec 1836 Mary Martin born 14 Oct 1816 Anderson County, SC, Died 6 August 1886 Banks County, GA.

Their Children:

1. James Martin Wilson born 17 Sep 1837 died 24 May 1922 married 6 Aug 1865 Emma Borders. He was a Confederate soldier, and enlisted in SC.
 2. Jacob Samuel Wilson born 28 Mar 1839 died 7 Jun 1911 married 9 Sep 1866 Eliza Parks.
 3. George Alexander Wilson born 12 Oct 1840 died 2 Sep 1907, married 30 Dec 1866 Hester Jane Martin.
 4. Margaret Frances Wilson born 24 Apr 1842 died 18 Apr 1929, married 10 Nov 1873 James R. Toney died 6 Sep 1922.
 5. Sarah Catherine Wilson born 20 Dec 1843 died 17 Nov 1933 married 16 Jan 1873 William Henry.
 6. Elizabeth Ann Wilson born 8 Oct 1845 died 15 Dec 1884 married 30 Nov 1869 William Caldwell Richey.
 7. William Thomas Wilson born 11 Mar 1847 died 22 May 1856.
 8. Mary Jane Wilson born 1 Oct 1848 died 1848.
 9. Warren Sanford Wilson born 24 Jul 1850 died 4 Nov 1931, married 1st Martha Erskine (no children), married 2nd Aurelia Foster died 1953. Children.
 10. John Preston Wilson born 19 Apr 1852 died 31 Nov 1941, Married 5 Dec 1878 Pauline Payne
 11. Augustus Rowen Wilson born 28 Feb 1852 died 1856.
 12. William Graves Wilson born 1 Jan 1856 died 10 Feb 1951, married Aug 1890 Elizabeth Payne.
 13. Eliza Jane Eugenia Wilson born 25 Jun 1858 died 11 Aug 1950, married Henry Gordon 20 Feb 1879.
 14. Jackson Furman Wilson (M.D.) born 3 Jun 1860 died 24 Sep 1899 in Texas. Married 1st Oct 1885 Dora Gaines. Married 2nd in Texas.
- *** II. John Newton Wilson born 24 Jul 1819 Abbeville County, SC, died 19 Sep 1905, married 1842 Margaret Caroline Webb born 20 Aug 1820, died 1 May 1874. He married 2nd Ellen Phillips. (No children).

The children of John Newton Wilson and Margaret Caroline Webb Wilson:

1. Sarah Elizabeth Wilson born 15 Apr 1842, died 20 Sep 1919, married Robert (Bob) P. Martin born 20 Dec 1841, died 21 Nov 1925.
2. James Edward (Jim) Wilson born 5 Aug 1843 died 27 Aug 1919, married Jane C. Owen born 5 Aug 1849. Died 13 Sep 1911.

*** Grandparents of author.

- II. Continued children of John Newton Wilson and Margaret Caroline W. Wilson:
3. William McCurdy (Bill) Wilson born 17 Sep 1845 died 20 Aug 1914 married Sarah Elizabeth Owen (Bet) born 10 May 1847 died 19 Jul 1911.
 4. Augustus Eugenia (Gus) Wilson born 21 Jun 1848 died 25 Sep 1921. married Richard W. (Dick) Anderson born 20 May 1851 died 24 Jul 1925.
 5. Margaret Ann (Mag) Wilson born Jan 1850 died 21 Dec 1915. Did not marry.
 6. Mary Hannah (Molly) Wilson born 1853 died 11 Nov 1925 married Frederick (Fed) Owen born 1846 died 17 Apr 1926.
 - *** 7. Charles McSwain Wilson born 20 Jun 1857(59) died 25 Apr 1934 married 20 Nov 1883 Hester Lucinda Smith born 7 Aug 1861 died 21 Dec 1958. (See Carolina Herald, Fall 1985 edition for my Smith Family History; Carolina Herald, Spring 1985 edition for C. M. Wilson Family Bible record).
 - *** PARENTS OF AUTHOR
 8. Nancy Leila Wilson born 21 Mar 1860, died 14 Mar 1892, married Dave M. Madden born 20 Nov 1849, died 3 Apr 1903.
- III. Elizabeth Ann (Betsy) Wilson born 6 Jun 1822 died 10 Dec 1881 married 20 May 1843 Thomas Harper born 9 Nov 1817 died 4 Jul 1902.
- IV. Nancy Caroline Wilson born 1829 died 1884, married F. Garrison Carpenter born 1827 died 1882. Children were the founders of Carpenter Bros. Drug Store, Greenville, SC.
- V. William Wilson born 10 May 1831 died 4 Oct 1909 married Catherine (Kitty) Eaton. No other information.
- VI. Margaret Elizabeth Wilson born 12 Jul 1833, died 20 Apr 1852. Did not marry.
- VII. Sarah Jane Wilson born 27 Feb 1835, died 1916 married 7 Aug 1853 Lafayette Drayton Stringer born 4 Jun 1832, died 2 May 1890.

The response to my former articles on my family history has far exceeded any expectation. I thank each and everyone of you for your expression, especially those of you who sent additional or corrective information. As I tried to put my ancestors in a proper historic setting, I found much satisfaction and an increased interest in people, places, and events. I tried to view their lives from their point of view and not make judgments in the light of today. Tracing one's ancestry is like putting together a jigsaw puzzle. When all the bits and pieces are in place, there is a fascinating picture, one that you will return to time after time. There will be some pieces that have familiar outlines and the right local color, but which don't fit exactly. Such a one is George Wilson whose origin remains a mystery. Any lead on him will be gratefully received.

NOTICE: Previously unknown burial place of William Newton Smith who died 30 Aug 1862 from wounds received in the Second Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) was found August 1986 in Oakwood Cemetery (City) Richmond, VA. His name is listed in the Cemetery Ledger containing the names of 16,000 Confederate soldiers buried there. The list is obtainable from the Morman Church records.

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Editor's Notes: 1) Mrs. Stogner's article, appearing above, contains 118 family names--a gold-mine for researchers.

2) With this issue, we shall use consecutive page numbers throughout each volume--each year's two (or more) issues of the Carolina Herald.

3) SCGS President, Lake E. High Jr., has moved to Winnsboro at the following address: 120 N. Zion St., Winnsboro SC 29180.

4) The Editor wishes each and every one of SCGS' members a Joyous Christmas Season and a research-filled New Year.