



The Author.

The Chappell Family
in
Early South Carolina

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Of
Fairfield Genealogy Room

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Columbia, South Carolina

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 72-83497

Designed and Printed by
The R. L. Bryan Company
Columbia, South Carolina

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.

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.

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

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.

¹ Shaftesbury Papers, p. 143.

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:

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.

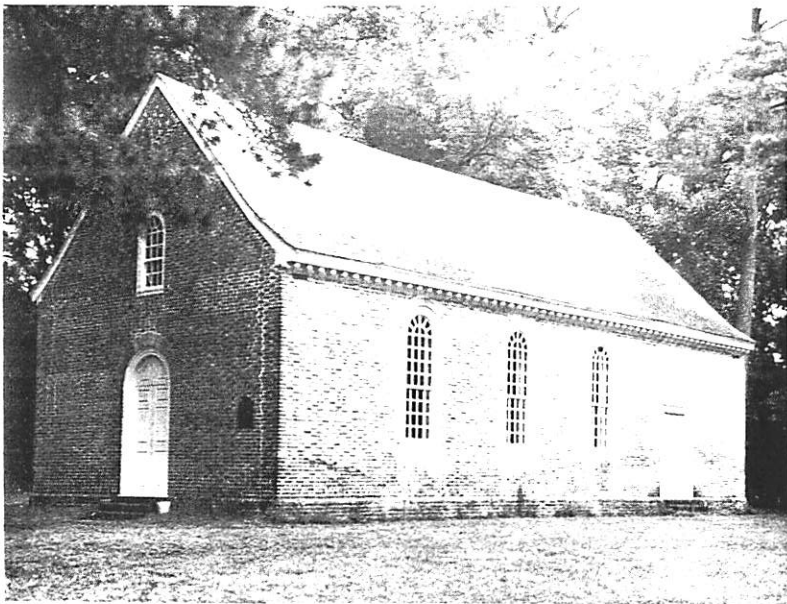
11. Howell Chappell(4) (James(3), Thomas(2), Thomas(1)) was born on August 26, 1744 in Sussex County; his

first wife was Lucy, daughter of William and Mary (Cook) 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-three years old when he sailed from Gravesend, England, June 23, 1635, on the *America*, William Barker, Master. The young colony of Virginia was only twenty-five years old; had already survived the "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 400 acres south of the James River and thirty miles above Jamestown. One of the boundaries for this grant was Chappell Creek; evidence that Thomas Chappell(1) had already made his settlement near 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 south



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-scal 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 Uwharrie, 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

¹Henry 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 negro man named dick and one negro woman named Hannah one negro boy named George one negro 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 negro man named Jim one negro 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

(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.

⁶ Kershaw Will Book, A1, pp. 100-102.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 101-102.

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" (Ebenezar 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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 appraisal 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.

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

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, cornered 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 42¾ 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 "IH," 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, Hiriarn 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: Hiriarn, Daniel, Peggy, Fanny, Nancy, Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary, Jane and although not mentioned in his will, an unborn child. Hiriarn 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 appraisal 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 Margaretta 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.

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

¹⁴ Fairfield Court of Equity, 1833.

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 Sylas (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 Garrison, died in 1915.

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

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

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.

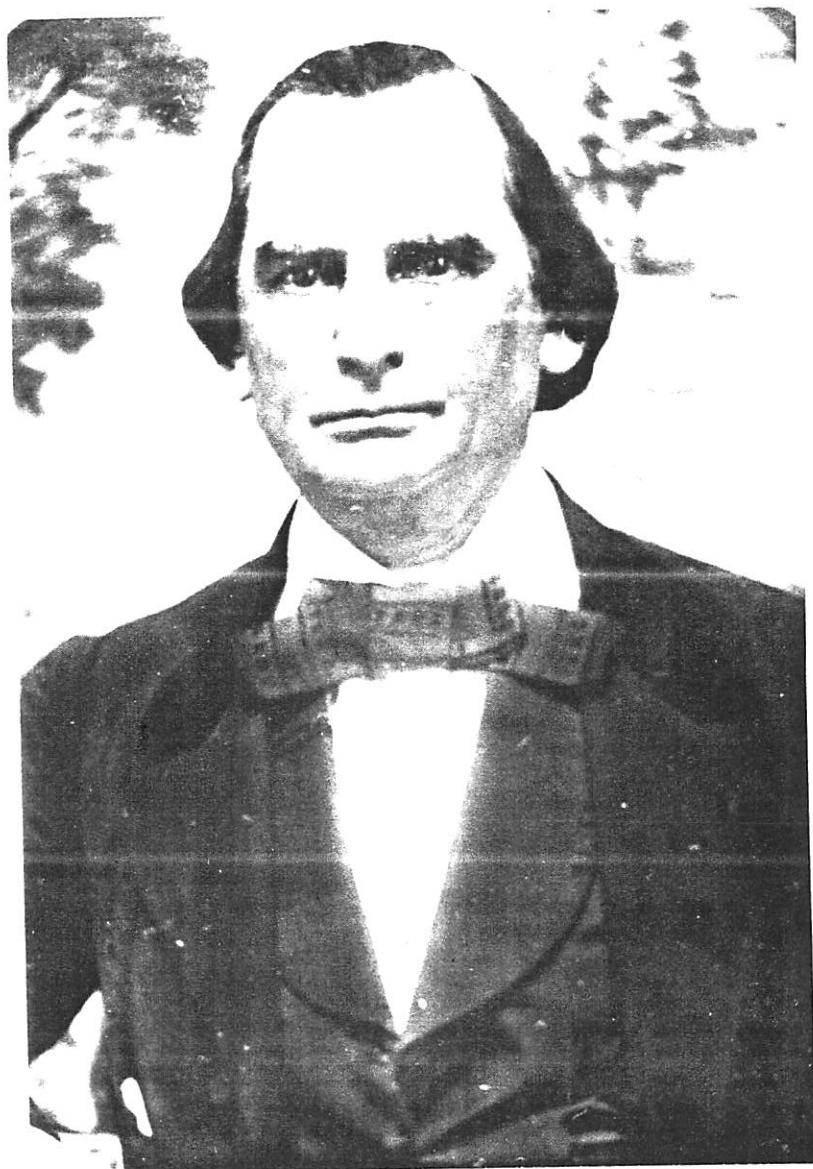
from 1810 to 1818. There is some discrepancy as to the years that he served in the South Carolina State Senate, but it was a long, although not continuous, service.

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 Bellingier 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.

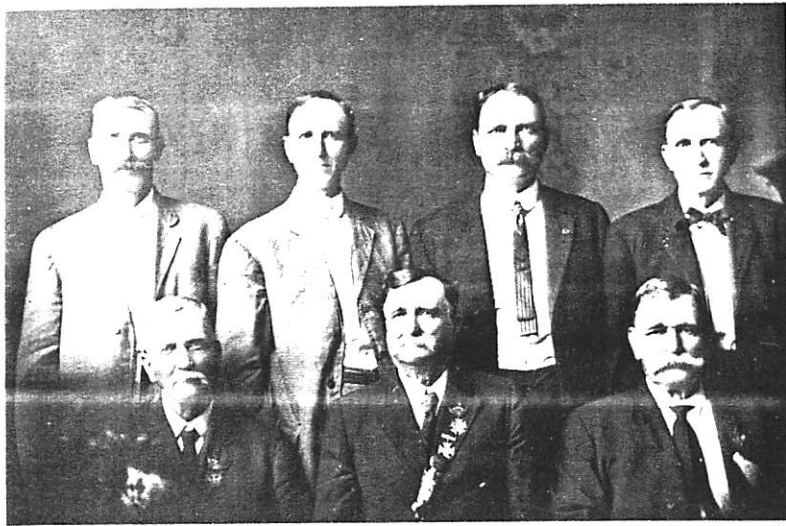
Reverend Laban Christopher Chappell is remembered by his family for his ability to do a tremendous amount of work. He was a Methodist minister, but as far as I know, he never had a regular church. His love for the hymn, "Amazing Grace," earned him the



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 rubecola (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-