

Chappell Love
of Mecklenburg County, Virginia

His

Ancestors and Descendants

1603—1973

Louise Winckler Boswell

SAMUEL LOVE, the second child mentioned in the will of William Love, to whom was bequeathed all the land lying on the east side of the river Meherrin. Samuel resided in Prince Edward County, and was a practicing physician there. He married December 26, 1778 Sarah (Sally) Carter, in Prince Edward. She was the daughter of Theoderick Carter and his wife Ann Waddell. (This marriage is recorded in "Marriages of Prince Edward" page 49, by Knorr, dated 1754 - 1810). There were two children:
1. Theoderick Love, born 1781.....2. Sarah Carter Love, born 1783.

Mrs. Maggie Lee (Ewing) Wilkerson, the widow of James Samuel Wilkerson, of Kenbridge, Virginia, and a direct descendant of Samuel Love through his son Theoderick Love, has given us her family lineage to 1966.

Mrs. Mary Susan (Booker) Christian, the widow of Judge William Dinguid Christian, of Richmond, Virginia, and a direct descendant of Samuel Love through his daughter Sarah Carter Love, has given us her family lineage to 1966.

Joseph Beverly Farrar, of Kenbridge, Virginia, a direct descendant of Samuel Love through the line of Theoderick Love, has given us information on the Farrar line in his family, also information on, "Giles Carter of Virginia" and the "Cutler-Love" line which he obtained from his aunt, Amy Farrar Felton, age 84, of Radford, Virginia.

All of this information may be found in the "Supplement" at back of book.

Dr. Samuel Love, of Prince Edward, became guardian of the children of his brother, Dr. Isaac Love, of Kershaw County, S. C., in 1792, when both parents died within the year. He brought three of the boys to Virginia.

MARY LOVE, the third child mentioned in William Love's will, and the first daughter. She was bequeathed a negro woman and two negro boys, and also her equal share in his entire estate. She married William Bell, the son of James Bell who witnessed the will. We have no record of her in Lunenburg or Mecklenburg Counties, but we find in "Pioneers of Valley Virginia" Vol. 2, and "Chalkley's Chronicle" the record of a purchase of 242 acres in Beverley's Manor, Augusta County, April 20, 1763, by William Bell from William & Mary Armstrong. Testes were Samuel Caldwell and Samuel Love. (Deed Book 2, pages 396 to 398). In the first census taken in America in 1790, Mrs. William Bell (Mary) was residing in Fairfield County, South Carolina, and was listed as head of a family of three, and there was also a William Bell, Jr., with a family of two in Fairfield. (McMaster's "History of Fairfield" page 169).

In an old Mexican War Diary we find, "...three cheers to Sergt. William Bell who lost his arm at the battle of Monterey."

We have no further information on the children of William & Mary Love Bell.

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many places. This change does not necessarily prove that he moved his family into different localities, but more likely shows only the many times divisions were made in the territory in which he lived. For instance, the Brunswick County in which he lived was formed from Prince Edward County in 1720, which had earlier been Amelia County. And we know that Lunenburg was formed from Brunswick in 1746, and at that same time the area embraced by Lunenburg contained all of ten counties as we know them now, and a part of the eleventh, Appomattox.

The 433 acres which was granted to William Love, July 25, 1749, by King George II, of Great Britain, as a "Steeler's patent," was witnessed and signed by Sir William Gooch, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion at Williamsburg, Virginia, himself a kinsman of the Loves, his mother having been Frances Love, the daughter of Thomas Love, Esquire, of Wallingham, Norfolk, England. His father Thomas Gooch, an Alderman at Yarmouth, England. Sir William was their eldest child and married Eleanor Bowles of Maryland, prior to 1747.

The place of William Love's birth has not been learned, nor the names of his wives, but it has been suggested by a descendant of his daughter Sarah, that the second wife may have been a Caldwell, for the Caldwell name has been used generously in her line of descent, and it is known that the property of William Love joined that of Caldwell's at one time. Several of his children were born before he received the Lunenburg land grant in 1749. This fact is proven by records in the Parish books in Lunenburg County. They show that William Love paid only one tithe in the year 1749, and one tithe all the years there-after until 1760. In this year he was not present for the processioning of his land, and we have no record of a tithe being paid. Still no record of this man in 1761, nor in 1762, but he appears again in 1763 in Lunenburg records, and in 1764 we find William Love in Lunenburg with his sons, William Jr., John, Isaac and Jacob. Together they paid five tithes. William Jr. was 16 and did not appear on the tax list, but his brother John paid two tithes. He probably was paying for a wife. (page 243, "Sunlight On The Southside" by Landon C. Bell).

In 1772, the names of Isaac and Jacob were absent from the tax list in Lunenburg, suggesting that this is probably the date of their migration to the Carolinas. There are records showing that Isaac and Jacob, who were twins, owned property near each-other in the Carolinas near their brother Robert Love. In 1772, his son Samuel Love, age 20, was living in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

From the tax records we learn that John Love reached taxable age in 1763, Isaac and Jacob in 1764, William Jr. in 1769, and Samuel in 1773.

The dictionary defines a tithe as being, "... a tax of one tenth of the yearly produce of the land, animals, and personal work, paid for the support of the church."

In Colonial Days, before the Revolution, the church was not only a religious institution, but it was also in a very real sense a public, official, governmental agency. The whole institution was supported from public revenue. The church houses were built, the glebes were purchased and equipped, and the ministers or rectors were supported by public taxes. The repression of all forms of immorality and vice, the support and relief of the poor were matters within the jurisdiction of the vestries. The law directed the election of twelve of the most able and discreet

ISAAC LOVE

ISAAC LOVE, was the twin brother of Jacob Love, and appeared on the tax list in Lunenburg County in 1764 for the first time. The D.A.R. in Washington, D. C. has suggested his birth date as being in 1743. He was mentioned in his father's will as deceased, and his children were bequeathed one hundred pounds of money to be equally divided among them from William Love's estate. Isaac Love died in 1792 and his will is on record in Kershaw County, South Carolina.

ISAAC'S WILL

"In the name of God amen: I, Isaac Love, being weak in body but of sound mind and memory, Blessed be God for it, do make ordain constitute and appoint this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say:- First, that all my just debts be paid. Second, that my obligatory contract or covenant against the Catawba Company that is now in the hands of James Hunt Esqr. against Daniel Brown, Esquire. Likewise the debts due me by Henry Chappell's estate viz, a bond that I gave to Richard Winn, Richard Warren, and Henry Hampton, on behalf of said estate. Likewise an 'auompts' of tax paid for six negroes and three hundred acres of land six years. Likewise nine pounds for a horse and three pounds for the hire of another to make a crop, and my commission and extra ordinary service as executor of said estate. Likewise a note against Chestnut, Boykin & Co. which is now in the hands of said Hunt, and also all my stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and all my household furniture and saw-mill irons shall first be appropriated to the payment of said debts, and also my present crop, and if it appears that the above is not sufficient to pay said debts, I do empower my executors to sell, hire, or otherwise dispose of my negroes as they shall think fit to pay the remainder of said debts, and if there should remain an overplus either in negroes or money the same to be divided equally between my five sons, viz, William Love, Robert Love, David Love, Chappell Love, and Henry Hix Love, except one negro girl named Nanny, about twelve years old, which I give to my daughter Martha Love with her increase, and should all my negroes remain to my children after my debts are paid, then shall each of my sons pay ten pounds to my said daughter Martha Love over and above the said negro girl, and it is my will and desire that Maglen Ford shall take my daughter Martha and said negro girl Nanny and keep them until she marry or become of age. And I do hereby ordain and appoint my good friends John Chestnut and Thomas Taylor my executors to this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of November 1792.

Signed sealed and published

ISAAC LOVE (LS)

in presence of: John Mickle, Darling Jones, and William Cason.

Isaac Love married Martha Chappell, March 2, 1775. She was the daughter of Robert Henry Chappell and his wife Agnes Cross, of Prince Edward County, Virginia. Their six children were mentioned in the will. His wife preceded him in death in 1792. Isaac's half brother, Samuel Love of Prince Edward County, Virginia, became the legal guardian of the orphaned children. Isaac Love listed 22 slaves in the 1790 census.

ISAAC LOVE, the son of William Love of Lunenburg County, Virginia, and the twin brother of Jacob Love, appeared on the tax list in Lunenburg for the first time in 1764, which was fifteen years after his father obtained the grant of land in Lunenburg in 1749. We have no record of Isaac's birth, nor of his education, other than the fact that he and his brother Samuel Love of Prince Edward County were both qualified medical doctors. Obviously Isaac had reached the age of twentyone years to have been taxable in 1764, and he was a man of many interests. Besides his medical profession he was a capable surveyor, a planter and owner of fine horses. There is no record of his ever having resided in Lunenburg or Mecklenburg Counties, all of his records are in Prince Edward.

Isaac Love, married March 2, 1775, MARTHA CHAPPELL of Prince Edward, the only daughter of Robert Henry Chappell and his wife Agnes Cross. The marriage record is in the Clerk's office at Farmville, Virginia.

Just before the Revolutionary War began, both families went to live in "Richland District" South Carolina. Historians tell us Isaac's home was "...on the west bank across the Catawba River (now the Wateree River) from Camden, about twelve miles distant." McMasters, in his History of Fairfield County, S. C., mentions "Isaac Love, of the Catawba's west bank, in Fairfield."

RICHLAND DISTRICT, was an area in the undivided Craven County and the Parish of St. Marks, extending from the tidewater in Carolina to the Mississippi River.

The Chappell family settled in Orangeburg District, S. C.

By the Act of March 12, 1785, Isaac Love was appointed a member of the Fairfield County Court at Winnsboro, which was then only 7 years before his death. At the time of his death the other counties carved from Craven had placed Isaac's home not in Richland but in Kershaw, and later in Fairfield County.

Rumblings of the approaching Revolutionary War caused Isaac to return his wife to her father's home in Orangeburg District to stay with her mother while he enlisted with Martha's father and brothers in South Carolina, offering his services to his country. They took part in the Battle of Camden, and it was at this battle fought within one mile of the "Old Love Home" that Dr. Isaac Love attended the mortally wounded Baron de Kalb. The pronunciation is "Dee-cab" I was told at Camden.

A tremendous blow was struck the American Colonist at Camden when the British forces under the command of Lord Cornwallis defeated the American Army under the command of General Gates. Their losses, almost to a man proved the incompetency of their leader in this battle in 1780.

At the beginning of the war Martha's father, Robert Henry Chappell took his family from Prince Edward County, Virginia, to live in Orangeburg, S. C., and together with his two sons and son-in-law enlisted in the Revolution. We do not have the military record of Martha's brothers, Henry Hix and Laban Christopher, but the older one Henry Hix volunteered in his teens as a private, and came out of the fray a Major.

The war had ended in 1781, but the fighting continued between the two factions in the communities where the Tories, in sympathy with the English, and the Whigs in sympathy with the American colonists, were living in close proximity. The period from the war's end in 1781, until our first president was elected and a constitutional government began, was considered the critical period or period of adjustment after the war. From the Peace Treaty in 1783, until the Constitution was adopted in 1787, the whole nation was seething with discord and disunity.

We learn from the Fairfield County History (McMaster's) that after the war 60,000 ENGLISH SYMPATHIZERS or Loyalists were moved out of the thirteen colonies and into Nova Scotia and Canada, where 3,000,000 acres of land were given them, and \$9,000,000. spent by the British government in settlement of claims for losses of 2,560 Loyalists, of whom 321 were from South Carolina, 140 from Virginia, 135 from North Carolina, 129 from Georgia, and 941 from New York.

It is interesting to note here that interspersed among the Presbyterians and other religious denominations in the Carolinas and Georgia were the Friends (formerly called Quakers) of Puritan tendencies, who conscientiously opposed fighting and killing of men. They assembled themselves together and in prayerful consideration decided, "there was a time to take up arms, and a time to lay them down." Their decision to arm themselves and go into battle to protect their homes and their nation, proved them to be men of good character, good conscience, and good and capable soldiers.

During the "Critical Period" after the war there was continual partisan strife between the disagreeing people, each party resorting to the most cruel acts, burning and destroying the homes and property of each other. Partisan bands were organized by each, and under desperate leaders did desperate deeds. It was then and there that Francis Marion (the Swamp Fox) became conspicuous in the south, and was the terror of both the Tories and the Whigs. There were numerous others of like character, and the deeds of such bands are deemed beneath the dignity of history, and now live only in the memories of those who received them. Those acts constitute mainly the tragic horrors of war, and evidence the merciless inhumanity of enraged men, unrestrained by civil or moral law.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND MARTHA CHAPPELL LOVE

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|--------------------|------------------------------|------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. William Love, | born (Oct. 7 th) | 1777 | died 1822, | in South Carolina. |
| 2. David Love, | " | 1779 | " 1837, | " Georgia. |
| 3. Robert Love, | " | 1781 | " 1840, | " Virginia. |
| 4. Chappell Love, | " | 1783 | " 1843, | " Virginia. |
| 5. Martha Love, | " | 1785 | " 1818, | " Virginia. |
| 6. Henry Hix Love, | " | 1787 | " 1871, | " Virginia. |

All of Isaac's children were born in South Carolina, and were between the ages of five and fifteen years when orphaned by the death of both parents in 1792. Samuel Love of Prince Edward County, Virginia, their half-uncle became their legal guardian and brought four of the boys to Va. David asked to be taken to Georgia to live with his name-sake and cousin Colonel David Love of Greene County, and remained there his lifetime. Chappell, my great-grandfather, enjoyed riding with his uncle Samuel as he visited the sick, and remained with him in Prince Edward. The other two were placed in the home of a Baptist minister in Lunenburg.