

McClintock

Margaret Simpson married John McClintock, I, in Ireland.

The Simpson Genealogy - originally compiled by Rev. Z. L. Holmes from information obtained from old and reliable sources (1815 - 1885) and revised and brought up to present time by Richard Wright Simpson, October 7, 1897 is in the Laurens County Library DAR room. There is a picture of the Simpson home inside the front cover of the book.

McClintock Family Homes - written by John Lafayette McClintock (5th Generation) in 1953.

John McClintock, I bought 290 acres of land at Scuffletown, in 1773. Probably from Fowler and built a home. It must have been very large. There remains the evidence of two chimney mounds at each end and the chimney of the kitchen which was built away from the house.

A brick from the chimney has been found and is in the possession of John Hunter McClintock (6th generation). It is broken and has the numeral 7, indicating that it was in the date of the corner stone of the house.

John and also his son John McClintock, II, were blacksmiths. Evidence of where the road entered the shop area and the site of two immense kilns, remains where coke was burned to operate the shop. It seems evident that tools of all kinds were forged and brick was baked here.

John McClintock died in 1796. At his death, his wife made disposition of all the land except 3 acres which comprised the house and shop.

John McClintock, II, built a two story house on some of this land that his father owned on the left side of the present black top road, located by a chimney and hearth mound brick near a spring. The old spring, tho six feet removed, remains with the rocks which surrounded it there still in the original place. This was later known as the old Taylor place. Elizabeth (Betty) McClintock (one of John McClintock, II's daughters married James Taylor and they lived there.

This land is now owned by Harold William McClintock (sixth Generation). He has built a beautiful brick home.

John McClintock, III's mother, Jane Law McClintock remarried Hamilton (buried in Old Fields Cemetary) and he and his step father did not agree - His uncle, Billy Mills advised him to go to Columbia to his Uncle Billy Law, his mother's brother, with whom he made his home. Later he came back to Scuffletown, bought land and married Mary Martin of Charleston. He died in the home that he built, leaving the property to his wife, Mary Martin McClintock. She sold it to her son William Aiken McClintock. The house was built about 1/4 to 1/2 mile from his father's home. Age has taken it's toll of the two story house. Nothing remains but one intact chimney, two chimney mounds, the house was painted white and conveniently arranged.

His son John died while young and a dove came into the room and alighted on the head of the bed at his death. The land later belonged to David Martin McClintock.

William Aiken McClintock (4th Generation). Upon graduation from Erskine College

when he was 20 years of age, enlisted in the army. He was made a Corporal on April 14, 1861 - served four years. He came out of the army April 9, 1865 married Frances Nesbitt perhaps in June of that year, and left his father's home to live in Enoree in the home of his wife. That home "Mountain Shoals" remains in perfect preservation. The spring was at the foot of the hill, enclosed in a concrete house about 18 by 20 - there meat and dairy products were kept the year around. The water ran through the building in concrete troughs thereby constituting a cold water cooling system. William Aiken was overseer of James Nesbitt's vast farming interests, store, flour and grist mills. James Nesbitt was enabled to move to Spartanburg to educate his young children. The first six children were born at Mountain Shoals. At this time John McClintock, III, has passed away. His wife Mary Martin McClintock lived in Enoree one year and was unhappy, so with her son William and his family returned to the Scuffletown McClintock home (her home). They remained there until land in Ora was purchased from Elizabeth Fleming (Hallie Fleming's widow). Hallie Fleming obtained the property from the widow of Dr. Sam Hunter. He having left before death to practice in Greenville. Deed called for 175 acres. A house was built, the family then came to Ora around 1888 - 1889. The land was cleared to build this house. Two chestnut stumps remain under it to this day. The last three children were born in Scuffletown. When they moved to Ora, David Martin was so small that they wouldn't let him carry anything but the coffee pot. There Captain McClintock resided until his death.

This beautiful white home today belongs to the Charles Hills (1980).

The home of James Nesbitt and Caroline Brewton Nesbitt in Enoree, S.C.. The Mountain Shoals Plantation is on the National Register of Historic Places. A Marker to it's builder James Nesbitt is placed there. Their daughter, Frances Elizabeth Nesbitt, married William Aiken McClintock. They lived with her parents when they married. Their first child, (John Lafayette McClintock) was born there.

William Aiken McClintock (4th Generation) lived at Mountain Shoals, Enoree with his wife, Frances Nesbitt's parents when they married. Their first child, John Lafayette McClintock was born there. They moved to a large two story house on their farm (it has burned since then). Later they built a house in Ora. At that time, the main road was across the railroad from the house. This was a two story house with a porch upstairs and one downstairs. The long kitchen was built separate on the back of the house as was the custom at that time and the back of the kitchen was used to cure and store meat, smoke hams, etc. When they moved into their new home, David was too little to carry anything but the coffee pot. Their preacher, Haddon, teased David by calling him a little girl because of the dresses or aprons that little boys had to wear back in those days and told him that he was going to bring him a pair of his pants for his mother to make him some trousers out of. William graduated from Erskine College and was in the legislature from Laurens County. He farmed his entire life. Frances graduated from Laurensville Female College.

Thomas Augustus McCarley (3rd Generation) went out west building railroads when he was young, before he married, and made a good bit of money.

David Martin McClintock (5th Generation), attended Erskine College. He lived in Ora and farmed all of his life. He enjoyed cooking, making divinity candy, and canning fruits and vegetables.

Alice McCarley lived near Highland Home Church. Her mother died when she was eight years old. Her father broke up housekeeping. She and her father boarded and moved around for her to go to school. She enjoyed staying in the house and reading books instead of getting outside and playing when she was young. She attended Laurensville Female College, Williamston Female College which was later changed to Lander College, and she graduated from Chicora College, which at that time was in Greenville, when she was sixteen years old (in 1902). She was very musical, played by ear and also took music lessons through college. She taught school for a short time at Gray Court and taught piano lessons there and after she married in Ora.

David McClintock and Alice McCarley married July 25, 1906.

Thomas Augustus McCarley bought the house from Ida McClintock on December 17, 1906 for \$2,550.00 with 51 acres of land and gave it to his daughter Alice McCarley McClintock.

* James McClintock (David's brother) and his wife, Ida, had built the one story house in Ora and was moving to Due West. It had a large porch around two sides of the house with a screened in sleeping porch on the North side. They remodeled the house in 1921, taking off the sleeping porch and adding a second story with a closed in sleeping porch and three other bedrooms.

When Harold McClintock was born in 1918, there was snow on the ground for six weeks. They had to send for the Doctor in the buggy and were afraid that the horse would slip on the ice. They bought their first car a few years later.

Like other plantation homes, "the big House" as the farm hands called it, was surrounded by a number of separate buildings to provide adequate facilities for carrying on a comfortable living in a rural community in that period of history.

In the fall at times there were as many as 100 bales of cotton in the back yard. The

children enjoyed playing on the bales, and jumping from one to the other and playing hide and seek behind the bales. To complete the rural scene and as a necessity in those times, were the cattle, hogs, chickens, horses, mules and guineas. The children liked to search for the guinea nests because they would sometimes contain a peck of eggs as the whole flock laid in one nest, usually a long piece away from the house.

When Augusta was quite small, she and the collie dog ran off and walked up the railroad to Grandfather's house - about a half mile. An Aunt came carrying her home the back path.

David and Alice bought a pony and pony cart for their children - the other young people of the community enjoyed riding the pony and in the pony cart with them.

Around 1856 - 1868 the manuscript of the Rev. Zelotes L. Holmes - a Laurens County Presbyterian minister is recorded. He was a competent historian and genealogist of this section. Rev. Holmes was at one time, pastor of Old Fields Church at Ora, whos membership was largely of our fourth generation and his information probably came from them.

Margaret Simpson and John McClintock, I, Scotch emigrants fresh from Ireland with their children came to this section around 1712. McClintock had a tract of 100 acres of land, situated near the confluences of Little River and Beaverdam and North Creeks on January 15, 1773. Later in that year, however, he acquired 290 acres of land at Scuffletown and removed there. One of two factors may have influenced him to move to Scuffletown: whereas this section was in the uplands and more healthful, his first site of settlement was swampy and malarial. The first site was near the scene of clashes between patriot and Tory elements among the citizenry.

NOTE: (Alice McClintock Goodwin's) Since the McClintock family has been in America, there has been a John in each generation (seven generations) of the south Carolina family - it is hoped there will continue be a John McClintock -

Rev. Robert McClintock

Robert McClintock 1746 was the son of Timothy and Eleanor Hamilton McClintock of County Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Chester District S.C. was a relative of John McClintock. The Rev. Robert McClintock, after a due course of preparation (his son thinks at the University of Edinburg, Scotland) 'licenced to preach by Presbytery of Ireland and at once set out for America and settled first at Williamsburg, S.C. where he continued to preach two or three years. Then he returned to Ireland for ordination just previous to the Revolutionary War. For some reasons not known perhaps on account of political troubles, he continued in Ireland seven years.

In 1782 or 1783, he again set out for America, but finding the English Commerce still exposed to the habit of privateering, he embarked on board of a French Ship at Bordoux.

On the passage the ship encountered an unusual amount of rough weather, and though perhaps not entirely wrecked, were so delayed in their passage as to exhaust entirely their supply of provisions. In this emergency they were about to cast lots

5

among the passengers and crew should be first sacrificed as food for the rest, when providentially they were relieved.

On landing at Philidelphia, he set out for the South, and settled this time, as is indicated by endorsements on his sermons, at Winsboro, S.C. and from there he removed to Laurens District, S.C. performing missionary work in various sections.

His memoranda show that he baptized the children of a number of families all along the line of his travels from Williamsburg in the eastern part of the state, up through Fairfield to Laurens. Here he commenced his labors on Indian Creek contributing to the establishment of the Gilders Creek Presbyterian Church.

At Rocky Springs he baptised the McClintock and other families. Also at Little River opposite the Milton Store house and mill at a place he called Concord where in all probability sprung up the beginning of Little River Church.

Then again he visited a neighborhood on Cain Creek S.W. part of Laurens Dist, where he baptized the Brysons and others, the incipient material of Liberty Springs Church. Then also at another location, called Raburn Creek and at Fairview. In many of his extended travels performing these labors, he encountered great hazards and hardship.

As might be expected from the conditions of the Country at the close of the Revolutionary War, demoralization, bandits and wild beasts lurked through the forests and along the traveler's paths.

It is related among his descendents that frequently traveling those long intervals which occurred between the sparce settlements, he had to lie out alone with his horse, when in the dead hours of the night, the eager howl of the wolf "oft ring upon his ear, appalling", and yet as appears, without molestation.

Thus was he employed, preaching, baptizing and probably in some instance organizing churches or gathering up the material out of which they were subsequently organized.

During the most of this period his headquarters were generally at old Mr. John McClintock, I, his distant relative from the old country.

In 1796, at the age of fifty years, he married John McClintock's daughter, Martha. She being at this time 31 years of age. He now setted two miles below Clinton, selecting the place as Central to his labors. They had a son Robert and a daughter Mary. After 4 or 5 years at this place or about 1801, conceiving it more agreeable and eligible he moved to a place near Scuffletown. Here he resided until the day of his death, July 22, 1803.

There is a John McClintock and probably his wife buried in the Laurens Cemetary, between Clinton and Whitmire there is an old cemetary in which some McClintocks are buried.

The legend is seven McClintock brothers came over from Belfast, Ireland. They had lived in Scotland but had moved to Ireland. We think that our family resided near Glasgow, Scotland (from Lowlands). Some of the brothers settled in Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Robert McClintock, a Presbyterian minister, a learned theologian (graduate of Glasgow University) and an inspired and zealous crusader and the organizer of Presbyterian congregations in North and South Carolina. It is related that a short time after the Law family emigrated to Newberry District, S.C. John McClintock, II, rode down with the Rev. Robert McClintock, who was then preaching at Gilder's Creek to see the "New Irish" as they were called and in a few months afterwards married one of them - Jane Law. In 1865 John McClintock, II, was living on the road from

Scuffletown to Sandy Ford a mile or two from the former place, Scuffletown, Laurens District, S.C.. He was a farmer with his children and grand children around him, deeply and judiciously devoted to the interest of the church, being himself a member of the Associate Reformed Syrod of the South.

Robert McClintock, minister from Ireland went to Catholic Church, Chester District, S.C. around 1785. He was regarded by the people as New Lights was not employed as regular supply. Sometimes he preached in the church and sometimes in private houses. He afterward went to preach at Concord in Fairfield, at Indian Creek in Newberry and at Rocky Springs in Laurens. He was a man of great activity and usefulness in all his widely extended fields of labor. His register of baptisms embraces the names of two thousand and eighty persons.

(The New Lights had loose latitudinarian views that were troubling the churches in the old Country.)

Here is a copy of the McClintock Clan: "We love the name".

We love the name McClintock
and cherish it today
To those who made it worthy
Our noblest tribute pay
And those of us who claim it
Our noblest thoughts will lend
By virtue and by labor
Shall honor and defend