

Carolina and settled in what is now Abbeville County. Thomas Winn (Jr.) made his will on October 1, 1796, and it was proven on March 28, 1797. His wife, Letice, was named his executrix, and his son, John M. Winn, was named his executor. The will named his children: Lettice, Robert, Abner, Elemuel, Thomas, Elisha, Richard, Sarah and Elizabeth. He had a brother, William and a brother, Bannister Winn, Lunenburg County, Virginia.¹²

¹² Landon C. Bell, *Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County Virginia, 1746-1816* (Richmond, 1930), pp. 297, 298.

The Wynne Family Association
Mildred S. Winn, V. P.
Route 1, Box 192-E
Homer, LA 71040

John Lamar b. 1745 d. —?
m. 1. Mary Elizabeth Rugg
2. Priscilla Rugg
3. Lucy Appling Capt. La

Thomas Lamar b. 1735
d. 1800
m. 1. Eleanor —?
2. Ann Brestam PS-SC

Thomas Lamar, Jr. b. 1760 d. 1861
m. Lydia Murphy - Sol. SC

John Lamar b. 7-17-1763
d. 18-18-1842
m. Frances Breedlove Pot. Ga & SC

Beauford Chappell lives Columbia, SC
I access to the record - should
we know what he was doing!

"The Winsns of Fairfield County, SC" by
Beauford S. Chappell

CHAPTER 3

COLONEL JOHN WINN

John Winn, the eldest son of the Immigrant Minor Winn and his wife, Margaret O'Connor, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, about the year 1727—or a little later. He married Dorothea Wright in Alexandria, Virginia on August 17, 1758, and by her had the following children:

1. Anna married Lt. Samuel McKenny (or Mc Kennie) of Morgan's Rifles.
2. Minor married Mary Evans, daughter of David and Mary Evans.
3. James married Emily Evans (?), daughter of David and Mary Evans, *nee Carver*
4. John (Jr.) married Elizabeth Evans, daughter of David and Mary Evans. *nee Carver*
5. Richard Francis married Prudence Lamar and moved to Georgia.
6. William Wright.
7. Mary married Obed Kirkland and they moved to Louisiana.

Dorothea Winn died during Cornwallis' occupation of Winnsborough in 1780. In August 1782, John Winn married Penelope Kirkland and they had the following children:

8. Joseph married a Miss ^{Anna} West, daughter of Cato West.
9. Peter went to Texas. *before Rev.*
10. Daniel.
11. Harriet married a Mr. Vauger of Mississippi. *Vaughn*
12. Martha.
13. Margaret married a Mr. Tucker of Tennessee.
14. Jefferson.
15. Obed. *Obediah*

16. David
17. Robert
18. Zachary (Sayles?)
19. Edward George

Penelope Winn was named executrix, Joseph and Peter the executors, of the will of Colonel John Winn. Penelope and Peter served actively as executrix and executor of the estate. At the sale of chattel goods on January 13, 1815, Peter Winn bought a large number of items. Peggy Tucker bought at the sale, and it is probable that Margaret Winn had already married Mr. Tucker after her father's death and before the sale. The children James and Martha were not mentioned in their father's will and were probably already dead.¹

ANN or ANNA WINN was probably the oldest child of John and Dorothea Wright Winn. She married Lt. Samuel McKinney (McKinnie), of Fairfield County, a member of Morgan's Rifle Brigade and probably the son of Benjamin McKinnie. Samuel McKinney (McKinnie) died sometime early in 1816. Fanny McKinney applied for letters of administration but Turner Starke was appointed administrator. Jessie Havis was co-signer with Turner of the administration bond for \$5000. John D. Winn, a cousin of Anna's, was Justice of the Peace for the administration of the estate. None of their children mentioned except for a son, John, who was frequently visited by Dr. Robert Cox during the year 1815. An unnamed child was visited several times during the year 1816 by Dr. Cox. On February 20, 1844, S. E. Catterline wrote the Probate Court in Fairfield District from Mount Sterling, Washington County, Alabama, asking for the records of Samuel McKinney.²

Although Ann (or Anna) McKinney was living when her father made his will in 1813, there were no McKinneys living in Fairfield County in 1820 according to the census for that year.

MINOR WINN, son of John and Dorothea Wright Winn, was probably their oldest son and might have been born in Virginia before his parents came to South Carolina.

Minor Winn served as a lieutenant during the Revolutionary War. By 1787, he had attained the rank of major in the militia. On October 16, 1784, he received an indent for 100 pounds, sterling, as part payment for an audited certificate. Two days later,

¹ Rutherford County, Tenn. Wills, Roll 259, Bk. 2, pp. 298-300; Bk. 3, pp. 13-14, 50-51, 95.

² F.P.C., Apt. 21, file 278, 1816. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 6, pp. 203 to 205.

CHAPTER 6

THE CHILDREN OF COLONEL JOHN WINN

The children of Colonel John Winn and his first wife, Dorothea Wright, were: Anna, Minor, James, John Jr., Richard Francis, William Wright and Mary. Dorothea Wright Winn died during the British occupation of Winnsborough, 1780-1781. In August 1782, Colonel John Winn married Penelope Kirkland and their children were: Joseph, Peter, Daniel, Harriet, Martha, Margaret, Jefferson, Obed, David, Robert, Zack and Edward J. Winn.

On December 8, 1813, Colonel John Winn made his will in Rutherford County, Tennessee. The will was recorded on November 2, 1814, and he died in late 1813 or during the year 1814. To his daughter, Harriet, he left the slave girl, Febe; to his daughter, Margaret, he left the slave girl, Jane. The rest of his property in Rutherford County, Tennessee, he left to his wife, Penelope, for the raising and education of his young children. If Penelope remarries, she is to have a child's share or a third, at her option, and a good horse and saddle. If his wife remains unmarried, the estate is to be divided as follows:

Ann (Anna) McKinney and her heirs, one dollar.

Minor Winn, one dollar.

John Winn (Jr.) and heirs, one dollar.

Richard Francis Winn and heirs, one dollar.

William Wright Winn, a feather bed.

Mary Kirkland, one dollar.

Joseph Winn, one dollar.

The above seven children had already received their proportionate share of their father's estate; and the remainder of the estate to be divided among Peter, Daniel, David, Jefferson, Robert, Obed, Zack and Edward J. Winn.

he received a years interest of 7 pounds, sterling. On October 23, 1784, he invested his entire indent in the following tracts of land: 640 acres of land granted Will Wood "above the line"; 520 acres of land granted Penelope Kirkland "below the line"; and the remainder, in part, of Henry Benson's land. His second indent was for 62 pounds, 19 shillings, 6 pence, sterling, issued on October 18, 1774, and with it, he bought more land. He bought the indents of Edward Bridges and William Runnels, and with these he bought even more land. In all Minor Winn had 18,000 acres granted to him; 4,400 acres granted to him and his father; and 12,000 acres granted to "Minor Winn and others". A detailed consideration of the land speculations of Minor Winn and his father was given in a previous chapter.³

Minor Winn joined the Mount Zion Society on May 23, 1783.⁴

Minor Winn served in the Sixth South Carolina General Assembly (January 3, 1785 to March 22, 1786) and in the Seventh South Carolina General Assembly (January 1, 1787 to November 22, 1788). When Richard Winn, John Winn and John Vanderhorst petitioned the Assembly for an act permitting the establishment of a market and fairs in Winnsborough, Minor Winn was on the committee to study the request.⁵

Ruff's Ferry across Broad River was established by Martin Shirer in 1770. Later this ferry was owned by Minor Winn, Richard Strother, Joseph McMorries, and George Ruff, in succession. During the period of partisan warfare in the later half of 1780 and into 1781, a strong British garrison was maintained at Shirer's Ferry.⁶

Minor Winn married Mary Evans, daughter of David and Mary Evans, and sister of David Read Evans. When David Evans died in late 1796 or early 1797, he made no mention of his daughter, Mary; but when Mary Evans, wife of David Evans, died about the first of 1808, Mary Winn was named as one of her heirs who received her proportionate share (\$38.92½) of her mother's estate on February 14, 1809.

³ Revolutionary War Records, AA 8661; S. E. W77, U662, C545, C546, C727, C728. State Grants, multiple references.

⁴ Meriwether, *Higher Education in South Carolina*, p. 245.

⁵ *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*, Walter B. Edgar, Editor, pp. 202, 210. Journal for 1787.

⁶ Pope, *History of Newberry County*, Vol. 1, p. 128. Chapter 9 of this book, General Winn's Notes, 1780.

The children of Minor and Mary Evans Winn:

John David Winn

Sophia Carolina Winn married Jesse D. Havis.

James Julius Winn *see enclosure on hem, Michael*

Julia Martha Winn

Laura Evans Winn married James C. Patterson

Louise Emily Winn married John Lamar

Dr George A. Winn

Harriet L. Winn *m. J. C. Shannon (see letter)*

There may have been other children.⁷

Minor Winn died between the years 1824 and 1826. I could find no will or probate papers and he might have died out of this state. On February 21, 1824, Mary Winn signed a release of her dowry as the wife of Minor Winn. On September 18, 1826, she sold Alexander Bell, for \$40, her right in a tract of land on Mill Creek that had been sold by Wade Hampton, as sheriff, to John Bell on April 8, 1794. She sold this land as the widow of Minor Winn.⁸ *Georgia*

On May 10, 1830, John D. Winn; Jesse D. Havis and his wife, Sophia; James J. Winn, Laura E. Winn; John Lamar and his wife, Louise; all heirs of the estate of Minor Winn, deceased, sold William Shedd, Fairfield District, 275 acres of land on the headwaters of Crooked Run Creek, Little Cedar Creek, for \$570. This land was part of 640 acres granted Jane Kirkland on September 4, 1786. John D. Winn acted as attorney for Julia M. and Laura E. Winn, and for John and Louise Lamar. Mary, widow of Minor Winn, signed her release.⁹

At the time of the above sale, Mary Winn and all of her children were residents of South Carolina except for John and Louise Lamar who lived in Georgia. On September 24, 1831, *Dr* George A. Winn of Monro County, Georgia, through his attorney and brother, John D. Winn, signed a release on the 275 acres sold William Shedd.¹⁰ It can be assumed that George A. Winn moved to Georgia in 1830 or 1831.

On July 30, 1834, John D. Winn, Camden District; Harriet L. Winn; James J. Winn; Julia M. Winn; James C. Patterson and wife, Laura Evans, Monro County, Georgia; all children and heirs of Minor Winn, sold George A. Winn, Monro County, Georgia, lot

⁷ Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 6, pp. 203-205. F.P.C. Apt. 3, file 81, 1797; Apt. 14, file 138; F.D.B., Bk. "HH-2", p. 141; Bk. "HH", p. 140; Bk. "KK", p. 143; Bk. "LL", p. 353.

⁸ F.D.B., Bk. "EE", p. 313, 1824; Bk. "GG", p. 241, 1826.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. "HH", p. 141, 1830; Bk. "HH", p. 140, 1830.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. "KK", p. 143, 1831.

number 148 in the town of Winnsborough for \$200. Jesse D. Havis and his wife, Sophia, signed a quit claim.¹¹

David Read Evans, brother of Mary Evans who had married Minor Winn, married Margaret Winn, daughter of General Richard Winn. General Richard Winn was the uncle of Minor Winn. Apparently David Read Evans and Margaret Winn Evans had no children of their own, and she died before her husband. David Read Evans died in 1843 and left the bulk of his property to his nieces and nephews. John David Winn, son of Minor and Mary Evans Winn, seems to have been a favorite of his uncle, David Read Evans, and was left the task of enclosing the graves of David and Mary Evans in the graveyard in Winnsborough. To John David Winn, he left his silver tea caddy and sugar tongs; sugar dish; milk pot; all of the old china marked with the initials DME; David Evan's portrait; the old family Bible, Oxford edition; manuscript volumes of David Read Evans' grandfather's sermons and notes; an old china bowl and saucer (broken); the ivory frame of a Chinese fan. These were family relics to be kept as family mementos. The interest on \$15,540 to go to the children of John David Winn; John David Winn to have \$6,000 in his own name and to act as executor of the estate of David Read Evans. John David Winn bought his uncle's books at the sale of his chattel goods.

David Read Evans left his Winn nieces (children of his sister Mary) the following: Laura Patterson, \$4000; Harriet Shannon, \$3000; Julia Winn, \$3000; Louise Lamar, \$2000. To his Winn nephews (sons of his sister Mary), beside John David Winn, he left the following: James J. Winn, \$2,500; George Augustus Winn, \$2000.

He left his Evans nieces and nephews a generous inheritance. To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church (Old School), he left \$5000. To the Treasurer of the American Bible Society, founded in New York in 1816, he left \$2000. To his brother-in-law, Dr. William Bratton, he left General Richard Winn's portrait and a miniature of Robert Means.¹²

JAMES WINN, son of John and Dorothea Wright Winn, served in the Revolutionary War and on April 1, 1785, received an indent

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. "LL", p. 353, 1834.

¹² F.P.C., File 79, pkg. 121, 1843.

for the sum of 4 pounds, 8 shillings, 6.3 pence, sterling, for forty-six days militia duty.¹³

Colonel John Winn received 640 acres of land that had been granted his son, James Winn, for his military service. During the year 1787, James Winn received land grants in Camden District for a total of 2860 acres; 640 acres in Ninety-six District; and during the year 1786, 1787, 1788, 1791 and 1792, he received grants for 1860 acres of land in conjunction with others.¹⁴

On Friday, June 8, 1787, Lt. James Winn commanded the firing of the artillery while his brother, Major Minor Winn, conducted the military services at the funeral of Captain James Mitchell, late Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, at Winnsborough.¹⁵

James Winn and David Read Evans bought slaves from Minor Winn for 500 pounds on May 10, 1787.¹⁶

On March 30, 1793, James Winn, Fairfield County, sold Zachariah Nettles, of the same county, 67 acres of land on Forces Creek, Wateree River, for 50 pounds, current money. This land had been granted to James Winn on January 16, 1787.¹⁷

On April 6, 1793, James Winn, Winnsborough, appointed his brother, Minor Winn, his attorney to dispose of his property to the best advantage and to collect the money. James Winn died on May 15, 1793. Minor and Emily Winn applied for letters of administration but Emily refused to qualify. Emily Winn was probably the wife of James Winn and the daughter of David and Mary Evans. When Mary Evans, wife of David Evans, died in 1808, she mentioned her daughter, Emily Winn, in her will: to share equally with her other children. James Winn was not mentioned in his father's will made in 1813.¹⁸

JOHN WINN JR., son of John and Dorothea Wright Winn, served in the Revolutionary War. On January 22, 1777, Colonel William Thomson ordered Captain Brown to search out and bring back a number of deserters including John Winn of Captain Richard Winn's Company. This would serve to place John Winn Jr. in his uncle's company, Colonel Thomson's Regiment. Apparently he rejoined his company and went with Colonel Thomson's

¹³ Revolutionary War Records, S.E., Bk. "O", 151.

¹⁴ Revolutionary War Records, AA 8660. State Grants, multiple references.

¹⁵ S. C. H. & G. Mag., Vol. 51, p. 99, 1787.

¹⁶ F.D.B., Bk. "A", p. 40, 1787.

¹⁷ F.D.B., Bk. "N", p. 381, 1793. State Grants, Vol. 20, p. 362, 1787.

¹⁸ F.D.B., Bk. "A", p. 182, 1793; F.P.C., Apt. 7, file 220, 1793; Apt. 14, file 138, 1808.

Regiment to Florida where he lost a rifle for which he received an indent for 17 pounds, 10 shillings, current money. He lost a wagon while serving in General Williamson's Brigade and received an indent for 136 pounds, 10 shillings, current money; for service as a lieutenant-of-horse in General Williamson's Brigade, he received an indent for 45 pounds, 6 shillings, current money; 1781, for forty-five days as captain in Colonel (Richard) Winn's Regiment, General Sumpter's (sic) Brigade, he received an indent for 157 pounds, 10 shillings, current money. In all, he received indents for 354 pounds, 16 shillings, current money; or 50 pounds, 5 shillings, 8 pence, sterling.¹⁹

Unlike his brother, Minor Winn, John Winn Jr. received grants for only 1279 acres of land: 979 acres in Camden District and 300 acres in Ninety-six District.²⁰

John Winn (Jr.) married Miss Elizabeth Evans, eldest daughter of David and Mary Evans, at Winnsborough, on August 23, 1790. Eliza (Elizabeth) Winn was her mother's heir in 1808.²¹ On November 26, 1793, John Winn Jr. left in trust with his father, Colonel John Winn, and his brother-in-law, David Read Evans, his home place of 250 acres on Wateree Creek and the slaves, Louis and Jenny. This property to be held in trust for his children, Eliza, Martha and Sophia. John Winn Jr. was still living when his father made his will in 1813. Although quite generous with the children of his sister, Mary Winn, David Read Evans did not mention the children of his sister, Eliza, wife of John Winn Jr.²²

The 1790 census showed a John Winn living in Fairfield County with one white, free male over sixteen years of age and one white, free female in his household.

On September 17, 1794, John Winn Jr. sold David Read Evans 76 acres of land on Wateree Creek, Fairfield County, for 20 pounds, sterling. This land had been granted John Winn Jr. on January 2, 1792.²³

¹⁹ *An Order Book of the Third Regiment, South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment*, Dec. 23, 1776 to May 2, 1777, p. 10. Revolutionary War Records, AA8660. At the end of the Revolutionary War, and when the indents were issued for payment, the ratio of value of current money to pound sterling was about 7:1.

²⁰ State Grants, multiple references.

²¹ S. C. H. & G. Mag., Vol. 51, p. 244, F.P.C. Apt., 14, file 138, 1808.

²² F.D.B., Bk. "H", p. 154, 1793.

²³ F.D.B., Bk. "I", p. 260, 1794. State Grants, Vol. 29, p. 361, 1792.

John Winn Jr. served as Sheriff of Fairfield County during the years 1792 to 1795.²⁴

RICHARD FRANCIS WINN, son of John and Dorothea Wright Winn, had 671 acres of land granted to him during the years 1790 to 1794. He and "another" had 126 acres of land granted to them in Camden District on August 1, 1791. The "another" was David Read Evans. On August 18, 1795, Richard Francis Winn sold his half of the 126 acres of land to David Read Evans for 10 pounds, sterling. This land lay on a branch of Wateree Creek: bound northwest by Simpson land; by the land of Thomas Baker; and by land whose owners were not known.²⁵

Richard Francis Winn married Prudence Lamar and moved to Georgia about 1800. On January 2, 1802, he was living in Lincoln County, Georgia, and on that date sold John Winn, Winnsborough, 93 acres of land on Little River, Fairfield District: bound on the north by land of Wade Hampton and by Little River; southeast by Cork's land; and on the west by John Winn's land. This land had been granted to Richard Francis Winn on February 17, 1794.²⁶

Richard Francis Winn, Lincoln County, Georgia, sold Shadrick Jacobs 510 acres of land on Terrible Creek, Broad River, for \$307 on March 26, 1806. This land had been granted Richard Francis Winn on April 3, 1790 (or June 7, 1790). Prudence Winn signed her release.²⁷

Richard F. Winn, Lincoln County, Georgia was dead by the year 1818. His administrator returned 140 acres of land on the Savannah River in that year for taxation.²⁸

WILLIAM WRIGHT WINN, son of John and Dorothea Wright Winn, is a shadowy and obscure figure in this history. It is probable that he never married and that he moved to Tennessee with his father. He was old enough in 1791 to witness a will, and was still living when his father made his will in 1813 and left him a feather bed. The only record of a land transaction of his was a

²⁴ F.D.B., Bk. "I", pp. 42, 169, 253, 307; Bk. "K", pp. 119, 442; Bk. "L", p. 38; Bk. "V", p. 65; Bk. "W", p. 186.

²⁵ F.D.B., Bk. "O", p. 337. State Grants, multiple listings.

²⁶ J. L. M. Curry, *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 6, pp. 203-205. Mr. Curry was the great grandson of Richard and Prudence Lamar Winn. F.D.B., Bk. "O", p. 289, 1802. State Grants, Vol. 36, p. 203, 1794.

²⁷ F.D.B., Bk. "R", p. 296, 1806.

²⁸ Ruth Black, *Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia*.

grant for 40 acres of land in Fairfield District on December 3, 1804.²⁹

MARY WINN, daughter of John and Dorothea Wright Winn, married Obed Kirkland, son of Colonel Joseph and Lemender Kirkland. They moved to Louisiana.³⁰

JOSEPH WINN, eldest son of John and Penelope Kirkland Winn, was born in Fairfield County in the early 1780's. Joseph Winn married a daughter of Cato West. (*Anna*)

Penelope Kirkland, second wife of Colonel John Winn, was probably a daughter of Colonel Joseph Kirkland but that has not been proven. Lemender Kirkland was a daughter of Benjamin McKinnie and had a sister Penelope McKinnie. The close association of these names would be strong evidence that Penelope was a daughter of Colonel Joseph Kirkland.³¹

Joseph Winn was named one of his father's executors on December 8, 1813, and was awarded a dollar in his father's will because he had already received his proportionate share of his father's estate. He did not serve as one of his father's executors and was not present to buy at the sale of his father's chattel goods on January 13, 1815.³² *Was he in La?*

PETER, DANIEL, DAVID, JEFFERSON, ROBERT, OBED, ZACHARIAH and EDWARD G. (GEORGE) WINN were all young sons of John and Penelope Kirkland Winn, and were all living when John Winn made his will on December 8, 1813. In addition to the sons, John and Penelope Winn had the following daughters: HARRIET, MARTHA and MARGARET. Martha is not mentioned in her father's will and might have been dead. Peggy (Margaret) Tucker bought at the sale of her father's chattel goods and must have already married "Mr. Tucker of Tennessee". Peter was present and bought at the sale; but by tradition, moved to Texas. Penelope and her younger children moved to Mississippi about 1821.³³

²⁹ See will of Colonel John Winn. F.D.B., Bk. "A", pp. 143-146, 1791, State Grants, Vol. 51, p. 280, 1804.

³⁰ See will of Colonel John Winn. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 6, pp. 203-205.

³¹ Kirkland and Kennedy, *History of Camden, Nineteenth Century*, pp. 401-402. Moore, *Abstracts of Wills of S. C.*, 1740-1760.

³² See will of John Winn at beginning of this chapter.

³³ J. L. M. Curry, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 6, pp. 203-205. See Will of John Winn at beginning of this chapter.

The Mississippi census for the year 1820 showed the following Winns in that state, some or all might have been the children of John and Penelope Winn—or their daughter-in-law:

(EDWARD) GEORGE WINN, Adams County, had the following members in his household in 1820: two males under 10 years of age, one 10 to 16 years of age, one 26 to 45 years of age; and the following females: two under 10 years of age, one 16 to 26 years of age and one 26 to 45 years of age.

JOSEPH WINN, Franklin County, had the following members in his household: one male under 10 years of age, one 10 to 16 years of age, three 16 to 26 years of age and one 26 to 45 years of age; and one female over 45 years of age.

PENELOPE WINN, Franklin County, had the following members in her household: one male under 10 years of age, two 10 to 16 years of age, and one female over 45 years of age.

ROBERT WINN, Lawrence County, had the following members in his household: two males under 10 years of age, two 10 to 16 years of age, one over 45 years of age; and two females under 10 years of age, one 10 to 16 years of age, one 16 to 26 years of age and one 26 to 45 years of age.

The 1830 census of Mississippi showed the following Winns with the indicated number of members in their households:

ANN WINN, Jefferson County, had two males 10 to 20 years of age and two 20 to 40 years of age; she had two females under 10 years of age and one 40 to 60 years of age.

MRS. P. (PENELOPE?) WINN, Jefferson County, had one male 10 to 20 years of age; and one female 40 to 60 years of age.

PETER WINN, Yazoo, had two males under 10 years of age, two 10 to 20 years of age, four 20 to 40 years of age and one 40 to 60 years of age; and three females under 10 years of age, one 10 to 20 years of age and one 20 to 40 years of age.

ROBERT WINN, Madison County, had one male under 10 years of age, two 20 to 40 years of age and two 40 to 60 years; and one female under 10 years of age, two 20 to 40 years of age, one 40 to 60 years of age and one over 60 years of age.³⁴

³⁴ 1820 and 1830 Mississippi Census, Abstracted by Irene and Norman Giles, 1963 and 1965.