

BULLETIN

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 336, Richburg, S. C. 29729

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Mrs. Barnette F. Nichols
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Dues \$12.00 per Calendar Year
Regular Meetings

6 August 1988 1:00 p.m. Annual Birthday Meeting (Saturday)
Speaker: Rev. Jerry West
Place: Purity Presbyterian Church
Fellowship Hall, Chester, SC

I would like to try to explain to you, our members, why the March issue of the **Bulletin** was so late. Our typist took almost six weeks to type it and the printer took five weeks because we were late getting it to him. When it arrived back to us, it was the week after our president had gallbladder surgery; but with the help of his wife, Penny, they put the bulletins in the mail as soon as they could.

For the first time, the bulletin went from the typist to the printer without my reading it. As all of you know, this is the worst bulletin we have ever mailed out. Several pages were duplicated; parts of articles were left out; words were misspelled and wrong addresses were on some of the queries. If any of your queries were incorrect, please send your correction, so it can be printed in the next bulletin. Our original typist agreed to type this bulletin so, hopefully, we can get back on schedule with a good bulletin.

The articles you have shared with us for use in the **Bulletin** have helped so many; the money donated to our book fund has enabled us to purchase more books for research; and the family histories have helped others researching the same line -- to all of you, we say a big **THANK YOU!!!**

About our library hours -- all of us are volunteers and work at other jobs, so we ask, please contact us in advance, if you plan to visit our library. We enjoy our visitors, so give us a call -- Jean Agee (803) 789-5592; Jean Nichols (803) 789-5664; George Moore (803) 377-8822.

We found out recently that our good friend and member, Margaret Lilly, had passed away. She and husband, Jim, visited us right after our organization. To Jim and family, we extend our deepest sympathy.

We receive requests for information on different families from our members and non-members doing research in the area. We answer these inquiries just as soon as possible and fill orders for our publications once a week. Since all of us are volunteers and research does take time, please, remember our members have first priority and others will be answered as time permits.

It Is Birthday Time Again ---

Our birthday meeting will be on Saturday, August 6th, at 1 p.m., at Purity Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall. Lunch will be served at 1 p.m. Cost: \$6.00 per person. We need to know in advance if you plan to attend, with money for lunch included.

Our speaker will be Rev. Jerry West, author of Historical Sketch of People & Places of Bullock Creek. He will speak and show slides on Pinckneyville which was on the Union-York County line.

* * *

We would like to thank the persons who donated the following books to our library:

A Family Glimpse of Yesteryear by Grace Irwin Freeland, Heritage Place, Apt. 305, 325 N. Cool Spring St., Fayetteville, NC 28301, given by Dr. George Irvin.

The Porters of Fishing Creek by William and Faye Leigon, 821 N. Foch St., Truth or Consequences, NM 87901.

* * *

THE WHISKEY WAGON AND THE STATE LINE

Possibly it's true, probably it's legend, but for 200 years a story has persisted that a part of York County was once in North Carolina. There are several versions of the old story abroad, but the most popular one has to do with the whiskey wagon and the thirsty surveyors. It goes something like this:

During the days when this nation was exceptionally young, there came a need to definitely establish the boundaries between two of the 13 original colonies -- North and South Carolina. A surveying party was employed and an exploration of the wilderness began to set the border once and for all.

The two assigned to fix the line of demarcation between York County in South Carolina and Mecklenburg County in North Carolina were not (to indulge in a bit of redundancy) teetotaling abstainers. They, on occasion, would take a drink -- with a very minimum of coercion. It was summertime, the weather was hot and humid, and the two longed for a few hours of inebriated relaxation. Surveying from west to east, roughly along the 35th parallel, they came to the Catawba River, which, it is said, was to be the state line for a distance of some 20 to 25 miles. They followed the east bank of the river to a point near its junction with Big Allison Creek. And then it happened! They spotted a heavily loaded wagon making its way up the winding, dusty road.

Anxious to get a break from their lonely trek, they hailed the man driving the ox-drawn rig.

"Hello!" they yelled with considerable gusto. "What you hauling and where you goin'?"

"Haulin' corn for the whiskey still up above the Indian Nation," came back the reply.

"Do they have any on hand up there already made?" one of the thirsty surveyors inquired.

"Plenty. They turn out 30-40 jugs a day."

This called for a hurried parley between the two surveyors. They voted, and the vote was unanimous -- to follow the wagon to its destination and to avail themselves of the product being distilled there.

"Wait up!" they yelled to the wagon master. "We're going with you."

Then they reasoned between themselves in this fashion: "What's the use walking all that distance for nothing? Let's just run a line up there, then we can drop back down to the river and continue on our course. Nobody will ever know. They took off behind the wagon, running the line in a northeasterly direction.

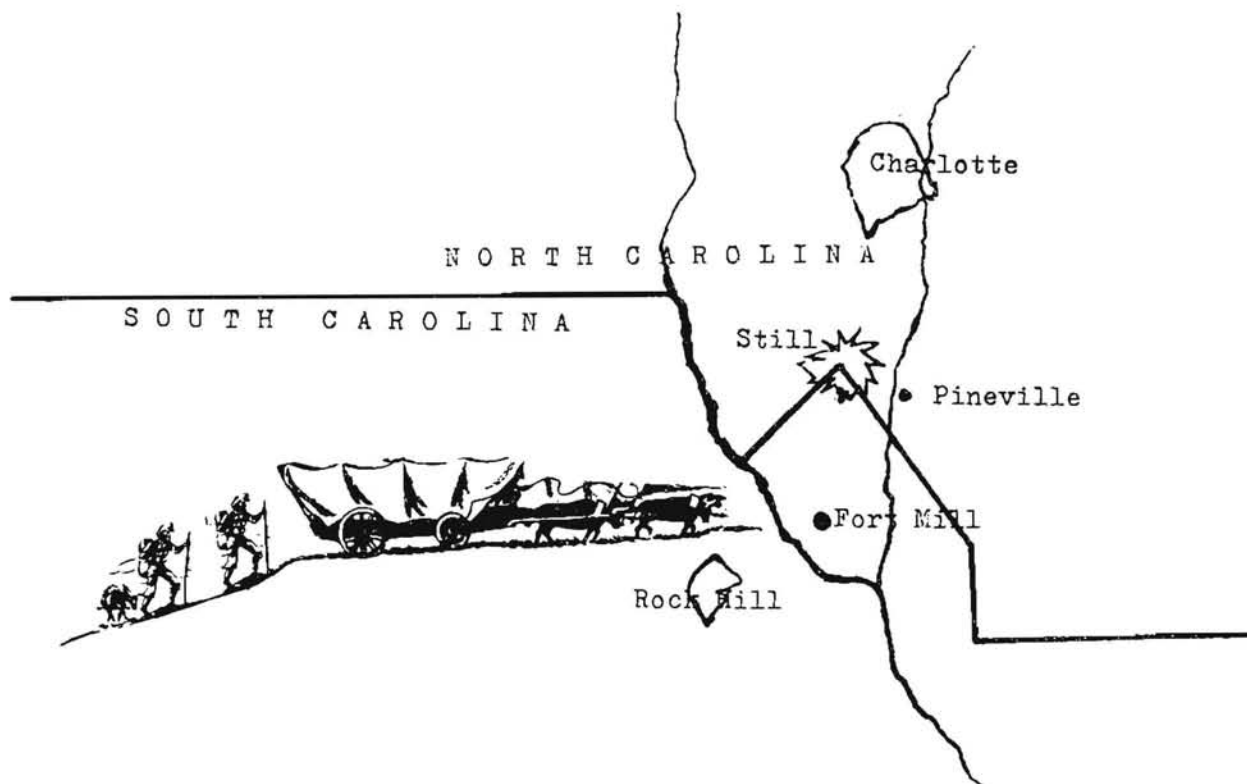
The still was located some seven miles due north of the Catawba Nation -- now better known as Fort Mill. There they purchased a jug each, imbibed freely overnight, slept it off until late in the next day, then began a hike toward the southeast recording a line they thought would take them back to the Catawba. In lower Indian Land (near Osceola) they realized they were missing the river, so they adjusted their course due south. East of Van Wyck, they had to admit that they had erred (goofed, in the vernacular of today) so they pointed their transit due east.

As stated, possibly this story which seeks to explain the unusual wedge of South Carolina that juts up into North Carolina, pointing its tip straight toward Charlotte, probably contains more fiction than fact. However, there are a few questions such a story would answer.

Had the surveyors followed the course which tradition says they should have followed, all of Fort Mill township would have

been in North Carolina all these years.

It is an established fact that the area now comprising Fort Mill township was once considered a part of North Carolina. It was a North Carolina governor who ordered the erection of the old Indian fort, from which Fort Mill derives a portion of its name. (Wm. R. Bradford, Jr.)



* * *

We would like to thank the persons who donated the following books to our library:

Latchstrings - a Gill family history, 1745-1870, by Twyla Gill Wright - George and Mary Gill family.

Clan McDuff - descendants of Capt. Daniel McDuff and William McDuff, Revolutionary Patriots - given by George H. Moore.

Cartee Family History and Related Families - by Bobby Gene Cartee, 1319 Union Street, Spartanburg, SC 29302.

Isaac McFadden Descendants by Emily Anne Croom.

Our Kith and Kin - a history of the Harris family by Mary Letitia Chalmers - given by Mrs. Frances Roberts.

Grandmother - Mary Ann Crosby, April 16, 1835-December 21, 1913 - by Abbie W. Bitney and Ima Crosby Wells, P. O. Box 10815, Southport, NC 28461.

* * *

THE BATTLE OF FISHING CREEK

by

Therese D. Paquette

The devastating defeat of General Gates at Camden on August 16, 1780, resulted in the destruction of the Continental Army in the South for the second time in three months. To add to this terrible state, Brigadier General Thomas Sumter, who commanded the only corps of Whigs still organized and fighting in South Carolina, was surprised and defeated only two days later.

Thomas Sumter, known as the Gamecock, had command of a brigade. During early August of 1780, his troops had been very successful in raiding along the Wateree River, on the west side behind Camden. They had captured numerous prisoners and had confiscated huge amounts of supplies, clothing, food, rum, cattle, and sheep. These were supplies the American forces put to good use.

To escape pursuit by Cornwallis' forces after the defeat of Gates' army at Camden, the Gamecock and his men moved up the Catawba River. They were encumbered with the booty they had captured, so movement was very slow. When they reached Fishing Creek in Chester County, forty miles above Camden, General Sumter believed he and his men were safely out of reach of British pursuit. He established his camp along this creek near the junction with the Catawba.

To Lord Cornwallis, the capture of the Gamecock would be a finishing touch to his victory at Camden. When Tories informed him that General Sumter was camped at Fishing Creek, he sent the eager Colonel Tarleton to capture him. Colonel Tarleton reached the camp on Fishing Creek on the afternoon of August 18, 1780.

Feeling confident that he was not being pursued, General Sumter had gone into bivouac, stacked his troops' arms, and given his men camp liberty. He left the security of his camp to Major Robert Crawford. The usual precautions were not taken. When Colonel Tarleton reached Fishing Creek, he found the Americans doing very unwarlike activities. Some of the men were eating. Others were drinking from captured kegs of rum. Many of the men were already drunk. Some of the men were swimming in the creek. Still others were catching up on sleep. General Sumter was one of those sleeping. Exhausted from moving his undisciplined troops and from lack of sleep, he had removed his blue coat, his hat with the cock's feather, and his boots. He, then, laid out on a blanket under a wagon and fell fast asleep.

When Colonel Tarleton arrived near Fishing Creek, he selected a hundred dragoons and sixty infantrymen from his tired legion and crossed the creek. Captain Charles Campbell galloped ahead with his squadron. Rounding a bend, they surprised the lookouts, who managed to kill one of the dragoons before they themselves were cut to pieces by Captain Campbell's men. Colonel Tarleton, sensing he was close to his quarry, went along a high ridge between Fishing Creek and the Catawba River. What he saw surely must have surprised him.

The American camp laid before Colonel Tarleton in disarray. Below him the camp of General Sumter was completely unsecured and in total disorganization. Major Crawford, who was supposed to be in charge of security, was pouring himself a drink from one of the puncheons of captured rum.

General Sumter had heard the shots fired by the lookouts and inquired as to the cause. Colonel Myddelton, who had ridden patrol, assured him it was only butchers killing beeves. With this assurance, General Sumter rolled over and went back to sleep.

Seeing the camp in such an unprepared condition, Colonel Tarleton did not hesitate to attack the eight hundred Americans with his small force of one hundred and sixty. Colonel Tarleton and his dragoons charged into the camp, getting between the Americans and their arms. Whirling their great sabers, Colonel Tarleton's men attacked the unarmed and disorganized Whigs ferociously. When Captain John Steele woke General Sumter, he found himself in the midst of the fighting, confusion, and terror that was running rampant throughout the camp. Colonel Woolford and his officers attempted to get to their guns, but were cut down by Colonel Tarleton's troops vicious sabers. Most of General Sumter's troops were running, diving, swimming, and/or fleeing in all directions. Little attempt was being made to defend the camp.

On waking up, General Sumter vaulted upon the bare back of a wagon horse. Bare headed, without his boots or coat, he tried to rally his men. Realizing it was hopeless and that the fight was lost, General Sumter urged his clumsy animal into a gallop towards the swamp. When he looked back at the disaster taking place at Fishing Creek, his horse passed beneath an oak tree. His head crashed into a branch. General Sumter lay unconscious on the ground for a long time.

When he recovered consciousness, General Sumter remounted his horse and wandered around most of the night until he came to the home of John Barnett, where he was fed. The next morning he joined the stream of men retreating from Colonel Tarleton and eventually arrived at Major Davie's camp. He was a brigadier general without an army.

Many of General Sumter's men escaped. Colonel Myddelton, Major Crawford, and Colonel Lacey had either swam the Catawba or outrun their pursuers and escaped. Colonels Taylor and Hampton were captured but managed to escape by rolling down a hill. Those who survived soon reassembled at Major Davie's camp. Within a week after the debacle at Fishing Creek, the Gamecock was again patrolling the fords of the Catawba and harassing the Tories.

Although Colonel Tarleton failed to capture General Sumter, he was able to release one hundred and fifty British prisoners that General Sumter and Colonel Thomas Taylor had taken during their raids. He also confiscated eight hundred horses and recaptured forty-four baggage wagons filled with rum, food, and other supplies. His troops had killed or wounded one hundred and fifty Americans and captured three hundred and ten prisoners. Colonel Tarleton added to his armament one thousand one hundred stands of arms, two three pounder field guns, and two ammunition wagons.

At the time of the battle of Fishing Creek, General Sumter had in his possession valuable papers, cash and certificates that had been left in his care by Governor Rutledge. During the confusion of the fighting at Fishing Creek, Soldier Tom, General Sumter's powerful African-born body servant and bodyguard, was able to hide these articles in some bushes in a cove of the Catawba. On one of his later sweeps down the Catawba, General Sumter was able to recover these items.

With the defeat of General Gage at Camden and the rout of General Sumter's men at Fishing Creek, the British felt they were regaining control of the South Carolina colony. General Sumter's escape and quick reorganization of his Carolina militia came as an unpleasant surprise to Lord Cornwallis. By August 30, 1780, General Sumter had rallied about a thousand men to the American cause. Until the end of the war he was an ever present, ever annoying thorn in the side of the British forces. His continual harassment and raiding of Tory forces and his ability as a military

leader and organizer of men were important to the eventual driving out of the British from the south. Although he was soundly defeated at Fishing Creek, General Sumter did not let it defeat him. He continued to be a problem to the British and Tories wherever he found the opportunity.

Bibliography

Bass, Robert D. Gamecock: The life and Campaigns of General Thomas Sumter. New York, 1969.

Hilborn, Nat, and Hilborn, Sam. Battleground of Freedom: South Carolina in the Revolution. Columbia, S.C., 1970.

Lumpkin, Henry. From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South. New York, 1981.

Pancake, John S. This Destructive War: the British Campaign in the Carolinas. University, Alabama, 1985.

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CONFEDERATES IN BULLOCKS'S CREEK CEMETERY

by

Rev. Jerry L. West

The following is a listing of Confederate soldiers buried in Bullock's Creek Presbyterian Cemetery, York County, South Carolina. In many of the cases, the unit in which they served is also given. This list was compiled by comparing grave markers and the cemetery roster with the York County Muster Roll. While this list is not presented as "complete", it is the most extensive to this date. Hundreds of men answered their country's call to arms from Bullock's Creek Township; those buried here represent only a few. After the War Between the States, many Confederates and their families moved West to find a new life. Many who did not return are buried in distant fields.

One Yankee is buried in the cemetery--he may have been one of Sherman's "Bummers" who tried to steal from the wrong farm. According to the grace of our people, he was given a Christian burial among our own honored dead. A handsome, marble marker records his name and company:

Charles McGuekin
Co. B 25th Regt. Ohio Infantry

Barber, John F.
July 3, 1842
June 28, 1862, Richmond, Va.
12th Regt. S.C.V. McGowan's Infantry

Blair, James P. (Corp.)
Ireland, Oct. 16, 1840
Dec. 25, 1918
Co. A 12th Regt. S.C.V. Evan's Infantry (wounded 3 times)

Caldwell, R. P.
April 4, 1844
Dec. 7, 1903
Co. F 17th Regt. S.C.V. Infantry

Carroll, James W. (Lt.)
 Nov. 16, 1833
 Nov. 23, 1904
 Co. G Palmetto Sharp Shooters, Bratton's Infantry

Clark, M. A.
 Sept. 20, 1830
 June 8, 1863

Davidson, John G.
 July 28, 1805
 Nov. 14, 1861, Charlottesville, Va.

Davidson, William G.
 May 4, 1840
 Dec. 8, 1861, Charlottesville, Va.

Dowdle, Thomas S.
 Dec. 4, 1825
 Aug. 7, 1902
 S.C.V. Artillery

Dowdle, William G.
 Mar. 11, 1821
 July 10, 1898
 Co. K 17th Regt. S.C.V. Evan's Infantry

Feemster, Elijah G. (2nd Sgt.)
 Aug. 12, 1822
 June 28, 1896
 Broad River Light Infantry

Feemster, Joseph E.
 July 4, 1837
 June 9, 1912

Feemster, Samuel M.
 Aug. 31, 1834
 Apr. 18, 1899
 Co. K 7th Regt. S.C.V.

Galloway, James M.
 1843
 Oct. 9, 1866
 Co. A 12th Regt. S.C.V. Gregg's Infantry

Galloway,
 1844
 Dec. 28, 1867
 Co. A 12th Regt. S.C.V. Gregg's Infantry

Gaston, E. L.
 Co. D 1st S.C. Cavalry

Gill, Samuel K.
 Aug. 8, 1825
 May 20, 1863, Charleston, Soldiers Relief Hospital
 S. C. Artillery

Good, David J. (Pvt.)
 Jan. 11, 1821
 Aug. 6, 1890
 Co. G Palmetto Sharp Shooters, Bratton's Infantry

Good, James W.
 Apr. 4, 1833
 Aug. 24, 1896

Hafner, Ephraim (Corp.)
 Nov. 4, 1828
 Jun. 23, 1863 of disease at Farmville, Va.
 Co. A 12th Regt. S.C.V. McGowan's Infantry
 Enlisted Aug. 20, 1861

Hamilton, Robert W. (Pvt.)
 Jan. 17, 1849
 Oct. 28, 1892
 S.C.V. Cavalry

Hayes, Andrew
 1819
 Dec. 17, 1864, Hospital at Florence, S.C.

Hayes, William A. (Pvt.)
 1827
 Nov. 19, 1875
 Co. F 17th Regt. S.C.V. Evan's Infantry

Hood, James S. (Pvt.)
 Jan. 22, 1848
 Nov. 23, 1926
 Co. G 4th Regt. S.C. Reserves

Hood, John H.
 Nov. 20, 1835
 Oct. 18, 1893
 Detailed Service in Columbia, S.C.

Jenkins, James R. (Pvt.)
 Jan. 12, 1848
 Sept. 17, 1901
 Co. A State Reserves

Jones, Thaddeaus
 Apr. 15, 1831
 Jan. 15, 1863
 2nd Regt. S.C.V.

Keasler, Gib

Kirkpatrick, F. G.
 1839
 Sept. 18, 1861
 Co. E 6th Regt. S.C.V.

Kirkpatrick, Joseph C.
 Dec. 4, 1843
 May 31, 1925

Love, James Monroe
Co. E 3rd Regt. S.C.V.

Love, John A.

June 27, 1862, Battle of Gaens Mill, Va.

Lynn, William (Pvt.)
1810
July 2, 1879
State Reserves

Minter, J. J.
1838
Aug. 2, 1862, disease

McCarley, John
1822
April 6, 1887
State Reserve

McCullough, John M. (Pvt.)
1826
July 9, 1901
Co. G 18th Regt. Wallace Brigade, Infantry

McSwain, Elijah
1838
1920
Co. G 18th Regt. S.C.V. Evan's Infantry

Nance, Thomas (Pvt.)
Nov. 13, 1805
Oct. 22, 1861 in Camp - of disease
Co. H 6th Regt. S.C.V. Bratton's Infantry

Nelson, A. Meek (Pvt.)
1834
June 28, 1862, Charleston, S.C.
Co. G 18th Regt. S.C.V. Wallace's Infantry

Nelson, William N. (Pvt.)
July 4, 1830
June 27, 1896
Co. H 6th Regt. S.C.V. Bratton's Infantry

Osborne, Amos Wright
Apr. 19, 1838
Jan. 19, 1892
Co. B 4th Regt. S.C.V. Cavalry

Plaxico, John S.
Jan. 3, 1823
July 8, 1862 of disease at home
Co. A 12th Regt. S.C.V. McGowan's Infantry

Plexico, John E.
Sept. 1, 1848
Aug. 24, 1925
Co. G 4th Regt. S.C.V. State Reserve

Robbins, O. C.
Co. I 6th Regt. S.C.V. Jenkins' Infantry

Robbins, William M.
May 14, 1824
Jan. 6, 1888

Robbins, William
Co. D 1st Regt. S.C. Cavalry

Robinson, William A.
May 26, 1827
Jan. 18, 1906
State Reserve

Russell, Eli Giles
Dec. 18, 1834
Apr. 2, 1863 at home
Co. I 5th Regt. S.C.V. Bratton's Infantry
Enlisted June 4, 1861, Orangeburg, S.C.

Russell, Elly B. (Sgt.)
Co. K 17th Regt. S.C.V. Wallace's Infantry

Russell, Meek Carothers
May 16, 1840
1869
Co. K 17th Regt. S.C.V. Wallace's Infantry
Enlisted Dec. 9-12, Columbia, S.C.
Given Medical Furlough, Feb. 14, 1865, Charlotte, N.C.

Russell, Robert Young
Co. K 17th Regt. S.C.V. Wallace's Infantry

Russell, William B.
July 9, 1825
Nov. 10, 1860
Co. K 17th Regt. S.C.V. Wallace's Infantry

Sanders, Andrew P. (Lt.)
1848
Mar. 21, 1862, Gordonville, Va.

Sherer, John M. (Lt.)
Mar. 21, 1826
Dec. 9, 1914
Hagood's Infantry - Lost leg at Battle of Drury's Bluff

Sherer, R. Walker
Dec. 31, 1828
Dec. 1, 1862

Smarr, John D. (Pvt.)
Jan. 27, 1818
Apr. 27, 1897
State Reserve

White, Matthew
Feb. 11, 1826
Nov. 30, 1864, Charleston, S.C.
Co. E 1st S.C. Artillery

Youngblood, William A.
Feb. 10, 1841
Sept. 16, 1861 in Camp, Germantown, Va.
Co. H 6th Regt. S.C.V.

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The following article was sent to us by our long time friends, Dr. Reid W. Stewart and his wife Alice, of Dormont Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. This letter was written by Rev. Thomas S. Kendall to the Editor of the Religious Monitor, an Associate magazine, telling of his experience after speaking at Smyrna Associate Church in the early part of the last century.

Mr. Editor.-- To correct misrepresentation, and to expose the bloody spirit of slavery, I deem it necessary to publish to the world an occurrence which took place a short time ago, in South Carolina.

You are aware that in June last I was appointed by the Associate Synod, then in session, to visit the churches under their inspection, in the bounds of the Carolina Presbytery; and there to officiate during three months, in preaching the gospel, and dispensing ordinances. Many interesting incidents occurred during my mission in Virginia, and North Carolina, which, for the sake of brevity, I pass unnoticed. On the second Sabbath of August last, I preached at the Associate Church, called Smyrna, in Chester district, South Carolina. Late in the afternoon, shortly before I had concluded my second discourse, the congregation suddenly gave signs of deep excitement, and much uneasiness. Shortly afterwards I saw, in that direction in which the attention of the congregation was turned, a considerable body of men approaching. They came up, looked in at the door and windows; some came in, and again went out of the house. It was easy to discover, from the fierceness and wrath depicted in their faces, and flashing from their fiery eyes, which had been reddened with wine and maddened with rage, that mischief of no ordinary kind was intended. After concluding my sermon, and dispensing the ordinance of baptism, I took out of my pocket "A letter addressed by the Associate Synod, to the congregations and people under their inspection in the bounds of the Presbytery of the Carolinas." This letter, which exhibits the Synod's sentiments on the subject of slavery, and which I had been in the habit of reading, and explaining, and enforcing at the end of the Sabbath's exercises, may be seen on the 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d pages of the June number of the Religious Monitor, for the year 1840. I proposed as usual to read it; but all was tumult, when Mr. W. Miller, a worthy elder of the Smyrna congregation, came up the stairs, and said that I had better not read the letter, as all was confusion, and these men were determined to take me away, and punish me. Being debarred from this privilege, I went on, at some length, to state my sentiments on the subject of slavery, the object of my mission, and the rights to which we as a church were entitled by the constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of the particular states, South Carolina not excepted. When I came out of the pulpit, Mr. Miller requested me to remain for some time in the meeting house, as it belonged to him, and they

had no right to enter it. On hearing this, they rushed in; and, amidst a storm of unbridled passion, denounced me as an incendiary, an outlaw, as throwing firebrands among the slaves, to arouse them to butcher their masters. I denied all these charges, admitted that I had taught the doctrine contained in the Synod's letter, claimed the right of a citizen of the United States, reprimanded their breach of the Sabbath, disturbance of public worship, and demanded their authority for what they were doing. If I had violated the laws of the state, I was perfectly willing to confront its tribunals, be tried by a jury of its citizens, and submit to its decisions. But without warrant, without authority, without right, save that of might, my saddle-bags were seized, and myself violently taken out of the church.

After riding several miles in the midst of profane merriment, our Fairfield mob called a halt, paraded their men in a circle, examined the contents of my saddle-bags, item by item, took all my papers, and finally refused to return them. But here, as Providence had ordered it, they found nothing out of which they could decipher much. The Synod's letter was then read aloud, and the scene which followed beggars all description. Wrath, indescribable, settled in every face, curses of _____ old abolitionist, incendiary, devil, infamous wretch, cowskin him, hang him up, accompanied with fearful oaths, and imprecations, marked this transaction, which language utterly fails to describe. A darker scene of deep depravity, and awful impiety cannot be conceived. Assured that my life was now at stake, and yet convinced of the integrity of my purpose, and the justice of my cause, I rushed into the middle of the ring, with an appeal to their sense of honour, knowing this to be the only way by which such men can be reached. "Gentlemen, you will surely not condemn a man unheard. You have me in your power, resistance on my part would be worse than useless; but if you possess the highminded honourable feelings which many of my southern friends possess, you are too magnanimous to condemn and execute me without permitting me to say at least a few words in my own defence." Several voices answered, "We want to hear nothing from a _____ abolitionist." One man, however, said, "Boys, give him a chance, don't condemn him unheard." This truly was an animating voice. It was an intimation that God Almighty was presiding over the scene, and setting bounds to man's wrath. I was permitted to speak at some length, during which time my feeble powers were doubtless exerted to their extent, in vindicating the Synod's appointment, in sustaining their pastoral letter, in repelling the false charge of endeavouring to arouse the slaves to cut their masters' throats, in contending for the right of preaching the whole word of God, **every where**, and in claiming the privilege of a fair, and legal trial, as I had violated no law of South Carolina, or any other state. This seemed to have been the means of intimidating them, lest they might bring themselves into difficulty, so far that they desisted for the present from violence. But it was the last time they permitted me to speak for myself among them.

Night had now closed around us, a fit emblem of the scene of moral darkness that was being acted under covert of its deep shades. Fatigued by the labours of the day, and exhausted for want of food, I was hurried on twenty-two miles from the church, to the house of John Cockrell, eight miles north of Winnsborough, in Fairfield district. There I received some refreshment, and some time after midnight was safely lodged in a little back room, which was bolted and barred, and guarded through the night by sentinels at arms. Judging by the terrors of their own guilty consciences,

they thought, perhaps, I would attempt to escape. But I felt too strongly armed in honesty, to dread such vile worms, and too strong a sense of justice in the cause of human liberty, to retreat from the place which God had assigned me. "I laid me down, and slept; I awaked, for the Lord sustained me."

The sun was rapidly ascending the heavens when I was aroused, by the noise of unbolting my door, from a refreshing sleep. About the hour of eleven o'clock A.M. the petty little tyrants of Wateree came flocking in, great and small, master and overseer, from hill and dale, rivulet and brook, like so many vultures, thirsting for the blood of the victim. After long consultation among themselves, they introduced me to lawyer Woodard, of Winnsborough. It inspired me with fresh ardour to see the face of a lawyer; because I expected to meet a man of at least some reason and intelligence: as yet I had seen little else than a pack of infatuated, blinded, fierce, blockheads. The lawyer said he had examined the Synod's letter, and **although it contained one equivocal expression, yet it did not stand opposed to the laws of South Carolina.** This legal opinion is sustained by that of other distinguished individuals of North Carolina, who said that the Synod's letter contained no other sentiments than such as were held by many of the leading men of our nation--opinions which all republicans have a right to hold, and to publish.

Might it not have been expected after such a glorious triumph of principle among unprincipled men, after a verdict of not guilty had been returned by a jurist of their own choosing, that they would at least have set me free, and as gentlemen have apologized for their unchristian, ungentlemanly, mobocratic deeds already done? Instead of this, they hurried me away to a deep bottom, shaded with heavy timber, and secluded from the highway by a dense undergrowth; and there covered my upper regions with a coat of tar, overlaid with an abundance of feathers. Poor wretches! a sense of guilt disfigured their faces, for they looked like **men under the gallows.** and their hands **trembled like aspen leaves,** while perpetrating the infamous deed. Their number I supposed to be between thirty and forty, the names of some of them only I learned, and I wish them to be known throughout the length and breadth of Christendom. John Cockrell, John L. Young, Thomas M'Clintick, Dwight, Debousk, Bell, Sterling, the son of an old seceder, and, according to Murel's phraseology, their **striker,** Archibald Whyte, formerly a minister of the Associate church, now thrown overboard in disgrace. Whyte was not in company with these ruffians, but they showed me a letter bearing his own signature, which he had sent into that region, some time before I had gone down, in which he stated that I was to preach in Fairfield on the second Sabbath of August, was preaching doctrines contrary to the laws of South Carolina, and **ought to be stopped;** all of which were positive lies. This arch Judas had only a few days before invited me to make his house my home while I remained in that region. Enraged at the Associate Synod, for the unbending course of honesty which they had been pursuing, he endeavoured to vent his vengeance on their missionary. Poor man! he had drowned the voice of conscience amid the lashes of oppression, and has sunk himself from the high dignity of a minister of Jesus Christ to become the mere tool of haughty, petty tyrants, who now despise and curse him in their hearts. But is it so, as I have been informed, that he left his congregation in Baltimore, because they could no longer endure his drunkenness? Did one of his elders state to me the truth, when he said they had dealt with him at Steel Creek for drunkenness? Did a respectable minister of the gospel in Carolina inform me correctly,

when he said that his drunkenness was notorious, and many respectable citizens, not Whyte's enemies, but his friends, would vouch for the truth of it? The statements of such men I cannot doubt. Here is the source of this mischief, and here is the man that some honest but mistaken seceders are following, I fear, to their own destruction. Such persons I would solemnly entreat to pause, and reflect, and retrace their steps. Can you follow and justify such a reckless spirit? Can you associate with men who would encourage, or would act out such scenes of dark villany? Here too is a just picture of the bloody features of the infernal system of slavery. The question is not merely whether slavery is right or wrong, or whether men violate law or not, but whether the church of God, and all others who oppose slavery, shall, without law, be brought to such punishment as lawless men may choose to inflict? The arm of persecution is raised, and we must either submit to the haughty dictates of the infamous slaveholder, or be crushed by his power. Let the Christian, the philanthropist, the moralist, unite their energies, and this monster must wither beneath the scorching beams of light and truth; if not, it must still rear its giant form unawed, trampling our liberties in the dust, blighting our free institutions, and overspreading our happy land with moral pestilence and death.

T. S. KENDALL.

Monroe County, E. T. September 7, 1840.

* * *

BONNET ROCK

Judge J. L. Glenn and Mayor S. C. Carter purchased a piece of land, thirty feet square, on which Bonnet Rock is located, from the heirs of the late Ainsley Grant, and on the side of the rock will be inscribed the fact that from 1810 to 1870, this spot was the site of the old camp meeting ground, where thousands were wont to congregate yearly in religious revivals, and where many of the most notable ministers of this section preached. The first worship service in the community was held under a brush arbor, when the Circuit Rider came to those parts, near the "Rock". Bishop Asbury, who journeyed through Chester County, and established the earliest Methodist churches in this part of the State, but the old camp meeting ground at Bonnet Rock was undoubtedly the outgrowth of his labors, as he preached at New Hope and other communities close by.

Bonnet Rock, known to hundreds of Chester County people by that name, stands by the side of the road leading from Armenia to New Hope, not a great way from the home of the late Ainsley Grant. It gets its name from its resemblance in shape and outline to an old-fashioned bonnet.

Children were told that the rock would turn around everytime it heard a rooster crow. Everytime children rode by it in "horse and buggy" days, they kept their eyes on the Bonnet Rock hoping a rooster from somewhere nearby would crow and they would get to see it turn around. The joke, of course, was the rock couldn't hear a rooster crow.

A book, "Miss Betty of Bonnet Rock School," by Barnett Spratt, tells of her aunt, Elizabeth Killian, who told her nieces and nephews tales of Bonnet Rock, an old field school she taught at in 1864-1865, when she was only seventeen years old. She lived with her Uncle Richard Woods at his "Hill Top" Plantation home on Broad River in Chester County. He was one of the signers of the "Ordinance of Secession".

Spratt gives a picture of life on a Southern plantation during the last tragic months of that incredible war. Some names are changed, but Bonnet Rock School was just as Miss Killian described it.

* * *

Occupations in Chester County, SC, in 1860

by George L. Irwin

A reasonably good picture of life just before the Civil War in Chester County can be obtained by looking at the occupations of the heads of families in the 1860 Federal Census.

By far the most numerous were farmers, and farm laborers. The designation "planter" was not used in this census. Farming overseers were less numerous.

Other laborers were domestics, draymen, gardeners, threshers, well diggers, and workmen - unspecified.

The artisan trades were apparently organized, and were often represented by designations such as Master or Apprentice, though many lacked any designation at all. For example, Master Carpenter, Carpenter, Apprentice Carpenter. These included barbers, blacksmiths, brick masons, cabinet makers, carpenters, carriage makers, carriage painters, chair makers, coopers, a cotton factory overseer, cotton gin makers, farriers, a gunsmith, harness makers, house carpenters, machinists, marble cutters, mechanics, millers, millwrights, painters, plasterers, printers, saddlers, seamstresses, shoemakers, stonecutters, stonemasons, tailors, tanners, upholsterers, wagon makers, watchmakers, weavers, and wheelwrights.

The railroads offered employment to laborers, overseers, and station agents.

Photography was well-represented by an ambrotypist (look it up!), a Daguerrotypic artist, and a photographer.

Business operations included bank clerks, bank officers, a bank president, cotton buyers, dry goods clerks, grocery clerks, merchants, merchants clerks, a peddler, and one speculator.

The professions were well represented by a civil engineer, dentists, doctors, druggists, lawyers, and teachers. Ministers were Baptist, Methodist, ARP, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. All were called ministers except one Baptist termed a "preacher." Students included several medical and theological students.

Social services included an Overseer of the Poor, and Poor House occupants.

Public officials were a Clerk of Court, a Constable, Postmaster, and Sheriff.

For the pleasure of the populace there were barkeepers, confectioners, and one hotel keeper.

* * *

We would like to thank Mr. Max Perry, 2000 Harvard Street, Midland, TX 79701, who has compiled and published the following books and given copies to our library.

The Descendants of the Robert Boyd and the Charles Boyd Families of Chester County, South Carolina.

The Descendants of the Brownfield and Porter Families.

The Simpson-Roach Families.

* * *

The two following articles on Lando were taken from The Chester Reporter.

Lando Locals.

Chester, S. C., Jan. 8, 1904.

Mr. Editor.--I suspect that you and all the other Chester citizens had a merry Christmas and happy New Year celebration. Rock Hill where I abide got there as usual with fire crackers and demijohns. You know Rock Hill is a dry town, very dry, and the liquor comes by express in big and little jugs. They are all sorts of jugs, denominationally speaking, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and others, a sort of unholy sacrament among such saints where there is "free communion."

By the way, I am here today at Lando. That's in Chester county on that little business and at times booming stream known as Fishing Creek. I have an appointment here, a preaching appointment, and I expound regularly and righteously to saints and sinners of all sorts and previous conditions. Come over some sweet Sabbath before long and view this land. Bring cousin William Henry along with you. An outing in the country occasionally would do you both good physically and besides you might grow in grace some. I am gradually getting proud of cousin William Henry. An old citizen out here the other day told me that "he made the best police Chester has every had, and that if a fellow did wrong he'd sho' get him, and bring the evil doer to judgement."

I spent last night with one of your oldest subscribers. He is Bro. C. R. Sibley and has been a subscriber to **The Chester Reporter** for about 44 years, and as he is hearty and healthy he may continue on your mailing list many years more.

The big manufacturing business here is booming. The factory building has been more than doubled in size recently and the finest and best improved machinery has been placed in it. Prospects, all kinds, are most pleasing.

Church interest has greatly revived. Bro. J. T. Redmond, the competent superintendent of the Manetta Mill, is the efficient steward and collects grub and greenbacks for the preacher. The Mill village is being enlarged, and continues to grow. About 50 to 75 houses have been built within the last few months, and many more will be erected soon.

Did you ever seen the old Cornwallis house here at Lando? You must see that house and give written impressions to your readers. It is said that the house was the headquarters of General Cornwallis during our very late unpleasantness with the old Mother country. It stands on the hill, looking "gloomy and peculiar;" I am going to use my influence to save the old land-mark from being knocked down and taken away.

Little Fanny Ramsey, a very lovely 3 year old daughter of Wade Ramsey, died here Dec. 30th '03. The grief stricken parents have the sympathy of the community. They also have another child quite sick.

Our good Doctors, Gaston, Wylie and Young are up-to-date physicians and supply the people promptly with all needed pills and plasters.

Take care of yourself, Mr. Editor, don't grow old or rheumatic, and always look on the bright side of men and things. Tell his honor, friend Gage, I say howdy and not to do any ladder climbing this year of grace. Prof. Morrison, of Clemson College, says that Judge Gage, has naturally "the judicial mind."

I trust Sam Murphy, Lathan and all my cousins, aunts and uncles are getting righteous and religious as they grow old.

May the sunshine of God's peace and prosperity linger lovely over old Chester's hills this year of 1904. Amen.

Amos Sanders

Lando and Manetta Mills.

December 13, 1905

The most progressive and interesting mill town probably in South Carolina to-day is Lando, 13 miles east of Chester, where that large and growing manufacturing plant known as the Manetta Mills is located. The name "Manetta" is a combination of two loved names of the Heath family, "Mary" and "Etta."

Two years ago Lando was a struggling village of 400 people; to-day it is a town of an increasing population of 900 to a 1000 souls. The expenditure of the company has been during this year enormous. Money used for raw material and paid to wage earners has amounted to about \$600,000 or more. New mill buildings have added to the capacity of the plant over 150 per cent. Brand new machinery has been set up and the weaving department is unexcelled, making five pound blankets delightful to the eye, soft as eiderdown and warm like wool. Large warehouses have been built, neat, well ceiled commodious cottages of five and six rooms with wide halls have been and are being built for the homes of the operatives, and at night the electric lights illuminate the beautiful hill town.

The company, impressed with the importance of education and educating, have recently at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars erected a modern three story school building of brick. The edifice contains ample recitation rooms, cloak room, ante rooms and a large auditorium where fraternal orders can manage their "goats" and righteous assemblies can convene for discussions or lectures. The church of the town is centrally located and there have been held there religious services every Sunday. The building was formerly owned and possessed by the Bethel Presbytery but recently for a consideration they relinquished their claim, provided however that the building be kept and used for a union church and not for any particular denomination. The significance of the bargain is the catholicity of spirit which characterized the transaction. The Presbyterian brethren held the property in fee simple but would not let it go except on condition that all could use pulpit to dispense full and free salvation to every living soul.

While the church at Lando is a "union church," all ecclesiastical tramps of apostolical pretensions are implored to stay away, and creaky and cranky preachers unauthorized and self-constituted, will be kindly encouraged to pass on to some other place.

The president of the Manetta Mills is Mr. B. D. Heath of Charlotte, a genial and generous gentleman of fifty summers or more. He has had a remarkable business life and record and has exemplified in his career the power of pluck, patience and perseverance. Mr. Bascom Heath is the secretary and treasurer of the big concern. He is a young man of most flattering prospects. Alert and active, stout and strenuous, he takes hold and guides his business with the confidence and dexterity of a veteran. Mr. Platt of Georgia was recently elected superintendent of the mills, and his good sense and growing popularity is evidenced on all sides. During an hour recently spent in the main office building of the company I was pleased at the kindness and courtesy shown every operative who came inquiring, seeking or petitioning. Mr. Willis of Edgemoor, considerate and accomplished, is the bookkeeper, ably

assisted by Mr. Drayton Perry, formerly of Rock Hill, and the stenographer of the company's office is Miss Wessie Wise of Chester. The two large well stocked stores are cleverly managed by Messrs. Joe Hollis and "Pat" Chambers, and Joe and Pat are popular with everybody. Altogether Lando is on a boom. Push and pluck is characteristic of the place and the Manetta Mills is growing in business and bullion.

E. A. Wilks.

* * *

Brief Sketches of FAIRFIELD VETERANS

John Abbott, born Dec. 27, 1835 near Ridgeway; entered the Army at commencement of War in Co. B, 6th Regiment; near Petersburg, Va. on Aug. 21st, he was slightly wounded. Returned home to farm.

James S. Allen, born in 1845, entered the Army in 1863, Co. B, 7th Bat. Inf., returned to farming near Blythewood.

James M. Blain, born Aug. 6, 1842, near Blackstock; entered the Army at the beginning of the War as a member of Little River Guards. Afterwards he transferred to the Companies of Captains Edward Means and Boykin Lyles. Wounded four times at Drainsville, Seven Pines, Second Manassas and Fort Harrison. Surrendered at Appomatox under Capt. Robert Clowney; returned home to farm.

Leroy D. Black, born Dec. 20, 1833, in Chester Co.; entered Army Dec. 1861, Co. B, 6th Regt.; later returned to farming in the Stover community.

R. D. Bolick, born Oct. 22, 1846, near Lebanon Church; entered Army 1863 in Black's Reg. under Capt. Barber; later transferred to Haskell's Bat. of Art. Received a slight wound from spent ball; surrendered at Appomatox, Va. in April; got home in July 1865; lived at Ridgeway.

Chesley G. Boulware, born May 29, 1844, at Crosbyville; entered Army April 1861 in Co. B, 20th Miss. Reg. under Capt. Massey. Wounded at Kennysa, Ga.; was prisoner at close of War; came home to farm.

John R. Boyd, born July 23, 1846; entered Army June 1, 1863, in Co. B, 7th S.C. Bat. under Capt. Luke Kennedy; returned to farm near Rion.

W. Watt Brice, born July 30, 1842, near Winnsboro; entered Army in spring of 1861, Co. F, 12th S.C.V., under Capt. Hayne McMeeking. Wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, captured below Petersburg on March 25, before the surrender and carried to Fort Lookout. On the morning after the assassination of Lincoln, they were formed by Divisions by order of the fact. The next morning Major Brady congratulated the prisoners on their not making any demonstration the day before, as his orders were to fire on the point with the gunboats and batteries while there was a prisoner left. He was released about July 1st.

Thomas Scott Brice, born Sept. 16, 1840, in the New Hope section; graduated at Erskine College with the first honor; entered Army April 10, 1861, in Little River Guards under Capt. Michael Brice; promoted to Corporal and Color Guard of Reg. Wounded at Seven Pines and Fort Harrison. Represented Fairfield Co. for several terms both in the House and Senate; lived in later years at Shelby, N. C.

Jesse R. Bryce, was born July 28, 1847, and joined State troops July 18, 1854, Co. B, under Capt. McClurkin; was never

wounded; lived near Winnsboro.

Samuel W. Broom, born Jan. 2, 1848 at place of present residence; entered Army April 9, 1861 in Co. C, 12 S.C.V., promoted to Ord. Sergeant; wounded Dec. 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Va. Went out first in Capt. J. R. Harrison's Co. 6 S.C.V., under Col. J. H. Rion. Was present at Charleston when Fort Sumter was surrendered and was present at Appomatox when Gen. Lee surrendered.

David Branham, born July 9, 1836, near place of present residence; entered Army in the spring of 1861 in Co. D, 1st Regt. S.C. Inf., under Capt. Thomas Boykin; was private prisoner at close of war. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg in July, and was taken to Fort Delaware on Delaware Island and remained there until close of war; rode on ship from New York to Charleston and walked home.

William E. Braziel, born May 31, 1845, near Ridgeway; entered Army April 12, 1861 in Cedar Creek Rifles; transferred to Co. C, 12th Regt.; wounded at Wilderness and Gettysburg. At Deep Bottom, Va., Jenkins, Kershaw and McGowan's Brigades were sent to capture the breastworks. Negro tried to push off with loaded gun, which was shot off behind his knapsack; 500 were captured.

James Edward Craig, born Sept. 29, 1846, near Ridgeway; entered Army Dec. 28, 1862, Co. C, 6th S.C. Cavalry, under Capt. P. W. Goodwyn; was never wounded; was a merchant at Blackstock. Capt. Goodwyn's company was originally made up of two counties, Abbeville and Fairfield. The Capt. was from Abbeville and the 1st Lieut. R. W. Kennedy of Fairfield.

Thomas Franklin Curlee, born Aug. 24, 1847, near Rion; entered Army Nov. 1864 in Co. B, S.C. Reserves under Capt. John McLurkin; was never wounded. Was sent to guard prisoners at Florence, S.C.; went to Goldsboro, N.C., Feb. 1865 until all the prisoners were exchanged; then returned to Chester and farming at Rockton.

George W. Coleman, born Sept. 4, 1844 at Feasterville; attended Feasterville Academy and Kings Mountain under Cols. Jenkins and Coward; entered Army in 1861 in Buckhead Guards, 6th S.C.V. under Capt. E. J. Means; at close of War was Sergt. of Co. B; W. P. Coleman being Captain; was wounded at Second Manassas and Sharpsburg. Five of the Coleman brothers were in then, Henry, Preston, Allen, Franklin, and George. Capt. Preston lost a leg there, came home and died; Lieut. Frank died at Brucetown, Va.; Allen was killed in front of Petersburg; Henry came home along with George. Jacob F. Coleman died at Wilmington, N.C., he was a member of this same company and Regiment.

John Hampton Cooper, born Nov. 22, 1842 near Ridgeway; entered Army April 9, 1861 in Co. C, 12th S.C. Regt., under Capt. H. C. Davis; was a Corporal at close of War; was wounded at Gaines Mill and Second Manassas; was in battles of Gaines Mill, Second Manassas, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Deep Bottom, Ridley Shops, Jones Farms, and the battles around Petersburg and many others. Served in Stonewall Jackson's command, and was on picket duty near the point where he was killed. Heard the report of the gun that killed the great warrior, and this was perhaps the turning point in the great struggle for States' Rights.

Joseph W. Clarke, born March 14, 1844, in Union; entered the Army in the fall of 1861 as a member of Macbeth Light Art., under Capt. R. W. Boyce; was wounded at Antietam in 1863; came home to raise horse apples and to farm.

Charles Mason Chandler, born Aug. 20, 1848, at Columbia; entered service of Confederate States as Clerk in Commissary Dept. at Winnsboro, Feb. 1765, when he was only 14 years old, later enlisted as a member of Co. H, 3 Regt., S.C.S.T.; came home to be a jeweler in Winnsboro.

Son of Coleman Crosby
Isaac Smith Chappell, born Dec. 9, 1848; entered Army early in 1865 as a member of State Troops under Capt. William Broom; came home to farm. 1881

W. W. Crosby, born Oct. 12, 1847; entered Army in 1863 in Co. I, 6th Regt. under Capt. Wm. McAlilley at Black Water, Va. As soon as he was 16 years old, he came home, went in State Troops under Capt. John Hardin, Co. E, and served until end of War. Was at Goldsboro, N.C. at the time of surrender, came home and lived at Leeds, S.C.

Richard C. Dove, born May 11, 1836, near the place of his present residence; entered Army April 11, 1861, in Co. B, 17th S.C.V. under Capt. W. P. Coleman; promoted to private sergeant; was prisoner at Fort Lookout; wounded at Fort Sumter, Nov. 21, 1862; returned home to farm.

Henry Kendree Dellinger, born Nov. 24, 1844, Gaston Co., N.C.; entered Army Feb. 1863, in Co. E, 34th Reg., under Capt. Hoy; was captured at Petersburg and taken to Harts Island until after the close of the War; returned home and worked as a policeman in Town of Winnsboro.

Alexander Scott Douglass, born Dec. 25, 1833, in Fairfield Dist. between forks of Little River; received college education at Erskine and legal education at University of Va.; entered Army Aug. 1861 in Co. C, 13th Regt. S.C.V., under Capt. T. S. Farrow, who was succeeded by Capt. D. R. Duncan and later by Capt. John W. Carlisle. At close of War was 1st Lieut. of Co. C, 13th Regt., McGowan's Brigade; wounded Aug. 16, 1864, near Richmond, Va. Went with 13th Regt. to the S.C. coast in Oct.; in April 1862 went with his Regt. to Gen. Gregg's Brigade in the area of Fredericksburg; later joined the Army of Northern Va. under command of Gen. R. E. Lee. He was in Gen. Stonewall Jackson's corps from Aug. until Jackson's death in May 1863.

Marion A. Dickerson, born May 28, 1835 in Fairfield Co.; entered Army Dec. 14, 1861, in Co. B, under Capt. Burley; returned to live at Shelton.

Thomas Edward Dye, born Nov. 20, 1846 in Chester Co.; entered Army Dec. 1861 in Co. B, 17 S.C.V., under Capt. W. A. Burley. Wounded at the Crater in 1864 at Petersburg; taken prisoner at Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, and then taken to Point Lookout, Md.; released July 1, 1865.

J. M. Ederington, born March 19, 1848, near Strother; entered Army Nov. 1, 1864 in Co. H, 3 Regt. under Capt. Charles Broom; returned to live at Blythewood.

W. B. Estes, born Sept. 9, 1847, in Chester Co., attended high school; entered Army Sept. 1863, Co. B, 3rd Bat. under Capt. John McLurkin; returned to live at Hop.

John Fee, born Feb. 14, 1834, near present home; entered Army April 1861, in Co. F, Jenkin's Regt., under Capt. Giles; transferred to Boyce's Art., W. W. Boyce, Capt.; wounded at Sharpsburg, Sept. 1862; and later discharged on account of wound; returned to live at Shelton.

Lee Roy Fee, born Sept. 13, 1845, in Chester Co.; entered Army in 1862 in Co. H, under Capt. John McLurkin; went to Va. in 1863 to the 6th Regt., Co. G.

Jacob Freeman, born in 1844 in Richland Co.; entered Army in 1861, in Co. B, under Capt. E. B. Cantey; wounded at Mobile, Ala. in 1865; returned to live in the Centerville section.

Joseph Freshley Free, born Oct. 6, 1835; entered Army in 1861 under Capt. Davis, - this company disbanded and came home; joined Capt. Coleman's company; wounded at Second Battle of Manassas; taken prisoner March 4, 1865, and taken to Point Look Out, where he

remained until July 4, 1865.

John Long Ford, born Dec. 12, 1844, at Rocky Mount; entered Army in 1862 in Co. B, 4th S.C. Cavalry, under Capt. O. Barber; was never wounded, though horse was killed from under him; returned to farming near Winnsboro.

James Wesley Freeman, born Oct. 8, 1845, in Richland Co.; entered Army Feb. 1861, in Co. C, 12th S.C., under Capt. Davis; was never wounded. While traveling from Charleston to Richmond, Va., was captured for 3 months before Lee surrendered; was kept a prisoner at Hart's Island, N.Y.

Warren Harvey Flenniken, born Oct. 5, 1848, in Chester Co., entered Army Nov. 1864 in Co. A under Capt. Giles J. Patterson; was corporal at close of War. The greater part of his service was guard duty. Was a broker and a cotton buyer in Winnsboro.

David L. Glenn, born April 23, 1837, four miles from Jenkinsville; entered Army Jan. 1861, Co. I under Capt. John B. Davis. In Aug. 1861, he joined 12th Regt., was 1st Lieut. at close of war; was wounded at Cold Harbor, Second Manassas and Gettysburg. The 12th Regt. was in Gregg's Brigade; Gen. Gregg was killed at Fredericksburg Nov. 13, 1862 and Gen. Sam McGowan replaced him.

Humphry Samuel Green Gibson was born May 26, 1845 on Little River; entered Army May 15, 1861, in Co. I under Capt. Boag; transferred to 3rd Bat. Co. G; wounded at Cold Harbor and Wilderness, went through the Federal Army lines in June 1864; returned without being captured.

James Bunyan Gladney, born March 1, 1842; entered Army in 1860, in Co. E under Capt. J. B. Davis; was never wounded; farmed near place of birth.

Joel A. Hagood, born April 30, 1838; entered Army in April 1861, in Co. G, 6th S.C. Inf. under Capt. James Shedd; wounded in the right arm at Petersburg, July 1864.

James R. Harvey, born in 1844; entered Army Aug. 1861, in Co. F, 12th Regt. under Capt. R. Y. H. McMeekin; wounded first day of Gettysburg and captured; was prisoner for 15 months, then exchanged Jan. 1865; honorable discharge Feb. 1865.

Louis Jefferson Hagood, born Sept. 27, 1843, near Winnsboro; entered Army in Feb. 1862, Co. B, 7th S.C. Regt., was a private; in lots of battles, but received no wound; lived at Blythewood.

Elam Templeton Henry, born Sept. 22, 1839, in Iredell Co., N.C.; entered the Army May 1861 in Co. B, 4th N.C. Inf. under Capt. J. H. Wood; was wounded near Manassas, in fall of 1861; lived at Blackstock.

* * *

Charles Walker, died before 1786, testate, but his will has not been found so far -- Chester County deeds prove that he had sons, among them, Adam Walker (d. 1794), md. Rhoda Terry (b. 1769). Their daughter Sarah Walker md. Col. Greenberry Stokes. One son, named John Bradley Stokes, one daughter Rota Stokes (1807-1842) md. Daniel Wise. Frederick Wise, soldier in Rev., of Lincoln Co., NC, had a son John Wise (War of 1812) b. Daniel's Church, Lincoln Co., NC, who was father of Daniel, b. 1802, 4 miles from Lincoln at old home, buried Calvary Church cemetery, Chester Co., SC. Col. Greenberry Stokes came from Virginia to settle on Fishdam Road, Chester County, SC. (Crowder Notes.)

* * *

We want to thank Mr. J. H. Tart for the following interesting article. It contains names and info on many people in the York District. Some pages were taken from "The Draper Collection," Wisconsin Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706. This was part of the research done to learn more about Elizabeth Clinton and her husband James Daily.

JOURNAL OF THE 1776 CHEROKEE CAMPAIGN

Included in the Revolutionary War Pension File of Captain Peter Clinton, York District of South Carolina, is a Journal written by one of the men in Clinton's company -- probably Arthur Fairies.

While the Journal describes their travels and battles during the late summer months of '76, and names a number of the men and officers, the note book had a well-traveled history itself.

Originally published in pamphlet form in North Carolina shortly after the war, "It was traditionally called the 'Ross Pamphlet', probably the Journal of a Captain Ross in the expedition," according to an article in an 1867 Historical Magazine.

The Historical Magazine of New York published the Journal in October, 1867, and mentioned that it had been printed in the 'Yorkville Miscellany' in the summer of 1850. As the 'Ross Pamphlet', it appeared in the 'Salisbury Watchman' and later in the 'Charlotte Democrat' in the 1850's.

The original Journal book apparently remained in the Fairies family through the late 1700's. There are several pages of book-keeping entries to document this. There is no explanation of ownership from then until 1851. Then it went to Daniel Wallace, Congressman from South Carolina, as part of evidence of service for Peter Clinton in his son's application for pension.

Joseph L. Orr, another S. C. Congressman, had the Journal hand copied, thinking that it should be published. Some time later that copy was sent to a William G. Simmons for research into Indian names and locations.

In the summer of 1871, Lyman C. Draper made a collecting trip through the South and acquired not only newspaper and magazine printings of the Journal, but copied in his own hand the 'Joseph Orr Copy'.

All of these items appear in the 'Draper Papers' -- as part of the Sumpter Collection -- which are available on microfilm in major libraries.

Draper also noted a letter from Rev. L. S. Watson, Bethel, York County, S. C., April 7, 1871: "Found a printed pamphlet and m.s. journal....journal was sent to Washington as proof by which one of my members got a pension."

The pension to Joseph Clinton, only surviving child of Peter Clinton, was issued in March of 1852.

The original Journal, much of it illegible on microfilm, is part of pension file W-9390; Clinton, Peter.

(Ed. Note: The following portion of this article was taken from the October, 1867 issue of the Historical Marker. Underlines by Lyman Draper.)

"Thursday, the nineteenth day of September, 1776, we started to the vallies, and a most difficult road it was, marching along Tinessy River or branch, called Cowechee; the path or road we marched led us into a long valley, or rather a hollow, surrounded by mountains on all sides, only the entrance. This place goes by the name of Black Hole, and well it deserves that title. But to

proceed: on our entering, our front guard, commanded by Captain Ross, was about half through these narrows, and seeing some very fresh signs of Indians, had a mind to halt, until the two wings, that is Colonel Sumpter and Colonel Hammon's would come up even with him; but they being tedious, the passage being narrow and difficult, and he being hurried by one John Sentspeers, who was hurrying fast to his end, as appears by his conduct. But to be as short as possible: as I informed you, the aforesaid Captain, being about half through these narrows, the enemy was all ambuscaded around us, and not being discovered until Captain Hampton, who was Captain of the main guard, and marched on the front of the right wing, had ascended up the mountain, when he spied Indians behind a tree. After this discovery he instantly fired at them. This alarm opened or rather emptied our enemy's guns. To our surprise they poured down their bullets upon us beyond the standing of any common soldiers; but we being resolute, were determined not to be conquered, which plainly appears by our valor and magnanimity, our noble Colonel Neel being partly in the front, fought most admirably, considering his age and frailty; but casting these infirmities away, and putting on the coat of invincibleness, and rushing through his enemies like a Hercules or one fearless of danger, with his men at his back, determined to fight while there was one of them; and by our obedience to his orders, we through mercy, defeated our enemies, with the loss of thirteen gallant men. A merciful escape, considering the wonderful form those heathens were placed in; likewise the impossibility of our getting an equal chance with them. The greatest and indeed almost all the killed and wounded were in Colonel Neel's regiment, on account of our being in front of the battle. This engagement may be spoken of as a miracle, considering the multitudes of enemies, and an admirable place they had to fire on us, that we were not almost all killed; for nature never formed such an advantageous place for our enemies, which was allowed of by all spectators. This mountain is of a hemispherical form, and had to march over the center of the same, where our enemies had us partly under their fire before they were discovered. This battle continued the space of two hours very warm. But according to our orders, which was as follows: the first fire, our line (that is Colonel Neel's regiment) was ordered to the right, to assist the guard who was first attacked; and leaving our line, according to order, and none to fill up our place, the poor front guard was left amongst their heathen enemies, with none to assist them, so that them that could not get retreating died by the hand of the enemy; for Colonel Sumpter was ordered with his regiment to a mountain to the right, distant almost a mile; the chief design of that, I suppose, was to hinder our enemies from coming round on our baggage and provisions, which orders they executed very manfully, but as for Colonel Hammon's regiment, I cannot give any account of their orders, as I had not an opportunity of seeing them; the line however that they ought to have cleared of our enemies was the left, which kept up a constant and hot fire against us; but by risking and running upon them, cleared them off their mountain, which seemed an impossibility to do, considering the advantage they had of us, on account of the situation of the mountain they were on, and likewise the grass being so admirably long, that they always had the first shot; and also the mountain being so steep, that they could hardly clear themselves, so that we had, to appearance, but little chance with them. One thing, we pretty soon cleared them off their mountain; for there was no other way to conquer them than the method we took, which was to run right upon them as hard as we could run; for it would

have been next to vanity to stand and fight them. But to be short, we cleared them off their mountain, without giving them so much time as to take off all their luggage; for they left baggage of about two hundred of them, that is to say, blankets, moccasins, boots, some guns, matchcoats, deerskins, &c., &c.

I must here give a sketch of the conduct of some of Colonel Neel's men who were wounded and escaped, first of Captain Ross, who was in the front, was slightly wounded; the Indian that fired at him thought to have his scalp, and making to him, his head being down and bleeding, struck with the gun in his hand until the force of the stroke broke the butt thereof; but the Captain recovering, and acting like a gentleman becoming his station, with all the intrepidity that nature ever endowed a hero with of his age, soon overcame him and got his scalp. This aforesaid Captain ought to be extolled to the utmost for his wonderful conduct and patriotism, who is always acting for the good and advantage of his country; and none who is not bigoted up in enthusiasm, that is to say, heat of imagination. If we were here to applaud him according to his deserts, we should neither have room nor expression to accomplish the same. But to proceed: we will next take notice of a lieutenant that was that day in the front with him, named William Patrick, a man of distinction as well as property: he was in the midst of his enemies during the whole engagement, and shewed all the valor and dexterity imaginable. Next our noble Captain Clinton, who ought to be in the front of our journal on account of his valor and elegance, being a gentleman of superior dignity and flexibility, his courage is unbounded, and his conduct inexpressible, as plainly appeared by the sudden retreat of these foresters, occasioned by the undaunted courage of such superior officers, and the assistance of their good soldiers; but more particularly by the hand of Providence that interposed in our behalf, we conquered our heathen enemies.----The number of Indians that fought us that day, by information, was six hundred; the number of them that was killed is not exactly known, but we found but four dead on the ground. We had to encamp here all night, on account of burying our dead and attending the sick and wounded: a most dreadful sight to behold our fellow creatures lying massacred in such a manner by the heathens; for there was three or four scalped and one sadly speared and tomahawked. His name was John Sentspeers, who, when the battle began, ran violently up among the thick of them; so that they had time and liberty to do with whatsoever they listed. There was also killed Samuel Thompson, a young man of great courage and valor, likewise a man of conduct, and gained the good will and esteem of all that ever was acquainted with him; in short, he was of that evenness of temper, that all his acquaintance desired his company. If I had time and room to display his merits, or was really able to do so, it would make the most obduratest heart lament the loss of such a hero, to think that power or authority over such a good man. But why should I say so; who by appearance was in that assembly fated to go and attend the call he was commissioned or summoned unto? It was allowed he was deceived, by thinking it was one of our own Indians, until the Cherokee shot him with two bullets in the body. There was likewise killed John Guyton, William Moore, James Caldwell, John Branne, James Lusk, and one the name of Linch, the remainder I cannot recollect; but there was killed on the ground thirteen, and eighteen wounded; in all, killed and wounded, the number of thirty-one gallant and brave soldiers.

Friday, the twentieth, we gathered our sick and wounded, and sent them back to the North army, and sent with them a guard of one hundred men, and the remainder of us continued our march to the

vallies; so started and came into the greatest of the narrows, where were great numbers of our enemy's camps, confined by the sides of admirable laurel thickets. Our road seemed to go up such a large mountain, or rather between two mountains, which seemed the wildermost like part of the world we were ever in--the precipice of which seemed unclimable; but not fearing these seeming difficulties whilst our good preceptor Colonel Neel was able and willing to lead us through all danger. In this manner we marched, expecting we should see our enemies every mile, whom we were always ready to engage, being prepared for them. At length we came to the top of the mountain with some difficulty, and finding it so high and open, we encamped thereon, after a day's march of about five miles."

NAMES IN PETER CLINTON'S PENSION FILE

In 1850 Joseph Clinton, York District, S. C., applied for Revolutionary War Pension benefits as an heir of Capt. Peter Clinton. People identified in the file of documents:

Frances B. Bradner, married Peter 1776 or 1777
Joseph Bradner, father of Frances and employer of Peter at Bradner's Grist and Saw Mill on Crowder's Creek
Thomas Maclean, mill boy at Bradner's 1775-76, resident of Gaston Co., N. C., in 1851
Joseph Blythe, schoolmaster near Bradner's in 1775. Later a surgeon in the Continental Line of N. C.
William Maclean, brother of Thomas. Later surgeon's mate in N. C.
J. M. Ross, Judge of Court of Ordinary, York Dist., 1851
D. F. Ragan, Justice of Peace, Gaston Co., N. C. 1851
James Graham, attested to Thomas Maclean's character and veracity in 1851. May have been ex-Congressman from N. C.
Robert Patrick, Veteran of 1776 Indian Campaign and father of . . .
Robert L. Patrick, aged 61 in Feb., 1852) attested to Rob't Patrick
Mary Patrick, aged 58 " ") tales about service with
George Duff, aged 64 " ") Peter Clinton
A. S. Wallace, magistrate of York, 1852
John G. Enloe, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, York Dist., 1852
Robert Adam) attested to
Capt. Isaac A. Campbell) Clinton service
Daniel Wallace) Congressmen from
Joseph L. Orr) S. C., 1850-2
Capt. Robert Wilson, another pensioner from the same campaign
Eliz. Kirkpatrick, widow of Capt. John Kirkpatrick of same campaign
Rebecca Robinson, widow of Joseph Robinson of same campaign
Hannah Ratchford, widow of Joseph Ratchford of same campaign

Receipt fo the Monthley corses on woman
tak a wild pink and Mak it in to a tee and
put a litle whiskey (he spelled that right!)
in it Drink it and go to bed and cover
your self well with cloths

Receipt for sneake bite or spider
take basel and sweat milk Make a tee and
drink a half pint or a pint of it at Worst
or More of it Required

Receipt for the piles
pisimon Bark the inside kine and sweet gum
bark the inside kine and Make a tee and
drink of the tee and wash with the tee and
wipe with Mullen flafs* always when you are
Making yuse of the tee.

*mullien: member of the spiderwort family
with flossy white or pink flowers

Recipes in the Journal of the Campaign against Cherokees in
South Carolina, 1776. Journal thought to be written by Arthur
Fairies, one of the men in Capt. Peter Clinton's Company from
York Distict.

"War Department"
Rev. War Section.

September 6, 1912.

Mrs. Mollie J. Perry,
P. O. Box # 71,
Lancaster, S. C.

Madam:

In response to your letter dated the 27" and received
the 29" ultimo. you are advied that from the papers in claim,
Wid. File No. 9,390, it appears that Peter Clinton lived with
one Joseph Bradner on Crowder's Creek, in York District, South
Carolina, before he entered the Revolution, and served as a
Captain of South Carolina troops as follows: for three months
under Colonel Neel in the "Snow Campaign"; from July 8, to Octo-
ber 11, 1776, in expedition against the Cherokee Indians;
from February 1, to April 9, 1779, under General Williamson,
and was afterwards in general service until his death in the
spring of 1780.

Soldier married in 1776 or 1777, Frances Bradner who died
November 13, 1847. They had two children, Joseph born March
10, 1776, and Margaret born May 24, 1780; of whom Joseph sur-
vived in 1850, at which time he resided in York District, South
Carolina, and applied for the pension due on account of the servi-
ces of his father as set forth above. The claim was allowed.

Very respectfully,

L. Stillwell (signed)
Acting Commissioner.

Lancaster, S. C.
Aug. 27/1912

Mr. J. L. Davenport:
Washington, D.C.

N.9,390

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a card which will explain itself. I wrote you
on this date, if you would kindly give me any information relative
to an ancestor of mine Capt. Peter Clinton who received a pension
of \$1700.00 for services during Revolutionary War, or at least
his son Joseph Clinton did. The letter answering inquiry never
reached me and I will deem it a special kindness if you will give
me any information you can at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in advance for same, I am

Gratefully yours,

**List of Members of Capt. Clinton's Company,
1776 Cherokee Campaign**

* William Armstrong	James Adams
* John Guyton	Robert Adams
Alexander Gillespy (Gillespie)	Robert Latimer
* William Armer	James Symerel (?)
John Sidary (?)	James Slone (Sloan)
Thomas Nasmith	John Cincade
John Patterson	Andrew Armer
James Miller	John Hamilton
William Davies	James Crage (Craig)
George Symirel (?)	Thomas Barnet
Samuel Hemphill	James Reed
Thomas Glaringe (?) (Giminge?)	

* Also listed as killed in action along with:

William Moore	James Lusk
John Brannen	John Sentspeers (?)
James Caldwell	Samuel Thomson
John Greams	_____ Lynch

Officers Mentioned in "Cherokee Journal"

Gen'l Rutherford, No. Car.
" Richard Richardson
" Andrew Williamson
Col. Thomas Neel
" John Thomas Sr. (?)
" Sumpter
Mjr. Jonathon Downs
Capt. Edward Lacy
" John Anderson
" Bailey Anderson
" Frank Ross, No. Car.
" Edward Hampton
" Peter Clinton
Lt. William Patrick

Brief descriptions of nearly all men and officers listed can be found in "Roster of So. Car. Patriots in The American Revolution", 1985, Bobby G. Moss.

IN THE JOURNAL OF ...

Arthur Trainier
His pocket Book
in the year of our
lord _____ 1776

I promise to pay Mary Miller or order four Dollars for Value Rec-d
within Two weeks after Date as Witness my hand this 24th Feb-y 1797
Test. (signed)

Rob-t Fairies

Edward Moorl-d

Nuton Patrick hides to Tan April 3 1833 2 small kids

Jos Nesbit to 31 50 Dolers March 12th 1786

Clintons land 265 acre 31 August 1781

January 12 1785	Jonathon McLown			
to boot of horses	2 Lbs.	5 s	0	
to fine linen	1 Lb.	0 s	0	
Total	3 Lbs.	5 s	0	

Mary Mills Enquire Capt John Barnet Fish Market on the Bay

1829 John Neely Received from Me twenty five dollars Mr
Alexander Money

Decem 30 1830 Received for Alexander teen dollars

April 9 1831 Received for Alexander fourteen dollars

John Gologue from Cerlenchie perish

I promise to pay or cause to be paid unto Rob-t Faries His Heirs
or Assigns the just full sum of twenty five Shillings Sterling
money Bering Lawfull Interest from the Date Here of upon Demand for
Value Received as witness my hand This 24th Day of October A.D.
1785

(signed)

John Armstrong

H. G. Driff note	4 00
Joseph Mckinsey	6 92
Levi Comteth(?)	8 75

Notes given for My feever and trobel that Was Not collected when
Robert Faris & Me settled with Chambers John Wallis
Note for book

Alexd-r Faries Dr (debit?)	Alexd-r Faries Cr (credit?)
to 1 Horse North Corney	By 8 Lbs. by Jas Pursley
to 6 Bushels Corn Lent	By 2 Lbs. by Danl Murphey
to 1 Ditto by Jas Fairies	By Threding out 22 B wheat
to 3 Bushels oats by Jos Mckinzie	by " Pound Seedy Cot-
to weaving 4 yards Hankerchies	ton

* * *

The family history of James Elliott, Silversmith of Fairfield County, South Carolina, 1772-1865, and his descendants is very informative and well written. James was the son of Daniel Elliott, patriot of Fishing Creek. Many names connected: Black, Buchanan, Caldwell, Cummings, Gooding, Hay, Johnson, Ketchin, Marion, Matthews, Mellichamp, McAlpine, McDonald, McMaster, Mobley, Pressley, Ruff, and others. Cost of the book is \$46.50. Contact: Nelle M. Sprott, 119 Walnut Street, Winnsboro, SC 29180.

* * *

Enoch Grubbs sold the land to establish Beaver Creek Church which while in Fairfield County served people in Chester County as is apparent in the following excerpt of a Fairfield County deed.

I, Enoch Grubbs, of Fairfield District, S.C. in consideration of the sum of twenty dollars paid to me by Beaver Creek Baptist Church, which is composed of members of Chester and Fairfield District in S.C., have sold to said church all that plantation granted to David Richardson the sixth day of September Seventeen hundred and seventy-four. Beginning at a spring and running west six chains to a white oak corner, the north eleven chains fifty links to a stake corner near Columbia Road, the north eleven chains fifty links to a stake corner on said road, then east three chains to a stake, then southeast fourteen degrees six chains fifty links to Little River-

This deed was signed _____ Feb. 1832.

Enoch Grubbs, Sen.

Book Y, page 447.

Enoch Grubbs, Jr. was the fifth child born to Enoch Grubbs, Sr. and his first wife. This Enoch Grubbs and his wife, Rhoda Parnell whom he married ca 1799. This couple lived in Chester County, S.C. Enoch Grubbs, Jr. made his will in 1842 (Estate File #79 pkg. 1250 - Chester County Probate Office).

In the will the heirs mentioned were:

Wife Rhoda (also Ex.) Daughters: Jennett- Savilla Wallace
Son John (also Ex.) Lucinda Caroline Beam
Son Thomas

When estate settled son John was dead and widow, Rhoda refused to act as Executrix; therefore, it was necessary to appoint an Administrator as though the testator had died intestate. The will was set aside and the estate was administered as though Enoch Grubbs had died intestate.

Legatees were:

William Grubbs-- Son

John Beam and Lucinda Caroline--his wife

John Grubbs, who died and left a widow, who married second Arthur L. Stacks

John Grubbs also had a daughter, who died after his death.

Tolivar Grubbs-- a son

Richard Pannell and Elizabeth, his wife-- a daughter

Betsey Grubbs-- widow of son Enoch, Jr. and his two daughters, Regina and Nancy

Thomas Grubbs-- a son

Charner Wallace and Savilla, his wife-- a daughter

William Reed and Jennet, his wife-- a daughter

Betsey Grubbs, widow of Levi Grubbs, a deceased son, also her children: Sarah Frances, wife of John L. Dye
John Grubbs
Alfred Grubbs

Deeds found in Chester County-

Book H- page 424.

South Carolina Enoch Grubbs, of Fairfield District for \$225 paid by Mary Hardwick of the District of Chester seventy-eight and one half acres being part of a tract of land containing nine hundred thirty-nine acres granted to William Head, 5 March 1787. Bounded on lands laid out to Thomas Jenkins and lands of James Fletchall - Allen Degraffenreid - James Oncal and Leonard Pratt.

This land is situated on the east side of Broad River in Chester District.

**Information Found on the Grubbs Family
in Chester and Fairfield Counties**

The Will of Enoch Grubbs, Fairfield County, S.C.

Son William to inherit, woman Lucy and her six children which are now in his possession together with what else I have given him To my six grandchildren--The children of my deceased daughter Mary Jennings, to receive \$150.00 each and the same amount to be paid to James and Thomas Jennings after my death

Daughter Rhoda Hedgepath, my negro woman Cloe and her son Dave.

One hundred acres of Land, or the half of the Richardson Tract To Three grandchildren, the children of deceased daughter Sarah Lot, that is to Moses Lot, a negro girl Mariah-- To George Lot, negro boy Sam, who is twelve years of age-- To Enoch Lot, my negro girl Hanna, six years of age

Son Enoch, one fourth part of the Richardson Tract, my negro boys Charles and Peter

Son John - one fourth part of the Richardson Tract- My two negro boys Maga and Robin.

To my six small children: Ashford, Thomas, and daughters Minerva, Sirena, Mithena, Lucinda, these are the sons and daughters of my wife Mary Hinson

Enoch directed that after his death the whole of his slaves who had not been disposed of with rest and residue of his estate be sold and the money be used to the advantage of his wife and small children.

That as soon as son Thomas was of age that the property shall be divided into seven parts, and divided between wife and six children.

Soloman Coleman and Samuel Fan and my wife Mary to be executors and Executrix of my estate.

Will signed 13th day of July 1831

Witnesses:

Simeon Free

William Goss

William Free

his

Enoch X Grubbs

mark

Proved Sept. 24th, 1832

Recorded in book #13, page 359 - Apt. 50, file 770

Enoch Grubbs' first wife was Floried K. Burton. Enoch is believed to have been born in S.C. They had the following children: William A. Grubbs, b. Oct. 6, 1776; d. 1849, Chesterfield Co., SC. Mary Grubbs Jennings, died before Enoch Grubbs.

Rhoda Grubbs Hedgepath, said to have died at the age of 70 years.

(Note: The lady who sent this material believed this to be incorrect and felt that Rhoda b. ca 1779.)

Sarah Grubbs Lott, died before Enoch and left three children.

Enoch Grubbs, Jr., b. ca 1781, m. Sarah Rhoda Parnell.

John Grubbs, b. ca 1783.

By second wife, Mary Hinson, Enoch Grubbs the small children listed in his will. This wife was 25 to 30 years younger than her husband. Thomas Grubbs was 13 at the time the will was made. This couple did not live on the Richardson Tract; however, they did live in Fairfield County.

* * *



SAVE THE BATTLEFIELD COALITION

P. O. BOX 110, CATHARPIN, VIRGINIA 22018

1988

Dear Friend,

The Manassas National Battlefield needs your help and the Save the Battlefield Coalition hopes you will join the many people and organizations in Virginia and across the nation who are waging war against the powerful forces who want to destroy a national treasure.

If Northern Virginia's most influential developer and the nation's largest builder of retail malls have their way, General Robert E. Lee's battlefield headquarters will be buried somewhere under a 1.2 million square foot mall and we will be forever deprived of the sense of place and awe that is Manassas Battlefield. Multi-laned highways, clover leaf interchanges and outer beltways, congestion, crime and litter will ruin perhaps the most significant Civil War site to have been preserved by the Federal government.

We have watched--often too quietly--while reckless government and ignorant profit mongers have conspired to rip down our grand theatres and bulldoze battlefields, chipping away slowly but inexorably, the mosaic of places and things that make up our national identity. We have watched time and again the interests of "we the people" succumb to myopic local operatives.

Sadly, the local Prince William County government actually seems eager to sacrifice the Nation's Battlefield Park and flatly refuses to hold a public hearing on this issue. Our only avenue of redress appears to be legal actions.

Save the Battlefield Coalition has retained counsel to support this cause and desperately needs you to join the battle. Please help- we need you to write letters; we need you to call your elected officials; and we need you to write a check to **Save the Battlefield Coalition**.

This new Battle of Manassas is as important as the two which shaped the duration and intensity of the Civil War. In fact, it is probably the greatest disaster to befall any of our Civil War sites in our lifetime. We cannot afford to let it happen! Please do not idly watch as yet another piece of our heritage is destroyed.

Whatever you can do will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Betty H Rankin

Betty H. Rankin
Finance Chairman

*Look! There stands Jackson like a stone wall!
Rally behind the Virginians!*

General Bernard Bee at First Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861

Q U E R I E S

CORRECTION - PAGE 36 (March 1988) -- Address correction for Mrs. T. W. VanEss, 260 East Reservoir Street, Mytheville, VA 24382.

McKEE - WILLIAMS -- Marcile D. Bates, 3610 Cypress Way, Santa Rosa, CA 95405 - Seeking parents of **James S. McKee**, b. Bourbon Co., KY in 1808; md. **Elizabeth Williams** in 1831; d. Marion Co., OR in 1885. Have \$50 for the first person to provide documented proof of his parents' names. They were supposedly from Chester Co., SC.

GUNNELS - SINGLETON - BOOTH - BULLARD - HUGHES - JOHNSON -- Lavern H. Summerlin, 321 North Madison, Magnolia, AR 71753 - Needs info on **Thomas J. Gunnels(Gannel)**, b. ca 1809 in Ga. He md. **Eliza S.** (we think she was a Singleton) in the early 1830's, but we need to know the date and place. In 1840 and 1850, they were in Upson Co., GA; came to Columbia Co., AR in 1851. All of this family stayed in Columbia Co. for many years. Need to know their parents and any siblings.

Seeking info on **William Cissaro Booth**, b. ca 1804 in SC; md. **Missouri Bullard** ca 1825, but need to know date and place. According to census in 1830/40/50, they were in Autauga Co., AL; in 1852 they came to Ouachita Co., AR, were there a year or two, then came to Columbia Co., AR where they remained. Who were their parents and siblings? Will be glad to share info, pay postage, etc.

Still seeking info on **George Hughes**, b. ca 1780-1790 in SC and **Mary Johnson**, b. 1787 in SC. They md. before 1807. In 1810, a George Hughes with a wife and 1 boy under 10 and 1 girl under 10, which fits George's family, were in Fairfield Co., SC. Need to know marriage date and place and also parents and siblings.

BELL - MOBERLY/MOBLEY - SEALEY - PANNELL -- Sarah Leach Price, 349 Bell St., Marietta, GA 30060 - **Basil Bell**, b. ca 1775 md. **Rachel Moberly/Mobley**, was said to be the illegitimate son of a Sealey from Sealey Creek. His son, **James W. Bell**, moved to Pontotoc Co., MS late 1840's and besides his wife **Rosanna Pannell**, a **Rachel Bell**, 57, appears in 1850 census living with him. Can anyone give info on Basil and Rachel, their parents and other children? Are other Bells in early Pontotoc Co. related? James d. 1862 in Civil War in New Orleans, leaving Rosanna with six young children, she lived in part of county which is now Union Co. Was Rachel second wife of Basil? (Note: Mrs. Price states that she is not researching Price, as her husband is from Michigan.)

FELL - WILKES - CROWDER/CRIDER - JAGGERS - SULLIVAN -- Jean Harmon Markos, P. O. Box 15483, Lakewood, CO 80215 - Seeking info on **John Loyd Fell**, b. 1793 in Ireland; md. in SC; had one son, **William Loyd Fell**, b. 1823 in SC and possible others. John Loyd Fell moved to Fayette Co., GA by 1832. Also seeking info on wife of **Abner Wilkes**, md. **Martha (Patsy)** ca 1785 and lived in Chester Co., SC. Martha's maiden name believed to be **Crowder/Crider** or **Jaggers**. Would like to correspond with anyone researching **Sullivan** families, 1750-1825, in SC. Mine left SC by 1825 for Georgia and Alabama.

CLOUD - HARDEN -- Thomas J. King, 17465 Plaza Cerado #101, San Diego, CA 92128 - Need info on **Daniel Cloud**, b. ca 1750 (VA?), d. before 1810. Will of **Wm. Cloud** d. 1810, Fairfield Dist., SC, identified Daniel as his son. Also need info on **Wm. Cloud, Jr.**, b. ca 1775. Wives were **Alice Harden** and **Sara _____**. Will reimburse duplication and postage costs.

BUFORD - RAGSDALE - EAVES - HOLLIDAY -- Peggy Thomas, 1118 Horizon Trail, Richardson, TX 75081 - Would like to correspond with anyone who is descended from this line. **LeRoy Buford** b. in VA April 29, 1751; d. Chester Co., 1810; buried in Fishing Creek Meeting House Cemetery. Wife was **Frances Ragsdale** b. 1758, d. before 1810. Son **John Ragsdale Buford** b. July 5, 1779, d. May 23, 1839, Fayette Co., TN; wife **Esther Eaves**, b. and d. unknown. Her parents were **Mark Eaves** and _____ **Holliday**. Buford/Ragsdale lines almost totally proven but have few gaps. Will gladly exchange info.

WRIGHT - HOGAN - McDANIEL -- Helen D. Sigman Wright, 8633 Park St., Bellflower, CA 90706-5524 - Did **Bartlett Wright** marry **Nancy Hogan** in Spartanburg Co., SC? Who were Nancy's parents? Siblings? Also interested in the families of **George, Abraham, and/or Jonathan McDaniel** of SC and later Warren Co., TN.

CLARK - DILLINGHAM - JONES - BUTLER - PORTER - HAMILTON -- Georgie Tolleson, 600 May St., Oregon City, OR 97045 - \$10 reward for proven info on **James Butler** b. 18 Oct. 1787; d. Oct. 1845, Cass Co., IN. Parents m. in SC. Who were they? When and where in SC? Daughter **Anne** b. SC; moved to Fayette Co., KY before 1787. **James** m. (1) _____ before 1810, probably in Scott Co., KY. Who? When? By 1830 was in Fayette Co., IN with 5 or 6 children. **James** m. (2) **Elizabeth Hamilton** b. 1800 Laurens, SC. Need names and dates of children of first wife.

Will exchange info on **Robert Hamilton** and **Hugh Caldwell** families, Irish immigrants to SC 1768-1772.

Also need info on **Ephraim, Ryderus, Henry, Ichabod, and Nathaniel Clark**. Land grants on Camp Cr. and Turkey Cr. 1758.

BAREFOOT - CONDRY - POWERS - HICKS -- Edna Williams, 419 Concord Drive, Casselberry, FL 32707 - Would like to correspond with anyone doing research on the following line. **John Barefoot** b. ca 1755 Johnston Co., NC; d. ca 1825 SC; s/o **Noah Barefoot & Isabella** _____. Need info on **William & Dennis Condry** of Barnwell, SC. **William** d. 1820, brother **Dennis** was administrator. Need parents of **Richard Hicks** b. ca 1829 SC and **Charles Powers** b. ca 1818 SC.

STEWART - HARVEY - MARION - YONGUE - STEWART - COTTEN - McELDUFF - BOYD -- Mrs. Kaye Wall Hoffman, 3804 Austill Lane, Mobile, AL 36608 - Who were the parents of **Rosanna Stewart**? **Rosanna** m. **William A. Harvey** in Chester Co. ca 1855. He was s/o **Ellon Marion** and **John A. Harvey**. **Rosanna** and **William** had five children, who married members of the **Yongue, Stewart, Cotten, McElduff, and Boyd** families.

JENKINS - GILL -- Jimmie L. Perry, III, P. O. Box 332, Pauline, SC 29374 - **Jenkins, Gill** of Chester Co., SC. In the county records, a **Sarah Linn Gill** was charged and fined for Bastardy, also a **William Jenkins** was charged and fined for being the Poppa. Who was the Father of **Sarah Linn Gill**? Would appreciate any info. The "Linn" may be spelled "Lynn".

HAZEL - HARDWICK -- Betty N. Soper, P. O. Box 650, Platte City, MO 64079 - **Hazel Hardwick, Jr.** m. **Margaret (Peggy)** _____, need surname. Need proof he was s/o **Hazel Hardwick, Sr. & Mary Northcutt** and that Sr. was s/o **Joseph Hardwick** and **Ann Hazel**. Where in VA were **Hardwicks** and **Hazels** from? To York & Chester Cos., SC late 1700's.

CRAIG -- Rose White, Box 580, Marvell, AR - Needs info on **John Craig**, s/o **George Craig**, who d. 1811 or 1812. Who was John's wife? Did he go to Tenn.? Who were his children?

STORMENT - McCLURE -- Richard D. Hamilton, 226 Thomas Terrace, Edwardsville, IL 62025 - Need proof of the service of **Samuel Storment** in the Rev. War. Also need proof that **Samuel McClure** is the s/o **John McClure**. Any help on these will be appreciated.

MONTGOMERY - HEWITT -- Mary C. Becraft, 3915 Corona St., Tampa, FL 33609 - Searching for **John Montgomery**, listed in 1850 census of Fairfield Co., SC with wife **Margaret** and 5 children; a daughter, **Martha Regina** md. **Thomas E. Hewitt** and is listed in 1870 census Holmes Co., MS. John, Margaret, or rest of children are not listed in either MS or SC 1870 census. Does anyone have info on this family?

ROOKER -- LaVerne Kilgore, 6144 Whitman Ave., Fort Worth, TX 76133 - Would like wife of Rev. **John Rooker**, founder and pastor of Flint Hill Baptist, York Co., SC. Would also like parents of same **John Rooker**. Where and when born? Where and when married?

DYE - BURRIS - FERGUSON - STONE - McKEOWN -- Mrs. Ruby H. Shealy, P. O. Box 4, Little Mountain, SC 29075 - Has a copy of a letter written by **Heppie Dye**, Rock Hill, SC, dated 1899, saying she was living with her mother. Letter was to a **Mrs. Burris**, a **Dye** relative. Who is she? Heppie was a d/o **John Jr.** and **Jane Ferguson Dye**. Any info will be appreciated.

Need info on the 2nd wife of **John Dye**, **Agnes Ferguson Stone** (a widow) from Chester, SC. Can anyone provide info about her, such as parents, name of her two sons? **John Dye** lists step-son, **William**, in his will. The 1850 census shows an **Agnes McKeown** in household of **Peny Dye**. Who is she, her parents, her husband? These **Dyes** lived on Rocky Creek in Chester County.

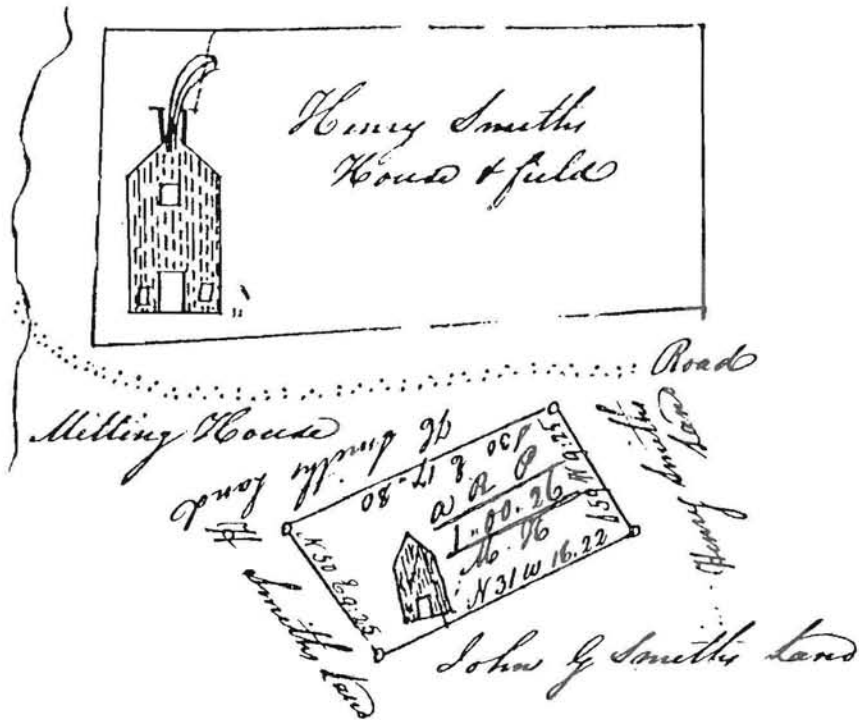
LIVINGSTON - KEENAN -- Robert E. Bennett, 268 Matlock Cr. Rd., Franklin, NC 28734 - Need info on **Edward Livingston**, b. ca 1829 (listed as 40 yrs. old in 1870 Chester Co. census). He enlisted in Confederate Army at Pocatigo, SC, md. **Frances Keenan**, d/o **George Keenan** and **Margaret A. Cherry Keenan** on Dec. 15, 1868. They moved to Galveston, TX about 1880, where he d. 1887, was a F. A. Mason. Any info on this man will be appreciated.

JACKSON -- Archie M. Jackson, P. O. Box 32, Livingston, AL 35470-0032 - Seeking info concerning the parents of **John Jackson**, b. 1779, d. January 15, 1836, and his wife, **Elizabeth Jackson**, b. 1771, d. July 4, 1855. These are my g-g-grandparents, and they are buried in Bethel Cemetery, near Clover, SC. Appreciate any info on them.

MIDYETT - TYNER -- Sarah M. Hutcherson, P. O. Box 278, Ripley, TN 38063 - Need parents of **Micajah Midyett**, b. 1794 in NC, md. **Nancy _____**, possibly **Tyner**. Was in Madison Co., TN in 1826.

CRAYTON -- Christian Nevitt Gregory, 308 Seward Road, Brentwood, TN 37027 - Would like to correspond with anyone who knows about the descendants of **Samuel Maxwell Crayton** and wife **Sallie**, of Anderson County, SC (or Darlington, SC).

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State of South Carolina

Know all men by these present that I, Henry Smith of Chester District and state aforesaid, for and in consideration of one dollar to me paid in hand by Henry Hardin, George Harden, Henry Mithcalle, Henry Hardin, Jr., William Combest, Peter Harden, John G. Smith, Trustees in Trust, for the use and purpose herein after mentioned, all of the state and district before mentioned, have granted, bargained, sold, and released unto the said Trustees in Trust, a certain lot or piece of land containing one acre and twenty-six purchases, situated and lying in Chester District, S. C. on the waters of Sandy River, and hath such marks, shapes, and boundaries as the above plat represents, together with all and singular, the right members, and to have and hold all and singular the premisses before mentioned unto the said trustees and their successors in trust for the use and benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, as the said trustees having paid the said money out of the said churches stock to erect and build a Meeting House or place of religious worship, for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

In witness, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this twenty-fifth day of January and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-third year of the Independence of the United States of North America.

Signed, sealed, in presence of --

(Seal)

John G. Smith
Henry Smith
Richard McCombs

Henry Smith

PUBLICATIONS IN OUR INVENTORY

(All prices include postage)

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2. Hopewell A.R.P. Church Cemetery Inscriptions, pictures, list of Elders from 1787 to date, brief church history	\$10
3. Records of Session Meetings of Hopewell A.R.P. Church, 1832-1892	\$ 8
4. Dr. Robert Lathan's "History of Hopewell A.R.P. Church" (published in 1879)	\$12
5. Alphabetical index of above book (item 4)	\$ 3
6. Revolutionary Soldiers (65), families (900), individuals (2700) of Old Catholic Presbyterian Church & Index	\$17
7. Cemetery Inscriptions of Old Catholic Church	\$ 4
8. Minutes of old Catholic Presbyterian Church 1840-1844, with index, never before published	\$12
9. Dr. Robert Lathan's "Historical Sketch, Union A.R.P. Church", Richburg, S C (published 1879)	\$10
10. Surname index of above book (item 10)	\$ 2
11. Survey Historical Sites in York County with pictures	\$ 8
12. Old Purity Presbyterian Church Cemetery inscriptions	\$ 5
13. Minutes of Providence and Hopewell Baptist Churches 1826-1876, 131 pages	\$10
14. Dr. Chalmers Davidson's 1977 address to American Scotch-Irish Soc., "The Scotch-Irish of Piedmont Carolinas."	\$ 5
15. 1825 Mills Atlas of Chester County-Small size (8-1/2 X 11") \$2; large size (20" X 30")	\$ 5
16. Book listing location, picture, inscription, and brief story of all Historical Markers on S C Highways	\$ 4
17. List of visitations of Rev. John Simpson while pastor of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, beginning Dec. 12, 1774	\$ 1
18. Rose Hill Cemetery Inscriptions (2220 stones) in York, S C	\$ 8
19. Wardlaw's "Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family"	\$16
20. "A McFadden Chronology" by William T. Skinner, begins with Candour McFadden in 1710 and continues thru 1900	\$12
21. "Captain Bill" Volume I and Volume II, records and writings of Capt. W. H. Edwards, Co., A. 17th Regt. S C Vol. Confederate states & Genealogy	\$13.50 each
22. Historical Sketch of People & Places of Bullock Creek-by Rev. Jerry West	\$12
23. Roster of Cemetery and Historical Sketch of Bullock Creek Church	\$ 5
24. Tombstone Records of Chester county, Old Family and Abandoned Church Graveyards by the late Louise K. Crowder, Vol. I	\$12