

B U L L E T I N

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

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June 4, 1989-3:00p.m. Richburg, S.C.

July- NO MEETING

Aug. 5, 1989-1:00p.m. Chester, S.C.

---ANNUAL LUNCHEON MEETING---

We have started working on the 1989 membership book with surnames, however, a few members did not send in any surnames. It is too late now to have your surnames included in this year's book, but you can still order the membership book for \$4.00. It is to be published in August and will include every member's name and address as well as submitted surnames.

Once again, we will have our annual birthday on Saturday, August 5, 1989, at 1 p.m. Place and speaker to be announced later. The price of the meal will be \$7.00 per person. The party is for members and their guests. We must have your paid reservation by July 27, 1989. Come, get acquainted, enjoy some great food and fellowship.

I wish to thank the many members for sharing their family genealogy with the society. I know some of you have spent a lot of time and money researching and printing your genealogy. Thanks again for the material given our library.

Some of you have visited our society and understand that we have no paid employees and that our service is limited, but we do try to be available if notified in advance.

We had a list of people available to do research in our March bulletin, and now have three more to add that list: Jean C. Agee, Box 29, Richburg, SC 29729 - Mary Dickey Boulware, Rt. 1, Box 227, Blair, SC 29015 - Rev. Jerry West, Rt. 1, Sharon, SC 29742.

Thanks again for your support and articles shared for bulletin use.

George

* * *

BOOKS NOW AVAILABLE

Mrs. William B. Wingo, 5916 Powhatan Ave., Norfolk, VA 23508 has abstracted Will Book I 1755-1772, Norfolk Co., VA containing the Testators living in Norfolk Co., the Borough of Norfolk and Town of Portsmouth. A map identifies many locations in Colonial Norfolk Co. Price: \$20.50 plus \$1.50 postage & handling.

Mrs. William J. McVey, 1208 Tanager Trail, Virginia Beach, VA 23451 has abstracted Will Book II 1772-1788, Norfolk Co., VA containing a personal and surname index, with over 3,100 names, thirteen wills that were proved in 1775 which have never been published. The format of this compilation begins with Testator's name, date will was signed and probated, names and relationships are included. Price: \$23.50 plus \$1.50 postage & handling.

Mrs. Walter W. Brewster, 330 Braehead Drive, Fredericksburg, VA 22401 has abstracted Will Book III, Norfolk Co., VA containing genealogical data taken from 344 wills, with references to different parts of old Norfolk Co., such as the Great Bridge, which figured in the Rev. War. An index of every name mentioned is useful in tracing family lines. Price: \$20.50 plus \$1.50 postage & handling.

* * *

Mr. John Barron has given us a copy of "Bethany A.R.P. Church Cemetery Inscriptions". This was compiled in 1980 while his son Rev. William L. Barron was the minister there.

L E E / L E A

of

Chester County, South Carolina

(Taken from records of the late Mrs. Louise K. Crowder)

This study is undertaken to ascertain the ancestry of the Reverend Allison B. Lee, minister of the Methodist Church, who was born in Chester County, South Carolina on 18 June 1849 "of respectable parents", according to his obituary.

Reverend Lee died 15 April 1885.

The search began with the following:

<u>1850 Federal Census, Chester County, South Carolina - No. 1164</u>			
<u>Thomas A. Lee</u>	Age 30	Male	Farmer
<u>Rachel E. Lee</u>	30	Female	
Mary J. Lee	8	F	
Ethelinda C. Lee	6	F	
Sylvanus C. Lee	4	M	
<u>Allison B. Lee</u>	1	M	

Further records in this compilation will show that Thomas A. Lee was the son of John Lee and Mary W. Pressley, and that John Lee was the son of Ambrose Lee and Frances Wheeler, who were married in Caswell County, N. C., 10 August 1779. John Lea (Lee) was Surety for the Marriage Bond.

Mary W. Pressley was the daughter of Thomas Presslar (Pressley) Sr. and Jennea his wife. The Pressley ancestry will be given separately. We will begin with Ambrose Lee and work toward his great-grandson Reverend Allison B. Lee.

The Ambrose Lee who later appears in Chester County, South Carolina is first positively identified in Caswell County, North Carolina. The marriage bonds of that county show:

Ambrose Lee to Frances Wheeler, 10 August 1779. John Lee as Surety.

I have not made a search of the land records in Caswell County to ascertain if Ambrose Lee owned land there. Caswell County was cut from Orange County, N. C. shortly before this date.

No information is immediately available to this compiler on the ancestry of Frances Wheeler.

John Lea above, was possibly the same John Lea who was Sheriff of Orange County 1769-1771. Though his will was signed 17 August 1778, we do not know when he died, for the date the will was admitted to probate is not available at this time.

It is not known now where Ambrose and Frances (Wheeler) Lee spent the next ten years for I have no record of them until 1789. During the 1788/1789 period Ambrose Lee, with several of the known children of John Lea, Sheriff, came to Chester County and bought land near or adjoining one another in the Sandy River area of western Chester County, in the section close to the Broad River.

Office of the Clerk of Court, Chester County, S. C.

Old Deed Book B, signed 11 November 1789

William Brittain and dower by Jean his wife of Chester Co., S. C.

A land deed to Ambrose Lee of same State and County...for 100 Pounds Sterling...100a land sit. on Sandy Creek...(River)

Richard Taliaferro)

William Shaw) Witnesses.

Children of John Lea (Lee), the Sheriff who settled here also in the same immediate vicinity were Edmund Lee, Owen Lee, and

Elliott Lee. Elliott Lee, Revolutionary Soldier, (and his wives?) are also buried here in old Liberty Churchyard. At least it is thought that his wives are buried near him. He had a marked grave. They did not. The fact that Elliott and the others, as well as their sister Betty (Lee) Carter all came here about the same time and settled near one another is one link in the chain which apparently connects Ambrose with John Lea/Lee, the Sheriff of Orange County, N. C. and originally from Virginia.

1790 Federal Census of Chester County, S. C.

Ambrose Lee, listed between Christopher Loving and Peter Sealey
2 males over 16 3 males under 16 2 females.

(Note: LKC. One of the males over 16, was of course Ambrose himself. The other may have been a kinsman, as Ambrose and Frances were wed only 11 years before, thus could not have had a son more than 16 of their own marriage.)

Ambrose Lee

Estate File # 37-567
Chester County, S. C.

Died intestate in Chester County, S. C. His estate was administered 15 November 1803 by

Frances Lee (papers in the file show her as widow)

* Elliott Lee)

John Terry) Bondsmen

The citation, advising kinsmen and creditors of the demise, was signed on 3 November 1803 and read by Rev. Coleman Carlisle, Minister of the Gospel "at a publick place" which was not identified.

Appraisers of the estate: Elliott Lee - John Wright - J. Wallis
Principal Buyers at the sale: Frances Lee, the widow was heaviest buyer. William Lee and Vincent Lee were also buyers.

There were only three legacy receipts in the file

4 February 1804...William Lee signed for his share

24 February 1804...Vincent Lee signed for his share

20 July 1808...Nancy (X) Norman signed for her share.

Vincent and William were probably of age by 1804, and Nancy, who apparently had wed _____ Norman was of age or married by July 1808.

A full list of heirs follows when all heirs sign for the sale of the land of their father, Ambrose Lee.

* (Note: LKC. It was customary to have a kinsman act as bondsman and see that Elliott Lee so acted for Ambrose Lee's estate.)

1800 Federal Census of Chester County, South Carolina

Ambrose Lee is listed between Samuel Seely and John Wright. Next to John Wright is listed Elliott Lee. John Wright was brother to Amanda Lucinda (Wright) Lee, second wife of Elliott Lee.

In his family Ambrose Lee had:

3 males under 10	2 females 10 to 16
2 males 10 to 16	1 female 26 to 45. (Frances-born between 1755-1776. Since she was wed 1779, we can assume she was b. ca. 1760.)
1 male over 45 (himself)	

Thus he was born prior to 1755.

Office of the Clerk of Crt., Chester, S. C. Old Records in Basement Deed Book V, page 200, sq. ? January 1825

We: WILLIAM LEE, with dower by CENEY (CONEY?) his wife
JOHN LEE with dower by POLLY * his wife "all of Chester
JEREMIAH LEE with dower by REBECCA his wife County, South
DAVID A. LEE with dower by FRANCES his wife Carolina"

SARAH PRESLAR (X) with her husband THOMAS PRESLAR
NANCY (X) LEE

A land deed to

THOMAS McDOWELL of the same State and County ... "for the sum of \$50 paid to each of us do hereby sell and convey our undivided shares in a tract of 100a, being six shares out of seven, the 100a said to be by resurvey 131a, situated on the waters of Sandy River, the which we hold as children and heirs of AMBROSE LEE, dec'd, and the other 1/7 share in this land is vested in VINCENT (or VINSON) LEE, our brother, ... which tract was originally granted to EPHRAIM MITCHELL...etc.

Abraham McCullough
Samuel Bell

NOTE:

* POLLY is the nickname for Mary. She was Mary Preslar, which has by this time by continued usage become Pressley.

Note LKC: VINSON or VINCENT LEE by this time was in the State of Alabama. He later sold his share and gave his residence as Alabama.

Note also: FRANCES (WHEELER) LEE does not sign or have any part in this sale so evidently she died prior to this time. I would think that she had not been long dead, for in that day the old were provided for in their own homes as long as possible.

This NANCY (X) LEE, you remember, signed in 1808 as NANCY (X) NORMAN. It may have been that her NORMAN husband died and that she wed one of the other family of LEEs as a second husband. On the other hand, she and _____ Norman may have separated and she simply resumed her maiden name.

Not all marriages were made in Heaven, even in the 1800's. The old Court records contain many instances in which women were cruelly mistreated by drunken or sadistic husbands. As there was no divorce, they usually asked for separation and separate maintenance.

The above is just for information. I have come across no such court record for NANCY (LEE) (NORMAN) LEE...LKC.

As stated before, it is almost impossible to determine the exact age of Ambrose Lee, since we know only that he was over the age of 45 at the time the 1800 U. S. Census was taken. He could have been born ca. 1750, but it was probably a few years after that, maybe 1752/3. If this was the case, he was no doubt about 24/5 years old at the time of his marriage to Frances Wheeler. As the women usually married young in that era, she was possibly about 20 when she married, give or take a year or so, consequently her birth years was ca. 1758/9. Ambrose Lee died in late October or early November 1803 and was probably in his 50's at the time of his death. We have nothing on which to base even an approximate death date for Francis (Wheeler) Lee. We can only say she was already dead when the land was sold in January 1825. It is likely that she had not been long deceased at this time, however. These two, Ambrose and Frances (Wheeler) Lee have no marked graves in Chester County, and no indication of their burial place has so far been found.

We do, however, have some definite records of two of their children: Found in Armenia Methodist Churchyard are--

JOHN LEE/Died 8 April 1886/aged 92 years/9 months/6 days/
MARY W. LEE/Born 24 March 1797/Died 20 May 1867/

THOMAS PRESLAR/Born 9 February 1789/Died 3 March 1865/aged 76 years/

SARAH PRESLAR/Died 9 May 1858/in the 71st year of her age/

It might be well to note here that in the 1850 census Sarah (Lee) Preslar says she was born in Virginia. She was born in either 1787 or 1788. It could be that after Ambrose Lee and Frances Wheeler were married, they lived in Virginia. On the other hand, it could be that knowing that the Lee family were originally from Virginia, and having removed to Chester Co., S. C. when she was only 1 or 2 years old, Sarah (Lee) Preslar simply took for granted her Virginia birthplace. LKC.

I do not know where the other children of this family went, except the Vinson who removed to Alabama.

Family Record of John Lee and wife Mary W. Preslar

JOHN LEE born in Chester County, South Carolina 2 July 1793 and died there 8 April 1886. Son of Ambrose Lee and Frances Wheeler

He wed ca. 1815/16 - The exact date has not been preserved -

MARY W. PRESLAR born 24 March 1797 in North Carolina, and died 20 May 1867 in Chester County, South Carolina. She was daughter of Thomas Preslar (Pressley) and Jennea his wife.

Their children:

ASA H. LEE, born 9 October 1817 and died 10 March 1863

THOMAS A. LEE was born 31 March 1820 and died 8 May 1900. He wed on 7 September 1840 RACHEL EMELINE SMITH who was born 20 April 1820 & died 30 December 1900. They are buried in Laurelwood Cemetery, Rock Hill, S. C.

REBECCA J. LEE, born 31 March 1822 and died 15 June 1884. She wed N. J. BROWN. Buried Liberty Baptist Church Cemetery, abt. 5 miles from Chester, S. C.

NANCY E. LEE, born 15 April 1824. No other data.

JEREMIAH LEE, born 8 August 1826, died 13 December 1890, married 20 January 1859 EMILY GRIFFIN who died 10 January 1911, age 71 years 12 days.

FRANCES JANE LEE, born 1 December 1828, died 11 December 1914, wed 23 May 1869 JOHN WILLIAMS. She wed as her second husband ADOLPHUS CARROLL.

SARAH LEE, born 5 May 1831 and said to have died young.

ELIAS VINSON LEE, born 12 April 1834, died 19 October 1909, wed 12 June 1863 ADELINE OMELVENY.

MARY SUSAN LEE, born 24 April 1837 death date not given. She wed 2 June 1868 JOHN M. BRAKEFIELD.

AMBROSE A. LEE, b. 11 June 1840, died 4 March 1893 and wed 9 January 1868 AMANDA ESTES, born 1 July 1841 and died 4 December 1929

(Note: The above record was copied 29 June 1976 by Louise K. Crowder from the family record compiled by the LEE Family members. Some of the dates above were copied from the Tombstones of the family by Louise K. Crowder.)

Family of Thomas A. Lee

THOMAS A. LEE, the second son of John Lee and Mary W. (Preslar) Lee his wife was born 31 March 1820 and died 8 May 1900 He wed 7 September 1840

RACHEL EMELINE SMITH * born 20 April 1820 and died 30 December 1900

They lived in Chester County, S. C. most of their lives but in their middle years moved to Rock Hill, S. C. Both are buried in MARY JANE LEE ... wed JAMES HENRY (Jimpsey) GRANT

Their children:

MARY JANE LEE ... wed JAMES HENRY (Jimpsey) GRANT

CLEMENTINE LEE ... wed W. P. EVANS (Note..LKC..this must be the
ETHELINDA C. who shows in the 1850 census)

McKIBBIN LEE ... Died young

JOHN CARLISLE LEE, born 23 December 1851. He wed AGNES STOVER.

ALLISON B. LEE, born 18 June 1849 and died 15 April 1885. (Dates
from data of Mr. JAKIE H. LEE of Hilton Head, S.C.)
He wed Miss McCONNELL (given name not stated) of
Williamsburg County, S. C.

SARAH ADELINE LEE, born 6 March 1854 and wed 6 Dec. 1881 D. H.
HYATT, who was born 13 February 1859

ANNA LEE married BROWN McFADDEN

TOWNSEND LEE married a WILLIFORD.

* I have not done any research on the ancestry of Rachel Emeline
Smith. It is possible that she descends from the family of that
name which seem to have spread to Chester and York Counties from
Union Co., S. C....LKC.

The above information from LEE Family Records.

* * *

H I S T O R Y
O F

HOPEWELL ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
(Continued from the March, 1989 issue of The Bulletin)

Church Membership Requirements. It is most interesting as
well as challenging to note that in the early days the members of
the church at Hopewell were required to pay their church subscrip-
tions or else suffer the humiliation of giving to the Session the
reason for their negligence. (Minutes of meeting of session
Dec. 31, 1874 and Jan. 16, and 30, 1875). Later records show that
such a custom was continued and at the suggestion of the congrega-
tion. The Minutes of the congregational meeting of December 6,
1884 read: "Resolved, that those failing to pay up their subscrip-
tion be brought before the Session".

The Sabbath was strictly observed in those pioneer days, and
all culinary preparations for the Sabbath were made on Saturday.
Very little visiting was done on the Sabbath, and in some of the
homes this was rigidly observed. It is told that a certain gentle-
man came on Sabbath to call on a young lady who was visiting in the
home of Dr. and Mrs. Martin. He was met at the door by Dr. Martin
who informed him that neither his daughters nor their visitors
received company on the Sabbath, and although the young fellow had
driven for some thirteen miles to make the call he had to return
without seeing his lady fair.

During the early years members were required to attend the
church services with at least some degree of regularity. If this
was not done they were notified to appear before the session to
answer for their "irregularity in attending divine service".
(Minutes of Session, Jan. 30, 1875). It is interesting to note
that those called to appear before the Session, made their
appearance at the appointed time, with their excuses for non
attendance at church services and "prepared to meet" unpaid sub-
scriptions. Those who could not pay were asked to give their notes
to be held by the deacons until payment could be made.

The Session was most vigilant in looking after its members who did not live as becoming professed followers of Christ. Those who participated in certain acts unbecoming church members, such as intoxication and profanity, were disciplined by the Session, and personal difficulties among the members were sometimes settled by the church fathers. Records of such action show that the elders accepted their office as a sacred responsibility, ordained of God, "over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God".

Here is an item from the records of a meeting of Session in 1844: "It is the duty of the Session to take notice of members who are heads of families who neglect family worship and exercise discipline of the church on them". The pastor was asked to preach a discourse on the subject of family worship, showing the necessity for it, and the danger of neglecting it; and those who persist in the neglect of this duty, the Session will be under the necessity of exercising the discipline of the church on them."

The use of profane language was considered of such importance as to have the offender reprimanded by the Church Session. And, if members of the church failed to have their children baptized within reasonable length of time, the Session took cognizance of the fact and inquired as to the reason.

Church Organ. For many years Hopewell Church had no musical instrument. No record can be found as to the time when the church began the use of an organ in its service of worship, but in 1892 the record reads: "While an organ was not introduced as it should have been, it would be best, now, under the circumstances, to let it remain and we should cultivate more Christian forbearance". An organ had been bought 1896, however, for records of that year show that the price of an organ had been paid.

Slave members. During the early years of the church's history, some of the Negro slaves were members of the church of their masters, and the Sessional records show that the children of those Negro members were baptised in their infancy.

The Catechism. From the very beginning of its history, Hopewell has stressed the teaching of the catechisms, and we find that in March 1846 "Three members of the church were appointed to attend to reciting of the class in the larger Catechism, the Shorter Catechism and the Brown's Catechism."

The Sabbath School. Records fail to show that there was an organized Sabbath School during the very early years of the church's history, but it is interesting to note that the instruction given was similar to that later undertaken by the Sabbath School. (In this connection, it might be stated that the modern Sabbath School movement, with its emphasis on group training, was not started until in 1880.) Older residents state that Mr. John Sullivan was, perhaps, the first lay Sabbath School Superintendent. Up until the time he took over these duties, the pastors had acted as Superintendents of the Sabbath School. Mr. Sullivan was appointed Superintendent during the pastorate of Dr. Martin. He served for many years and was succeeded by J. C. Stewart, who was followed by Mr. T. T. Sullivan who served at several different times. Other superintendents include: John Aiken, Luther Cowan, E. G. Martin, Lawson Lummus, John McDaniel, John Lummus, Harold Thompson, Jeff Stewart and Carl Chestnut.

The Martin Family. The longest service rendered the church by any pastor was that of Rev. John Edward Martin. His ministry began in March 1871 when, with his young wife and baby, Lois, he moved to Hopewell from South Carolina. He was a masterful preacher, and he was a farmer, too, of no mean ability. Soon after coming to Hopewell he purchased a plantation, and even to his old age he could be seen riding over his farm directing the work. The influence of Dr. Martin and his family will be felt not only in Hopewell community but in sister communities in the years to come. Four of his children taught, at different times, in the little community schoolhouse: Lois, Alice, Laura, Ed. Those who were privileged to study under these teachers well remember that each day's session opened with the reading of God's Word and with prayer, and thus by work and example the young of the community were schooled by these consecrated teachers not only in the better but the best things of life. Memory holds for the writer, and perhaps for many others, a beautiful picture of three lovely young school teachers kneeling in prayer at the beginning of each day's session. The words, long forgotten, the influence of the example lives on.

Dr. Martin, always frail of body, continued his ministry long after he was able to do no pastoral work, and many a time has he preached when it was necessary for him to sit during the entire discourse. Mrs. Martin was the visiting pastor, and wherever there was sickness or sorrow or trouble of any kind, it was her delight to minister.

Mrs. Martin was a Bible teacher superb. Each Sabbath morning for many years, her Bible Class for Women was followed by a class known as the "One Cent Band", when several classes combined for Bible Study; in fact all the classes for girls and women. Book after Book of the Bible was studied. Mrs. Martin would ask the small children simple questions; the older ones more difficult questions; and all were taught the profound truths of God's Word. It was sitting at the feet of this beloved teacher that many of us came to feel that we knew intimately some of our well-known missionaries, and when, years later, the writer met Dr. Nettie Grier, the wife of Mrs. Martin's brother, Rev. Mark Grier, missionary to China, she felt that she was talking to a friend whom she had always known, and so began a close, sweet friendship with "Aunt Nettie", the story of whose marvellous work in China is told in the book, "Glorious Living". Each member of the "One Cent Band" was asked to bring a penny each Sabbath to be put into a little bank which Mrs. Martin kept for the purpose, and this money was used for missions. Only a penny a Sabbath, though some did give more, but those pennies went to far away mission points and doubtless were used of God to bring forth fruit a hundred fold. Often people from nearby churches would come to Hopewell to listen to this matchless Bible teacher, Mrs. Martin, and it is said that often every person in the entire church, male and female, would hear her message.

Pastor's Salary. The salaries paid the pastors of Hopewell were never large, but were always supplemented with real love gifts from the gardens, the barnyards, and the fields of the members... hams, chickens, eggs, butter, flour, meal, preserves, jellies, and canned fruits, as well as corn, fodder and hay for the horses. Such gifts were made most every week. The pastor never knew what nice surprises he would find in his buggy after the service. The largest salary ever paid one of Hopewell's pastors was that to Rev. T. H. McDill who received \$700 per year and preached three sermons a month.

The Manse. At a congregational meeting on March 4, 1901, it was decided to buy, for a manse, the property which belonged to Rev. R. L. Bell, a former pastor of Hopewell. The sum of \$500 was asked for this property, \$150 of which was to be paid by Fairview Church, the Manse to be owned jointly. This property was located at Snapping Shoals, between the two churches. This property was sold in _____ to John Lummus for \$925.

Fairview Church, organized in _____, is a daughter of Hopewell Church, and a number of the members of Hopewell were its charter members.

The School. For many years the schoolhouse stood near by the church, being separated only by the yard and the cemetery. Of sufficient interest was this school that the Session's records of 1879 give the names of the school trustees, perhaps the first to serve: "Rev. J. E. Martin, T. A. Stewart, J. J. Thompson, and John Gardner. These were elected as a Board of Trustees to look after the school interests of the Church".

In 1897, the school building was moved from the churchyard to a lot diagonally across the road from the Martin home, and here it remained until 1915, when it was moved back to the Hopewell churchyard as a three room school, with the Misses Leila and Eva Gardner, daughters of the Church, as teachers. They did a work worthy of note. The school continued here until _____, when the Hopewell Community joined with other communities in establishing a consolidated rural school, and the building for this was located on the old Hardeman place on the road from Hopewell to Covington, where it now stands....(Said site of Hardeman place and house was once the home-place of the Rev. Henry Quigg).

Inasmuch as the school played such a large part in the life of the Hopewell Church, the names of those who taught there will bring back happy memories to many. Records are not available giving names and dates, but the following is considered a fairly accurate list of the teachers of the Hopewell Church School:

Rev. S. P. Davis, Mr. John A. Cowan, Mr. H. A. "Brad" Weldon, Mrs. John E. Martin, Miss Nannie Allen, Miss Emma Allen, Miss Ella Marston, Miss Bettie Aiken, Miss Mattie Bentley, Mrs. Lois Martin Mills, Miss Alice Martin, Miss Florrie Lee, Miss Laura Martin, Miss Susie Ramsey, Mr. Ed. Martin, Miss Leila Gardner, Miss Eva Gardner, Miss Dora Chestnut, of Doraville, Miss Lucy McDonald, Miss Blanche Bailey, Miss Ruth Chestnut, Miss Pearl Price, Miss Madge Cowan, Miss Ella Turner, Miss Inez Farris, Miss Mary Thompson, and (three other names that were unreadable).

Annual Thanksgiving Service and Congregational Meeting. For many years it was the custom at Hopewell to have a Congregational meeting following the annual Thanksgiving Service the last Thursday in November, at which time reports were made by the Secretary and the Treasurer, old business cleared up and plans made for another year. This lovely custom seems to have been discontinued in 1920, as the Secretary's reports show no further annual congregational meeting held in connection with the Thanksgiving services.

Plan of Giving. Never a congregation of wealth, the matter of having a sufficient amount of money to care for actual expenses and to give as liberally as possible to missions, was a grave concern to Hopewell members. At the November 4, 1898 Congregational Meeting, the following plan of raising money was decided upon: "By motion, the assessment plan was adopted. The deacons, with the

assistance of elder J. C. Stewart, were appointed to make the assessments, in accordance to the amount of property possessed."

In connection with the annual Thanksgiving Service, it has been the custom to take a special Thanksgiving offering, same to be given to a needy cause, the objective varying from year to year.

Due West and Hopewell. Hopewell has always supported our denominational educational institutions at Due West, S. C. with her money and also with her sons and daughters, many of whom have studied there. During the life of the church, the influence of the Due West Colleges has been constantly reflected in the life of the Hopewell membership who studied there, and as early as 1872, in the first recorded Minutes of a Congregational meeting, we read: "It was resolved to raise or attempt to raise \$80 for the endowment of Erskine College".

Centennial Celebration. On July 25, 1930, several hundred of Hopewell's sons and daughters gathered at the church for the celebration of her one-hundredth anniversary. One of her own sons, Rev. R. A. Lummus, D. D. of Edgemoor, S. C. was one of the principal speakers of the day. He gave a brief history of the A. R. P. Church in America and of the mother church in Scotland and Ireland reminding the large audience of the goodly heritage that was theirs and challenging one and all to live consecrated lives worthy of their forbears.

Dr. Grier Martin, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Edward Martin, and now an elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, gave another of the principal addresses; and after a sumptuous feast typical of Hopewell hospitality, those present had an opportunity to give short, impromptu messages reminiscent of other days. The poem which Mr. Martin read as a tribute to his Mother is worthy to be recorded as it expresses not only his sentiment but that of all those who knew and loved her:

(Poem not included)

Bible Teachers. Hopewell has produced many Bible students, some of whom were excellent teachers of the Word. Among this number are the following: Mr. John Sullivan, Sr., Mr. Stewart Bell, Mrs. Stewart Bell, Mrs. John E. Martin, Mr. Tom Sullivan, Mrs. Riley Thompson, Miss Estelle Thompson, Mrs. Lois Martin Mills, Mrs. L. I. Echols, Mrs. Pauline Martin McCain, and Mrs. Ellen McDonald Green.

Elders. The following are the names of those who have served as elders in Hopewell Church from the organization of the church until the present time: Robert Nesbit, Alexander Cowan, William McCaw, W. R. Chestnut, Samuel B. Wylie, J. Wear, David Thompson, John McDonald, John Cowan, W. F. Lowry, J. Sullivan, R. M. Cowan, A. S. Bell, W. T. Stewart, J. Gardner, T. M. Chestnut, S. M. Sullivan, J. C. Stewart, M. C. Davis, T. T. Sullivan, J. C. Aiken, T. A. Boyd, J. W. McDaniel, Carl Chestnut, John Lummus, T. J. Stewart.

Deacons. The following are names of the deacons who have served in Hopewell Church from the time of organization until the present: Sam Thompson, Thomas Bell, R. M. Wilson, A. Chestnut, Clark Stewart, John Thompson, T. A. Stewart, J. J. Thompson, J. A. McDonald, J. C. Cowan, J. A. Taylor, D. A. Stewart, R. G. Harvey, R. L. Cowan, W. A. Gardner, Lawson Lummus, Oscar Thompson, Harold Thompson, Harry Stewart, William Chestnut, Pressly Boyd, John

Stewart, Paul Stewart.

Clerks of Session. In 1859 John Sullivan was elected clerk of Session and served until 1889. It was a signal honor that this important task was given to him, even before his election as elder; and he was bound on oath not to give any information regarding the minutes.

Pastors. Following is a list of the names of the pastors and the dates in which they served so far as could be obtained:

Rev. Henry Bryson, 1826 -
Rev. Thomas Turner, 1837-1856 (He was installed pastor of Hopewell and Prosperity - now Doraville - in April 1838)
Rev. Henry Quigg, D. D., 1856 - 1865 (Installed pastor on Sept. 6, 1856, giving 3/4 of his time.)
Rev. J. L. Hemphill, supply (dates not recorded)
Rev. D. F. Haddon, supply (" " ")
Rev. D. W. Reid, supply 2 years...dates not recorded.
Rev. J. E. Martin, 1871-1872 (Installed pastor Sept. 1872)
Rev. R. H. McAuley, supply (1891-1893)
Rev. R. L. Bell, 1893-1900
Rev. L. I. Echols, June 1900-1906 (Installed pastor Jan. 11, 1902)
Rev. O. W. Carmichael, supply, summer 1906
Rev. R. R. Caldwell, 1906-1908
Rev. T. H. McDill, May 23, 1908-1910
Rev. W. C. Kerr, May 13, 1911-Dec. 1912
Rev. W. A. Kennedy, 1913-1918
Rev. W. T. Simpson, supply, summer 1919
Rev. L. R. Neill, 1920-1922
Rev. S. W. Haddon, D. D., supply, 1923
Rev. R. T. Nelson, supply 1924-1925
Rev. R. I. McCown, supply 1925
Rev. W. M. Boyce, 1927-1928
Rev. A. R. Lotts, 1928-1929

Hopewell Gives Four Ministers...Many Teachers. Four ministers of the Gospel have come from families of this Church: Rev. George McClelland, Rev. J. F. McClelland, Rev. Jack Cowan who entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and Rev. R. A. Lummus, now serving as pastor of the Edgemoor, S. C. Associate Reformed Church.

A little girl of the Hopewell Church was heard to say: "I hope to be a teacher because I think it is the greatest profession next to that of the ministry." Thus she bespoke the desire and sentiment of others of this church who, along with her, entered the teaching profession. No record has been kept of the names of those of the church who consecrated their talents to this noble service, but the following are known to be among the number: John A. Cowan, Bettie Aiken, Lois Martin, Elon McDonald, Gladney Thompson, Minnie Thompson, Alice Martin, Laura Martin, Pauline Martin, Ed. Martin, Lucy McDonald, Ola Gardner, Tinie Gardner, Belle Gardner, Leila Gardner, Eva Gardner, Alma Chestnut, Lois Chestnut, Inez Stewart, Ralph Thompson, Lurline Thompson, and Mary Belle Thompson.

A daughter of Hopewell, Sarah Lee Vinson Timmons, is rendering full-time service in the Presbyterian Church, U. S., as Director of

the Educational Department of the Committee on Woman's Work, after having served a number of years as Editor of the Presbyterian Survey, and as writer on Sabbath School lessons for Intermediates.

Informal Reminiscences.

In the course of the day that the records were being studied on which to base this sketch, Mr. Stewart told the following interesting account of an incident which took place many years ago: During the early days of Hopewell's history all of the Psalms were sung to one or the other of the following tunes: Long Meter... Short Meter, Common Meter, Particular Meter. Mr. John Sullivan, chorister, one day led the singing of a certain Psalm to the tune of Ortonville, in which the last line is repeated. After the service was over, one of the elders came to him and said, "Before singing the Psalm to that tune you should have gotten the permission of the Session". The idea thus expressed was that the Church did not believe in "Repeating" and that it should not be done unless special permission was given.

In those early days the tuning fork and later a tuning pipe were used to get the key to a tune, and as this was discussed the senior members of the trio found great delight in recalling the fact that the church had such splendid music. Mention was made of other choristers who served in the days when the church had no organ. Messrs. "Bill" Lowry, Turner Stewart, Sam Stewart, T. C. Cowan, and J. C. Stewart.

And we were reminded of the days when either on Wednesday night or Saturday afternoon before preaching Sabbath, a "singing" would be held in the church. Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Vinson spoke, too, of the time when a "singing" was a weekly event in the home of the latter's father, Mr. W. Turner Stewart. Choir rehearsals these would be called today. And, speaking of choirs of today, there seems to be a dearth of male voices in many of them. Evidently this was not true in those days just recalled, because of the many names mentioned of men in the church who participated in the "singing", Messrs. Tom Boyd (Thomas Alexander Boyd), Tom Sullivan, Malinus Davis, Bill Stewart, Bill Thompson, Bob Harvey, Henry Stewart, John Sullivan, Jeff Bell, Bill Bell, George Bell, John Aiken, Andy Gardner, John Gardner, Chal Cowan, John Brown, Melvin Davis, George Lummus, John Riley Thompson...some young, some old, but all having a part. And, what music!

The time was recalled, too, when on special occasions the church would not be large enough to accommodate the crowds that came, and at such times the services were held in the old "Arbor" which had been erected especially for the meeting of the Synod in 1860. On certain Sabbaths every one would come with well-filled baskets, the food having been cooked on Saturday. There would be a sermon in the morning, lunch, and then a sermon in the afternoon. Many of the people came in wagons, a few in buggies, and carriages, and there were a goodly number of pedestrians, some of them walking for several miles.

(To be continued in next bulletin)

* * *

Dr. Chalmers Davidson, Davidson, NC, has given a copy of "Reid, Gaston, Simonton Genealogy" to us for our library.

* * *

(Ed. Note: Mr. John Bigham of Columbia, SC has given permission for us to reprint a part of two articles he had written for the March and April issues of the church magazine, "The Associate Reformed Presbyterian". I am sure they will be of interest to you, our members.

Mr. Bigham states he is indebted to Rev. James Ragsdale for the Havana information. Rev. James Ragsdale and Rev. William Ragsdale, brothers, are retired A.R.P. ministers, but continue to be active. James supplies at Havana and William is working on a history of Arkansas churches.

Many thanks, Mr. John, for sharing this with us.)

Spotlight on Havana

Let's have a brief lesson in A.R.P. history and in the process, show the strong connections between people in Arkansas and their ancestry back in North Carolina. Emphasis will be placed on the present Havana Church in Yell (that's a good name) County. James says the present church is located on "one of the most beautiful church sites" in Yell County.

On July 2, 1871, Rev. Monroe Oates, a native of Gaston County, N. C., preached his first sermon in Yell County. He was at the time serving as pastor of Pisgah Church over in Pope County, Ark. Three A.R.P. adherents heard his sermon that day. They were J. H. Walkup, his wife and his sister. Monroe Oates continued to preach in Yell County, riding on horseback to a point called Oates Crossing where he preached in a rural schoolhouse. James and William Ragsdale are the grandsons of Monroe Oates.

By order of Presbytery, Mr. Oates organized Zion Church in 1879 with 14 members. J. W. Walkup and Thomas Oates were chosen to be elders. Monroe Oates was destined to preach here four or five Sabbaths a year for 17 years.

In 1893, the Zion congregation built a church on land given by Mr. and Mrs. Walkup. The spot was two miles from Oates Crossing. In 1879, Rev. J. C. Douglas, a South Carolina native, came to serve as pastor and then came a significant event.

The Rock Island Railroad was built through the community and a new town called Havana sprang up. Thereupon, the A.R.P.'s of Zion moved their place of worship to Havana with once again the generous Walkups donating the land.

All this explains why there is a Havana on the rolls of Synod and no longer a Zion.

Notables at Havana

This will be the second chapter in the story begun last month of the Havana Church in Yell County, Ark. You may remember that Rev. James Ragsdale, the supply pastor and a man with a sense of history, has been my tutor in how the A.R.P.'s from the Carolinas long ago settled in Pope and Yell Counties, Ark.

Here are some folks who call Havana their church home:

The Clerk of Session is J. D. Welch, his people came from Union County, N. C. He teaches the Adult Class in Sunday School and is a retired agriculture teacher from Havana High School, but not one to be idle, J. D. is employed in the nearby Bank of Danville.

Ewell Welch is J. D.'s brother, an elder in the church, assistant Adult Class teacher, also a retired agriculture teacher, Ewell now devotes much of his time to the cattle business.

Another member of Havana who can trace his ancestry back to

those Carolinians who settled Oates Crossing is Lawrence Turner, an elder, he serves the Havana A.R.P.'s as secretary and treasurer of the Church School. After a career with the highway department, Lawrence now has a hand in the cattle business.

Robert Dickson, an elder at Havana, is a descendant of the Oates family who came from the Carolinas in the 1850's and established a church at Oates Crossing which in the fullness of time became the present Havana. Robert is a cattleman, and it seems that most A.R.P.'s in Yell County are involved with livestock.

Mrs. Martha Lasater, a sister of Robert Dickson, is active in the church and finds time to serve as clerk of the town of Belleville, located 5 miles from Havana.

Another good member of Havana Church is Mrs. Lillian Fair, a retired schoolteacher, she is another of the descendants of that hardy family of Oates, who in the mid-1800's found their way from the vicinity of the Pisgah Church near Gastonia, N. C., to the new state of Arkansas.

Finally, Elton Walkup, a Havana member descended from pioneer A.R.P.'s. Elton played professional baseball for a good number of years, and when playing days were over, followed tradition and got into the cattle business.

* * *

(Ed. Note: We wish to thank Mrs. Ann Burton of Decatur, MI for sharing her family information with us.

John "Nean" Craig, born in Ulster, died 10 Feb. 1842, Pickens District, SC, aged 81 years. He volunteered at the age of 15 years for service in the Revolutionary War in York County, SC. He married first a Miss Clark and had one son, William H. John married second, Catherine Wilson, 14 Nov. 1788. She was born 1767 and died 29 Sept. 1859. Both she and John are buried at Old Pickens Presbyterian Church Cemetery, the Craig Cemetery having been moved to that location. (Craigs of the Keowee) John wrote a will in June 1835 naming these heirs: wife Catherine, son William H., daughters Patsy, Peggy, Polly, Sally W., Catherine, Jincy, and sons Arthur, Robert.) ("LCD" within article are notes by Mr. Lyman C. Draper.)

Draper Manuscript 5VV 150-152

"The Chester Standard edited by Sam'l W. Melton, Chester, S. C., Thursday, March 16, 1854

Interesting Narrative. The War in York and Chester [The following unpretending history of the Partisan warfare in York and Chester, during the Revolution, was written by Mr. JOHN CRAIG, a Revolutionary soldier, who for many years previous to his death, resided in Pickens District, in this State. It was originally published in the Pendleton Messenger in 1839 and republished recently in the Pickens Keowee Courier. It is a plain, unvarnished story but it will be recognized as a truthful narrative about the times that tried mens souls and will be read with pleasure and profit by very many of our people in whose veins courses noble blood kindred to that which once was poured out freely on the altar of Human Liberty. To these Districts belong the imperishable glory of having withstood to the last the power of British gold and the strong arm of British tyranny, and of having guarded with unceasing watchfulness the flame which elsewhere had well nigh been extinguished; and we are proud to know that within their borders was gathered again the scattered fragments of that invincible spirit, which though once ruthlessly broken, aroused again, drove back the

tide of invasion, and banished from the land the hireling hosts of oppression...Ed. Standard.]

In August, 1776, I volunteered my services to my country and they were accepted. My first tour was under Col. Thomas Neal, in York District, S. C. I joined Gen. Williamson's command, at Seneca Fort in the District now Pickens; and assisted in defeating the Cherokee Indians on the waters of Hiwassee. We lost twelve men killed and forty-five wounded. Col. St. Pierre's Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Brannon was slain.

My next tour was under the first mentioned officer Col. Neal in 1778 on Savannah river. The Captain who commanded was by the name of Sadler, still against the Cherokees. My third tour was under same officer, Neal. We rendezvoused at Orangeburg, S. C. A detachment was then ordered to join Gen. Moultrie at Black Swamp--- We retreated to Coosawhatchie. There were orders for 130 men among which I was one, to go and obstruct Coosawhatchie Bridge and while the bridge was burning we had an engagement where several were killed and wounded, among the latter, Col. Laurens. From thence we retreated to Charleston--My next services were at Rocky Mount (Beckenhamville. LCD) in the year 1780, after the fall of Charleston. I was commanded by Capt. John McClure, Lieut. Hugh McClure and John Steel, at which place Lieut. McClure received a wound in the arm and we took 9 prisoners. Our number at this time was 27 soldiers and the three officers, against a formidable force of three hundred Tories. We had correct information by two brothers of the name of McKeown, of the enemy's number. These three brave officers with their twenty seven men put the Tories to flight. This action took place on the 24th of May. Under the same officers two days after, we had an engagement at Mobly's meeting house, where we had success in defeating the Tories without any loss of men. The number of the enemy not known; our number the same as in the previous engagement. By permission, I then went to York county in order to raise men to join us. The second defeat had so exasperated the British and Tories that they turned into burning houses and plundering the Whigs, so that at that moment times had but a gloomy appearance. (Rev. J. Simpson's house was burned. LCD) Nothing but devastation and ruin appeared, and men were disheartened. Col. Brandon was defeated about this time, and from this circumstance I got but seven men to go with me. We went to North Carolina near Salisbury, where we joined Col. Locke. We then pursued a Tory Colonel by the name of Brian but never could bring him to an engagement. He fled before us to South Carolina. On the 26th June, 1780, we had an engagement with a company of Tories at Ramsower's Mill--We defeated them with considerable loss; among the slain was Captain Falls. We then joined Gen. Sumter at Charlotte, N. C. and moved on near the Old Nation ford in South Carolina, where we took up camp, and thence we moved to Steel creek, where we had an increase in numbers. Our next engagement was at Williamson's lane, commanded by Colonels Andrew Neal, and Lacy, Bratton, Major Dickson, Capt. McClure and Capt. Jameson. Gen. Sumter remained in camp. This engagement was on the 12th of July, 1780. Our number was 110 and we defeated 400, commanded by Col. Floyd; killed Major Ferguson and Capt. Hook, and took Capt. Adams (Adamsen. LCD) prisoner with 30 or 40 privates, with the loss of one man. We then went back and joined camp with Gen. Sumter at Steel creek. The 23rd of July we attacked Rocky Mount under the command of Gen. Sumter, where we met with great loss and were unsuccessful. Among the slain was Col. Andrew Neal. On the 30th of the same month we marched to the Hanging Rock, and stormed the encampment of the British and Tories. The loss on both sides

was considerable. The brave Capt. McClure received a wound of which he afterwards died. Our next effort was in February, 1781, when we laid siege to Congaree fort but without effect. We had a goodly number wounded, two of whom were Major Hawthorn and Capt. Woods. Our next was a few days after at Col. Thompson's, but without success, with the loss of one man killed and several wounded. Two days after we had a fight at Big Savannah, where we took seven waggons laden with clothing for three Regiments--Thirteen of the British were killed and sixty-six were taken prisoners. The stores were retaken on their passage. We then being pressed on every side swam the river and marched to fort Watson, where we had an engagement and lost some killed and wounded. We then went on to guard Sumter's family to North Carolina, and on the way we had an engagement with Major Frazier with a considerable force. He was compelled after the loss of 20 men to retreat. We received no loss on our side.

Our next engagement was at Blackstocks, the 20th November, 1780. We killed several of the British and lost but two men killed but several wounded among whom was Gen. Sumter who received a wound in the shoulder. Our next engagement was at Capt. Sumate's with the British who were retreating from Bigham Church and consisted of 500 infantry and 100 cavalry--We lost upwards of 50 killed and wounded. We then joined Gen. Henderson's party and was sent with a flag to Charleston to convey some Tory women to their husbands. This was a few days before the British evacuated Charleston. Then I was allowed to return home by a permit of Gen. Henderson.

A number of other little skirmishes we encountered which would be too tedious to mention. The foregoing is only a short sketch of the principal engagements, but before I conclude I will mention some of the treatment exercised by the enemy towards my old father about 65 years of age whom they stripped of all the property he possessed of every description, even the hat off his head.

Col. Taylor, of Columbia, and John Friday, of Granby, both were with us a great part of the time and in many severe engagements and fought bravely. All the following named persons were true Whigs and fought bravely for the cause of Liberty:

CHESTER DISTRICT:

McClures, Steels, McCowens, Walkers, and Irish Walkers, Gastons, Hemphills, Strouds, Nixons, Stuarts, Wians, Bakers, Craigs, Laceys, Wallages, Dicksons, Bishops, Houstons, Hannahs, Hendersons, Bonds, Hardages, Evans, McColls, Strongs, Agnes, Browns, Reids, Aikins, Miles, Simsons, Sadlers, Carrolls, Adairs, Leaches, Townsends, Ashes, Colars, Burnss, Knoxs, Samuel Neely.

YORK DISTRICT:

Neels, Watsons, Hills, Craigs, Chambers, Moffatts, Bosses, Millers, Jamisons, Barons, Wilsons, Hillhouses, Doreys, Rays, Robinsons, Brannons, Guitons, Dowdels, Clarkes, Harknesses, Gilhams, Meekes, Smiths, McCullohs, Barnets, Byrds, McGomerys, Woods', Blacks, Traceys, Lockridges, Hamiltons, J. Bell, Loves, Leepers, Rachfords, Hathhorn, Byers, Kilpatrick, Phemesters, Williamsons, Gibsons, Dicksons, Dickeyes, McMurrys, Jolleys, Gutry, McFees, Simsons, Joseph Alexander.

--

I will give a short sketch of the fight I and many of the above were engaged in at Williamson's lane. We started early and in high spirits to go over from Chester into York District. We numbered 133, when we arrived at Catawba river, the far bank was lined with women and children, who had been ordered from their homes by the British and Tories on account of their relations generally having joined themselves to the Whig party.

These women who had been forced to leave their homes informed us that Col. Floyd, Capt. Hook, and Capt. Adams, with other officers, commanding about 400 British and Tories, were lying at White's mill in Chester county. The situation of these women and children driven from their firesides, excited in every bosom a sympathy for the distressed, and an indignation against the hard-hearted foe who could perpetrate such an inhuman deed. We received our orders to set these distressed people over the river which we did. Then we received orders to turn out our horses to graze, and meanwhile the officers called a council and soon determined to risk all consequences and attack the inhuman ruffians. Forthwith we pushed on and about sunset, arrived at the place where we had been informed they were, and every man received the countersign and watchword, which were---WASHINGTON:GOOD LUCK. Capt. Hugh Bratton was Captain of the guard. By some bad movement we lost 23 of our number who returned back from whence they came. We found the enemy had left the mill and we immediately hurried on to attack them, and about daybreak came up to them at Williamson's lane. We divided our men into two divisions, commanded by Major Dickson, Capt. McClure, and Capt. Nixon, on the right, and Col. Lacy, Col. Bratton, and Col. Neel, on the left. The alarm gun was given by Col. Neel, who shot the sentinel dead. We then rushed on to the attack, every man his own commander. We heard the words "Boys, take over the fence," and our men rushed after the Tories and British as they fled before us.

We then pursued the dragoons. John Carroll led the way, I was next to him, and Charles Miles next. We halted to fire and both Miles and Carroll fired at the same time, and brought down the Captain of the British Dragoons. Both claimed the honour, but it was decided that Carroll killed him; he therefore claimed his armour and David-like, took it and wore it. We three then wheeled and went on to the house to join the balance of our company, but the enemy had fled, and the victory was ours. The first sight we saw was three old grey-headed men who were put in a crib and guarded by a British soldier. When the fellow went to get out of the crib, the old men inspired with courage at the sight of the Whigs, took him prisoner. Our loss was one man killed.

We gathered up all the British and Tory spoils, and sold them. We then were disbanded for a short time to go home for clothing, etc. Major Ferguson, a Tory Major, stood at the end of the lane and was shot down and his clothing was blackened with the gun powder.

The above named men who fought and suffered with me from the Districts of York and Chester were composed of the Presbyterian denomination of Christians. Rev. Mr. Martin from the north of Ireland, who emigrated with my father, a Presbyterian minister, or Covenanter with many hearers who came over to America to get rid of British laws and their tyrannical government, settled in the lower edge of Chester District, S. C. and there formed a congregation. When the British attempted to enforce the duties on tea and other oppressions, he with his band of heroes stood true to the cause of liberty. It was fortunate they had such a patriotic pastor who was calculated to direct them in the way to contend against that tyranny from which he had so lately fled. When Charleston fell this same patriot was taken prisoner by the Tories and put in close confinement as a rebel. Rev. Mr. Simpson, and Rev. Mr. Alexander had to flee from their District or they would have shared the same fate. Both were Presbyterian clergymen and were equally expert in encouraging the men of their acquaintance to resist oppression.

It is due to the citizens of North Carolina to mention their hospitality toward the Whigs in that trying day, who were without money and provisions. They took us in and gave us food and clothing, "without money and without price". The patriotic ladies entered into written obligations, not to receive the attention of any individual who had not taken an active part in the cause of liberty; all our friends were engaged in contending for liberty, and without the promise of a farthing for their services. Money was not their object.

Many who may read the above account given by me of the difficulties and privations I and many of my friends and acquaintances encountered, may doubt its truth. I refer them to other histories respecting similar events. Our cause was a good one, and that nothing short of an Almighty Hand could have given to us that which we were contending for, will appear to any reflecting mind. The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong; the Almighty was with us.

I would respectfully recommend to the Legislature of the State of South Carolina to have a number of copies of Gen. Moultrie's first and second volumes of South Carolina, also Dr. Ramsay's first and second volumes South Carolina, and Garden's Anecdote's, republished as common school books.

JOHN CRAIG

Pickens District, Nov 1839"

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NOTICE OF POSSIBLE CLOSING

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History may be closed for asbestos abatement and building renovations for four to eight months beginning in the fall or winter of 1989. If this project goes forward, all staff currently housed in the Archives and History Department's facility at the corner of Senate and Bull Streets in Columbia will be relocated. Access to archival records will, therefore, be severely limited.

Researchers and others having business with the Archives should contact the Department prior to planning a visit. Limited mail reference will be available.

Please write or call for details after July 1 - S.C. Department of Archives and History, P. O. Box 11669, Columbia, SC 29211 - or phone (803) 734-8577.

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NEW PUBLICATION: The York County Genealogical and Historical Society Quarterly will be available in June 1989. Louise Pettus, Winthrop College retired history professor, will edit the Quarterly. Family record sheets and lineage charts along with articles on York County history and readers' queries will be featured. The 32-page magazine format with vellum cover will be fully indexed. Subscription is \$15 a year. The address is Box 3061 CRS, Rock Hill, SC 29730.

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CORRECTION: Page 117 of the Dec. 1988 Bulletin - Listing of privates in the Chester Blues: Instead of Stucker, R. W., it should be Stricker, R. W.

THE OLD GREAT ROAD
FROM THE SOUTH FORK OF THE CATAWBA RIVER TO CHARLESTON

A CATAWBA LEGACY
by
Thomas Mayhugh

Most of have read about the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road. This road was used by many original settlers of the Carolinas who came down from Pennsylvania through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia across the Blue Ridge Mountains into the headwaters of the Carolina Rivers.

Where the road crossed the Blue Ridge and came into the Piedmont of what is now North Carolina, it no doubt split into the different trails that were in existence at that time. Those early roads would have been the trails used by the natives of that region, the Catawba Indians. We have no way of knowing just how long the tribe of Indians we call The Catawbas have been living on the river of that name, but we do know that the geographic area of the Catawba Valley was criss-crossed by many paths and trails. These roads or trails, primitive as they were, (being in many cases ill-suited for wagons since they had always been footpaths), provided the means to penetrate the wilderness. The oldest roads would have formed along the banks of the river as the early tribes followed its course. But, as the Indians moved lower on the river, thoroughfares developed which enabled them to move quickly and easily between upper and lower points along the river valley. These paths or roads were the product of this older civilization (Only in recent history referred to as The Catawba Nation), which had at one time numbered in the thousands. By the mid 1700's, they had become greatly diminished through disease and the general demise of their way of life after years of contact with Europeans. Our ancestors who came into the Catawba valley in the 1700's found access to the land because they were able to move in on an existing network of roads.

Of the many trails in existence when the first white men came down to explore and trade with the Indians, none is more noted than the Occaneechi, or Saluda Trail. This trail is known from earliest times as a trading path from Virginia to the Carolinas and into Georgia, perhaps going as far south as present day Albany, Georgia and beyond. It followed the geographic line of the Blue Ridge Mountains through the middle piedmont of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Other Indian trails, or paths, followed geographical features such as the course of rivers. The Catawba Indians who lived on the Catawba River had paths which ran beside the river on both sides. These trails, paths, or as they later were called "great roads", ran the length of the river from its headwaters in the Blue Ridge to where it flowed into the ocean.

The Great Road which ran down the east side of the Catawba along present S. C. highway 521 came down from Salisbury, N. C. to Charlotte then into S. C. through present day Lancaster to Camden (old Indian Village and trading place known as "Pinetree") down to Charleston. This later became a road no doubt used by many of the early back-country settlers who migrated up from the settlement at Charlestown.

The road on the West side of the River came down from present day Hickory through present day Lincolnton following the South Fork of the Catawba River near present day Belmont, N. C. and forded the South Fork just above where it meets the main river. The road then

went southeast crossing Crowder and Allison's Creeks passing a few miles east of present day York, S. C. where it crossed the main branch of Fishing Creek, the Stony Fork of Fishing Creek, and the south branch of the South Fork of Fishing Creek (Englishman's Branch). It crossed the Hog Hole branch and meandered up onto the ridge which is the geographical dividing line between the waters of Fishing Creek and Rocky Creek. It then followed this ridge where it crossed the Saluda path and turned east and then south. It crossed the main branch of Rocky Creek east of present day Chester, South Carolina. Continuing in a southeast direction, it crossed Bull Run (a tributary of Rocky Creek) and thence on toward present day Winnsboro to the place where the rivers of upland S. C. come together (referred to as the Congarees by the Indians) now known as Columbia, S. C. From this point, the road joined with other upland paths which went southeast to Charleston.

[NOTE: Many of the earliest Carolina Settlers came down this path, or Great Road, from the north and settled in the area that presently lies in central York County and north central Chester County. The proof of the existence of this road is derived from the references made to it on the plats of the earliest land surveys in the area. These historical plats were the graphic representation of land surveys which were required before land could be granted. Before the King could grant land to individuals, the acreage had to be surveyed by a deputy of the Surveyor General of the Province. The Provinces of North Carolina and South Carolina each had representative surveyors. (Many of these North Carolina plats are in existence in Raleigh at the Land Grant Office. Land grants and Plats in South Carolina are in Columbia at the Department of Archives and History.)]

These early trails, which later became roads, were unsubstantial enough in the 1750's as not to be used as points of reference as roads of today are. They probably tended to wallow, wiggle, or move from the caprices of nature (such as fallen trees, etc.). However, as the settlers moved into the area and the roads became more frequently used by horse and wagon, they became more important. The earliest surveyors seemed more interested in the accuracy of the metes and bounds of a given survey than the exact location of where an early trail may have crossed it. (Even though these roads provided the only access to an otherwise limitless wilderness.)

The area mentioned above in central York County and north central Chester County was earliest surveyed in the 1750's as a part of Anson County, N. C. The particular area referred to is that geographical area which is drained by the South Fork of Fishing Creek, most particularly the head branches of said creek. It was here in 1752 and 1753 surveyors laid out tracts of land which were granted to John Kuyendall, Robert Kerr, Charles Beaty, Andrew McNabb, Thomas Davidson, Benjamin Lewis, Abraham Kuykendall, and William Jones. Most of the plats for these tracts of land have been lost or misplaced. However, later conveyences of said tracts make reference to the original plats' metes and bounds. Therefore their original locations can be ascertained.

Even though the above mentioned persons were the earliest to legally own land in this particular area, not all of them settled there. Some simply obtained the land and then sold it. The earliest settlers, however, moved into the area about this time. No further land was granted by the King until Anson County was subdivided into Mecklenburg County in 1763. The present area then fell within the supposed boundaries of Mecklenburg County, N. C. But, since the original boundary dividing North Carolina and South

Carolina only ran to the Catawba River, the lands west of the river were not known to lie clearly within either state; consequently, both states granted land in the area. So what we eventually find are tracts of land adjacent to one another, but the one lying in the North Carolina county of Mecklenburg and the other lying in the South Carolina county of Craven. By 1769, Mecklenburg had been further divided into Tryon Co., N. C. We then find by 1772 within the same geographic area, land granted in Tryon, Mecklenburg, and Craven County, S. C. with a few tracts having originated as Anson County, N. C. All of this land later became a part of S. C. as a part of the New Acquisition Territory.

The earliest specific references to the old road were made on the plats that accompanied the grants issued in Craven County, S. C. and Mecklenburg, N. C. The specifics of the information about the road depended on the whim of the surveyor. Some gave more information than did others and there is a distinct difference of style in the plats of N. C. as opposed to those of S. C. The earliest specific mention of the road by a S. C. surveyor was made by John Gaston, deputy surveyor. As early as 1764 he showed the road where it crossed the different tracts that he surveyed in the area. He referred to it as the Great Road from the South Fork of the Catawba River to Charlestown. A 1763 reference to the road was made by Francis Beaty, a North Carolina deputy surveyor who referred to the road as "the wagon road from Peter Kuykendall's to Charlestown." Peter Kuykendall is believed to have owned the tract of land at or near where the old road crossed the South Fork of the Catawba. It is also believed to be near or at the present site of the lower Armstrong Ford.

Beginning with the original surveys which the road crossed as it entered the waters of the upper branches of the South Fork of Fishing Creek, we find it on the ridge between the South Fork and the Stoney Fork of Fishing Creek near the present site of Bethesda Presbyterian Church. At that point, it crossed the land of Edward Croft (Meck. 1763) then across the grant made to Robert Carr (Kerr) (Anson, 1754) where it crossed the northern branch or (Becky' Branch) of the South Fork of Fishing Creek. It then came across the grant of John Kuykendall, (Anson, 1753), then into the grant of Thomas Rainey, (Meck. 1764), James Moore, (Meck. 1763), John Moore, (Craven, 1764), and Edward Lacey, (Meck. 1764). It then went down the long hill through the Anson County Grant (1753), of Abraham Kuykendall to where it crossed the English Branch (Englishman's Branch) of the South Fork of Fishing Creek. In a southeasterly direction it crossed the Hog Branch or the Hog Hole Branch (a small tributary of the English Branch) and up to the head of said tributary to the ridge which divides the South Fork of Fishing Creek from Rocky Creek. Here it crossed the original surveys of William Jones (Anson, 1754), John Gill (Meck. 1767), William Brown (Craven, 1768), Elijah Brown (Craven, 1785), across land that in 1798 was granted to Col. John Mills (Camden, 1793), to the most southerly Mecklenburg grant where the old road from the South Fork of the Catawba River to Charlestown crossed the Saluda Road on a tract of land granted to John Fondren, "the Crossroads tract", (Meck. 1765).

The road from this point is shown on the Mills Map of 1825 as it traverses Chester County across Rocky Creek to the line of Fairfield County. It passes a few miles east of present day Chester. In a southeast direction it came from the "crossroads tract" through land granted to William Wylie (Camden, 1789), through land granted to John McClure, (Craven, 1767), and William Nielson, (Camden, 1787), to where it crossed the main branch of Rocky Creek on land originally surveyed for Jacob Carter, (Craven, 1767). From

there it went up the hill through original surveys to James Bishop, (Camden, 1788), George Clark, (Camden, 1792), and Richard Tallifiero, (Camden, 1787). It then went down into the Bull Run basin through tracts granted to Alexander Tennan, (Camden, 1784), Michael Dickson, (Craven, 1767), crossing Bull Run on land granted to John Walker, (Craven, 1766), then up the hill through lands granted to James McQuiston, (Craven, 1773), John Knox, (Craven, 1768) and Jane Brown, (Craven, 1773), where it crossed the ridge between Bull Run in Chester County and Little Rocky Creek of Fairfield County.

It is clear that the Old Great Road from the South Fork of the Catawba to Charlestown was an Indian road that followed the river years before the first European Americans entered the Catawba River Valley. Parts of it are still in use where it originally ran high along the western rim of the Great Catawba. Its path can be traced through the head branches of the tributaries which feed the river from its western flank. Although it meandered as it went, it remained parallel to but east of the crest of the great ridge which separates the Catawba River from the Broad River. Where it is covered by the asphalt of a modern road it still serves the traveller. It remains a living legacy of the ancient people who inhabited this great land long before the first European gazed on its vastness.

"When the last red man shall have perished, and the memory of my tribe shall have become a myth among the white men, these shores will swarm with the invisible dead of my tribe...

At night when the streets of your cities and villages are silent and you think them deserted, they will throng with the returning hosts that once filled and still love this beautiful land. The white man will never be alone."

Chief Seattle

* * *

NOTICE: I have been asked to assist in the publication of the diary of John Hemphill Simpson (1834-1914). A Chester County native, Simpson served as a volunteer chaplain to the 6th South Carolina Infantry during the Civil War. He kept his diary on a year-by-year basis. His granddaughters are certain that a volume existed for each of the war years. However 1864 is missing.

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Simpson's diary for 1864 is asked to contact: Joseph D. Kyle; Chair, History; Hastings College; Hastings, NE 68901.

* * *

BOOK FOR SALE: A biography of Rev. Robert Young Russell of Blairsville Community, York Co., SC, has just been completed. Rev. Russell (1800-1866) was a planter, educator and minister in the Independent Presbyterian Church. The book contains over 250 marriages performed by Rev. Russell from 1827 to 1866; which are believed to have been unpublished to this date. The book also contains numerous names of people living in the area who were associated with Mr. Russell's churches and schools. Mr. Russell pastored in Western York Co., Eastern Union Co., and Northwest Chester Co., SC. For a copy you may send \$7.50 to: Jerry L. West, 7457 Lockhart Road, Sharon, SC 29742.

* * *

KNOW CHESTER COUNTY

(Taken from the News and Herald, Winnsboro, SC, February 8, 1901)

Sherman's Army in the Rocky Mount Section

The writer who tells of Sherman's march through South Carolina has a prolific as well as a sorrowful theme.

Several days before the arrival of the army at Rocky Mount February 22, 1865, the southern skies were covered with the smoke of burning buildings. Each day the smoke appeared nearer and nearer, and the hearts of the people beat faster. Next came a throng of fugitives, fleeing from their homes endeavoring to save their stock and a few valuables. Then came straggling soldiers with many tales of woe and horror.

Next was heard the skirmish near Gladdens, then the smoke of the neighbor's building was seen in black columns ascending heavenward, then came the sound of the taps of the drums. The Yankee soldiers dashed up to the doors and demanded gold and silver watches and silver plate. Whether given or not, the homes were thoroughly searched and everything they wanted taken. Often when the soldiers did not wish the articles themselves, they took them and gave them to Negroes.

Yards were cleared of dogs. In one instance a soldier presented his gun to shoot a dog which had fled to its mistress' feet for protection. Had not an officer ordered him to desist, death might have been the result to the lady (Mrs. Robert Ford). Firearms were taken away and destroyed, a great many thrown into the Catawba River.

The poultry was all taken. Bacon, flour, corn, meal, and provisions of all kinds were removed. Every locked door was forced open, ginhouses and cotton burnt in every instance. This much was done by the first group of Sherman's advancing army.

Late in the evening they put pontoon bridges across the river and a part of the army went over in the afternoon of the 22nd. It rained and the water rose and broke the pontoons. By the morning of the 22nd the encampment reached from Caldwell's Cross Roads on both roads to Rocky Mount Ferry. The six days and nights that the army spent there was a time of much sorrow and fear to the ladies and the few old men who were at home.

General Jeff C. Davis of the U. S. Army had his headquarters at the house of Robert Ford for twenty-four hours. He drove Mrs. Ford, her aged mother-in-law, and the children of the family from their rooms to an open portico to spend the night, an unpleasantly cold and wet one. He occupied the grandmother's room, much to her discomfort. Gen. Davis traveled in a fine silver mounted carriage drawn by two fine white steeds stolen on the march. His meals were served on silver waiters.

General Sherman traveled through this vicinity on horse back, and save the wanton destruction of property, did nothing to render himself obnoxious. He had burnt ten buildings belonging to Mrs. Robert Ford, among them a large barn and stable. Several secret efforts were made to burn the dwelling house, but it was saved through the efforts of an Indiana private soldier, whose name is now unknown.

The family of Mrs. Ford had a steadfast friend in the chief of artillery. He found some Masonic articles about the house and asked Mrs. Ford if her husband was a mason. On being answered in the affirmative, he had the house and yard cleared of pillagers, gathered a few provisions and sent them in and placed a guard over the premises. When he moved he left a paper which he hoped would

be some protection, but here was but little to protect.

The Yankee soldiers shot down all kinds of stock, destroyed all farm implements and burnt the fencing. During the six days at Rocky Mount, they foraged the country for miles, going in squads of from four to ten, sometimes without arms. General Sherman's headquarters were near the Barkley mansion. He treated the ladies in this section politely.

The neighborhood was so pillaged that the people for several days had to subsist on the gleaning from the camps. Mr. J. H. Stroud of Chester County was very kind to the people in their dire distress. He sent an ox cart regularly with meal and flour. His name will ever be green in the memory of the unfortunate people of the Rocky Mount section. The good people of Bascomville, Chester County, and others also aided them. All aid received was from private persons. For two years the rations were mainly cowpeas boiled in water and a bit of cornbread. Without money, clothing or credit, there was real fear of starvation.

After the army passed, persons in the tract of the march came and claimed all unknown stock and broken down and abandoned vehicles of all kinds. A few had some cattle left. They had to keep them under guard, or they would have been claimed and driven away.

Mr. Stephen Ferguson of Chester County, an aged man, asked for a detachment of Wheeler's calvary, and came down and skirmished with the Yankees in the yard of Mr. Robert Ford and Dr. Scott's, which greatly frightened the ladies. Ferguson rode boldly up to the window and told them to stand between the chimneys. He captured a few stragglers and left.

The army began to move across the river about ten in the night, seemingly in great excitement. Ferguson came with a large detachment, but was too late. The army had crossed and the bridges were raised.

* * *

PINCKNEYVILLE RUINS FOUND IN UNION COUNTY

(Taken from the January 16, 1936 issue of the Chester Reporter)

Jail With Dungeon Stands--Charleston Names for
Streets Used--McMahan Progenitor First Lived
There--Promised to Be a Metropolis--"Pride of
Former Days" Is Dead and "Glory's Thrill Is
O'er."

(Paper Read Before the Fair Forest Chapter, D. A. R., by Miss Minnie Lee Walker.)

"When time who steals our years away
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The mem'ry of the past will stay,
And half our joys renew."

In this day of automobiles, interesting trips are taken to battle grounds and other historic spots off the railroad. It has been a pleasure to visit Pinckney, and gather data for the unwritten history of Union county, S. C., which is the work of the Fair Forest chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution, for 1916 and 1917.

According to Ramsay, in 1789, the circuit courts of South Carolina were made more beneficial and convenient by being invested with complete original and final jurisdiction. In 1791 it became necessary to make two additional circuit courts, and thus Pinckney and Washington were added to the other seven districts of Beaufort, Charleston, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Camden, Cheraw and Ninety-Six. Pinckney district, named in honor of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, was formed out of Spartanburg and Union of the Ninety-Six district and York and Chester of the Camden district. It is said that Gen. Edward Lacy, Baylis Earle and Col. William Farr were appointed by the state legislature to locate the site for Pinckney courthouse. They selected a spot in the northern portion of Union county about 16 miles from Union, where Pacolet river empties into Broad. The "hanging ground" was a mile from the village, and it is known that one horse thief was hanged there. In 1798, the nine circuit courts having proved inadequate and the county courts also unsatisfactory, the judicial system of the state was revised. The nine districts were abolished and circuit courts beginning with 1800, when the new law went into effect, were held in every county. Thus Union has been the county seat of Union county since 1800.

Charleston Names Used.

When the people settled at Pinckney--in old times called Pinckneyville--they laid out the village by a certain plan and named streets for Charleston streets. In the deed where Elizabeth Bankhead sold nine lots in Pinckneyville to Thomas C. Taylor in 1809, the following streets were mentioned: Meeting, Broad, Water, Tradd, etc. It was expected that Pinckney would be a commercial metropolis of upper South Carolina, and residences and stores were built accordingly. It is said that a committee of congressmen visited Pinckneyville, as well as Great Falls in Chester county, with a view to establishing the United States military academy, and West Point, New York, won by only one vote.

In 1797 there was an act passed by the legislature bestowing a charter on Alexander college, named for the distinguished educator and minister of the gospel, Dr. Joseph Alexander, who was the first pastor of Bullock's Creek church, York county, South Carolina, a short distance on the other side of Broad river. The college was to be located at Pinckneyville, and occupied the attention of Presbytery, but it was not established. There was a log school-house at Pinckneyville. The Caves family lived near it. There was no church in the village. The people attended Bullock's Creek and Mount Tabor--both Presbyterian churches. The Rev. Robert Y. Russell preached at Mount Tabot 40 or 50 years.

McMahan Family.

A sketch of Pinckneyville would be incomplete without mentioning the McMahans. The founder of the family was Daniel McMahan, who was born in Coleraine, Ireland, in 1765. He came to the United States in 1783 and peddled jewelry and such things from Philadelphia to South Carolina. He walked to Philadelphia and back a dozen times with his pack, and when he could afford it, bought a carryall and horse. On his 13th trip he was robbed of \$500 in gold at Smith's ford on Broad river, which caused him to have to go to walking again. The robber was also a counterfeiter, who lived in a cave on the border of North and South Carolina, so when a posse would come to arrest him in Rutherford county he would run over to South Carolina, and vice versa.

Daniel McMahan settled at Pinckneyville in 1804. In 1913 George Plexico, Capt. William Palmer and Isaac J. Foster were

appointed by the legislature to appraise and value the public land in Pinckneyville, where the courthouse and jail were erected, part of which land being occupied by Daniel McMahan, Thomas C. Taylor and Amos Davis. Daniel McMahan bought the courthouse which he fitted up for a dwelling. He married Miss Margaret Kincaid of Fairfield. The Pinckney property remained the possession of the McMahan family until 1878 when Miss Mary McMahan sold it to the late B. F. Foster, whose son, J. B. Foster, owns it at the present day. In the deed Miss McMahan reserved the minerals on the land. There is a gold mine two or three hundred yards back of the brick store. The courthouse, as before mentioned, was the residence of the McMahans, and was burned in 1871 or 1872. It was a wooden building, and it is said when remodeled made a comfortable home. The old people remember the beautiful flower yard and summer house with its climbing roses. Daniel McMahan died there in 1846. He and other members of the family were buried at Bullock creek. A portion of the inscription on Daniel McMahan's tombstone is: "Whose long life was strictly moral, and whose acts of liberality proved him the friend and supporter of Christianity." He left several sons and daughters. Dr. John J. McMahan lived in Fairfield and Dr. Daniel F. McMahan moved to Florida after the home was burned. Dr. D. F. McMahan married Miss Eliza Hoey. Miss Frances McMahan married Dr. O. B. Irvine. They lived at Pinckneyville for some years and afterwards moved to Greenville. Miss Mary McMahan spent her last years in Greenville. The Stewart family lived near the McMahans. Some of them moved to Florida.

Several Lawsuits.

Across the street from Daniel McMahan lived Thomas C. Taylor, another Irishman, who kept the hotel. Records show that these two sons of Erin had several lawsuits about lines and titles to property. A neighbor had a pair of oxen named McMahan and Taylor because he said they would not pull together. Before Taylor died he requested that his body be buried in front of the McMahan place so that Daniel McMahan would have to see his grave every day. The lonely and solitary grave is still in full view. The inscription on his tombstone is as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas C. Taylor who was born in Ireland, March, 1776, and died in Pinckneyville, South Carolina, 19th June, 1832, in the 57th year of his age."

"Silent grave, to thee I trust
This precious part of worthy dust,
Keep it safe, O sacred tomb,
Until a wife shall ask for room."

Justice of Quorum.

However, his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, does not rest beside her husband. She moved to Dallas county, Ala., and in 1839, through her attorney, Capt. James Fowler Walker, sold lots in Pinckneyville containing live acres, to William McCowan, who was living there at that time. The witnesses to the deed were G. M. Plexico and James H. Alexander. Squire James H. Alexander was a merchant, and for years a magistrate at Pinckneyville. He and Capt. James F. Walker were brothers-in-law, having married the daughters of William Reid. Capt. J. F. Walker was the grandfather, and William Reid the great-grandfather of the present writer and her brother, William Reid Walker. Robert Black was another merchant of the village.

The Taylor house was occupied by Congressman Joseph Gist before he built his home a mile from the village. The latter place was afterwards the home of the late J. C. Farrar. William F. Gist

was a merchant in Pinckneyville in 1805 and in 1821 was one of the justices of the quorum for Union district. Districts have been called counties since 1868. Isaac Going was one of the justices of the quorum in 1828. Judge William Smith lived for a time at Pinckneyville and afterwards moved to Alabama. An old letter states that Judge Grimke held court at Pinckneyville in 1796. In "Bay's Reports" can be found the case of Ferdinand De Graffenreid, Pinckney district, 1798. Judge Bay presided on the trial.

Wooden Wheels.

At one time Thomas E. Suggs, the clock vender, lived in the Taylor house. He came from Waterbury, Conn. His clocks had wooden wheels and works, were considered good time pieces, could be placed on the mantel, and were made at the Waterbury clock factory at Bullock's Creek. In after years Suggs moved to Alabama.

It may not be amiss to mention that Seth Thomas of Plymouth, Litchfield county, Conn., owned six acres of lots in Pinckneyville, and sold them to Capt. James Fowler Walker in 1847, who afterwards sold them to Dr. W. H. Sims. Doctor Sims owned and lived in the Taylor house for eight or ten years. He sold it to the late B. F. Foster, who lived there before moving to Union, and whose son, as before mentioned, now owns the site of Pinckneyville.

The Taylor house is in ruins. It was a two-story wooden building and was put together with wooden pegs. Part of what was a boarding house has been moved across the street and is used as a barn. The only landmarks left this almost deserted village are two brick buildings--the old jail and the store--the latter said to have been built by Daniel McMahan. Both these have been fitted up for tenant houses and are occupied by Darneille McMahan and family--descendants of the McMahan Negroes. The jail is rather interesting. The brick wall of the room is 18 inches thick and the size of the room is 14 feet by 20. It is plastered inside and has two windows and two doors. The shutters and doors are double planked and thick with nails well clinched. There is a chimney at one end of the room, and the two spaces between the fireplace and walls were planked up and used as dungeons. These two dark cells would be closets if they had doors. They measure two feet by four feet. It is said criminals were lowered from the top.

Through Santee Canal.

On May 28, 1801, "The Times," of Charleston, gives an interesting notice of William Buford's trip from his home on Broad river near Pinckney courthouse through the Santee canal to Charleston. He passed down Broad river, through the canal at Columbia, down the Congaree and Santee, through the Santee canal, and landed in Charleston on Cooper river. Mr. Buford went in his own boat, which was built on his own plantation and loaded with his own cotton. This was a great achievement and is the first mention of boating in this country.

Mills says Broad river was navigable to the Ninety-nine Islands for boats carrying 60 bales of cotton,--that the obstruction at Lockhart Shoals was overcome by a canal with seven locks executed by the state. Benjamin F. Logan and John McEntin owned a cotton house in Pinckneyville in 1828.

State coaches took the place of trains in those days, and ran rain or shine. They drove four horses to the coach, and changed horses every ten miles. They carried mail as well as passengers and their luggage. The driver would blow one long, distinct blast on the York side approaching Pinckney Ferry as a warning, and after that a short blast for each passenger, so the innkeeper at Pinckney

would know how many guests to expect. It is said on good authority that the chickens became so accustomed to being chased immediately after the stage horn's daily blast that they would run for their lives when they heard it.

It is sad to think of the changes that have befallen Pinckney since those good ole days. After the courthouse was moved to Union and the tide of travel changed when railroads took the place of stage coaches through the country, Pinckney went into a decline from which it never recovered. From a once thriving village it is left to a lonely fate.

"So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er;
And hearts that once beat high for praise
Now feel that pulse no more."

* * *

(Ed. Note: The following article was sent to us by Clarence C. Miller of Fountain Valley, CA. Some of the info was taken from a book by Dr. Mavis Kelsey.)

THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The parents and ancestors of William Madison Gill and his wife Sarah (Lilly) Gill, were all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians whose families had originated in Scotland and later settled in Northern Ireland. In America these forebearers resided at one time in the area of Fishing Creek, Chester County, South Carolina. Sometime later they migrated to Chesterville, Pontotoc Co., Mississippi, and from there William and Sarah moved on to Alvarado, Texas. In addition to the Gill and Lilly families these ancestors included the McClure, Mills, Wylie, Kelso, (Kelsey), Gaston, Walker, White, and Cooper families. The Gaston ancestors were probably originally French Huegenots (Protestants) who fled from persecution in France to Scotland, became Presbyterians and spoke the Scot dialect.

The majority of these families immigrated around the middle of the 1700s from Northern Ireland to America. Records and family tradition indicate the Gills, Mills, Coopers lived first in Somerset County (Baskin Ridge) New Jersey, then moved into Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and finally to Chester County, South Carolina in the 1760s prior to the Revolutionary War. Others such as the Samuel Kelso and Peter Wylie family came directly from Belfast, Ireland by ship (The "Earl of Donegal") into Charleston, South Carolina, then to Chester County (1767). Most of the early records indicate these ancestors came from County Antrim north of Belfast. James Lilly, the last to immigrate came by ship into Charleston in 1798, was from Ahoghill, County Antrim. The Gastons purportedly were from Caranleigh and Cloughwater near Ballymena, County Antrim. The John Mills family raised horses for Lord (General) Cornwallis in Northern Ireland. The Wylies lived at Moylurg, County Antrim. Little is known about specific persons and their lives in Ireland because the County Antrim records were destroyed around 1922 in the Irish Rebellion. Most of these immigrants and many of their children are buried in the Fishing Creek Church Cemetery in Chester County, South Carolina.

The history of the Scot Lowlander migration into Northern Ireland (the majority in the years from 1610 to 1720), where they settled for one or more generations before moving to America, is a story of a hardy and fighting people.

In the early 1600's King James I, to further the conquest of Ireland had seized the land from Irish Earls who had conspired against him and fled to save their lives. These Earls had ruled the Irish in a feudal state. King James, hoping to bring order to the constantly warring population and prevent Ireland from being used as a military base by enemies of England (France, Spain, etc.), had resettled the northern counties known as Ulster with his subjects from the Scottish Lowlands and northern England. From the King's viewpoint these staunch Presbyterians were a good choice as they could be relied upon to hold their own against the Irish Catholics, because their entire history was a story of territorial and religious strife in the border lands between Scotland and England. (The Kelso and Wylie families are recorded as from Ayrshire along the West Coast prior to their move to Ireland and the other families are lowlanders probably from the same area.)

These Ulster Scotch-Irish colonists settled as crown tenants at a nominal rent and eventually prospered despite the relatively barren soil and the necessity of occasional border fighting with the Irish inhabitants. On a couple of occasions when England's attention was diverted by war, Irish uprisings struck Ulster and wiped out many of the Scot settlers.

After about a century from the initial settling, the English Government destroyed the Ulster prosperity by creating protective tariffs for the English farmer on cattle, sheep, beef, port butter and cheese imported from Ireland. When many of the settlers and descendants turned to sheep raising for the manufacture of woollens, this commodity was also prohibited from import into England and a large percentage of Ulster farmers were economically crushed. About the same time their Presbyterian Church was threatened by the English insisting upon conformity with the Anglican Church. As the long-term leases of the Scotch-Irish terminated, in the years after 1710, the English landlords doubled and even tripled the rents. Rather than sign new leases, thousands upon thousands of the ill-used tenants embarked in successive waves of emigration, a large number in the mid 1700's shortly before the American Revolution.

As migrants to America, the Scotch-Irish had no close connection with the Scots or the Irish who came directly from their countries to America. Scottish Highlanders, frustrated in rebellions in 1715 and 1745, went with their tartans and kilts and bagpipes from Scotland directly to the colonies, but mostly to North Carolina. Presbyterian Scot Lowlanders, afflicted with high rents in the country and unemployment in town, left in largest numbers for America shortly before the American Revolution. These Scots, Lowlanders and Highlanders alike with few exceptions, became loyalists to the crown after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In contrast the Scotch-Irish were, rebels almost to the man, as were the Irish, all having brought an animosity for the English because of their treatment before migrating.

The mistreatment of the Scotch-Irish in Northern Ireland came back to plague the English. They probably lost the American Colonies as a result. There were 250,000 Scotch-Irish in the Colonies at the time of the American Revolution. They fought the British soldiers with a vengeance. It has been said that the Scotch Irish won the American Revolution.

All these various immigrants in addition to the many Germans from the Palatinate, contributed to the remarkable growth of the colonies. In 1700 the colonial population totaled a quarter of a million or less; by 1775 it was nearly ten times as large, more than two million.

The following lists of Chester District Revolutionary War veterans named Gill, Mills, Kelsey, McClure, Wylie, Walker, Gaston, Porter, White and Cooper are two categories: 1) listed by officer served under and 2) listed by battle served in. This information covers several years, therefore, one individual could be listed at different ranks under different officers and at several battles. The source material is limited, mostly pension claims, therefore, any individual may have served in more battles and under more officers than listed. Individuals often enlisted for short periods more than once during the war since the war in South Carolina was mostly of a guerilla nature with Whig (Rebels) and Tory (Loyalists) Militias doing most of the fighting. British and Colonial Army Troops were involved with militia support in the major city battles such as Charleston and Camden. During most of the war these men fought under the rather independent General Sumter of South Carolina and his Irregular Army of rebel troops.

Sources:

- 1) South Carolina Roster-Rev. War (mainly pension claim data)
- 2) "Camden Journal" 21 Aug. 1844 - Geo. Gill's Funeral
- 3) "Men of Sumter's Brigade S.C." p. 81, So. Carolina in the Revolution
- 4) "Women of the American Revolution"
- 5) "Gastons of Chester" by Chalmers Gaston Davidson
- 6) Chester Dist. Bulletin - Various issues
- 7) "The War of The Revolution" by C. Ward-1952

Chester County, South Carolina - Revolutionary War - 1775-1781

Battles in which relatives are recorded as participants.

(Gill, Mills, Kelso/Kelsey, Wylie, McClure, Walker, Porter, Gaston, Cooper, White, Pagen)

Surprise at Monck's Corner - 14 Apr. 1780

(Col. Wm. Washington), Capt. John McClure, Hugh Gaston, William Wylie

Charleston, June 1775

(Gen. Charles Lee, Gen. Wm. Moultrie), James Gill, Hugh Kelsey, John Mills, Josiah Porter, Samuel Wylie, Robt. Walker

June 1779 - Archie Gill

9 May 1780 - (British Won) - Capt. Philip Walker

Mobley's Meeting House - Fairfield - June 1780

Capt. John McClure, Geo. Gill, Hugh Gaston and 2 brothers, Sam'l Walker, William White, Francis Wylie

Huck's Defeat - (Bratton's Field) - (Williamson's Plantation) - 12 July 1780

Capt. John McClure, (Col. Wm. Hill), (Col. Tho. Neal), (Col. Edw. Lacey), Hugh Gaston, William Gaston, James Gill, Francis Wylie

Battle of Rocky Mount, July 1780

(Gen. Thomas Sumter), (Col. Edw. Lacey), Capt. John McClure, Capt. Alexdr. Pagen, Hugh Gaston, John Gaston, Joseph Gaston, William Gaston, George Gill, James Gill, Thomas Gill, Hugh McClure, Josiah Porter, Alexander Walker, Charles Walker, Sam'l Walker, Frances Wylie

Battle of Hanging Rock, 6 Aug. 1780

(Gen. Thomas Sumter), (Col. Edw. Lacey), (Col. Wm. Hill), Capt. John McClure died of wounds, Capt. Alexdr. Pagen, David

Gaston (died), Robert Gaston (died), Ebenezer Gaston (died), Joseph Gaston (wounded), John Gaston, James Gaston (P.O.W.), William Gaston, Thomas Gill, Thomas Kelsey (died), Hugh McClure (became Capt. after brother John died), Josiah Porter, Sam'l Walker, Alexander Walker, Charles Walker, Francis Wylie

Fishing Creek - (Sumter's Defeat) - 18 Aug. 1780

(Gen. Thomas Sumter), Capt. Alexander Pagen (died), Lt. Archibald Gill, Thomas Gill, James Gill, John Cooper, Josiah Porter, John Walker, Alexd'r Walker, Joseph White (lost horse), William White

King's Mountain, 7 Oct. 1780

William Gaston, Alexander Kelso, William White, Isaac White, Lt. Robert Walker (shot through the body - lived)

Skirmish at Alexanders' Old Fields - Beckhamville - June 1780

Capt. John McClure, Hugh McClure (broke arm), Some of the Gaston brothers

Fish Dam Ford, Chester County, 9 Nov. 1780

(Gen. Tho. Sumter), (Col. Ed. Lacey), Capt. John Mills, Hugh Kelsey, Sam'l Walker, Robert White, William White, Francis Wylie

Blackstocks Plantation, So. Side Tiger River, Nov. 1780

(Gen. Thomas Sumter, wounded), (Col. Elijah Clark), Joseph Gaston, Hugh Kelsey, Sam'l Walker, William White

Wrights Bluff on the Black River, Early 1781

(Gen. Tho. Sumter), Lt. Alexdr. Gaston (died of illness after the battle), George Gill, James Gill (wounded arm)

Congaree Fort, 14 May 1781

(Gen. Lee), George Gill, Thomas Gill, Sam'l Walker, William White

Motts Fort, 8 May 1781

(Gen. Francis Marion), (Gen. Lee), George Gill, James Gill, Joseph Gaston

Eutaw Springs, 8 Sep. 1781

(Gen. N. Greene), (Gen. Sumter, Gen. Pickens, Gen. Marion), Geo. Gill, John Gaston

Savannah, Georgia

Lt. Alexdr. Gaston (wounded), Robert Gaston (wounded)

Chester County, South Carolina - Revolutionary War - 1775-1781
Officers and those with family names who served under them
(According to claims and surviving records)

Capt./Major John McClure (died at the Battle of Hanging Rock)
Hugh McClure, James McClure, George Gill, William Gaston, Hugh Gaston, Alexd'r Gaston, John Gaston, Joseph Gaston, Robt. Gaston (d. Hanging Rock), David Gaston (d. Hanging Rock), Ebenezer Gaston (d. Hanging Rock), Lt. Alexdr. Walker, Robert Walker, Charles Walker, Sam'l Walker, John Walker, William Walker, Joseph Walker, William White, James Wylie, William Wylie, Francis Wylie

Capt. John Mills

Lt. Archibald Gill, George Gill, John Gill, Jr. Robert Gill, Robert Gill, Jr., Thomas Gill, Capt. Jacob Cooper, James Cooper, John Cooper, Lt. Robert Cooper, Joseph Gaston, George Kelsey, Hugh Kelsey (Capt. Mill's brother-in-law), Thos. Kelsey, James McClure, Jonathan Mills, Charles Walker, Joseph Walker, Philip Walker, Lt. Robt. Walker, Lt. Alexdr. Walker, Richard White, James Wylie, Sgt. William Wylie, Francis Wylie, Jonathon Wylie, Josiah Porter

Capt. Alex. Pagen (died at the Battle at Fishing Creek)

Lt. Robt. Cooper, James Cooper, Archibald Gill, James Gill, John Gill, Jr., Robt. Gill, Jr., Lt. Thomas Gill, John Cooper, Josiah Porter, Philip Walker

Capt. Robt. Cooper

Lt. Archie Gill, James Gill, John Cooper, John Gill, Jr., Lt. George Kelsey, Sgt. Hugh Kelsey, Joseph Walker

Capt. Philip Walker (captured at Charleston)

James Gill, Thomas Gill, Josiah Porter, Sam'l Porter, William White, James Wylie

Capt. Hugh Whiteside (not related)

Lt. Robt. Cooper, James Cooper, Sgt. Robt. Gill, Pvt. Thomas Gill, John Gill, Jr., Hugh Gaston, Hugh Kelsey, Pvt. Geo. Kelso, Pvt. John Mills, Capt. Alexdr. Pagen, Sgt. Sam'l Walker, Joseph Walker, Thomas Walker

Capt. Gill (Archibald?)

Thomas Gill, George Gill, James Gill

Capt. Andrew Hemphill (not related)

1778 - Robt. Kelsey, Peter Wylie, James Cooper, Jno. Cooper

Capt. Eli Kershaw, 3rd Reg. S. C. Militia (not related)

Capt. John McClure, Capt. John Steele, 3 Gaston brothers, Alexander Gaston, Hugh Gaston

Capt. Wm. Gaston

Hugh Gaston, Joseph Gaston, Lt. John Walker, Sgt. David Gaston, John White, Alexander Walker, John McCluer, Hugh McCluer, Ebenezer Gaston

Capt. Hugh McClure

Hugh Gaston, Sam'l Wylie

Capt. Hugh Knox (not related)

Charles Walker, William Wylie, Francis Wylie

Capt. James Knox

William Porter, David Porter

Men listed as Prisoners of War

Thomas Gill (Camden jail), Robert Gill (Camden jail), William Wylie (Camden jail), James Cooper (d. prison ship, Charleston), James Gaston (Camden jail)

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Q U E R I E S

CRAIG - GREGG -- Ms. Ann Burton, Glyndwr, 43779 Valley Road, Decatur, MI 49045 - Miss Eloise Craig who authored Descendants of John Craig, Esq. and John Robinson, Sr., Scotch-Irish Immigrants to Lancaster County, S.C. in 1988, is descended from the Craigs who were with Rev. Martin's group. John "Nean" and his family seem not to be of those Craigs. However, in Rev. Martin's group was a Nineon Gregg and family. Could "Nean" really be "Nineon"? I would like any correspondence on this problem of the parentage of John "Nean" Craig. Is anyone doing work on Nineon Gregg?

JANES/JEANS/JAYNES/GEANS - ADAIR - JAMES -- Billie D. Hardy, 2911 Kircaldy Court, Arlington, TX 76015 - Need any info about Thomas Janes whose names sometimes appears as Jeans or Jaynes or Geans. In 1788 he said he was a weaver of Camden Dist., SC when he sold land in Rutherford Co., NC. He probably died in either Lincoln or Rutherford Co., NC ca 1790. Known children were John Janes and daughter Catherine who m. William Adair. Because of the name problem (son John Janes will is indexed as James) this is hard to research from a distance so any help very appreciated.

KILLPATRICK/KILPATRICK - BELL - STEELE -- G. L. Kirkpatrick, 533 N. Rocky River, Berea, OH - Seeking the parents of John Killpatrick b. ca 1789, Chester Dist., SC, m. Elizabeth Bell, d/o Thomas Bell and Nancy Steele. John Kilpatrick and family, Thomas Bell moved to southern Indiana ca 1814.

SPENCE - DAVIS -- Mrs. Alan Babin, P. O. Box 666, Collierville, TN 38017 - John Spence's will, made 25 May 1801, proved 24 Oct. 1804 in York Dist., SC, names wife, Elizabeth; and son-in-law William Davis, Revolutionary War Captain, who m. Martha Spence, 1783/4 in York Dist. Have some info on descendants of Davis/Spence marriage. Need info on ancestors of William Davis and John and Elizabeth Spence. Correspondence answered promptly. Will share info.

WOOD - STOW -- J. D. Calhoun, 117 Llanfair Drive, Ruston, LA 71270 - Seeking info on families of these names: John Stow was b. SC, Jan. 1780. His mother was Letitia Wood, sister of William Wood of Chester Co., SC. William Wood is in 1790 census of Chester County. They all moved to North Louisiana c. 1808 and settled in Ouachita Territory, later Ouachita Parish, near Fort Miro (now Monroe, LA). Have info on their descendants in LA but would like to learn of their lives before they left Chester Co. Do not know the name of the Stow who m. Letitia Wood. After he d. she m. a William Liles. She was in Chester Co. in 1794 (as Letitia Stow) where she appeared as a witness for one of William Wood's sales of land.

BALLARD - DAVIDSON -- Georgie B. Cooper, 11890 Shady Crest Lane, La Habra, CA 90631 - Seek names of parents of Sidney Ballard (female) and Sarah Ballard, sisters. Sidney m. John J. Davidson, who d. 1825, Madison Co., AL. Sarah m. Edmund Blanton, who d. ca. 1807, Jefferson Co., MS. Blanton lived early in Camden Dist. area. Would like to correspond with any Ballard researchers. These Ballard sisters were said to have been nieces of a Dr. Ballard of TN.

JACKSON -- A. M. Jackson, P. O. Box 32, Livingston, AL 35470-0032 - Seeking parents of John Jackson, b. 1779, d. 1/15/1836, and his wife, Elizabeth Jackson, b. 1771, d. 7/3/1855. Both are interred in Bethel Cemetery, RFD 1, Clover, SC. Thanks for any info.

SAVAGE -- Beulah Hendrix, 3301 Riverside Drive, Anderson, CA 96007 - Searching for parents of Robert H. Savage, b. 1786, SC, possibly Union Co., m. Percilla Greer, d. Overton Co., TN. Will answer all correspondence.

McCLELLAN - McKNIGHT - FREEMAN -- Anna Mary Johnson Rudy, 2111 West 32nd Avenue, Pine Bluff, AR 71603 - Need info on parents and siblings of Margaret (McClellan?) McKnight, who d. after 20 Dec. 1800 and John McKnight (her husband), who d. between 20 June 1785 and 13 Feb. 1789 in York Co., SC. Children: Robert McKnight, Mary McKnight, Sarah McKnight Hoggue, Eleanor McKnight Lindsey, Isbella McKnight, Elizabeth McKnight, Margaret McKnight Freeman, _____ McCleve.

Also need info on parents and siblings of Christopher Freeman, b. June 1749, d. 27 Oct. 1803, and wife, Margaret McKnight, b. July 1747, d. 22 July 1813. Both are buried in Bethesda Cemetery, York Co., SC. He served in Capt. Bratton's Co., SC Militia, during the Revolutionary War. Children: Margaret McClellan Freeman, Sarah Stallings/Sterling, Eleanor Hoggue, William Freeman and Robert C. Freeman.

McCULLOUGH - THOMPSON - McSPADDEN -- Kathleen Plant, 668 Courtenay Drive, Columbus, GA 31907 - Seeks info on Alexander McSpadden; dtr. Mary b. 1774 m. John McCullough. Nancy Thompson - prob. dtr. of A. W. & Dorcas Thompson, Union District, m. William McCullough & moved to AL abt. 1830.

TUCKER - LILES/LYLE/LYLES -- Martha Franklin, 121 Augusta St., Florence, AL 35630 - Would like to find descendent of Anderson B. Tucker b. c. 1814 in SC and moved with wife Lucinda Hitt to Knox Co., TN by 1850.

Would also like to find parents of Williams Liles b. 1803 in SC, wife was Rosanna and first child Elizabeth who moved to Lauderdale Co., AL in c. 1838.

SIZEMORE - RICHARDSON - BARNETT - STEEL -- Betty N. Soper, Rt. 1, Box 145B, Platte City, MO 64079 - Seeking info on surname Sizemore, especially Ephraim Sizemore land owner in Fairfield Co., SC late 1700s.

Wish to make contact with descendants of Thomas Richardson I, II and III, in Fairfield Co., SC, 1771 till 1860s.

Seeking descendants of Isaac (immigrant from Ireland) & son John Barnett in NW SC. John Barnett m. Mary Jane Steel (b. 1791, SC) d/o of a ship's captain. Had a dau. Elizabeth Barnett (b. 4 Nov. 1817, SC) who m. William Sizemore (b. 1810) in SC, moved from SC to Gwinett Co., GA and to Benton (became Cleburne) Co., AL.

BURNS - HOOD - LINTON - WILSON -- William Barton, 1436 N. Winnifred, Tacoma, WA 98406 - Would like to determine the parents of William S. Wilson (1829 - ?) who was b. in SC. His wife was Nancy A. Hood (1832-1903), d/o John Hood (1801-1879) and Sarah Sallie Burns (1806-1869). Both the Hood and Wilson families moved to IL ca. 1850 where William and Nancy were m. in 1851.

Also seeking family info on Samuel Burns (1762-1815) and wife Nancy Linton (1765-1825) who immigrated to Chester Co. from Ireland ca. 1803 and are buried in Lancaster, SC.

BLISSETT -- Mrs. H. L. Walker, Rt. 8, Box 121, Palestine, TX 75801 - Needs info on George Blissett who bought land in Chester Co., 1786.

ESTES -- Brent H. Holcomb, Box 21766, Columbia, SC 29221 - Wishes to know the names of the children of Wesley Estes who appears on the 1820 census of Chester Dist., SC, and the 1830 and 1840 census of Union Dist., SC. Wesley Estes was born between 1780 and 1790 and died between 1840 and 1850. Also interested in the name of his wife. Wesley was the s/o Thomas and Hannah Estes (what was her maiden name?) of Chester District.

HOWELL - PIKE -- William Eldon Tensley, P.O. Box 430, Pflugerville, TX 78660 - Levi Howell received grant 566 acres on Reedy River, Greenville Dist., 24 Dec. 1819; m. Mary Pike, d/o Lewis Pike, had children: Liza, Polly, Dorothea Ann, Adeline, Lewis P. and Betsy; moved to Benton Co., AL 1830-40 in neighborhood with widow, Mary, and following children John Howell, who d. Laurens Co., 1800-1810: John and Elias. What was relationship of these Howells?

CORDER - STONE - MORRIS -- Ann H. Auburg, 205 East County Road 127, Midland, TX 79701 - Seeking info on William Allen Corder, b. SC ca 1792, m. 11 Nov. 1821, Martha "Patsy" Stone, in Wilson Co., TN. Need to know his parents. Interested in corresponding with anyone researching Corders in Chester District, SC.

Also researching Joseph Morris, s/o Thomas Morris. Thomas d. Chester Co., SC, and his will was probated in 1791. Need to know when and who Joseph married. Did he later move to Georgia? Did he have a son named Jordon? Interested in hearing from anyone researching this line.

THOMAS -- Mrs. Lillian Ogletree Forster, N. 9915 Fircrest Ct., Spokane, WA 99208 - Col. John Thomas, Sr. (ca. 1720-1811) from Wales before American Revolution, brought Thomas Family Bible from that country; ended up in Josiah Culbertson's family and last seen in Winston Co., MS in mid-1900's. Cannot now be located. Did it get back into SC? Does any library or genealogical depository anywhere have it now? It dates back from 1300's with Thomas line and related, possibly surname Newcastle; also goes back into London area, England, we think.

HALL - BROWN -- Marcia Berry, 10A Daniel Drive, Clemson, SC 29631 - Would appreciate any info on parents, ancestors of the following: Major Temple Hall b. ca. 1781 d. 1857 Ebenezer, York Co., SC; wife Elizabeth S. Hall b. 1788 d. 1847. Also Sarah Brown Garrison b. May 1783 d. May 1870 Ebenezer, York Co., SC; she is wife of Josine Garrison, mother of Dorcas (1804), Arthur (1807), Josander, Mary (1812), Josina (ca. 1815), Sarah (1818), Peter (1820) and Clarinda (1823).

MARTIN - PIESTER/PIEISTER - STITT - LOVAL - AIKEN - GARY - BELL - WATT - McDONALD -- W. F. and Mae Martin, 736 West Lake Wales Rd. South, Lake Wales, FL 33853 - Seek info on William Martin, s/o James and Leonora Loyal Martin. James supposed to have been born 1797, a son James Loyal Martin and daughter Leonora, who m. John J. Piester, Newberry, SC. Rev. James m. Henretta Stitt. Wm. Martin b. 1823. Desire info from Loyal, Aiken, Gary, Bell, Watt, Stitt, McDonald, and Pieister/Piester descendants which could help establish the parents of Wm. Martin, s/o James and Leonora Martin.

REWARD!!! \$250.00 -- Offered by William Otto Ferguson, 2217 Beechwood Dr., Monroe, LA 71201 - Need names of parents of Samuel Ferguson, b. 1778 in SC, lived in Green or Jasper Cos., GA, 1801-1818, later in Pike, Copiah and Newton Cos., MS.

WADDLE - KNIGHTON -- Sarah E. Leach Price, 349 Bell St., Marietta, GA 30060 - Needs help with Elisha and Jemima Waddle, Benton Co., AL (later Calhoun Co.). Joined Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church after leaving Unity Church, Spartanburg Dist., SC. Believe there is a connection between them and Matilda Waddle Knighton in Benton/Calhoun, also born in SC. Does anyone have info on Unity Church in Spartanburg, SC? (Denomination not known)

FAUCETTE -- Mrs. Martha Faucette Nelson, 963 Lantern Hill Drive, East Lansing, MI 48823 - Searching for info on Faucettes who lived in Union, Chester and Fairfield Cos. of SC. They were Huguenots and Quakers who came to Chester Co., PA from Ireland, later moving to Faucett's Gap, Frederick Co., VA. Later, some went to Salem, OH; Orange Co., IN; Orange Co., NC; Chester, Union, and Fairfield Cos., SC. Others went to GA, AL, MS, AR, and TX. Any info appreciated.

TIDWELL -- Mrs. Joseph Mione, 1718 Ridgemont Drive, Wichita Falls, TX 76309 - Needs help on any Tidwell family in Fairfield or surrounding counties of SC. Would especially like info on the family of Robert Tidwell who died 1805/1806. His wife was Mary ___? and his children: Ellander m. Thos. Moore; Elizabeth m. ___? Gibson; Mary m. Edmond Tidwell, Jr.; James, Francis, Levy, John, Anna, Richard, Deliah, Keziah, Martha, Knott, Robert.

CLARK - McCALEB/McCALLA - WILEY -- We have a querie with these surnames, one page not completed, no name. Will you please resubmit the querie for the next bulletin? Thanks.

HELP!!! Someone mailed a money order for \$16.00 to the society, but no name on it or envelope!!!

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BOOKS NOW AVAILABLE

"Descendants of James and Elizabeth Fleming Ferguson, Bedford (now Marshall) County, Tennessee" by Herman W. Ferguson, 600 Chad Drive, Rocky Mount, NC 27803. The 135-page book is divided between a chart of descendants of James Ferguson 1757-1816 and Elizabeth Fleming 1763-1848, and biographical sketches of six of the older members of the family. Most of the persons listed in the book descend from two of their sons: John Fleming Ferguson and Amelia Louise Brittain and Ansle Harrison Ferguson. Other surnames are: Alford, Arnold, Brittain, Brooks, Brown, Buchanan, Cole, Creighton, Dudley, Fleming, Gillespie, Gilliam, Harris, Hughes, Ireland, Jones, Lawrence, Lovell, Morgan, Morris, Poe, Powers, Reynolds, Stephens, Stewart, Thompson, Turbeville, Williams, Yetzer, Zimmerle. Telephone (919) 443-2258 as to price and postage.

Carl J. March, 2124 Sampson Dr., Tyler, TX 75701 has just published Raleigh and Related Families, which names descendants of Abner Raleigh (Raley) of North Carolina and Vincent Raleigh (Raley), who was a resident of Chester Co., SC from 1800 to 1830. The book follows the family to Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Related families in Chester and Union Cos., SC were Baker, Gassaway, Otis, Worthy and Morris. The cost of this 236-page hardbound book is \$20.00 plus \$1.25 postage and \$1.50 sales tax for Texas residents.

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