

BULLETIN

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

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Dues \$12.00 per Calendar Year

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MEETINGS

- 6 January '91 - No Meeting
- 3 February '91 - Chester County Library - 3 PM  
Chester, SC
- 3 March '91 - Richburg, SC - 3 PM

We are looking forward to our fourteenth year in January and back to the past with pride and joy to our growth in membership; the wide variety of material in each "Bulletin", especially the articles of "family material" sent by you, our members, and the wonderful people we have met through the society.

We need your help to make our "Bulletin" more informative and appreciate your comments. We urge you to use the query section often, and send us any information you might have on your ancestors that might help someone else, after all, the true meaning of genealogy is sharing.

### Membership Renewal Time

With membership in our society on a calendar basis, it is time for renewals as of January 1, 1991. Dues again will be \$12.00 per individual, \$15.00 per couple, and \$4.00 for membership/surname book. Enclosed in this issue of the "Bulletin" is the renewal form for listing your surnames. Please enclose this with your dues. There are 8 surnames per individual and 16 per couple. We hope you will order your copy of the surname book along with your dues.

I feel like we have had a great year in many different ways - some by your visits, by having good speakers at our meetings and all the great family histories donated to our library.

Thanks,

George

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We would like to express our appreciation to you, our members, for the patience and understanding shown us this year. The "two Jeans" have had a lot of sickness in their families and deaths in our families, plus both us have gone back to work. There are so many letters still unanswered, but we try to answer each one as quickly as possible. Some require several days of research and these take longer, for some days we do not have but an hour to work on letters. George is carrying all the business end of the society as president, treasurer, plus the mailing of all our bulletins and publications. We need more local help in dealing with the mail and hope the new year will be much better for all of us.

"The Two Jeans"

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The officers and staff of The Bulletin wish all our members a very special Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

**THE LIFE AND CONTROVERSY**  
of  
**REVEREND WILLIAM CUMMINS DAVIS**  
Founder of the Independent Presbyterian Church

Compiled and written by Jerry L. West

Very little is known of the nativity of William Cummins Davis other than that he was born on the inter-Carolina border on December 16, 1760. He is the son of David Davis who came to the Mecklenburg County area just before his son was born and the grandson of Morgan Davis who lived in Pennsylvania before 1700, then moved to Delaware about 1730 and then to Welch Neck on the Peedee. In 1785, after finishing his preliminary schooling, W. C. Davis enrolled in the newly formed Zion College near Winnsboro, South Carolina.

Excelling in his studies, he was allowed to tutor other students prior to his graduation. Because he was so brilliant, he was compared to Edwards of New England and Chalmers of Scotland. Area churches were in such desperate need of pastors during that time that they began to vie for soon-to-be graduates of Zion College. Two men of that class were in great demand because of their reported intellect and powerful preaching abilities: William Davis and Robert McCulloch. Davis was licensed by the Presbytery of South Carolina in 1787. At that time he was appointed to preach one Sabbath a month at North Pacolet, giving assistance to Reverend Alexander who had been appointed a year earlier. At the same time he was preaching at Nazareth and possibly other churches in the area.

Early in 1788, the Presbyterian churches of Catholic and Purity made a joint petition for the "powerful and popular preaching" of Licentiate Davis, but for some reason he declined. Some later historians have speculated that it was because the two churches were concerned about his preference to hymns and opposition to parts of the Confession of Faith. This is very unlikely due to the time element involved between his graduation and earliest labors. Two years would hardly be long enough for him to become "notorious". We must not forget that it was Purity and Catholic that made the initial steps to obtain Davis' services--not Davis. Most accounts reveal that the decision was made solely by Davis and not by Catholic or Purity. The final decision, as always, is solely the preacher's after a call is made.

Among others who desired his services was Richmond (Carmel). On March 18, 1788, he was appointed to supply that pulpit three Sabbaths each month. There was such a demand for his preaching that he was unable to supply so many and Robert Hall was appointed to supply Richmond one Sabbath a month. On April the fifteenth of 1789, Licentiate Davis was ordained at Bethesda and sent to Greenville and Laurens Counties to serve as pastor in that area.

A few months later, he accepted a call from Nazareth and Medford in Spartanburg County. While fulfilling his pastoral duties, Davis also taught at Minerva Academy, a grammar school, which is Spartanburg County's second oldest school. It had been established in 1765 and was originally called Eustatie Academy. Around 1785, it became known as Minerva. He also taught at Rock Spring on Thickety Creek during this same period and may have taught at Blundell's School prior to his coming to Nazareth. Davis was one of Spartanburg County's first teachers, others were Judge Smith and Mr. Blundell.

During this pastorate, he introduced Watt's Psalms and Hymns over Rouse's Psalms. The introduction of hymns was offensive to some in the congregation. This introduction was not unlawful and the singing of hymns was becoming acceptable among the Presbyterians. At the same time, in Bullock's Creek, Alexander introduced Watt's hymns to that congregation. This resulted in a division in 1797, that produced the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in what is now known as Sharon. Tradition has it that on one occasion when Davis called the congregation to sing a hymn, one indignant man rose from his pew and stormed out of the meeting house. As he left, Davis lined-out the hymn, "Cast out the old dragon and all his minions..."

Reverend Davis left Spartanburg County in 1792 and was attached to the Presbytery of Orange in North Carolina on October 13. When a dissenting factor left Bethel in 1793, and established Olney in North Carolina, Davis was called to be their first pastor. Webb's history of Bethel gives the impression that Davis was the reason of the schism, saying that Bethel did not want Davis as pastor while the North Carolina members did. It is suggested that the Bethelites were more knowledgeable in theology than the dissenting fraction, this is hardly the case. It appears that subsequent writers of local church histories tried to blame too much on Davis' theology; they use the advantage of hind sight too freely.

The fact that he was selected to speak before the highest body of the Presbyterians on April 17, 1795--three years later--must be recognized that Reverend Davis was highly respected among his peers. If he had been so controversial or undesirable, it is extremely doubtful he would have been given such a high honor. Without a doubt, his selection as speaker to the General Assembly should be regarded as a positive factor in his career. Obviously his peers and superiors had taken notice of his abilities and considered him to be worthy of such an honor. His preference to hymns over psalms, or his slight departure from the Westminster Confession or even his particular doctrines concerning faith (if he was openly preaching them at the time) did not seem to have a bearing on his selection. Not even his open opposition to African Slavery!

Early in his studies, Reverend Davis came to believe that slavery was contradictory in the life of a Christian;

he spread the seeds of his beliefs among his fellow students while attending Zion College. James Gilliland, a disciple of his, accepted the doctrine so strongly and was so incensed by the system that he left for Ohio in 1804 because he could not tolerate the Southern system. While Davis strongly opposed slavery, it appears he was not dogmatic. In fact, several ministers of his organization were slave holders. Apparently none felt pressured by their founder to emancipate their slaves. Before the General Assembly, he seized the opportunity and openly condemned slavery and denounced the Christian that practiced it. His address created no small disturbance within the assembly. Reverend Thomas Reese was called to refute the charges. Using the many available Scriptures that support slavery, Reese destroyed Davis' argument.

One historian said Davis was so "mortified" by Reese' rebuttal that he went into a "self-appointed exile" in North Carolina. The truth is, he was not so mortified that he went off sulking and licking his wounds in exile; he was merely returning to the North Carolina pulpit of Olney, remaining there until 1803.

In 1803, he returned to South Carolina and was appointed to "act as a stated missionary to the Catawba Indians and superintend a school taught by Reverend Foster. From 1805 to 1808, even at the height of his problems, he continually served on the Mission Committee of the General Assembly.

The Presbytery of Concord, in 1805, granted Davis permission to supply Bullock's Creek. (Rev. Alexander had retired in 1801.) Some time early in 1806, the church called him to be their full time pastor. We know this from reading the preface of Mr. Davis' book, The Gospel Plan, which was written June 11, 1806. He was not received into the First Presbytery until September 30. The following month, on the seventeenth, he assisted in the ordination of Thomas Neely who had been called by Purity and Edmonds; Reverend J. B. Davies preached the ordination sermon and Reverend Davis gave the charge.

Prior to his coming to Bullock's Creek, Mr. Davis began preaching and expounding certain doctrines he held to be truth--doctrines that would later be termed as "metaphysical speculations". After coming to the Bullock's Creek pulpit, he continued to build upon these doctrines. Bullock's Creek, which was close to the border of the Second Presbytery, allowed him to have close association with a number of ministers from that presbytery (Barr, Gilliland, Dickson, Wadell and Gray). This made his doctrines better known in the Second Presbytery than in the First; a situation that unsettled some of its leaders. Within the year, complaints had been aired before the Synod with a request that First Presbytery do something regarding Davis' doctrinal position.

At a Synod meeting at Rocky River Church in October of 1807, a memorial was received from the Second Presbytery stating that they were "aggrieved" that the First Presbytery had not handled Reverend Davis' doctrinal position. Mr. Davis must have been aware of the complaints as he was at the

same Synod meeting serving on a committee that was to create a resolution regarding ministers taking positions with Civil Government. The resolution arose because two of their ministers had taken secular jobs with the civil government because they were unable to support their families on the income from the churches they pastored. In resolving this matter Davis personally dealt with the two ministers, Reverend Samuel W. Youngue and Reverend William G. Roseborough.

The year of 1808 became a most crucial year in the growing dispute between Davis and the Synod of the Carolinas. In March of that year, First Presbytery called a session and passed an order requiring Mr. Davis (not present) to attend the next session to discuss the doctrines contained in the memorial that had been sent to the Synod. Meanwhile, in June, he traveled to Philadelphia to attend the national session. The following October, he met with the First Presbytery at Ebenezer and explained his beliefs. After hearing his response, the Presbytery was of the opinion that it was not "expedient at this time to institute a charge against Reverend William C. Davis". At the meeting, a number of the people present expressed their sympathy for Mr. Davis and for his doctrines. They must have made quite an uproar or demonstration, since the record says they (the Presbytery and the Synod) suffered a considerable degree of embarrassment. Sending the report to the Synod, the Presbytery questioned the Synod's desire to bring Mr. Davis to public trial. The Synod was very dissatisfied with the verdict of the Presbytery and ordered it to meet with delegates from the Second Presbytery to prepare charges against Davis.

Charges were duly drawn up and tabled before the First Presbytery, in behalf of the Second. Mr. A. L. Pickins described the charges as "**a tangled knot of words**" designed by heresy-hounds to trap a colleague. In November, the First Presbytery held a session at Bullock's Creek (Davis' church) to comply with the order of the Synod. (Davis' old classmate, Robert McCullough, was the Moderator of the session. George Reed was the Clerk.) When they began the proceedings they discovered no one from the Second Presbytery was present who was authorized to act as prosecutor. Davis also discovered that the record of the Synod was not present and when contradictory statements were made, he refused to answer the charges. This put the presbytery in a dilemma, either they adjourn or take up the case and proceed in a different manner. Mr. Davis agreed to continue with the meeting and gave his explanation to each of the doctrines in question. The decision to proceed was a wise move on Mr. Davis' part since these faux pas of procedure later gave him an advantage over the Synod, which he used when diplomacy failed. Reverend J. R. Davies wrote of that meeting, "**for want of experience some errors were fallen into which proved highly embarrassing and doubtless contributed to the failure of the process against Mr. Davis.**"

At a Synod meeting in October of 1809 in Poplar Tent, North Carolina, Reverend R. B. Walker was asked to explain to

the Synod why no action had been taken at the Presbytery meeting at Bullock's Creek. Mr. Walker simply explained that the Clerk had forgotten to take the order with him. He further explained that while they found Mr. Davis to be teaching error, the errors "do not strike at the vitals of religion". The Synod decided to take the case under consideration after receiving a report from their Committee on Review. They ordered the First Presbytery to "either issue the case more agreeably" or withdraw and refer it to the Synod. But the Presbytery refused, saying they could not go against their former judgment since that would violate constitutional grounds. Davis made an appeal to the General Assembly. (The Assembly never over-ruled the decision of the lower court.) The Synod remitted the case against Davis and his book, The Gospel Plan and proceeded to bring him to trial.

A committee was formed at the direction of the Synod to address a letter to caution any church to adopt any of Davis' doctrines and to deal with anyone who did. The committee consisted of Rev. James McRee, Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Rev. John Robinson and Rev. John M. Wilson. The committee met on October 3, 1810. On the fourth of October, the First Presbytery requested the presbytery be dissolved. This was done because of the vexation of the Davis Controversy. The Presbytery did not wish to be involved in the trials of a friend or jeopardise their position with the Synod.

Realizing the futility in continuing with reasoning with the hierarchy, Reverend Davis made his declaration of independence and seceded from the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.:

**"To the Reverend Presbytery of Concord, to sit at Hopewell Church, on the third Wednesday of this instant, or whenever or wherever said Presbytery may sit; and through them to all the judicatories of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:**

October 9, 1810

**"AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION: In the presence of the Omniscient God, with the day of judgment in my eye; in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, who alone is the Lord of the conscience; and Head of the Church; under the influence of the Word of God; I do hereby declare that from the date of these presents, I am and do hold myself to be withdrawn from the government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and am consequently not amenable to the rules, edicts, discipline, or commands of said Church, from henceforth, sine die. Amen"**

At a Synod meeting at Hopewell on October 17, 1810, First Presbytery was dissolved. The Presbytery of Harmony was erected out of the newly defined boundries. Reverends Davis, R. B. Walker, John B. Davies and Thomas Neely were attached to the Presbytery of Concord. Immediately, they summoned Davis to come before the Presbytery to answer the charges against him at its next meeting on December 12 at the Ramah Church. Davis refused to appear since he was no longer

part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

On April 2, 1811, Davis was expected to appear before the Synod in Charlotte. He did not and refused to appear at a later session. On August 11, a committee met with Mr. Davis and spent twenty-four hours with him, trying to get him to appear in person at the next session in September. He was adamant in his refusal. At a session at Bethel on September 3, 1811, the case was laid before the Judicatory. The Synod, on October 4, 1811, said his resignation was not valid and they formally suspended and deposed their friend.

Gleaming through the preface of the book, we find that Reverend Davis was a loving and caring man; particularly toward the people of God. In these few pages we catch a glimpse of Mr. Davis and find that he is humble, somewhat satirical and having a sense of humor. It is interesting to note that he lacked popularity; he wrote this on June 11, 1806, on the eve of his popularity!

"I have been frequently solicited to publish my views of the gospel plan of salvation; and have for several years withstood those solicitations...My excuse for not printing... viz. I was too young to become an author; my head was not gray; and what was the worst of all, I was afraid that, although I could preach...yet my want of popularity, and the want of judgment in the important doctrines of the gospel, rendered it improper to commit my thoughts to the press; at least, until I would arrive to riper years.

"I now being in my forty-fifth year, my temples are beginning to be pitted with gray hairs; although, alas, I have to lament that my improvement is not equal to my years...

"I particularly mention, that the repeated solicitations of the members of the church of Olney are among the special reasons for my publishing this book. I love them, and ever will; for they are my joy and my crown...I also desire that the people of Bullock's Creek church, who have lately invited me, so unanimously, to be their stated pastor, and whose pastor I now am,...may feel it (this book) as an earnest pledge of my best wishes for their souls salvation. I cannot by no means omit to mention the church of Nazareth, I remember them yet. There I spent the four first years of my ministry, and was the first stated pastor they ever had. It is true, I was young and a mere tyro in divinity; yet I hope, at least toward the close of my continuance there, I taught some of the simple doctrines of the cross of Christ...these people..are dear to me as the first fruits of my labours...

"I have something of a satirical turn;...I always feel it less or more my duty to guard against it; but I find it much more difficult to keep it out of my book than out of the pulpit. I have also used my own natural style; which is very plain,...perhaps, too rustic...I am a friend to improvement; but there is not much made by attempting to be what we are not."

(To be continued in the next bulletin)



## WILLIAM GASTON

William Gaston, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, was a native of Newbern. His father, Dr. Alexander Gaston, "a native of Ireland, and a man of letters," was one of the most determined patriots of his day. He was killed on the 20th August, 1781, under the most painful circumstances. He was retreating from the attack of the Tories, with his wife and two small children, when a party of Tories appeared. Mrs. Gaston was left on the wharf, while her husband pushed off in a boat. One of these monsters leveled his gun over the shoulder of Mrs. Gaston, and her patriotic husband fell dead, leaving her and two children; a son, the distinguished subject of this notice, and a daughter, who afterwards was the wife of Chief Justice Taylor.

Judge Gaston was born in Newbern, 19th September, 1778.

Happily for him, and happy for his State, his mother was a woman of great energy of character, of devoted piety, and extraordinary prudence. Naturally of a quick temper; her counsel, example and advice, taught him to subdue it. The great object of her life seemed to be to prepare herself for a better world, and to train in "wisdom's ways" the precious charge left to her care under such afflicting and tragical circumstances. She felt like the mother of Moses--the words of Pharaoh's daughter--"Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." His unparalleled success in after life, his extensive usefulness and exalted public services, prove how faithfully her duty had been discharged.

"This tells to mothers what a holy charge  
Is theirs; with what a kingly power their love  
May rule the fountains of the new-born mind;  
Warns them to wake at early dawn and sow  
Good seed before the world doth sow its tares."

Mrs. Ellet, in her work, "Women of the Revolution," renders any further allusion to Mrs. Gaston unnecessary, except to quote from her beautiful production, one anecdote, which gives in graphic minuteness, her method of education. When her son was only seven or eight years old, he was, even then, remarkable for his aptitude and cleverness. "William, why is it," said one of his little schoolmates, "that you are always head of the class, and I am always foot?" "There is a reason," replied he, "but if I tell you, you must promise to keep it a secret, and do as I do. Whenever I take up a book to study, I first say a little prayer my mother taught me, that I may be able to learn my lessons."

Judge Gaston has often been heard to declare, that whatever distinction he had attained in life, was owing to her pious counsel and faithful conduct. Under her eye his early education was conducted. In the fall of 1791, he was sent to the Catholic College, at Georgetown, then only fourteen years old. The rigor of this bleak climate, the painful and rigid discipline, and exiled from the comforts and attentions of affection, caused his health to give way, and in the spring of 1793, it was feared that he was sinking under a

consumption; and it was advised by his physicians that he should return to the mild air of his native climate. He returned home, and his health soon improved. Under the care of the Rev. Thomas P. Irwing, he was prepared for college. He entered the Junior Class, at Princeton, in the fall of 1794. He graduated at the early age of eighteen, with the first honors of that renowned and ancient institution.

Judge Gaston has left this tribute to his venerated mother:--"The proudest moment of my life, was when I communicated the information to her that I had not only graduated, but with honor." Their meeting on his return home, was one of no common character. Loaded with all the honors of science and literature, he kneels at the feet of her who was the author of his being and true cause of his success.

He studied law with Francois Xavier Martin, then residing in Newbern; afterwards the author of a History of North Carolina, and late Judge in Louisiana, whose character the reader has just read.

In 1798, before his arriving at manhood, Mr. Gaston was admitted to the bar. The elevation of his brother-in-law, John Louis Taylor, to the bench in that year, threw all his business into the hands of Mr. Gaston, at once heavy and lucrative. To his well-disciplined mind, laborious habits, and indefatigable industry, this only stimulated him to increased exertion. He not only sustained this responsibility, but his reputation was established; it continued to increase in such rapid strides, until he attained, by the approbation of all, the head of his profession. The people, who delight to honor merit, soon perceived the rich jewel that was among them. When only twenty-two, he was elected a member of the Senate (in 1800), from Craven County. But the labors of his profession, and duties to those who entrusted their fortunes and lives to his hands, with his small patrimony, denied to him that service to the people that they required. He did not appear again in public life until 1808, when he was elected a member of the House of Commons from Newbern, of which body he was chosen Speaker. He was elector on the Presidential ticket in this year. After his re-election to the House of Commons in 1809, he retired from the House of Commons.

But he was not allowed to remain by the people long from their service. He was elected a member of Congress in 1813 from this district, and re-elected in 1815.

His life now becomes a part of our national property, and we may

"Read its history in a nation's eyes."

This period was one of extraordinary excitement. He took a prominent stand in opposition to the Administration, sustained as it was by the ability of Lowndes, of South Carolina, the intellectual power of Calhoun of the same State, and the resistless eloquence of Clay, of Kentucky. Amid this galaxy of the political firmament, the bright star of North Carolina shone with peculiar brilliancy, even amid

the influence of Webster, Grosvenor and others. It is not the province or the part of the historian to express any opinion as to the political course of individuals, their merits, or their errors. His duty is to state plainly and frankly the course pursued, and let each form their own conclusions as to its propriety or correctness. But whatever line of conduct Mr. Gaston pursued, that course was marked by talent, labor, and genius of the highest character. His efforts in Congress on "the Previous Question" and the "the Loan Bill," are left to us, and have attracted the admiration of competent judges, for their power and eloquence.

At the end of his second term he voluntarily resigned his charge; and attended to the laborious duties of his extended practice of the law.

He did not appear again in public life until 1827, when from the increased indisposition of Mr. Stanly, who had been elected that year a member of the House of Commons from Newbern, a vacancy occurred, and Mr. Gaston was elected to supply his place. This he accepted as a matter of duty, not of inclination; as a return of gratitude for favors received, not with the hope of honors or laurels yet to be acquired.

It was known at Raleigh that Mr. Stanly had resigned; but it was not known who was to be his successor, and it was a matter of some interest to know upon whom the mantle of this distinguished tactician had fallen. No one suspected that Mr. Gaston would accept.

In 1834, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Henderson. Without any solicitation or suggestion on his part, all eyes turned to him as the most suitable person in the State for this elevated position.

Once more he appeared in public as a statesman, in the Convention of 1835, as member from Craven, to amend the Constitution. This was an important occasion. The Constitution formed by the State Congress in Nov. 1776, while our country was in the midst of war, and preparing to meet its emergencies, with the minds of the members occupied by its stirring and important events, was not free from errors and imperfections. The people felt the importance of the occasion, and sent their ablest men to devise and consult-- Nathaniel Macon, Judge Daniel, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr., John Branch, Daniel L. Swain, and others.

On the 23d January, 1844, Judge Gaston took his seat on the Supreme Court bench. He complained; for he had felt for some days chilly sensations, and difficulty of breath. During an argument from Hon. Robert Strange at the bar, he was attacked with faintness, and carried from the court room to his chamber. A physician was called in, who soon relieved him. That evening, he seemed more lively than usual. He told several anecdotes, at which his friends laughed cordially. It was but the flickering of an expiring luminary. He was relating an account of a convivial party at Washington city with graphic delineation; and spoke of one who on that occasion, avowed himself a Free Thinker on the subject of

religion. "From that day," said he, "I viewed that man with distrust. I do not say that a Free Thinker may not from education and high motives be an honorable man; but I dare not trust him. A belief in an all-ruling Providence, who shapes our ends and will reward us according to our deeds, is necessary. We must believe and feel that there is a GOD, ALLWISE and ALMIGHTY." As he pronounced this last word, he raised himself up from his bed to give it greater emphasis; in a moment, there seemed a sudden rush of blood to the brain, and he fell back a lifeless corpse. His spirit fled from the scenes of earth to meet that God in whom he had throughout his whole life trusted, and whose Almighty name last vibrated from his tongue.

Of such a man may our State be well proud. She has inscribed his name on her towns and counties, and as long as talents are revered, services honored, and virtue esteemed, the name of GASTON will be cherished.

His taste for poetry was of an elevated character, which he had cultivated to some extent. The following lines are from his pen:--

#### THE OLD NORTH STATE FOR EVER.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!  
While we live, we will cherish and love and defend her;  
Though the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her,  
Our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we name her.

Hurrah! Hurrah! The old North State for ever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State!

Though she envies not others their merited glory,  
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story!  
Though too true to herself, e'er to crouch to oppression,  
Who can yield to just rule more loyal submission?

Hurrah, &c.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster,  
At the knock of the stranger, or the tale of disaster?  
How like to the rudeness of their dear native mountains,  
With rich ore in their bosoms, and life in their fountains.

Hurrah, &c.

And her daughters, the Queen of the forest resembling,  
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trembling,  
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them,  
How they kindle and flame? Oh, none know but who've tried  
them.

Hurrah, &c.

Then let all who love us, love the land that we live in,  
(As happy a region as on this side of Heaven,)  
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,  
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart thrilling chorus!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State!

He was thrice married. On the 4th Sept., 1803, to Miss Susan Hay (daughter of John Hay, Fayetteville).

On Oct. 6th, 1805, to Hannah McClure, the only daughter of General McClure, who died on the 12th of July, 1813, leaving one son and two daughters; and in August, 1816, he married again, Eliza Ann Worthington, daughter of Dr. Charles Worthington, of Georgetown, D.C. She died Jan. 26th, 1819, leaving two infant daughters.

The General Assembly, at its next session (1845), through Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, late Senator from Cumberland, Chairman of the Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following resolutions:--

### **Resolutions on the Death of William Gaston,**

Adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at the Session of 1844-45, and ordered to be recorded in the Journals of both houses:--

The General Assembly of North Carolina have learned that since their last session, one of the most distinguished of our citizens has died. On the 23d of January, 1844, WILLIAM GASTON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, after an illness of a few hours departed this life.

\* \* \*

[Editor's Note: I want to thank our long-time friends, Reid and Alice Stewart for the following article. Reid is pastor of Dormont Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, PA. They have shared so many interesting articles on these ministers, and Alice did the sketch from W. M. Glasgow's History of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (1888).]

LETTER OF THE REV. THOMAS DONNELLY  
OF CHESTER DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA  
TO REV. JAMES RENWICK WILLSON  
MARCH 18, 1835

Revd. Sir

At the instance of Mr. Jas. Cathcart, Sen., I address to you this line. He seems anxious to know something about the Quarterly if it has been stopped or what has become of it. He tells me he had subscribers on account of himself and friends for 7 copies. Of each of these he got 6 Numbers with the exception of 3 out of the whole which did not come on. He says also that on this account he sent you 15 Dollars and that he has never understood whether you received it or not. Information given to Mr. Cathcart or to me will be acceptable. If the Quarterly be continued let it come on as formerly. You may direct to Mr. Cathcart or to me Winsboro, S.C.

During the commotions of the Church I have not yet changed my character nor mode of management. I judged that the doctrines and duties of the Church were accurately laid

down when the Testimony was adopted 1806. No discussions that have taken place have convinced me that there is error in the Church's principles or any change in the principles of this Gov't to warrant an alteration of our testimony. The Contest about ecclesiastical forms and order and power I feel little concern in as I Judge the primary evil lay in admitting of free discussions of the already received Rules of the Church, but being admitted they Should have proceeded until a vote was taken on them in the Superior Judicatory of the Church. Then every man would have known his Side and acted accordingly.

Who ever knows the past will not be Surprised that I Stand aloof from present controversies. By the management of my friends I was placed out of reach of them so that they could not affect me. It would have been highest folly in me to interfere. There were bad feelings enough on both sides without the accession of mine. I would fondly hope that the party who resolved to abide by Reformation principles will take its Stand exclusively upon the terms of communion and conduct the business of the Church without embarrassing her fellowship with local controversy. My desire is that the (sic) truth be kept pure, the testimony Maintained, edification promoted, and mutual confidence established among all Classes in the Church. Your influence I trust shall be exerted to accomplish these valuable objects. The attainments of which will afford the Greatest Satisfaction to him who desires to continue Your brother in Gospel.

March 28, 1835

Thomas Donnelly

P.S. Mr. Cathcart desires you to Send him Whatever new publications are made by your or any of your bretheren (sic).

T.D.

(In what appears to be another hand the following paragraph was added to the letter.)

Wants he two of No. 3 quarterly and 1 of no. 6 and he Says he has never got a Single Copy of prince Meziah (Prince Messiah) and he mailed for it ten dollars and fifteen for the quarterly in all he Says twenty five.

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**Rev. James Renwick Willson D.D.**

Rev. James Renwick Willson was a staunch Old Side Covenanter in the 1833 split which divided the Reformed Presbyterian Church into two bodies. If Thomas Donnelly's counsel of moderation had been accepted by both sides this split might have been less bitter and perhaps even healed. The difficulty rose over the question of whether or not the Covenanters could participate in the governing processes of the United States of America without being guilty of breaking their terms of communion or vows of membership. The Old Lights or Old Side Covenanters maintained that no Covenanter

could vote for anyone required to take an oath to the Constitution of the United States of America which did not recognize the sovereignty of God over all nor could the Old Light Covenanter take such an oath himself or herself. The Old Side Covenanters had never given up the Scottish concept of a Covenanted government which swore to uphold the Christian Religion. The New Lights or New Side Covenanters felt that there was an implicit recognition of God's sovereignty in the very fabric of the democratic system which had been established.

Rev. Mr. Willson came from an Old Covenanter family who had lived in the Great Cove along Tonoloway Creek, in present day Fulton Co., Pennsylvania, until 1768 when they removed to the Froks of the Youch, the land between the Monongahela and Youghiogeny Rivers, in what today is Elizabeth Twp., Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. This area lies some miles to the south of Pittsburgh. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, with first honors in 1805. This institution is now Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pennsylvania. While still in College, he studied theology one year with Rev. John McMillan, D.D., the Apostle of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania. He then spent two years under the instruction of Rev. Alexander McLeod, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation in New York City. Wilson was considered one of the strongest pulpiteers of the Covenanter Church.

Mr. Willson, who always spelling his name with double "ll's," was pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation in Coldenham, Orange Co., New York, when he began the quarterly mentioned in Donnelly's letter. He was considered a scholarly man and edited first the monthly EVANGELICAL WITNESS from 1822 to 1826. While pastor at Albany, New York, he began the ALBANY QUARTERLY in 1832 which continued into 1834. In 1840 he accepted the sole professorship of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary and continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1851. Willson died September 29, 1853, aged 73 years, while visiting with friends at Coldenham, New York.

#### **Rev. Thomas Donnelly of South Carolina**

Thomas Donnelly had been born near Donegal, Co. Donegal, Ireland, on January 13, 1772. After passing through the usual studies in his native country, he spent two years in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, beginning in the fall of 1788. He came to America in 1791 and settled in the Chester District of South Carolina. The next year he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1794. He studied theology under the direction of Rev. William King, an Ulster Scot who had come as a Covenanter missionary in 1792 and settled in the Chester District where he died August 24, 1798, aged 51. In 1798 Donnelly was taken under the care of the newly organized Reformed Presbytery. After being licensed in 1799, he was assigned to labor

in South Carolina. In 1801 he was ordained and installed pastor of the Rocky Creek Covenanter congregation in Chester District, South Carolina. He preached not only to his congregation but to other nearby societies and to little groups in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. In 1816 he was released from his first charge and became pastor of the Brick Church, and in the graveyard of this congregation his body was later interred.

During the 1820's and 1830's numerous Covenanter families migrated to the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, but Donnelly felt the creeping infirmities of age disqualified him from following these emigrants, and he remained in the South.

In 1847 he suffered a paralytic stroke which greatly affected his mind and body, and on November 27, 1847, he died at his home on Rocky Creek. His area of abode in South Carolina removed him from the more populous centers of the Covenanter Church in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, but in 1818 he was elected moderator of the Synod, the highest court of the denomination.

This letter is of particular interest because it may be the only letter extant written by Rev. Thomas Donnelly.

**LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS DONNELLY  
TO HIS SON JOHN DONNELLY  
OF ELKHORN, WASHINGTON CO., ILLINOIS  
MAY 5, 1841**

Chester District, S.C.      May 5, 1841

Dear John,

I have partially got over the little bustle of/ Thomas's marriage and take this early opportunity of informing/ you of that event. He was married yesterday two weeks past/ to Mary Ann Cathcart second daughter of John Cathcart near Winn-/ sborough. They married with the consent of all their friends and I/ hope it will be to the comfort of all concerned. They are now living/ with us and I count upon their continuing to do so, as he is the only one/ of your mother and I have too take care of us in our old age. Should he/ prefer to live separate from us in a house of his won at some future/ day I will not oppose it, still he must consider that the charge of/ attending to us and our concerns must lie upon him. Out arrangements/ on thse things will depend in a great measure upon the harmony of our/ minds and our future circumstances. Through the bygone winter and/ this Spring I have been more indisposed and felt more weakly than I/ have done for some years past. I have however for the most part ful-/ filled my appointments for preaching though not always as I would have/ wished. I would almost decline preaching altogether was it not that in that event/ the few of our people that are here would be left destitute of Gospel/ ordinances altogether. Your mother though Still going about common/ business as usual is not Stout as formerly. Samuel was up/ with us as



Thomas's Marriage but we were deprived of the company of his/ family who happened to be at that time in Columbia. He says/ that their daughter is a fine thriving hearty girl. I suppose he is/ well thought of in the church with which he has connected himself. His/ tempoal concerns are prosperous according to our southern estimation/ of things. How he reconciles his present with his former principles I know not./

Last winter the roof of our old barn threatened to tumble off which (page 2) obliged us to building a New one. We have got up a frame of 29 by 18 feet/ with a shade the whole length of it for stables fit/ to hold horses but we have got no cover for it yet. In consequence of these/ Undertakings we are rather behind with our crops. We have got about four/ acres of cotton planted and about half of our corn. We expect to have the Remainder/ of our corn planted in about a week except the little bottom field which will do a/ while after this. I have given up all design of ever going to the West. Without/ an explanation of the measures taken with me I could have no fellowship with/ the people there. Neither the Judicatories of the church nor the



Thomas Donnelly

carolinians in/ the West are willing to give the necessary explanation. I conclude/ it is best for me to set down contented where I am. Here there are at present/ but few that will try to undermine my character or impair my usefulness/ though the carolina slave-holders would Lynch a Northern or a Western/ abolitionist yet they readily declare they are not afraid of the covenanters/ on Rocky Creek. I can not be sufficiently thankful to a kind and benevolent/ providence for wresting me out of hands of such a set of Roghish swindlers/ as I have had to do with. I am not a little amused to see the men that were locked together as brothers/ while they were trying to trample me

under their feet now sparing and/ Jarring at one another. It is likely they and I shall never meet in this world/ and it shall be well that it be so. A kind providence has provided bountifully/ for me and I trust it shall continue to the end. Give my kind compliments to/ Nancy and the rest of my friends that may enquire for me. Your Mother wishes/ to be informed respecting the McLurkins & particularly respecting Mrs. Mary/ Smyth's people she desires you to give them all her compliments. Tommy/ and Mary Ann and Nancy send their compliments

you and Nancy accept for yourself and your wife the prayers of your Affectionate Father/ and Mother.

Thomas Donnelly

(On the outside of the letter:)

Mr. John Donnelly  
Elkhorn  
Washington County  
Illinois

\* \* \*

(Editor's Note: Rev. Earle P. Barron, Jr., D. Min., pastor of Greenwich Presbyterian Church, Nokesville, VA, has shared the following article with us.)

### GRANNY: ALL YANKEES AREN'T BAD

Sherman moved his army of some 60,000 towards Columbia on January 13, 1865. The general predicted the swash he would cut through the state would be "one of the most horrible things in the history of the world." South Carolina could expect total war because she had fired the first shot at Charleston.

Bummers, deserters, camp followers, and soldiers not under very much supervision - did the most damage. They not only looted but destroyed property for the fun of it. The city of Columbia began to burn at dusk on February 17, Reporter David Conyqham wrote,

I trust I shall never witness such a scene--  
drunken soldiers rushing from house to house,  
emptying them of their valuables and firing  
them; Negroes carrying off piles of booty...  
officers and men revelling on the wines and  
liquors until the burning houses buried them  
in their drunken orgies.

Sherman wanted the Confederates to think he was headed for Charlotte, N. C. From Columbia he moved to Winnsboro. As the bummers approached, its few remaining male citizens "took to the woods." General John W. Geary leading the advance of the left wing saw smoke rising from this and other fires and tried to get there to arrest the flames. When the army arrived only the Reverend W. W. Lord, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, which was burned, and his four-hundred-pound vestryman, the village doctor, remained.

After Winnsboro, Sherman moved northeast in the direction of Cheraw. He still made feints towards Charlotte with his cavalry in order to prevent a Confederate troop build up in up-country South Carolina. The right wing was to cross the Wateree at Peay's Ferry and the left up the river at Rocky Mount, a ford 4 or 5 miles south of Great Falls. Sherman directed the cavalry to demonstrate strongly on Chester and then to turn east.

The Federals encountered little resistance. General Joseph E. Johnston couldn't get his army together until

Sherman entered North Carolina. He seemed to have more officers than men. He had lots of generals. The veterans from the West dribbled in but General P. G. T. Beauregard had said, "If not, in the strict sense of the word a mob, it was no longer in the army." Desertions were high.

Fighting Joe Wheeler, with such outfits as his Third Arkansas Cavalry, "The War Childs' Children," had hounded Sherman all along. Mostly it was hit and run. If he caught bummers in acts of violence he had them shot.

General Hugh J. Kilpatrick U. S. A., halted at Monticello on his feint towards Chester. Two young Federal officers out-witted him in his plans for calling on the young ladies at the local "female institution." He was greatly disappointed for he was more interested in women than war. The next morning duty got the best of him and he moved along the railroad close to Chester. He tore up track and pulled down telegraph lines as he went. Later, in North Carolina, Wheeler's men surprised him in his night shirt with Marie Boozer and almost captured him.

The Yankees went through Woodward. They ransacked the Concord Presbyterian Church. They took not only the Bible from the pulpit but also the Communion Service, the tokens and the baptismal font.

By February 23 all of Sherman's forces had reached the Wateree and some divisions had made it across. Heavy rains and flooding set in at this time and lasted three days. The left wing had great trouble when they put up a bridge. The Twentieth Corps and the cavalry made it across but before Davis' Fourteenth Corps could span the swollen stream the pontoons fell apart and swept downstream. The Fourteenth Corps was stranded on the west bank of the Wateree. Southern newspaper men editorialized optimistically about the possibilities of the weather for the Southern cause. Locals weren't too happy.

Sarah Elizabeth Moore, later Granny, said that when Sherman was close to the Wateree he stopped at a house. He wanted eggs to eat. But the only eggs left were those on a nest. Sherman took the hen and eggs and the woman of the house slapped him. His soldiers wanted to "punish the fire out of her" but Sherman said, "No, don't put your hands on her. I always liked a spunky woman."

Sherman's soldiers didn't like spunky Negroes. At one farm Union soldiers couldn't find the valuables. They asked one of the blacks where the silver was hidden. He refused to reveal its location. When he persisted in not telling they killed him. Presbyterians erected a monument to the faithful servant at the Hopewell Church (ARP).

Granny had some experience with Sherman's soldiers herself. A party came by the Moore place on the road to Rocky Mount. Other than a few servants no men were present. Granny's father, Major John Moore, had died before the war. Her brother Captain John Moore of Picken's Guards, S. C. Volunteers, had been killed on June 28, 1862 in the Seven Days Battle in Virginia. Granny, her sister Mary Moore

(married to a Ragsdale and and then a Sigmon), and her mother, Jane Stewart Moore, were alone. The Yankees took everything they had except one ham and four or five chickens. While the servants were churning milk the Yankees broke the crock vessels on the rocks. They burned the gin house and other out-buildings. According to "Granny" the small detachment was afraid to go close to the barn for fear Wheeler's men were there.

One of the soldiers, an officer, had to wait for the Wateree River to go down to make his crossing. To pass the time he sat with the family around the fire for 2 or 3 days. While he was there some of the soldiers went up to the clothes room on the third floor of the brick home and set fire to cotton kept there in baskets. The sociable officer jumped up, rushed upstairs and brought the burning baskets of cotton down and out of doors. He suffered severe burns. The grateful family corresponded with him after the War. Granny liked to tell the story and always ended it, "All Yankees were not bad."

The next year Granny married William Banks Thompson of the Rocky Mount area. Thompson was a bright young man who graduated from Davidson College in 1859. He had worked his way through college as a proctor, majoring in the classics. After he finished he went to Arkansas to tutor the son of a wealthy planter. In 1861 when the war broke out he enlisted in Co. "A" Third Arkansas Cavalry. His outfit saw much action throughout the South. It harassed Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah and through the Carolinas.

Undoubtably Thompson was in the area at this time. He was the quarter master-forager for his unit. Apparently he took as many country hams and chickens as Sherman. He had to wear his pistols for some time after the war because his neighbors didn't fully appreciate his duties.

Thompson stayed with Wheeler to the end and was paroled in May 5, 1865 in Chester, S. C. He received \$2.18 in Mexican money for pay. With this he bought a pair of shoes and some tobacco and kept a silver Mexican dollar. He went back to Davidson and got a Master's degree in Greek. He then operated an academy and taught school.\* He's buried at Catholic Presbyterian Church (USA) where he was Clerk of Session. Granny is buried at White Oak Presbyterian Church (ARP).

All that's left of the house is some large granite foundations stones and rubble in the heart of a vast pulpwood forest. What Sherman didn't do, time and the elements finished.

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5. Patrick, Joseph Howard; Patrick, Michael Thompson; Patrick, Thomas Moore, Sr., personal remarks.
6. Thompson, Sarah Elizabeth Moore. "Captain William Banks Thompson," manuscript.

\* Supt. of Schools at Blackstock, Chester, Bennettsville.

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### SMITH KETCHEN DIARY WHILE IN THE WAR 1861-1865

(Continued from the September 1990 issue of The Bulletin)

Distant from Wilmington one hundred and sixty one miles by R.R. the reg't. lay over at Weldon till 12 noon of **May 18th.** The reg't. left Weldon for Petersburg, VA. On the rout from Wilmington the train would frequently pass crowds of ladies that had collected at the station to see the "soldiers" and some of the boys for their amusement would write their name, co., and reg't. on a slip of paper, put the paper on a stick and when passing a crowd would throw off the paper and by so doing there was several of the boys that got a correspondance started and was kept up for a considerable while. The boys also had a good deal of Palmetto that they had brought from the coast of South Car. and as the train was passing the ladies they would throw their Palmetto into the crowd there. There would be a scramble for the Palmetto. We got to Petersburg at nine oclock p.m. the same day. When we got off the cars on Washington Street, the person that had control of the hydrants on the streets turned one or two loose for the men to get water. We remained there on the street about one hour and then marched out about three miles in the direction of City Point on the Appomatox River by twelve oclock in the night. We reached a portion of the brigade and bivouaced for the remainder of the night. **May 19th.** Early in the morning we heard fighting between the Appomatox and James Rivers in Chesterfield County. At 4 p.m. the brigade or most of it was moved about two miles to the breastworks. The 17th. Reg't. was put in position with the left resting on the river and had made ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would allow for the night. When we had to commence cooking three days rations and about 8 or 9 p.m. We got our marching orders "to report to Gen'l Beauregard forthwith". The reg't. started on the march about ten or eleven p.m. after leaving all of our baggage in the care of Leu't. Nunnery of Co. A- marched back through Petersburg-crossed the Appomatox- took the Turnpike Road and marched about eleven miles from Petersburg above Swift Run Creek to General Beauregard's headquarters about 3 a.m. of **May**

**20th.** Lay down and slept till half past four when the reg't. was aroused and called to arms by the beating of the long roll. The 17th. Reg't. was marched toward the line of breastworks for about a mile when we met General Walker. General Walker had been given the command of the brigade after Gen'l Evans was disabled by his "spree" in Charleston and this was his first day in command of the whole brigade. He halted the reg't. and told us that we should rest that day after marching all night. We were "about faced"-marched a few hundred yards when we were halted-"about faced" again-marched to the lines and some distance to the right thrown in reserve in the rear. We had just stoped long enough to eat our "grub" when we were ordered to "fall in" to support a battery of howitzers-was taken to the left went past in the rear of the battery which was then shelling the enemy picket line, but never halted. The 17th. and 18th. Reg'ts. was marched through the line of breastworks at the "Double Quick" through a piece of woods and into a ravine where the two reg'ts. was thrown into line of battle-was ordered forward at the "Double Quick" to our own pickets under a sharp from the enemy's picket but not a man of the 17th. was hurt in getting to our picket lines. North Carolinians were on picket at the time. We remained in defences a few minutes when the order was given to "Charge at Double Quick" all together. As soon as we got out from behind the defences of the picket line we received the enemys fire-two men of Co. A was wounded, Robert Rainey and Thomas Stewart. Rainey slightly and Stewart severly and proved mortal. The left of the reg't. was more exposed and suffered worse. We captured a few prisoners and killed a good many in going back to their main line. As soon as we got to the picket line of the enemy, which was behind a fence, we began "diggin dirt" with our bayonets and throwing it into the corners of the fence with our hands and tin plates. After we got to the fence there was two men of Co. A wounded, both pretty severly. Newnan Hudson in the head and John Steadman in the neck. There was several charges made in the evening on us with their infantry and shelling with their artilery. After dark some of Co. A got over the fence into the enemies rifle pits and got several spade and picks, haversacks, rubber clothes and overcoat. The night passed off very quietly. By daylight of **May 21st.** Co. A had the fence completely covered up and was bomb proof. About 7 or 8 a.m. the enemy began shell-ing our batteries and breastworks. On the right of us all quiet except some picket shots till 10 or 11 p.m. There seemed to be an attack made on our right. The firing became general along our lines from right to left. After the firing ceased all was quiet again and continued so through the forenoon of **May 22nd.** In the afternoon there was a heavy artilery duel for an hour or two. After the cannonading ceased, there was a "flag of truce" sent to the enemy for them to bury their dead in front of our lines or allow us to bury them or we would help them to do so as the stench had become very offensive. After parleying on the side of the

enemy, the contending that the killed were not their men untill both parties met and went burying. The clothing proved them to be their own. After dark the 17th. Reg't. moved a little to the left. The night passed off quiet--rained all night, **May 23rd.** All hands engaged strengthening our breast-works. The enemy threw a few bomb shells over us this evening from their gun boats on the James River. We have been on the Howlet Farm near the Howlet House since the twentieth--pickets fighting in front to night. **May 24th.** Co. A on picket today--all quiet. **May 25th.** All quiet throughout the day--about 10 p.m. hot fighting with the pickets in our front for a while after which all was quiet again. **May 26th.** Heavy shelling of our lines about noon through the evening. The impression was that the enemy were going to charge our lines after dark. We were ordered to lay on our arms but the night passed without a gun being fired. **May 27th.** Some shelling again this morning and the day very hot. The reg't. drew rations of tobacco today, one pound for each man--was on guard detail today. **May 28th.** A few shells thrown by the enemy from their gun boats today on the James River (we could hear their watch bells at night on the gunboats). The enemy were shelling of our men that were working on some fortifications. Some more rain this evening and night and partly cool. **May 29th.** Co. A on picket today. The day passed off clear cool and quiet. **May 30th.** This day clear and cool again, so much so that overcoats and blankets were brought into requisition. All quiet along the lines till about five p.m. when an artillery duel began between the two forces which lasted about one hour after which all was quiet the remainder of the day and night. About one or two oclock a.m. of **May 31st.** our brigade began to move to the right and moved about one mile when there was a halt for an hour or two from some cause till after daylight then moved on further to the right near the Appomatox River. About nine a.m. there was heavy firing of artillery on the south side of the Apomatox but we could not tell whether both parties were firing or which party it was. The firing continued pretty much all day. All quiet with us. **June 1st.** Our artillery opened fire on the evening and kept it up for a while very rapidly. Shortly after sunrise there was heavy artillery heard in the direction of Richmond--supposed to be Lee and Grant's armies fighting. The cannonading was kept up till the afternoon. Our portion of the lines remained quiet till about nine p.m. when there was some firing of small arms on the right of our picket lines. The firing was between a detachment of our men surprising a party of the enemy's that was out on a scouting expedition. Some of the scouts were killed. The 17th. Reg't. marched back a little to the left today. **June 2nd.** Early in the morning our pickets were ordered to advance on skirmishers on the enemy's lines. The advance was made about six a.m. The left of the 17th. Reg't. pickets met with the enemy's pickets--charged them in their rifle pits--killed one man and wounded and captured another (by Co. K) and Co. K had two men wounded. The col. of the 22nd. Reg't. S.C.V. was

mortally wounded and captured. There was a great deal of cannonading throughout the day and night following on both sides without doing any great harm to our side. Picket fighting was kept up, also, throughout the day and night. About dark it began to rain and rained all night. "Dock" Shearer of Co. F of the 17th. Reg't. shot himself through the arm by the accidental discharge of his gun. The rifle pit had become nearly filled with water by the rain. They had put pieces of logs in the pit to sit and stand upon. He had the butt of his gun on one of the logs and was standing with his arm on the muzzle of his gun-the gun slipped off the log-the hammer striking the cap-discharged the load-the ball went through his arm. **June 3rd.** Some picket fighting on our right this morning. Still some appearance of rain this morning. The day passed off very quiet till about eleven p.m. when there was some very rapid firing on our left by the pickets. **June 4th.** At daylight the 17th. and 18th. Reg't. S.C.V. got orders to leave our present position in the trenches. After a few minutes waiting the two reg'ts. started. The 17th. went back near our old position near the Howlett House and relieved a portion of Gen'l Ransome Brigade. All quiet today and night-rained all night. **June 5th.** Still raining-all quiet. The brigade has been held in readiness to march at a minutes notice for the last three days. Between five and six p.m. our artillery opened fire on the enemy's lines when there was an artillery duel for about an hour. I was on the night or parapit guard. **June 6th and 7th.** All quiet along the lines. **June 8th.** On a work detail on a six gun battery. **June 9th.** Co. A was on picket duty. About nine or ten a.m. the enemy began shelling of our lines. When our artillery replied the two parties kept up the cannonading for about two hours. In the meantime the pickets received orders to be ready to charge the enemies picket line at a signal to be given but the signal was not given. About five p.m. the 17th. and 18th. Reg't. received orders to be ready at minutes notice to move. At nine, half of the men of the 17th. pickets was taken off with the intention of evacuating the lines. We were holding at present. About eleven oclock or twelve they were sent back and remained on picket all night. **June 10th.** About eleven oclock at night there was an alarm made and we were ordered to arms. We lay on our arms until daylight but there was nothing done. **June 11th.** All quiet along the lines. **June 12th.** Was in charge of a detail that was sent to the rear to wash themselves and their clothes. There was a detail of four or five men each day, when circumstances would allow, from each co. This day was the Sabbath, all quiet. **June 13th.** On parapit guard last night. Parapit duty was to walk on top of the breastworks and if there should be any disturbance take place in front give notice to the company officers. The sentinel had to walk the distance the company occupied in the trenches. **June 14th.** On picket today and night. **June 15th** about 3 p.m. we got orders to be ready to march at a minutes notice and about 3 a.m. of **June 16th.** the whole brigade got marching orders.



Started in a few minutes for Petersburg, evacuating our lines at this point entirely. Got to the rail road by daylight. Stopped there a little while. I was put in charge of the pioneer corp. of the reg't. The brigade got to Petersburg about 8 a.m.—marched on through the city to the east—through Blandon on the Jerusalem Plank Road—passed the old cemetery to near the breastworks and lay in reserve a short while. We were then marched further to the right on the lines to the "Tim Reaves" House where the reg't. was put into the trenches. Cos. A and F were stationed in battery no. 25 to support a battery of artillery. We did not get into position and before the men had got to sleep Gen'l Beauregard had a quart of coffee issued to each man. The coffee was still very warm. It was brought in large hogsheads on wagons. **June 17th.** At four a.m. the reg't. was ordered off. After starting the order was countermanded and we were put to throwing up a new line of breastworks in the yard and garden at the Reaves House. The reg't. had been at work about two hours when we were ordered and marched about half a mile into an angle of the old line of breastworks near to where the enemy had broken our lines and was still holding them. The 17th. Reg't. was put into the trenches where the militia was at the time. Soon after the reg't. got into position in the breastworks the enemy planted a battery that had an infiltrating range on the portion of the lines that we were in and began throwing rifled shells at us. Joseph Locke of Co. A was struck in the hip by one which tore his whole hip off. He died that night. Adj. J. W. Conner of the 17th. Reg't. was struck in the belly shortly after Locke by the tap or screw of a shell after the shell exploded. Adj. Conner died the next day night about dark. Cos. A and F were sent out for picket duty. There had to be a picket line made as there had not been a picket line there before but before the line was established the reg't. was ordered to the left where a portion of the brigade was then engaged with the enemy at the point where the lines had been broken in the morning on the Baxter Road. About this time Brigadier Gen'l Elliot took command of the brigade. The reg't. was "double quicked" till we came to the Baxter Road in the rear of where the fighting was going on, a hand to hand fight. All of us expected to "pitch in" and take part in the "fuss" but as soon as the reg't. reached the road we were deployed out across the road as rear guard. Lay there till two or three a.m. of **June 18th.** Marched back near the Reaves House to the new line of works and went to "digging dirt" and strengthening the breastworks. We had a very striking and exciting and sometimes very amusing day with the enemy. The enemy advanced upon us in our new lines but was repulsed in every attempt. Leu't. J. D. Logan of another co. was shot in the head and killed. About nine or ten p.m. we were relieved by a Texas brigade of Longstreet's Corp. We went back to Leu't. Creek near Petersburg and bivouaced, all the brigade together. **June 19th.** About noon we got orders to move and in about an hour we started and moved down the creek to the city water works and

lay in reserve the balance of the day. The enemy threw a few shells about where we were lying and a few into the city. This evening (Sabbath) there was very little firing or fighting on the line. **June 20th.** This day passed off as quietly as yesterday. There was some shells thrown about us and into the city without doing any great damage. There was a great deal of moving of the citizens living near the lines yesterday and today. **June 21st.** Some artillery firing today. **June 22nd.** At ten a.m. we got marching orders and went to the right near the Weldon rail road and went into the breastworks. Lay there till about five p.m. In the meantime Gen'l Wilcox was making a flank move on the enemy that was advancing toward the R.R. to destroy the road. Wilcox got in their rear and gave them a fight. At five the 17th. Reg't. with some others of the brigade was ordered to his support but before we got there the "fun" was over. We passed a large wealthy residence where the wounded of both parties had been conveyed after the fight. After going some distance beyond the house, we were halted and formed a line of battle expecting to be attacked in a large wheat and oat field. Some of the wheat had been cut and tied into sheaves that day. The ballance of the wheat was still standing uncut. The line of battle was formed through the standing wheat. We lay there till two a.m. of **June 23rd.** The brigade moved back to our resting place at the water works. About nine or ten a.m. the brigade was taken back to the position we occupied in front of the breastworks in the wheat field the day before to throw up breastworks. Co. A of the 17th. Reg't. was put on picket. We remained out till ten or eleven p.m. when the whole picket line was taken in and the brigade was moved round near the Baxter Road and relieved a portion of Longstreet's Corp. about daylight. **June 24th.** Early this morning our artillery opened a heavy fire on the enemies lines and kept it up for about an hour. It all became quiet the rest of the day and night except the sharpshooters. **June 25th.** About ten or eleven p.m. when there was an attack made on our picket line on our right and about an hour after there was another attack made on our left where all was quiet. **June 26th.** All quiet along the lines today. **June 27th.** Some shelling by both parties this morning. One man killed of Co. H by the enemies sharpshooters. All quiet after the shelling was over. **June 28th.** Some shelling (mortars) on both sides today. One man killed of Co. I by S.S. (sharpshooter). About sundown the brigade got orders to be ready to move to the left at eight. After dark Field's Brigade began to come. About eleven the Sixth South Car. Reg't. relieved the 17th. S. C. Reg't. **June 29th.** About one a.m. the 17th. S. C. Reg't. began moving to the left-crossed the Baxter Road-went to and occupied the position held by Gen'l Ransom's Brigade of N. C. We got there at daylight. Co. A was immediately sent out on picket. We had the enemies picket fire to run the whole length of the line that the co. occupied. The balls flew thick and fast but there was not a man that was hurt. There was very hot picket fighting throughout the day and night. **July 1st.**

There seems to be a mutual agreement today between both parties today to have no sharpshooting. Some little shelling from both sides. About ten p.m. there was an alarm gotten up and a rapid firing kept up for about half an hour. After the firing ceased all became quiet the remainder of the night.

**July 2nd.** Some S.S. in the forepart of the day. Still more in the p.m. I was on working detail today on Pegram's battery and while at work in the p.m. the enemy began to throwing mortar shells at us. One man, Edward Steadman, of Co. A 17th. Reg't. was wounded in the hip by a fragment of a shell. Continued to shell us all night.

**July 3rd.** The whole of our lines were kept on the lookout expecting to be charged by the enemy by daylight. The day tolerable quiet with the exception of throwing a few shells in our lines occupied by Elliot's Brigade.

**July 4th.** A good deal of picket fighting and S.S. early this morning. Afterwards all quiet.

**July 5th, 6th, and 7th.** All quiet except some mortar shelling and a little sharpshooting.

**July 8th.** about five p.m. there was a faint todo to try the strength of the enemy. All quiet after.

**July 9th.** Heavy cannonading and sharpshooting p.m.

**July 10th.** Sabbath. All quiet throughout the day. About nine p.m. the 17th., 22nd. and 23rd. Reg'ts. were relieved by a portion of Gen'l Gracie's Brigade of Alabamians and went to the rear on Leutenant's Creek near the water works. I was in detail for guard duty for the night at Gen'l Elliot's quarters as soon at the reg't. got to the creek.

**July 11th.** The men were busy all day in washing their clothes. Saw several of our old friends of the 6th. S. C. Reg't. All quiet along the lines in front.

**July 12th.** Still lying in reserve.

**July 13th.** At one a.m. Cos. A, F and I were aroused up and sent to the trenches. About six a.m. Co. A was sent back to the reg't. and remained there till eight p.m. when the 17th., 22nd. and 23rd. Reg'ts. was sent back to the trenches again.

The 17th. Reg't. was stationed in Battery Pegram.—Pretty badly shelled by the enemy's mortars in p.m.

**July 14th.** Mortar shelled by the enemy throughout the day and night. No damage done to us.

**July 15th.** Heavy cannonading of our lines by the enemy late p.m. and till after dark.

**July 16th.** Some very hard picket fighting and mortar shelling this morning and late p.m.

**July 17th. and 18th.** About the same as the last few days previous.

**July 19th.** All quiet this morning.

There was some cattle come into the field in the rear of our lines to the right of our brigade. The cattle were in range of the enemy and they killed several of them as we supposed for their amusement and to let us see what they could do.

The Georgians (they were to the right of our brigade) thought they would have some beef. They got to two or three of the cows but the Yankees made the place too hot to be healthy or wholesome for them in the daylight and got the beef all off after dark.

There was some men of Co. C of the 17th. got permission of their capt., (William Dunavant), to go out and get some of the beef. They got two or three quarters. Our capt. wouldn't allow any of us to go least we might be shot.

**July 20th.** Heavy cannonading and shelling this evening.

July 21st. All quiet along the lines. July 22nd. Heavy cannonading on both sides today. The 17th. Reg't. was relieved from the trenches and went to the rear at eight p.m. July 23rd. The Reg't. was all washing their clothes and some drawing new clothes. All quiet in front. July 24th. Ditto. The 17th. went back into the trenches after dark through rain and it rained all night. July 25th., 26th., 27th., 28th., 29th. Unusually quiet. July 30th. This day never to be forgotten but ever to be remembered by the men of the 17th., 18th., and 23rd. Reg'ts. that survived the day and many others. About four a.m. the enemy sprung a mine under battery .....

This is all there was of the diary.

\* \* \*

### 1792 TAX LIST, FAIRFIELD COUNTY - STATE TAX

Submitted by Mary Dickey Boulware

(Continued from the September 1990 issue of The Bulletin)

	SLAVES	1st	2nd	3rd
Muse Thomas	7			600
McFadden Anne				150
Montgomery William			25	25
McDaniel William	1			50
McDaniel Charles				200
McMorris John			200	450
McCrite James			225	600
McGraw David	7		100	160
McMorris William	4		400	1110
Mann James				600
Mobley Isaac				74
McGraw George			20	100
McCamie John			200	225
Martin John	1			150
McCreight Robert				100
Martin Robert			34	60
McCullah Daniel			34	66
McDuel Andrew	4			353
McCane Alexr				670
Martin Andrew			100	175
McDoule Alexr	1			275
McMullen John			50	
McMullen Mary	6			150
Miles Nevet William	1		50	225
May Benjamin		200	100	200
Mitchel Nimrod				200
McCants Robert				200
Moreman Robert	11	30		300
McMullen James				100
Mobley Cullen				240
Mojor Elijah			50	200
McQuiston Archibd			50	150
Malone Thomas			25	

May Thomas		50		145
Marion Hartwell	6	200	200	250
Mobley Samuel	5	100	50	34
Mobley Edward	3	25	25	100
Menard Edward				130
McCosh Joseph				150
Mobley Jethro	1			
Miller William	1		250	275
Moon William			50	200
Mayfield Abraham			50	100
Mabrey Adam	1			
McDoule James				100
Moore Henry	1			730
McQuiston Hugh			70	100
McQuiston Andrew			25	75
McBride Robert				100
McBride Henry				200
McCullah John			50	106
Mayfield Samuel				150
McEwen John	3			300
McEwen Alexander	1			
Mobley Micajah			50	100
McQuiston James				200
Means John	8	50	100	350
McDaniel Joseph				120
Meador Thomas			50	
McMorris Joseph	1		125	145
McCreight David			200	150
McCreight Jane				90
Means Thomas	50	125	40	600
Movley Isham			100	125
Milling Hugh	4			200
McMane Charles				100
McCreight Charles				100
McCole John				100
Mabry Mary	5		100	200
Miles Francis				150
McGraw Edward			100	540
McGraw Benj.	pd			
Mabry Daniel	pd			
McGill	pd			
Meador Job	pd			
Mobley Levi	pd			
McCreight Matthew	pd			
Nowland James			25	25
Nowland Stephen			25	225
Nowland William				100
Nealy James				200
Neal Jannet				130
Nance Peter				100
Nelson William	1		50	125
Nealy Victor			350	125
Nealy John			25	125
Nelson Thomas			100	220

Nighton Moses	5		100	107
Nutterville William		100	100	100
Newton James			50	150
Nesbit James				350
Nighton Josiah	1		337	330
Nesbit Samuel	pd			
Neaves tiree	pd			
Norton John	pd			
Neily Richard	pd			
Zachariah Nettles	pd			
Owens Benjamin	pd			
Owens Samuel		100	200	70
Owens Job			320	
Owens Lewis		25		150
Owens Benjamin				130
Owens William				100
Owens James	1		100	
O'Brian Jesse	pd			
Owens James	pd			
Oglvie William	pd			
Owens John	pd			
Oglvie John	pd			
Pearson Phillip	20	75	200	
Pearson John	3	600	300	2700
Phillips William				350
Patton William			200	200
Paul James			100	200
Patton David				240
Pearson Jeremiah			50	250
Parrot Thomas	3			950
Porter John				200
Phillips Robert				200
Price William				50
Pigg				110
Peay Austin			25	110
Pool Ephriam	3		25	275
Pool Henry	1		25	75
Perry Samuel	2			150
Pennel William			50	150
Perry Lewis				300
Powell Susannah		25	251	75
Paul William				312
Pinks William				150
Parrot Thomas	1			
Paul Archibald				200
Porter James				300
Poole Adam	1		50	135
Proctor Samuel	1			
Peay Nicholas	5			
Pickett Charles	pd			
Peay Lem	pd			
Powell William	pd			
Micajah Pickett	pd			
Phillips Robert	pd			

Pharis John	pd		
Pearson James	pd		
Richardson John			100
Rutland James			920
Robinson Samuel			100
Robinson John		100	
Robinson Elizabeth	1	100	150
Robinson William		85	85
Robinson Alexr	2		650
Rawls Luke			314
Roberts Nicholas			200
Richardson San'l		20	100
Roseboro Alexr			200
Robertson William	2	100	200
Rabb James	4	200	400
Richardson Wm.			200
Rabb William	5	300	
Ruff Cudjeck			200
Richardson Thomas		50	50
Ruddolph William			200
Robertson John	14	250	500
Randal Robert			100
Roebuck James		50	100
Rugeley Henry	12	250	400
Ringer Nicholas		400	
Rogers James	1	70	425
Reed William			100
Robinson Mary		100	
Robinson Henry		50	50
Rabb Robert	16	300	400
Robinson	1	50	50
Raiford Phillip	10	222	222
Russel James			775
Rodgers James	3		100
Reynolds Hugh		50	
Russel James, Sr.	pd		
Rochel _____	pd		
Robinson	pd		
Reid Robert	pd		
Rowe June	pd		
Reedy Charles	pd		
Stone Samuel			75
Stone John			80
Sibley John			150
Smith John		50	150
Sims Edward			150
Stone John			110
Shannon Thomas	3	100	700
Simmons Jesse			140
Smithwick William		50	50
Seigler George		100	200
Steel James			150
Stanton Joseph		75	150
Steel Thomas		200	100

Smith Bartel	4			100
Shelton David	15	150	130	400
Smith Bartle	32	210	210	210
Stark Thomas	12		75	75
Saunders Henry				100
Seal Anthony	1			
Seal James				69
Seal Enoch	1			
Seal Charles			50	50
Sims John	3		200	
Seal Thomas	1			115
Simmons Samuel			50	70
Starnes Margaret				110
Sanders Nathan	1			100
Stark Turner	12			
Sweet Charity				100
Scott William			50	100
Sowersby William	4	575	175	
Sant Thomas				50
Sims William				103
Strother William	5			
Sandifer Abraham				200
Smith Austin	2			
Simmons Jesse				150
Smith James	pd			
Sloan John	pd			
Stewart John	pd			
Stinson John	pd			
Shurley Robert	pd			
Smith John	pd			
Turner John				110
Taylor Leonard			20	50
Tidwell Robert	1		100	100
Tidwell John			50	550
Tidwell Edmund			150	
Trapp John	1			100
Trapp William			100	310
Turnipseed Irion	1		35	300
Turner John	10	100	200	650
Taylor Meredith				100
Taylor Jeremiah	2			150
Thompson David				200
Thompson Richard				100
Thompson William			50	150
Thomas Anderson	4	180	300	180
Tidwell John			100	100
Tidwell Richard	4		40	88
Taylor Champ				100
Thorp Jacob	pd			
Turnipseed Barton	pd			
Thompson David	pd			
Vandevere George				122
Vandevere Edward				100
Woodward John	18		400	1080



Wilkinson Thomas				150
Widner Jacob				100
Waugh John			40	100
Watson John		50	50	60
Watts Edward				124
Weaver Morris	1		20	210
Walker Andrew	1			
Wells Thomas				100
Waugh Samuel	1		100	75
Watts George				200
Wooten Maron				100
Wilson Jesse				100
Wilson Robert	1			250
Wilson Elizabeth				50
Wilkinson John				210
Williams				377
Woodward Richard				375
Wooley Shadrack				105
Watson John	2			
Wilson James	3		100	300
Winn James	3			
Winn Minor	29	265	1200	4000
Winn John	11			2000
Winn Richard	14		1708	
Winningham Thos.			200	
White Hugh				100
Whitehead John	3		50	40
Whitehead William	3		50	40
Whitehead Nazarus	3			
Wiley Joseph				105
Woodward Elizabeth	4		150	150
Wilson Robert				232
Wilson Joel				100
Wheat Basil	2		50	150
Wooten Moses				100
Williamson Rolling	22		300	800
Wilson James				100
Walker John				100
Watson William	10			
Willingham John	4			250
Watson Mary			60	134
Walker Robert				100
Wilkinson Robert	pd			
Wright William	pd			
Wilson William	pd			
Watts William	pd			
Yongue S. W.	10	1004		250
Young Mary	5		120	180
Young Hugh	3			340
Young Hugh	1		100	

The following were all marked paid:

Bowles James	Hopkins Richard
Beach Christr	Martin Edward
Broom John	Miles Harvey
Bright Jacob	McDoul James
Burns John	McWooph Micheal
Briant Edward	McKee Samuel
Burn Dennis	Meredith Thomas
Blair William	Marshal Widow
Boyd William	Milling John, Esq.
Bell John	Martin David
Brown William	McCants John
Holles Elizabeth	Miller Abraham
Hill Thomas	Miller Elizabeth
Hendricks William	McDill Davis
Hogan William	Neels Jacob
Hosch Jacob	Neil John
Jones Darling	Nelson Henry
Lockridge Francis	Richardson Matthew
Long James	Ross Robert
Lawton Samuel	Stanton John
Lowry William	Sandiford William
Lightner John	Smith Aaron
Lucas James	Smith George
Littlejohn Marcellus	Sheen John
Majors Nathl	Stewart John
Moore Robert	Smith Stephen
Motte Simon	Scott Benjamin
Mick Thomas	Smith John
Martin Davis	Firdick James
Holsey George	Stark Reuben
Holles James	Shaver Phillip

\* \* \*

#### ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR SALE

**"Caring for Memories" - A Protecting Guiding for Preserving Family Papers.** Typescript - order from Ann Y. Evans, 759 Wofford St., Rock Hill, SC 29730, cost \$6.00. Ann has had 10 years experience in archives work at Winthrop College and received her training at Georgia Dept. of Archives and History. She has compiled this pamphlet to give a clear understanding of protecting papers from deterioration due to heat, light, mildew and handling. This is very valuable information in caring for our own personal material.

**"Marriages of Buncombe Co., N.C. 1851-1899",** by Lillian Ledbetter Stumpp. Includes full Brides Index. 200+ pages. \$22.00 postage & handling included. Send check or money order to: Lillian L. Stumpp, 1819 E. 12th St., Idaho Falls, ID 83404. This book includes the Marriage Bonds issued during this time. Any questions call (208) 523-4467.

**(Editor's Note:** The following article was taken from the November 15, 1951 issue of The Chester News.)

**BITS OF AUTHENTIC CHESTER COUNTY HISTORY; ARTICLE 4**

By Rev. George Miller, D.D.

From an article claiming Mecklenburg Declaration as a myth, the Rev. C. E. McDonald, pastor of the Chester Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, mentions two Chester historians as follows: "Dr. G. B. White, Chester, who takes a great interest in, and is well up on history, loaned me a little book a few days ago entitled, "Missouri's Memorable Decade," 1860-1870. It is written by the Rev. George Miller, D.D., who was born and reared in Chester county, South Carolina. He left the state just before the war on account of slavery and lived and died in Missouri. He was a minister of the Presbyterian church and sided with the northern wing of that church when the separation came. In his book he describes this war and his intending results in Missouri. In the opening chapter he speaks of the injustice that has been done in the south, saying that this section has never received her share of credit for the contribution she alone made to all the best attainments of our National Life and History!

(Note: Dr. Miller in his book also says the first declaration of independence was at Abingdon, Virginia and his article is written as part of the controversy going on between The News and Courier of Charleston and The Charlotte Observer, in which Chester county was not interested. However, the article does give to Chester county 3 writers and historians, Dr. G. B. White of Chester; the Rev. C. E. McDonald, D.D., his pastor; and Rev. George Miller, D.D., author. S.B.)

**WILL OF ARCHIBALD GILL  
In the name of God, Amen**

I, Archibald Gill, of the District of Chester and State of South Carolina, being sick and weak of body, but of sound memory and in my perfect understanding, and knowing the uncertainty of this life, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following: that is to say, first I commend my soul to almighty God, my creator, in hopes of an acceptance and pardon of my sins, and to be saved through the death and merits of my Saviour and redeemer, Jesus Christ, and my body to the earth to be buried in such decent and Christian manner as my friends and executors shall think most fit. As touching such wordly estate as it hath pleased the Lord to bless me with my will that the same be employed and disposed of as is herein after expressed. First, I do revoke, renounce and make void all wills by me formerly made, declare and appoint this my last will and testament. Item, I give and bequeath to my son Robert, my negro woman, Millah. Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah, which I had by Mary Mills, a negro boy named Simeon, which I have already

given to her by deed of gift. Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter Polly, or Mary, one negro child named George. Item, I give and bequeath to my son, James, one negro girl named Janey. Item, my will is that all my personal estate (except my negro man, Billy) be sold to the best advantage and all my just debts to be paid as soon as possible. That my executors do immediately have my sawmill finished and the Mills with the plantation and the house be rented out yearly to the best advantage (except that Arthur Hicklin is to have the use of the storeroom till his time is out, agreeable to his bargain that the cotton machine be attended this season and then be sold or rented as my executors may think most advantageous. Item, my will is that my brother, Thomas Gill, have the care of my son, James, and he have the use my negro woman for his support till my son Robert comes of lawful age and that my sister, Elinor Kelsey, have the care of my daughter, Mary, and money be applied out of my estate for that purpose. Item, my will is that my son, Robert, do immediately prosecute his learning and that he have a complete collegiate education given him and that my negro man, Billy, be hired out yearly and the proceeds of his labor applied to that purpose. But should that not be sufficient, with any other money that might arise from my estate to finish his education at college, then I allow this said negro to be sold for that purpose and the remainder of his price to be applied to the schooling of my other two youngest children and that each of them have sufficient learning, and James, if possible, a liberal education. Item, my will also is that my daughter, Mary, have the first living child that my negro woman, Millah, has. Item, I give and bequeath to my two sons, Robert and James, my plantation on which I now live with the Mills and fishery, with all my other lands and real estate; being Sundry grants, all situate on or near the Catawba river in this district, to them and their heirs and assigns forever. But should the wench Millah, have no living child as above mentioned, or should the child, George, die before any division of the land is made (and no division is to be made till Robert comes of lawful age) then my daughter, Mary, is to have an equal division of all my lands and real estate with my two sons. And the yearly rent of my plantation, Mills and fishery is to be in the hands of my executor for paying debts, schooling and maintaining till a division is made. Item, should there not be a necessity to sell the negro man, Billy, to put Robert through his education, then after my other two young children are raised and schooled he may be sold or by valuation be equally divided among my three children, Robert, James and Mary, with any other of my personal estate that may be remaining and lastly I nominate and appoint my loving brother, Thomas Gill, and trusty friends, Calo George Gill, Major John McKoan and John McCreary, Esquire, executors of this my last will and testament. And also I do hereby fully empower and appoint my said Executors, or a majority of them, with any other commissioners they do nominate and chose to the number of five

in all, to equally divide my lands and real estate or appor-  
tion the real value among my children according to the fore-  
going will and the act if assembly in that case made and  
provided in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my seal this seventh day of October, in the year  
of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Three and of  
American Independence the Twenty Eighth--Signed, Sealed and  
acknowledged as the last will and testament of the 3rd  
Archibald Gill.

In the presence of  
Mary Mills, Arthur Hicklin, Thos. Gill and Jno.  
McCreary;

Archd Gill, Seal.

\* \* \*

The Feaster record as established with the DAR is as follows:

Andrew Feaster (born 1735, died 1832) and his wife Margaret  
Fry Cooper, (widow) born 1738, died 1823, mar-  
ried in 1767, at Philadelphia, PA. Their  
children were:

Martha, born 1766, married William Colvin  
Susan, married Moses Cockrell  
John, born 1768, died 1848, married Drucilla Moberley  
(born in Lancaster Co., PA)  
Margaret, married Ezekiel Wooley  
Alice, married Hundley McShane  
Andrew (died unmarried) (born in 1776)  
Jacob, married Margaret Cannamore (no children)

John Feaster and his wife, Drucilla Moberley (born  
1774, died April 17, 1807) married  
1789, and had following children:

Andrew, died young  
Jacob, married Isabel Coleman  
Susan, married Robert Coleman in 1818  
Andrew, born 1793, died 1869, married in 1818  
Mary de Saussure Norris  
Mary (Polly) born 1798, married Henry Jonathan  
Coleman  
Chaney, born 8/25/1800, d 7/1878, married  
Henry Alexander Coleman  
Savilla, married Robert Gregg Cameron  
John M., born 1806, married Kizianah Pickett

Andrew Feaster was a soldier in 1781-1782 from Craven  
(now Fairfield) County, SC.

He also gave to the cause a field of grain and a mare.

His father was Peter Feaster (Pfeister). They came from  
Canton Erne, Switzerland, first to Lancaster County, PA,  
then to Wilkes County, GA, thence back to Fairfield County,  
SC, prior to 1775.

## CORRECTIONS FOR THE 1990 MEMBERSHIP/SURNAME BOOK

On Page 3 under **Carol Boulris**, the surnames should read as follows: **Gaston, Kell, Telford, McCreary, Waugh, McClure, Courson, Searcy.**

On Page 13 under **Rettalou McCullough Guthrie**, the surname **McCrory** was misspelled. It should read **McCrory** not **McCrorey.**

### **NAMES NOT IN 1990 MEMBERSHIP/SURNAME BOOK**

William G. Bigham  
608 Shands St.  
Clinton, SC 29325

Mrs. Bill Carroll  
Rt. 2, Box 44-A  
Amory, MS 38821

Miss Nancy Crockett  
Rt. 4, Box 230  
Lancaster, SC 29720

Dorothy Craig Hiott  
313 Bells Highway  
Walterboro, SC 29488

William Hiott  
206 Wesley St.  
Clemson, SC 29631

Mary M. Hancock  
584 Heyward Cir. NW  
Marietta, GA 30064

Mr./Mrs. E. G. Heatwole  
5635 Crabapple Drive  
Frederick, MD 21701

Daniel C. McCarthy  
106 Northside Drive  
Calhoun, GA 30701-2919

Andrew A. Mauro  
808 Capri Road  
Leucadia, CA 92024

Dorothy Craven Mintz  
408 Talcott Circle NW  
Marietta, GA 30064

Everett L. Williams  
616 Seminole Avenue  
Absecon, NJ 08201-1630

Russell S. Hall  
7321 Deep Valley  
Germantown, TN 38138

Dr. William C. Culp  
8408 Miletree Drive  
Fort Smith, AR 72903

Mary M. Rudisill  
412 Whispering Hills  
Hendersonville, NC 28792

Jolene Scott Bracken  
P. O. Box 791  
Brandon, FL 33509

B. Clyde Carter  
1000 Live Oaks SW  
Orangeburg, SC 29115

Mr./Mrs. C. B. Nelson  
P. O. Box 4247  
Bryan, TX 77805

Lavonne Walker  
Rt. 4, Box 9  
Tecumseh, OK 74873

Frank E. Block  
32 Pointe Terrace  
Atlanta, GA 30339-3711

\* \* \*

## Q U E R I E S

**LOVE - RILEY** -- Mrs. Gary Williams, Route 1, Box 232, Comanche, TX 76442 - Is there a relationship between the **David Love** family of York and the **Patrick Riley** family of Laurens? Patrick had two grandsons named David Love.

**ANDERSON - LAIRD** -- Margaret C. Smith King, 104 Montclair Ct., E. Peoria, IL 61611 - Info sought concerning family of **John W. Anderson**, b. SC removed to Rankin, MS, m. **Emily Laird**, July 23, 1846, Rankin Co., MS. The Lairds were originally from SC also. Any info relating to these families will be appreciated. Will correspond and share.

**CHERRY - RODDEY** -- Mrs. Cherry S. Curtis, 129 Surry Lane, Hendersonville, NC 28739 - A **Cherry-Roddey** history is in process and an update is needed on the descendants of the following eight **Roddeys**, all sons and daughters of **Ruth Amanda Cherry** and **Thomas White Roddey**: **William Plott, Martha Mary, Thomas Rollin, Lafayette Price, Nancy Elizabeth, Julia Jane, Marion Boyd, and Amelia Frances**. Persons having knowledge of the descendants of the eight **Roddeys** above, please contact Mrs. Curtis at the above address. Your help will be deeply appreciated.

**WALKER - DOOLEY** -- Jack D. James, 351 S. Fort Christmas Rd., Christmas, FL 32709 - Would like info on Col. **William Walker** who was a Hotel Keeper in 1860 in Chester, SC. His wife is just listed as R.E. in both 1850 and 1860 census. His dau. **Beatty** m. a **Charles Dooley** from VA. In Chester census of 1870 Col. and his wife are not listed but his children are still running the hotel. In 1880 **Beatty** along with her brother and one sister are listed in Charlotte Mecklenburg County N.C. without **Charles**. Would like any info that anyone can share on the Col., his wife, or **Charles Dooley** such as church they attended or place of burial.

**JOHNSON - GOODSON - BAKER - PARKER - DAVIDSON - DALTON - THOMPSON** -- Frank E. Block, 32 Pointe Terrace, Atlanta, GA 30339 - Need info on Commodore **Johnson** of Cleveland Co., NC. His son, John Commodore **Johnson** b. ca 1830 d. ca 1907 m. in Transylvania Co. about 1850 **Violet Goodson** and lived in Spartanburg, SC and Polk Co., NC. (**Violet** d/o **William Goodson** and wife **Anna Baker**). Commodore had several other sons and daus. who m. into **Parker, Davidson, Dalton** and **Thompson** families.

**HUGGINS - LEDBETTER** -- Zelia H. Cline, 7075 Hwy. 73 Ext., Mt. Pleasant, NC 28124-9724 - **Millard Huggins**, s/o **Doyle G. Huggins** and **Leona Ledbetter Huggins**, b. 1907, Union Co., SC. Any info appreciated--need marriage, death records or delayed birth certificate.

**SANDERS - BENNETT** -- Camille Sanders, 4517 Brookwoods Dr., Houston, TX 77092 - O. L. (Oliver Lee, 1855- ) and J. M. (John M., 1850- ) Sanders m. sisters by the last name of **Bennett**. Who were these sisters? O. L. and J. M. were the sons of **Ezekial (Zeke) (1811-1865) Sanders**. They had another brother by the name of **James A. (1828-1898)** who also m. a Bennett sister. Her name was **Martha L. Bennett**. Who were her sisters that married these Sanders?

Also need the parents of **Ezekial Sanders**, b. ca 1750, d. 1822 in Tuscaloosa, AL, m. **Katherine (Caty) Moor** ca 1770. Where was he born? Also need the family of **Ezekial Sanders**, his grandson, who was b. 1811, d. Chester Co. in 1865, m. **Sarah (Sally) Egger**.

**LEE - HOWARD** -- Betty N. Soper, 15875 Interurban Road, Platte City, MO 64079 - Desperately need date and place of death of **Margaret Howard Lee**, 2nd wife of **John Lee, II**. John d. Fairfield Co., SC 1786 leaving widow, **Mary**, & is buried Catholic Presbyterian Church, Chester Co. John had children by all three wives, at least two by Margaret: **Agnes "Nancy"** (my line) who m. **James Young, Sr.** and **Col. Greenberry Lee**. Margaret Howard m. John Lee Nov. 23, 1746 at St. John's Parish, Harford Co., MD. Margaret's date & place of death are all I need to finalize DAR application.

**THOMPSON** -- Mrs. Morris Eford, 620 W. Cass, Gilmer, TX 75644 - Who was **Jennings Thompson** that **James Thompson** & his wife **Pressilla** sold 48 ac. land to in 1772 in Mecklenburg Co., NC? How old was Jennings? Was he an uncle or cousin or grandfather to James? He was not a brother as he was not mentioned in **Gideon Thompson's** will in Oct. 1796, Mecklenburg Co., NC.

Who was **Joseph Thompson** who was chain bearer for **Peter Johnston**, surveyor, for land grant **Joseph Keller** received in 1768 in Mecklenburg Co., NC? Was he the father or brother of Gideon Thompson? Was he Gideon's son **Joseph** mentioned in Gideon's will?

**McALLISTER - TURNER** -- Iris Turner Kelso, 5250 Camp St., New Orleans, LA 70115 - Looking for parents or any relation of **Jane McAllister (McCallester)** b. 1754 Fairfield or Chester Co., SC, d. 3 Nov. 1809, Charleston, SC, m. **Alexander Turner** b. ca 1748, Ireland, d. 1781, Williamsburg, SC. He was a Loyalist officer in the Rev. War. Also seek more info on report Lord Cornwallis camped on the McCallester plantation before setting up headquarters in Winnsboro during Rev. War.

**GORE/GOORE/GOREE - SMITH** -- Nora Garrett, P. O. Box 154, Newkirk, OK 74647 - Who were the parents of **Lear Catherine Gore/Goore/Goree** b. 9 Oct. 1828, d. 22 Dec. 1888, buried Calvary Baptist Church Cem. near Baton Rouge. L. Catherine m. 13 Feb. 1848 to **Garland H. Smith**, s/o **Charles Boyd** and **Nancy "Hardwick" Smith**. L. Catherine and Garland H. had only one, known child, **Hazel Walker Smith** b. 1848, d. 13 Mar. 1890, who m. **Victoria S. Smith**.



**CARLTON - CARTER - CULP - HAMILTON - MCKINNEY - RIVES - WHITE**  
-- Rhonda H. Carter, 4110 Ursa Circle, Anchorage, AK 99517 -  
Alexander Carter recorded his Will in Chester Dist., SC the  
13th of December, 1819 and names wife Anna, sons Reuben,  
Thomas, Alexander, John & Jesse; daug. Mary McKinney, Eliza-  
beth White; granddaughters Anna White, Mary Rives & Nancy  
Rives. Would like to hear from any descendants or anyone  
familiar with Alexander's family. Also interested in Culp,  
Hamilton, and Carlton families.

**WHITE - FORD** -- Paul R. White, 1408 E. Olive Dr. S.E.,  
Huntsville, AL 35801 - Would like to hear from anyone who has  
any knowledge of the family and marriage of his great grand-  
father, Joshua, or, possibly, William Joshua White who m.  
Martha (Patsy) Ford in Chester about 1846(?). She was d/o  
Belton Ford (Chester, 1840 census). They, with two babies  
(oldest 3 yrs. and born in AL), were living beside the  
Belton Fords in Benton Co., AL in 1850. He died there about  
1855. Believe he had brothers named Nathan N. and Thomas,  
and a mother named Elizabeth.

**ALVERSON/ALBERSON** -- Sybil Macomb, Rte. 1, Box 726A, Mission,  
TX 78572 - Need proof of parents of Benjamin Alverson, who d.  
ca 1825 in Union Co., SC and of his wife, said to have been  
Polly Addis. Family tradition says that Benjamin Alverson  
was s/o John Alverson, who d. 25 Feb. 1829 in Laurens Co.,  
SC. Was Polly Addis a d/o Richard Addis, Rev. soldier, b.  
4 Feb. 1749, Bucks Co., PA, d. 6 June 1842 Union Co., SC?

**STEVENS/STEPHENS - COWSERT/COUSAR/COWSAR/COUSERT - LIVINGSTON**  
**- HOPKINS - INGRAMS - HAMILTONS - HENDERSONS - COOKS - HUGHS**  
**- TOMBS - WORTHY - BARR - AKINS** -- Lavonne Walker, Rt. 4,  
Box 9, Tecumseh, OK 74873 - David Stevens d. ca 1831, wife  
Amelia d. ca 1843, daughter Sarah m. Joseph Cowsert and moved  
to AL in 1820, then to Holmes Co., MS ca 1845. Also had son  
Thomas, son William "Billy" m. Sarah Hallsell and dau.  
Rebecca m. Thomas Johnston.

Will be happy to exchange info with anyone working on  
Cowsert/Cousar/Cousert/Cowsar who settled in Lancaster and  
Chester cos. in 1700s. Thomas Cowsert m. Ester McGraw ca  
1809 and moved to Gwinette Co., GA in 1820s. John H.  
Cowsert, Sr. m. Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ before 1785, John Jr. m.  
Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_. Another son, Richard d. Chester Co. in  
1861, son James m. Agnes \_\_\_\_\_, son Joseph m. Sarah  
Stevens ca 1809, may have had son David. Margaret Selena  
Cowsert m. Hugh Ingram ca 1809, later moved to MS. Richard  
D. F. Cowsert m. Ellen Adeline Cowsert.

Will be happy to exchange info with anyone working on  
John and Agnes Livingston; Ferdinand Hopkins; any Ingrams;  
any Hamiltons; any Hendersons; any Cooks; any Hughs, any  
Tombs; any Worthy; Barr; and Akins families.

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PUBLICATIONS IN OUR INVENTORY (All prices include postage)

1. Back issues of 1978 through 1989 Bulletins	\$12 Per Year
2. Hopewell A.R.P. Church Cemetery Incriptions, pictures, list of Elders from 1787 to date, brief church history	\$10
3. Records of Session Meetings of Hopewell A.R.P. Church, 1832-1892	\$ 8
4. Dr. Robert Lathan's "History of Hopewell A.R.P. Church" (published in 1879)	\$12
5. Alphabetical index of above book (#4)	\$ 3
6. Revolutionary Soldiers (65), families (900), individuals (2700) of Old Catholic Presbyterian Church & Index	\$17
7. Cem. Inscript. of Old Catholic Ch.	\$ 4
8. Minutes of old Catholic Pres. Church 1840-1844, with index, never before pub.	\$12
9. Dr. Robert Lathan's "Historical Sketch, Union A.R.P. Church", Richburg, SC	\$10
10. Surname index of above book (#10)	\$ 2
11. Survey Historical Sites in York County with pictures	\$ 8
12. Old Purity Pres. Ch. Cem. Inscript.	\$ 5
13. Minutes of Providence and Hopewell Baptist Churches 1826-1876, 131 pages	\$10
14. Dr. Chalmers Davidson's 1977 address to American Scotch-Irish Soc., "The Scotch-Irish of Piedmont Carolinas."	\$ 5
15. 1825 Mills Atlas of Chester Co.-Small size (8-1/2" X 11") \$2; large size (20" X 30")	\$ 5
16. Book listing location, picture, inscription, and brief story of all Historical Markers on SC Highways	\$ 4
17. List of visitations of Rev. John Simpson while pastor of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, beginning Dec. 12, 1774	\$ 1
18. Rose Hill Cemetery Inscriptions (2220 stones) in York, SC	\$ 8
19. Wardlaw's "Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family"	\$16
20. "A McFadden Chronology" by William T. Skinner, begins with Candour McFadden in 1710 and continues thru 1900	\$12
21. "Captain Bill" Volume I and Volume II, records the writings of Capt. W. H. Edwards, Co. A, 17th Regt., SC Vol. Confederate states & Genealogy	\$13.50 each
22. Historical Sketch of People & Places of Bullock Creek-by Rev. Jerry West	\$12
23. Roster of Cemetery and Historical Sketch of Bullock Creek Church	\$ 5
24. Bethel Churchyard Cem., York County	\$ 8