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THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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EDITOR

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Dues \$12.00 per Calendar Year

MEETINGS

7 April '91 - Richburg, SC - 3 PM
5 May '91 - Richburg, SC - 3 PM
2 June '91 - Speaker, Mr. Edwin S. James
Richburg, SC - 3 PM

First, I want to thank the members for their past support; second, for our members that have never been to Portland, Oregon, now you have a reason for visiting this area of the country, it's great! The National Genealogical Society's 1991 conference will be held there from May 29 - June 1. For more information write: N.G.S. 1991 Conference, 4527 - 17th St. North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399. Plan now for a visit to the Pacific Northwest, attend an excellent conference, and maybe a trip to Salt Lake City to use the resources of the Family History Library.

Third, we welcome queries and they are published as space allows. We are happy to hear from you, but if you are expecting a reply, please include a self-addressed stamped envelope. Postage adds up and has become one of our biggest problems due to the new increase.

Fourth, we want to say thanks to the many members that have donated a copy of their family history and other genealogical material to our library.

Fifth, I wish each of you a very rewarding year in your search for that long, lost ancestor.

George

Miss Eloise Craig, 74, Teacher, Lancaster

Miss Eloise Robinson Craig, 74, died Thursday, Feb. 21, 1991.

Born in Lancaster County, Miss Craig was a daughter of the late James Boyd and Ella Jane Robinson Craig. She was a graduate of Winthrop College and was retired from the Lancaster public schools, after teaching for 38 years. She was a member of the Shiloh Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, chairman of the Patterson Circle and was a member of the Historical Commission for the General Synod for the A.R.P. Church. She was also a member of the Waxhaw Chapter of the DAR and was state historian for the national society of the DAR. She researched and compiled the genealogy book, "Descendants of John Craig Esquire and John Robinson Sr., Scotch-Irish Immigrants to Lancaster County, S.C."

Surviving are her nieces and nephews.

A CAROLINA WOMAN OF THE REVOLUTION
SUSANNAH SMART

(TAKEN FROM GODEY'S LADIES BOOK, FEBRUARY 1856)

(Submitted by Robert J. Stevens)

The country of Mecklenburg, N.C., so famous for its battles, the spirit of its people, the prowess of its heroes, and the noble daring of its women, during the Revolutionary struggle, has many records of heroism written into the hearts of the inhabitants, which have never been made public. The history of the Scottish Presbyterians of the whole Catawba region, will to youthful generation be remembered with thrilling interest, as an example both political and religious, as long as the principles of true republicanism and love of liberty shall reign in the land. One of these home pictures which have found no place in the great gallery of history, I shall offer to the reader. The subject was living in 1851, ninety years of age, keeping house by herself, and entertaining travelers; having twenty or thirty Negroes under her charge, and dispensing without services of an overseer. The intelligent gentleman who furnished the details of the sketch, D. G. Stinson, Esq., said her servants were better trained than any he ever saw and appeared perfectly happy, as did their indulgent and venerable mistress. The late Colonel Dickinson was a relative of Mrs. Smart and visited her shortly before his departure for Mexico.

The maternal grandfather of our heroine, Thomas Spratt, was of Irish extraction and moved from Pennsylvania to Mecklenburg County, being the first settler who ever crossed the Yadkin in a carriage, for such luxuries were unknown in those log-cabin days. The first court convened in the county was held in his dwelling. He had two sons, who fell in battles, and six daughters, one of whom was the wife of Colonel Thomas Neil, who commanded the campaign of 1776 against the Cherokees, and was noted for his bravery and services. Another daughter married Colonel Thomas Polk, who with his son, William, served with distinction under the immediate command of Washington, and was, besides celebrated for his efforts in the cause of public education. To him Mecklenburg was indebted for the establishment of Queen's Museum, or Liberty Hall. Ann Spratt, another daughter, was the mother of the subject of this memoir. She married John Barnett, who also emigrated from Ireland. Mary, their eldest child, was the first child born between the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers. She married Captain James Jack, the bearer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress. Mr. Wiley of Charleston was one of her descendants.

Susannah Barnett was born in 1761. As her family and connections were conspicuously active in the Revolutionary War, her earliest recollections were of stirring events. She was present at the great gathering of people at Charlotte, on the 19th and 20th of May 1775. The provincial convention of North Carolina had assembled at Newbern, in opposition to the proclamation of Governor Martin, and had approved of the

acts of their representatives in the Colonial Continental Congress of the United Colonies. On the 19th of May, handbills were brought by express, containing news of the Battle of Lexington, which had taken place exactly a month before. These were read to the vast assemblage, and filled all with enthusiasm. Then, there was no sectional feeling, but the same sentiment pervaded the masses north and south. An attack on the liberties of Massachusetts was viewed as an attack upon Carolina. It was a glorious day for old Mecklenburg, and often described by Mrs. Smart as "the day of throwing up of hats." The love of country and liberty fired the hearts of all classes. The brother of Susannah, William Barnett, though but a lad, was bent on joining the patriots. He persuaded an old Negro, Derry, to hide his clothes in the woods and, swinging himself from the window by a rope one night, he went to Charlotte where he volunteered and did excellent service in the Snow Campaign of 1776.

In 1780, in the darkest period of the Revolution for the Carolinas, when, after the fall of Charleston, British Military Government prevailed everywhere, the state, in the language of General Greene—"cut off from the Union like the tail of a snake:" the inhabitants forced to take protection or flee the country, Susannah, with the rest of her family, gave all possible help to the refugees. She was accustomed to say in after life: "Oh, how we love the people of Fishing Creek, Chester District. They suffered so much, and perilled everything, rather than receive British protection. I saw the Rev. John Simpson of Fishing Creek, with these very eyes, assist my mother in serving and making up new meal bags in June 1780; while refugees of South Carolina were collecting and forming their camp below at Clem's Branch."

One day a travel weary party of fugitives arrived at the large three-story log house occupied by John Barnett and craved hospitality; it was General Sumter with his family. His wife, a cripple from infancy, was placed on a feather bed on horseback with a Negro woman behind to hold her on. She had fallen off several times and her face was black with bruises. Her son, Tom, a boy of sixteen, was with them, and a young woman, their housekeeper, named Nancy Davis. She told their kind hosts how the British and Tories had come to Sumter's house; how she had locked up everything and flung the keys among the grass in the yard; but it availed nothing; the enemy fired the house and all was soon a pile of ashes. General Sumter's family, who had escaped with difficulties, were received most warmly and remained here more than a month.

After the slaughter of Buford's men at Waxhaws, the wounded were brought to Barnett's house. Susannah saw her mother feed six men, who had but two arms among them. Her father and two brothers were at the Battle of Hanging Rock. Trembling for their fate, Mrs. Barnett went to Charlotte to obtain tidings, and there heard of the battle, and the death of Captain David Reid. Overwhelmed with apprehension, she burst into tears. A friend—the aged Judge Gaston of Fishing

Creek-rode up and inquired of her news. "Oh," she replied, "we have dreadful news from the battlefield; Captain Reid is dead; your son, Alexander, was left near the bluff ill from smallpox, and is since dead; your three sons, Robert, Ebenezer, and David are among the slain, and Joseph is severely wounded." Such was the story of a single family in those times! The aged and bereaved father turned deadly pale, but uttered not a word. The wounded were brought to Charlotte, where our heroine remembered seeing Mrs. Mary McClure in attendance on her gallant son, who, with his lieutenant, Bishop, afterwards died of his wounds. In crossing the river, the matron lost her bonnet, and walked bareheaded by his side; Mrs. Bishop, also attended on her husband. The Gastons and McClures were old acquaintances of the Barnett family. William McClure, distinguished as a surgeon in the army, was a student at Liberty Hall, and was often sent on horseback to the river by Mr. Barnett, when he wished to visit his mother.

The defeat of Gates, and the memorable surprise of General Sumter, filled the country with terror and dismay. Early on the morning of the 19th of August, 1780, the road was full of soldiers and fugitives, making their way to Charlotte. General Sumter, with one or two of his aides, rode up to Mr. Barnett's house, dismounted and entered. "Mrs. Barnett," he said, "do let us have something to eat, if only a piece of johnny cake and a cup of milk." "General, I have fed more than fifty men this morning, but I'll try." Some provisions had been laid by for the family; it was then produced and set out for the General. While eating, he turned to Susannah and said, "Miss Sukey, please to arrange my hair; but never mind combing it, it is so tangled." His hair was long and rather light colored. The young lady, during his repast, clubbed it up as well as she could, tangled as it was. In reply to Mrs. Barnett's inquiry, how it was that American soldiers and patriots were fleeing, Sumter said, "It was indeed a surprise; the enemy crossed the creek before we knew it, and was in the midst of the camp; I was in the marquee asleep at the time and was carried out at the back part, and mounted a horse that stood ready, which, however, was soon shot down from under me. I obtained this one I now have; not a very good one, to be sure, and the saddle rather the worse for wear. So I am here. You see I have lost my cocked hat and fine feathers; but this old hat, torn at the rim as it is, has sheltered my head from the burning sun; it was the gift of a noble soldier." With many thanks for the breakfast, and a hearty shake of hands, the General then mounted his horse and went on his way to Charlotte.

Another of the refugees from South Carolina was Walter Brown, with his family, the father of the distinguished devine, Dr. John Brown, so celebrated to his zeal and eloquence. This old and feeble man had been plundered for everything, and came to seek shelter and protection. His family was for some time at Barnett's house. At length the news came that the British were advancing on Charlotte. Mrs.

Barnett, standing at the door and looking anxiously down the road, perceived someone approaching. "Sukey and Jenny Brown," she cried, addressing her daughter and the pretty daughter of her guest, "run out to the road and inquire the news." The traveler was a lad on a sorely jaded horse; the face of the rider was long and sunburnt. Susannah asked him whence he came? "From the Waxhaws," was his reply. "Do you know Major Crawford?" "To be sure, I do; he is my uncle." "And who are you?" "My name is Andrew Jackson." "What is the news about the British?" "They are on their way to Charlotte." "What are you doing down there?" "Why, we are popping the enemy." The long slender face of the stripling was lit with pleasant smiles, and bowing with the grace and ease of a polished gentleman, he said, "Good morning, ladies," and went on his way. As he passed the house, Mrs. Barnett had a full view of his yellow cheeks and long face, and she laughed heartily when she heard his remark about "popping" the enemy.

"Little Andy" as young Jackson was called, was followed by an advance of some three-hundred under the command of Colonel Davie, who had a skirmish with the British by night at Wahab's in the Waxhaw settlement. Jack Barnett, the brother of Susannah, was of this party. As Davie's dragoons went up the lane, he saw something in the corner of the fence, dismounted and saw it was a Tory, whom he knew, named Dixon. The Tory threw down his gun and ran; Jack was left on foot, his horse having gone on with the mounted troopers. The fighting just then commenced, and while the young soldier was making his way towards the scene of action, the flashing of the guns showed him the cornrows in the field, and the bullets whistled around him so thickly he "seemed to be," to use his own words, "in the midst of the discharge of three-hundred guns;" yet he escaped, bearing Dixon's weapon in his hands. Passing through the lane, he took to a tree for shelter, fired at two British dragoons that came near, and went on. Presently, he was challenged by some of the Americans, and gave the counter sign. "Jack Barnett is that you?" called out Will Polk; "where is your horse?" "The last I saw of him," answered Jack, "he was running after Charlie Polk." "Get up behind me then," said the other, and the two galloped off together. In this battle, Thomas Spratt, then over fifty, received three bullet wounds and was carried from the field to his own house. A party of British soldiers not long afterwards arrived there. They were told that Mr. Spratt was ill; but they insisted on having the house for their own sick, and the owner was removed to the kitchen. It was here that Major Frazer, of the British Army, died, while Cornwallis and Rawdon both stood by his bed, and averred with lifted hands, that "he was one of the best officers that had crossed the ocean." A Scotch physician was in attendance; he afterwards went into the kitchen to examine Mr. Spratt. "What is the matter with you, Maun?" he asked. "I have a fever." The physician examined him and felt his pulse and exclaimed "Why, Maun, you are wounded!" "And what if I

am?" said the patient. "Ah, I am fearful you have been fighting against your lawful sovereign, King George." "I have been fighting for my country, and if I was well, I would do it again," replied Spratt.

"Well, well, you are a brave soldier, and I'll dress your wounds for you," said the Scotchman; and he did so, and attended him as long as the British troops occupied the house. The unbidden guests took from Spratt over a hundred head of cattle, hogs, etc. When the time came for marching, the army formed a line before the _____ and then formed a hollow square, with their drums muffled. These played a mournful air; till at length the army deployed, and took up the line of march with a lively tune and a quick step. The cause of this ceremony was the punishment of one of their own soldiers, whose body hung from the limb of a tree, he having been executed for an alleged attempt to desert and join Davie's troops.

Mr. Barnett's house was also visited by the British soldiers, who plundered it of everything. When one of the horses was brought up and bridled for their use, Mrs. Barnett walked up and pulled off the bridle. Some of the men threatened to kill her. "You can do so," she answered, "I am in your power; but if you do, you will be punished for it." Seeing a crock of milk the intruders had brought from her cellar, she passed near, and pushed it over with her foot. The infuriated soldiers rushed at her, swearing they would cut her to pieces; "do it if you dare!" said she, with an air of defiance; "you will be shot at from every bush in the country." They did not molest her, but went away without the milk or horse.

Some two weeks after the affair at Wahab's, a young man named William Ellet, whose brother had been killed, came to Barnett's house, having with him a Tory prisoner. After eating, he drank freely, and recurring to the scenes of the battle and his brother's death, he became violently excited, and struck his prisoner on the head. The blood spurted from the wound. Mrs. Barnett persuaded Ellet to go in the house, and while she was endeavoring to pacify him, the Tory made his escape. The compassionate matron took a cup of water, and went in search of the wounded man. Tracking him by the blood, she found him lying behind a log, two hundred yards from the house, gave him water and bound up his head. The incident, among others, may show the kindness that was often interchanged between enemies.

The residents of the country found it necessary to hide their Negroes, and some carried them beyond the Madkin for safety. Barnett's were concealed out of the house. The British took thirty or forty from the house of Colonel Thomas Neill. Mrs. Neill went to Charlotte, then in possession of Cornwallis, and appealed to him, requesting that her slaves be restored. Cornwallis coolly told her she should not have them. She pleaded most of her children were daughters, raised without knowing how to labor, and that she could not well get along without the servants. "You will have to teach

the girls to work," gruffly replied the officer. "But, let me have some of the Negro children," persisted the matron, "they were attached to me and I to them." "You are a cunning old woman," said Cornwallis. "Carry home the calves, and the cows will follow. Get the young Negroes, and the old ones will run off and go back." With this answer, she was dismissed.

Mecklenburg had but few Tories. Some of the wealthy took British protection, but not one in a hundred; and those who did, had occasion to repent sorely. The case of one may be mentioned as strikingly illustrative. He was at heart a patriot, and all his connections were Whigs, and when he took protection, he soon found it a bitter cross to bear. When it was ascertained that the British were going to retreat to Winnsboro, he sent his wife, who was Mary Wilson, to Captain Barnett on an errand she was bid to conceal from old Mrs. Spratt. Mary was highly respected by the Whigs, who were willing at all times to do her a service, while they disapproved of her husband's course. She took Mrs. Barnett and Mary Jack apart, and told them what she wanted the Captain to do for her. "On the morrow," she said, "two British officers were to dine at her house;" she wished the Captain to collect ten or a dozen men well armed, and come up in the rear. Her husband would give them a signal by coughing, when they were to fire off their guns in rapid succession; he would run off with the two officers--his guests; they were to give chase, make him a prisoner, and bear him off in sight of the officers. This little plot was literally carried out. The husband was taken prisoner; the two officers made their escape to Charlotte, where the British Dragoons were ordered out for the rescue of the "captive." They made no great effort, however, merely whooping it up when they came near the place of his capture, and firing off pistols; while Captain Barnett took the road to Nation Ford, his men surrounding the pretended prisoner with drawn swords, before every house they passed on the way.

From every quarter the news reached Charlotte of the capture of this individual. His wife performed her part to admiration; weeping and lamenting his probable fate in the hands of these murderous bushmen who killed His Majesty's foreign soldiers in cold blood; while the children went about the house crying in right good earnest for their father. The quasi prisoner, meanwhile, was brought into the presence of Colonel Polk, from whom he received a stern lecture, and wept like a child. Captain Barnett told him he might thank his wife for what had been done for him, and warned him if he ever got into such other scrape, he might get out on the best way he could. The British issued a number of handbills (for they had a printing press in Charlotte), and had them posted up all over the country, warning His Majesty's subjects not to molest or take anything from Mrs. _____, the wife of the protectionist. In the following January, when the British Army was again approaching Charlotte, this same man fled precipitately with his family, and travailed as far as

Pennsylvania, nearly killing his horse in the flight.

His experience was a warning to others. After his departure, Colonel Polk placed the family of General Sumter in his house. Little Tom went to school in the neighborhood more than six months. The young women of the vicinity, while the enemy was in possession of Charlotte, were removed by their friends, beyond the Yadkin. Miss Barnett was removed with the rest and did not return until sometime in October.

Shortly before the British left Charlotte, the Whigs captured an express on his way to Camden, bearing a letter from Lord Cornwallis, which stated that he intended to leave the town; the inhabitants being so hostile to him that they killed his men from every bush, in cold blood, while they were engaged in collecting forage for his army. Before the enemy retreated from the place, they buried their dead in Liberty Hall and burned down the building. This college was the same that the British Government refused to charter under the name of Queen's Museum. From this seat of learning, many eminent men in church and state received their education, who have done honor to their country.

Susannah Barnett was married in 1795 to George W. Smart. She had three children, whom she lost, and her husband died in 1809. He built the house she occupied in 1851. She lived usually alone, and gave accommodation to travelers, who passed, as the road lay near. William H. Crawford, one of her most esteemed acquaintances always stayed with her, as he went to and returned from Washington. She became extensively acquainted with men traveling in the south, and having a retentive memory, knew almost every family, their pedigree and connections. Young or old might find her ready to converse on any subject. "I have lived at home," she was wont to say, "and yet I have seen two of our presidents. I knew Andrew Jackson and many times little Jamie Polk has passed along the road there, with his breeches rolled up to his knees. He was a bashful little fellow."

Mrs. Smart was reared in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, remembered all the ministers who occupied the seven pulpits in Mecklenburg at the time of the Revolution.

She talked with interest also of the politics of the day, and read the newspapers, even at the age of ninety. She informed Mr. Stinson, on his visit to her, that one of her relatives had been telling her of a political meeting to be held in York District, and had advocated the secession of South Carolina from the union. She intimated to him that she had heard of this new device, and had also been informed that many of the good, gifted and great, of South Carolina were not in favor of secession. For her own part, she said, "The North and South stood shoulder to shoulder in the times of '76. We should settle our family bickerings at all times by a compromise."

The stump speeches delivered at this period brought to her mind the time when she was a girl of fourteen. For hours at a time she remembered to have heard the Reverend James Hall of Iridell, who was also a captain of dragoons. There

he stood upon the stump in his fringed hunting shirt, his broadsword by his side, haranguing the people. Although young, she understood every word of his soul-stirring speech. His theme needed no big words to set it off; it was the liberty taught us in the Bible and the Church, at the family fireside. The response to the orator was the noble daring of patriots, in the maintenance of national and individual rights; and every bush in old Mecklenburg was vocal with the rifle's report, driving back the ruthless invader. Then the United States formed one country; and Washington led her armies.

* * *

LOYALISTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA
Submitted by Mary Dickey Boulware

Col. John Marshall's Regt., Camden District: Capt. John Graham's Co.-- David Dranan, Mach Calley, William McKee, Nathaniel Cary, James Robertson, Alexander Burnside*, Patrick Sloane,
Captain Ballard's Co.--Rush Hudson, Ambrose Cutright;
Captain Douglass Starke's Co.--William Downes(K), Lodwick Hudson(K), James Matthews(K), William Payne(K), Ephriam Harrison(K), Robert Harrison(K), James Matthews(K), William Payne(K), James Terry(K), Jesse Dukes(K), Jacob Wilson (K), James Leeson(D), John Bartlam(D), Nathl. Cary, Wm. Murrell, John English, Joshus Garret*, Robert English+, John Anderson+(r. 1784). Captain Jesse Tillman's Co.--John Bell(K), Peter Howard(K), James Carlisle(K), Tyree Henderson(K), Marmaduke Vicory(K), William Mays, William Fetherstone, Robert Duke, Ison Perry, George King, Austin Clark, John Pendergrass, Thomas Woen, James McCullagh*, Henry Coram, Richard Carlisle, Thos. Clark, Sherrad Henderson, Nathaniel Henderson; Captain William Nesbit's Co.--William Hood(Cane Creek), Frederick Denton(Bear Creek), James Baker(Gill's Creek), Andrew Walker(Bear Creek), Richard Johnson(Bear Creek), Jesse Walker(Cane Creek); Captain John Watt's Co.-- Ephriam Smith, Farcloth Revil, Edward Hulon, Cullin Hulon (scratched), Josiah Bass, William Tomerlin, Jess Williams, Ellick Frasher, Thomas Hulon; Captain William Nettles Co.-- William Downs(Hanging Rock Creek), John Eleboy(H.R. Creek), Mark Cole(E.R. Creek), John Clark(South Lynches Creek), John Murphy(S.L. Creek), High Stogner, Sr.(S.L. Creek), John Stogner, Jr.(S.L. Creek), John Robinson*(S.L. Creek), Richard Anderson(S.L. Creek); Captain Benjamin Haile's Co.--John Robertson, Joseph McKinney, William Faulkenburg, William Kerring, Reuben Peebles, Abraham Peebles, John Methany, Abraham Rush, Christopher Miars, Robert Carter, James Harper, John Miars, Conrad Arrant, Peter Baezer, William Rabertson, John Gray, Abraham Gardner, Ephriam Ponder, Sr., Ephriam Ponder, Jr., William Faile, John Matthews, John Siegley, William Johnston, James Barber (No distinction made between dead and departed for, Nesbits, Watts, Nettles, and Haile's

company)

Col. William Bratton's Regt., Camden District: Matthew Gregg, Joseph Woods, John Woods, Ritchard Price(twice), William Wilson(twice), Robert Black(twice), Joseph Black+, Nathaniel Harrison+, Thomas Peterson, John Black, Matthew Black, William Reagon(twice), Samuel Hunter, Wm. Turner, Sr., John Gordon*, William Walker, James Armstrong, James Bar, Samuel Covell, Joseph Christy, John Reay, Charles Reay, William Glover, Jeremiah McCrossers, James Morrow, Samuel Stevenson, Lowry Glover, Peeter Juland, Wm. Juland, Peter Juland, Jr., Benjamin Juland, John Davis, Wm. Favours, Daniel Ponder, Jary Juland, Isaac Collins, Josiah Womack, Moses Qualls, Jas. Lashley, (scratched), Silas Mots, Williams Mots, William Deason, Symon Ryckandall, James Patterson(scratched), James Irvin, Wm. Patterson.

(No distinction made between dead and departed. Two lists the later one containing four names which appear on the first.)

Col. Thomas Taylor's Reg't.: Capt. Craig's Co.--Joseph Bradly(d. 4 slaves, 200 acres, 1 horse, 20 cattle), Jacob Perry(d. 150 acres, 1 horse, 20 cattle), John M. Watty(d. 200 acres), Wm. Jones(d. 20 cattle), James Dabney(d. 2 slaves, 100 acres), Daniell Moody(d. 1 horse, 1 old grist mill), Samuel Niper(d. 100 acres, 6 cattle), Thomas Hide(d. 100 acres), William Fortune*(100 acres)

Capt. McKanny's Co.--George Strivender, Jacob Miley, Robert Morris; Capt. Popes Co.--Robert Phillips(200 acres), Joseph Ostin(100 acres), Mark Davis(100 acres), Elexander Daley(100 acres), Phillip Shaver(100 a.), John Dunkleys(100 acres, 5 cattle, 1 feather bed, 1 spinning wheel, 1 pewter dish, 5 plated dishes, 3 pots, 1 table, 3 chairs, 1 plow, 1 axe), Miles Busby(300 acres, 1 feather bed, 1 pot), John Thomson (400 acres, 11 cattle, 3 feather beds, 3 pewter dishes, 4 plated dishes, 2 pots, 1 table, 3 chairs, 4 sheep)

Capt. Goodwin's Co.--Martin Marshal, Robert Pritchard

Capt. Starke's Co.--Joseph Hardage; Capt. Strother's Co.--John F. Dubbers(d. 100 acres, 1 horse, 5 cattle, 2 feather beds, 3 spinning wheels), Jacob Etiner(Atiner), Gosper Wershing(300 acres); Capt. John Cook's Co.--Wm. Ledinham(d. 100 acres, 14 cattle, 2 feather beds), James Bell, Sr.(d. 1 slave, 100 acres, 10 cattle), John Bell(d. 50 acres), John Rankins(200 acres); Co. (unknown)--John Kanada(200 acres)

* Presented claim to British Government:

Alexander Burnside, Joshua Garret, James McCilagh, John Gordon.

John Robinson, William Fortune

+ On confiscation list:

Robert English, Nathaniel Harrison, Joseph Black

* * *

**THE LIFE AND CONTROVERSY
OF**

REVEREND WILLIAM CUMMINS DAVIS

Compiled and written by Jerry L. West

(Continued from the December 1990 issue of The Bulletin)

After Reverend Davis and the five churches--Salem, Bullock's Creek, Olney, Edmond's, and Shiloh,--had withdrawn, they met in convention at Bullock's Creek on October of 1813 to form a Church Constitution. This Constitution consisted of the Articles of Faith and Form of Government. The manuscript was sent to a printer in Salisbury, North Carolina, but before the printer could finish the work he died and the manuscript was lost.

About that time, a great migration to the "Western Country" (Tennessee) began to take place as a new generation sought for new land. Many from the area took part in this migration. So many from the area left, it seems that Davis felt obliged to go and help his people organize their congregations. He probably saw this as an opportunity to expand the Independent Presbyterian Church. Due to the migration, the local Independent Churches became destitute and began to lose their vitality. It is said that Bullock's Creek and Salem were so discouraged by the absence of their Founder that they made no effort to revive their constitution which had been lost.

Supposedly, in 1817, Bullock's Creek and Salem obtained the services of Reverend Aaron Williams (Davis' nephew) of the "Old Presbyterians". Howe, in his History of the Presbyterian Church believes that these two churches reunited with the PCUSA for a short period of time when Williams became their pastor in August of 1819. Though the churches had united, there was little harmony between the two groups.

While the Independent Church was not doing so well in South Carolina, a new church was established in Western Tennessee. Many in this church had been present at Bullock's Creek when the original constitution had been formed; relying on their memories, they drew up an abstract of the constitution and Form of Government. This abstract was submitted to the Tennessee Church on February 12, 1817, it was approved and adopted. The manuscript was sent to Norvell and McLean of Nashville to be printed.

When Davis declared his independence from the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., he also relinquished his ordination. After the Church was established in Tennessee, it ordained Davis and another younger man (probably Silas J. Peemster) and licensed Robert W. Davis on August 6, 1816. After six or seven years absence, Davis returned to the Carolinas and found the situation desperate. Bullock's Creek and Salem had floundered and Shiloh had been dissolved because of deaths and western migration, but there was some glimmer of hope. A church had been founded in Yorkville and three others had been formed but not organized. Now with Davis on the scene new life began to stir among the Independents. If

the Bullock's Creek and Salem Churches had reunited with the "Old Presbyterians" as Howe believes, they seceded and rallied around their beloved founder.

Since the abstract of the Church Constitution had not been received from Tennessee--Bullock's Creek, Salem, Edmond's, Olney and Yorkville appointed a convention to revive the Constitution. The convention met at Yorkville on October 15, 1823. Its members were: Rev. William C. Davis, Rev. Robert M. Davis and Rev. Silas J. Feemster. Also in convention were Messrs. James Feemster, Isaac Hope, James Robinson, Isaac Davis, Samuel Melton and George W. Davis. The Constitution and Form of Government was printed in Yorkville by P. Carey in 1824.

Reverend Davis died suddenly on September 28, 1831, after preaching on the text, "Lo, I stand at the door and knock..." He is buried with his wife, Isabella, (she died June 12, 1834) in Rose Hill Cemetery in York, South Carolina. Originally, this cemetery belonged to the Yorkville Independent Presbyterian Church. Dying without a will, Reverend Ephraim A. Crenshaw, William Jamison and Andrew McWhorter were appointed as administrators of his estate.

His Epitaph:

I LEAVE THE WORLD WITHOUT A FEAR,
SAVE FOR THE FRIENDS I HELD SO DEAR,
TO HEAL THEIR SORROW LORD DESCEND,
AND TO THE FRIENDLESS PROVE A FRIEND.

By the time of Reverend Davis' death, several capable men were ready to stand in the gap left by their founder's death; Reverend Robert Y. Russell, Reverend Silas J. Feemster (Davis' son-in-law), Reverend George W. Davis and Reverend T. Mitchell came to the forefront as leaders of the Independent Presbyterian Church.

The Independents convened at Salem in 1833, for their annual convention. Their task to amend and adopt a new Constitution. The convention must not have been successful, since they were drafting a constitution three years later in 1836. Delegates for the 1836 convention were: **Bullock's Creek**, William Jameison and William Giles; **Salem**, John Carothers and William Plexico; **Olney**, A. B. Cox and Robert Baird; **Yorkville**, Walker Benson and E. A. Crenshaw (became pastor of Salem in 1836); **Tabor**, James Baily and William G. Leckey; **Harmony**, J. O'Daniel (became pastor of Hephzibah in 1836) and D. McElmoil; **Hopewell**, John Whissenaunt and John Black; **Hephzibah**, A. Gardner; **Beth Shiloh**, Duncan McCallum and S. M. Davis; and **Mill Creek**, William Stewart and N. T. Prather. Finally the Constitution of the Independent Presbyterian Church was printed in 1837.

GENERAL CONVENTION RECORDS OF THE 12TH, 13TH & 14TH SESSIONS

| <u>Church</u> | <u>Members:</u> | | | <u>Pastor</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------------|
| | 1835 | 1836 | 1837 | |
| Bullock's Creek | 200 | 170 | 152 | Robert Y. Russell |
| Salem | 49 | 47 | 40 | Silas J. Feemster |
| Olney | 132 | 131 | 102 | Silas J. Feemster |
| Yorkville | 90 | 76 | 77 | George W. Davis |
| Harmony | 106 | 113 | 110 | Robert Y. Russell |
| Tabor | 93 | 100 | 90 | T. Mitchel |
| Hopewell | 67 | 72 | 65 | George W. Davis |
| Hephzibah | 72 | 75 | 73 | George W. Davis |
| Beth Shiloh | 123 | 119 | 113 | Silas J. Feemster |
| Salem (Mississippi) | 26 | 31 | 31 | ---- |
| Mill Creek | 16 | 16 | 16 | Silas J. Feemster |
| Chesterville | -- | 18 | 20 | Robert Y. Russell |

The Independent Presbyterian Church had its shares of ups and downs. Still in 1844, two more churches were organized, Olivet with 20 members and Bethany with twenty-seven members --both were pastored by Reverend Robert Y. Russell.

In the late 1850's there was a decline in interest concerning spiritual things and ministers were becoming quite concerned--not just among the Independents, but all the churches of the area. The journal of Reverend Russell reveals the state of some of the churches of the Independent Presbyterian Church. In January of 1859, he wrote of Olivet, "...little encouragement to preach to the people at this place; I have therefore no further regular appointment for them". Later, in April, due to low attendance, he wrote of Bethany, "Poor desolated Bethany..." And of Olney, he said, "Expectations not met." Still, during the same period of time, Bullock's Creek held a camp meeting and many were added to the roll of communicants.

The "Davis Controversy" continued for nearly thirty years after Reverend Davis' death. In July of 1857, Reverend R. Y. Russell and members of the Independent Church assembled to draw up a resolution refuting several statements made by Reverend Dr. Leland at the General Assembly at Lexington, Kentucky, in May of the same year. The Independents took exception to a published history of the Church by Dr. Leland wherein he stated that Reverend Davis, the founder of the Independent Presbyterian Church, was a "fugitive from discipline" and slandered his reputation by saying that Reverend Davis taught "that sin by nature is not a subject of moral law".

The resolution of the Independents stated that "Dr. Leland has given utterance to a sentiment, never written, nor taught, nor believed by Reverend Davis, or by any of us who know what is written in his endowed book, from the fervent pursuit of it, and who after heard him preach, can testify." The congregation requested their delegates to the next General Assembly procure an appointment of a committee to reply "to the unhappy mistakes of Dr. Leland in his

remarks before the last assembly, that our character as a people, and the character of our venerable and beloved founder, be _____ of the grave implications in which those remarks have involved us, not only before the honorable body in which they were uttered but also before the world, through the channel of the press."

The Independents strongly wrote, "We finally resolve, that in the _____ and solemn judgment of this church, should the showing of Dr. Leland in the General Assembly, be passed by us in silence, not only that we, but every Christian denomination, every lover of truth and godliness upon the earth, would have just reason to think of us with horror and abhorrence, and to hold us up to the loathing and pious execution of mankind through all coming times, and that to _____ a doom so dire, and so unmerited, it behooves the General Convention to speak out and _____ to an injured people the inalienable rights of common justice." This resolution was sent to the Bethel Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. for consideration. Hopefully, the Independents got their hearing.

To compound the delicate situation between the Independent Church and the Church in the U.S.A., Dr. Leland and undoubtedly, the program committee, made a terrible judgment in timing for the delivery of his history. At that General Assembly was a delegation from the Independent Church which had been invited to that body to seek a union of the two denominations. The Independents felt as though they had been lured into their body and then blatantly insulted by their hosts.

The insults and slander continued. In April of 1859, an article, appeared in the North Carolina Presbyterian under the pen name "Reuchlin" picking at the tender sores. The writer branded Reverend Davis as "given to metaphysical speculation" and that he "had no small share of vanity and dogmatism, stubbornness and ambition to be singular and great ...erratic in his course...had great fondness, even mania, for authorship...and that he was guilty of subtle quibblings and evasions."

This article was sent to the editor of the Yorkville Enquirer along with an accompanying letter requesting that it be reprinted in that newspaper along with letters of response. The article was reprinted on September 8, 1859. The following week, the first of five letters was received and printed under the name, "Justitia". It was the custom of the day to use pen names in letters to the editors of newspapers--the identity of "Justitia" is found to be Reverend R. Y. Russell.

The arguments of Reuchlin were printed in booklet form in 1860 in Yorkville by the Enquirer office. This forty-seven page booklet was entitled, Old Errors Revisited And Rejuvenated in South Carolina and carried the pen name of the author. A copy is found among the private papers of Reverend R. Y. Russell. On the front is written, "pen name of R. Y. Russell"--perhaps by a later family member. How-

ever this is an error as Reverend Russell was a staunch supporter of Reverend Davis. Another booklet had been previously printed in 1844; this work was called, Both Sides Heard. One part of the booklet was written by someone from the Independent Church and the other was a representative from Bethel Presbytery.

Justitia was superb in revealing how the hierarchy of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. had violated the Church Constitution in their rabid attempt to bring Reverend Davis to trial. He pointed out that the Synod had taken up the trial without any appeal from the First Presbytery and that the Synod had no such authority to do so. Not only did the Presbytery find no reason to discipline Mr. Davis; but when he appealed to the General Assembly, it sustained his appeal which, in factuality, approved and confirmed the Presbytery's judgment.

The Church Constitution required that notice be sent to the subject prior to a hearing. Mr. Davis contended that the meeting at Hopewell (Concord Presbytery) in October of 1810 was an outlaw meeting because he was not notified: "I got no official notice of it--my congregations got none...Mr. Walker, Mr. J. B. Davies and Mr. Neely, and their churches got no notice of it." When the Presbytery met at Rahma, North Carolina on December 12th, again to take up the charges, they summoned Mr. Davis to come to Charlotte for the trial. Davis declared the Rahma meeting and the Charlotte meeting to be unlawful because it has been spawned out of the Hopewell meeting which was unlawful according to Church Constitution. He did not attend. In the Synod's mad attempt to exercise their usurped authority over Davis, they declared that he had no right to leave the Church without first being disciplined and defrocked. Justitia, in Davis' defense pointed out that Martin Luther, the father of the Reformation, acted in like manner when he left the Papacy--could they denounce his great work as well, he asked.

It is interesting to note that it was not the local church member who was troubled by Reverend Davis' doctrines; nor did a Presbytery of his own peers think he was worthy of censure. It was the organizational hierarchy--the "heresy hounds"--that was constantly demanding him to conform to their authority. The Synod--and the Presbyteries, who did not have the courage to stand against church tyrants--exercised little Christian grace toward this man, and found it convenient to trample the Church Constitution to exercise their authority. All their mischief was done in the face of a successful ministry under which souls were being saved and the influence of the Gospel was being broadened!

Oddly enough, fifty years later this same body would be in Davis' position and would denounce the United States government for the exact tactics they used on Davis. The Presbyterian Church, with the Confederacy, charged the United States with usurpation of authority, not allowing the seceded to leave in peace and trampling the Constitution to fulfill its own desires.

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* * *

CLOUD - NETTLES - SCOFIELD

This data on Cloud has been placed in order to show how the Nettles and Cloud lines join. The Cloud line goes from Virginia to Pennsylvania. The D.A.R. line can be established on Cloud with a bit more study in Virginia on the Revolutionary services.

William Cloud, the first S. C. ancestor appeared in South Carolina official records on the 3rd day of January 1765 where he took a land grant on Fishing Creek in Chester County, then old Craven. He took two successive land grants for "Increase in Family". Sometime before 1775, William Cloud deeded this land on Fishing Creek in Chester County to his daughter, Mrs. Alice Boylston, and this land is still owned by the Boylston family today. The other grant of William Cloud on Fishing Creek, he and his wife deeded to their son, James Cloud, who married Jane McKinnie of Fairfield District. William Cloud then removed to Virginia from Fishing Creek in Chester County.

After the Revolutionary War, William Cloud, came back from Virginia and settled this time in Fairfield County and records show that he bought lands in Fairfield County on the first day of January 1787. He also had brothers Joseph Cloud and James Cloud in South Carolina.

The family record is that William Cloud married in Virginia to Alice Hardin. Land deeds in Fairfield and in Charleston list Alice Cloud as the wife of William Cloud as signing dower rights.

William Cloud of Thorntree Creek, Fairfield County, SC, will signed 14 Aug. 1810, proved 30 Aug. 1811. Alice Cloud listed as "my legal wife". Children:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Joseph Cloud & Ex. | Sinah Ford |
| James Cloud | Alice Boylston |
| Anna Guphill | Daniel Cloud |
| Hannah McRison | Mrs. Bell, deceased |

"My grandson, Vincent Bell, will take his deceased mother's portion." "My grandson, William Cloud, son of Daniel Cloud" is also mentioned. Wit: McLeod Godbolt, Annias Godbolt, and Samuel Lauhedge.

Philip Scofield appears in South Carolina by 1735 and he seems to have been a member of the Colony from England brought over by the Rev. William Turberville, the Episcopal

minister. Philip took up lands far up the Santee-Wateree river. The first mention of Philip Schofield, save for a land grant, appear in the Register Book of the old Prince Frederick Episcopal Parish of old Craven County. St. Mark embraced upper Santee and Wateree Rivers. In the register book, Philip Scofield and Rachel, his wife had two children baptised--Sarah Scofield born 3 June 1750 and baptised 2 June 1753; Elizabeth Scofield born 26 April 1752 and baptised 2 June 1753. Those who lived far in the upper reaches of Craven County often had two or more children baptised the same day and usually some of the children were aged several years. There were no entries after 1753 at St. Mark Parish, but by that time Kershaw County had a township on the west side of the Wateree River known as West Wateree. This township bounded for some 15 miles or more on Fairfield County and was a land boundary. The Nettles and Scofields were among the families that owned lands which lay in both counties.

Philip Scholfield estate file is in two counties, the will is on record in Camden and a file with some papers show a file in Winnsboro as part of the estate. The combined data from Camden and Winnsboro show--

Phillip Scolfield of Fairfield County, will signed 11 Aug. 1786, proved fall term of court 1786 in Camden, S.C. Rachel, his wife, was deceased and not listed. Children:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Elizabeth Scholfield | Helen Elkings* |
| Nancy Nettles | Hannah Scholfield |

A grandson, William Scholfield, is mentioned.

Exs: Robert Martin and Zachariah Nettles

Wit: Ann Martin, James More and Isaac Love

* Helen Elkins is listed as Nelly Elkins and as Eliner Elkins in some of the papers and deeds.

In the Winnsboro file and dated 10 Nov. 1786, the court ordered Isaac Love, J.P., to swear in any three of the following men, Gardner Ford, John McKinnie, John Nickle, William Cloud, to truly appraise the goods and affects of Phillip Scholfield, deceased.

There is no way to prove when Nancy Scholfield Nettles was born, but likely between 1750 and 1760. Her sisters Elizabeth and Sarah were born in 1750 and 1752. Nancy was dead before 1815 for her husband Zachariah Nettles signed a deed without her dower.

Since South Carolina never required marriage bonds or license until July 1912, it is almost impossible to establish a wedding date save by old church records. It seems Zachariah Nettles and Nancy Schofield were probably married before 11 Aug. 1796. From the tombstone of their daughter, Martha Nettles Cloud, she was born 15 Oct. 1785. The 1790 Fairfield Co. census lists Zachariah Nettles 1-2-5, two sons under age of 16 and four daughters, one daughter born after 1790. All six children in 1790 census were born before 1790.

Capt. William Nettles came into what is now Kershaw County, S.C. and received a land grant for 150 acres land on 31 Oct. 1769. He next appeared in Council Journals records

about 1772 as a man with a family of two. He was allowed 150 acres land on 17 Feb. 1773. His son, William Nettles Jr., married, but no children, was allowed 100 acres on Wateree River, branch in West Wateree Township of Kershaw County, 18 May 1773. Then Zachariah Nettles, a single man, took 50 acres grant along the Kershaw County lines 21 April 1774.

After the Revolution and on the 5th day of March 1793, Zachariah and William Nettles, declare themselves to be brothers, took a joint grant together on 25-Mile Creek of West Wateree Township in Kershaw County. These two men lived almost side by side, one in Fairfield, one in Kershaw.

A citation to administer the estate of William Nettles was made 24 June 1800 and was read by William Zaginay and for Zachariah Nettles to administer. Inventory was made by Gardner Ford, Joseph Cloud, Reuben Harrison and William Dunavin of the personal estate and consisted of a rather large library which led to the belief that William Nettles was a schoolmaster.

William Nettles of West Wateree, will signed 10 Sept. 1806, proved 9 Oct. 1806, wife Margaret. Children:

Zachariah Nettles, son & Ex.
Benjamin Nettles, son
Margaret Nettles, dtr. (Patty)
Mary Nettles (Polly)
Nancy, dtr.
William Nettles Jr., son
Dorcas, dtr.

My grand daughter - a share

My brother, Zachariah, the land we own jointly.

Mention is made of lands "Bought of Charles Spears"; "Lands bought of Susanna Martin"; "Lands laid out for Benjamin Wells"; "The Perry tract of land"; "The Little tract of land"; "My rights in the Perry Estate land"; "Lands by my brother, Zachariah Nettles".

Wit: Zachariah Nettles, Daniel Little, I. Alexander.

The names of two of the children of this William Nettles, who died in Fairfield in 1800, proved-- William Nettles, Jr., soldier in the Revolution
Zachariah Nettles, served in Revolution
Benjamin Hart, seemed a son-in-law.

There is no proved date when Zachariah Nettles of Fairfield Co. was born, but he was over the age of 16 on the 21st of April 1774 when he took a land grant of 50 acres. His death occurred sometime after the 30th of Aug. 1820. Mention is made of family graveyard and a tombstone. It is believed that the waters of the dam of the Wateree Electric Power cover this old plantation of Zachariah Nettles.

When Zachariah Nettles married his first wife, Nancy Scholfied, it must have been after 1774. It seems he married his 2nd wife about 1817 for then he makes a series of deeds to his children and no wife signs a dower. His second wife was Levice, he had no children by her and soon after his death, Levice Nettles, widow of Zachariah, married a man by

the name of Therit Elkins.

Zachariah Nettles Sr., will signed 1 May 1820, proved 4 Sept. 1820, wife, Levice Nettles. Children named in will:
John H. Nettles & Ex.

Zachariah H. Nettles & Ex.

Wit: Osborne Jeffers, LeRoy Ford, William Russell

About a year after Zachariah Nettles Sr. had died, his widow married Therit Elkins and then began a long series of lawsuits--Therit Elkins on behalf of his wife, Levice, sought to control the estate of her first husband. There is ample data on the two suits of Equity--"Zachariah Nettles, the elder, died intestate as to his lands not willed". He left a widow, Levice Nettles, now intermarried with Therit Elkins and the following children.

Dated 27 Dec. 1821. His children:

Nancy Reynolds, a widow

Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Nettles

Jane, wife of Thomas Crippm

Martha, wife of Joseph Cloud

John H. Nettles, the executor

Zachariah H. Nettles, deceased and left a widow

Sarah and two children, Mary and Martha, both minors.

The land was sold at the highest bidder for a division as was bid in by Benjamin Nettles.

Joseph Cloud, will signed 20 Feb. 1851, proved 13 1851, wife Martha Cloud. Children:

Austin N. Cloud & Ex.

James H. Cloud

John B. Cloud & Ex.

William A. Cloud

Anderson J. Cloud

Douglas B. Cloud

Franklin D. Cloud & Ex.

Alice Barber

Eliza M. Hood

Jane McKey

Ann C. Bailey

Also mentioned, but relationship not given, are William Barber, Charles Bailey, James Hood.

Wit: I. F. Cloud, L. H. Boulware, I. G. Boulware.

Martha Cloud, widow, will signed 30 April 1852.

Alice Cloud married William Barber

Jane Cloud married William McKey

Ann C. Cloud married Charley Bailey

Anderson Cloud married Martha Barber

Franklin Cloud married Sarah Hogan

John B. Cloud md. 1st Margaret Montgomery, 2nd Olivia Higgins

James H. Cloud married Sarah Bell

Douglas B. Cloud married Cornelia Ward

William A. Cloud married in Alabama

Austin Cloud married Mary (Polly) Ruff

Elisa M. Cloud married James Hood

• At old Smyrna Methodist Church in West Wateree Township of Kershaw County are the graves of Joseph Cloud and his wife Martha Nettles.

Joseph Cloud born 23 March 1770, died 5 Oct. 1851
Martha, wife of Joseph Cloud, born 15 Oct. 1785,
died 2 May 1852

Other members of the Cloud family are buried at Smyrna Church.

By Proclamation, August 6, 1768, George III pardoned about 75 Regulators, most of them from Fairfield County. Among those pardoned was William Nettles.

The proclamation listing the Regulators is to be found in Miscellaneous Records--Book P.P. 1771-1774, page 46, in the office of the Historical Commission, Columbia, S.C.

(Editor's Note: The above article was sent to Jean Nichols in 1963 by Jessie McAliley.)

* * *

Family Cemetary, Cunningham Farm, Person County,
North Carolina, (State Route 1318)

Alexander Cunningham

Born Feb. 27, 1776 Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
Died October 12, 1849.

Wills, Invs., Etc., Warren Co., North Carolina, Will Book I (1764-1783), Pages 105-109, 112. Original in Wake County Court House. Transcript Hall of History & Archives, Raleigh, N.C.

WILL OF THOMAS CHRISTMAS (of Hanover County, Virginia)

Names Sons: John Christmas, his son Thomas Christmas

Daughter: Elizabeth Paulett, John Christmas, son of Elizabeth Paulett

Daughter: Cathy Higgason

Daughter: Rachel Chrisholm

Son: Thomas Christmas, his wife, Temperance and their children.

Viz: John, Mary, Thomas, Richard and William.

Grandchildren: Charles, James, Thomas & Nathaniel Whitlock.
Mary Jones, Anne Austin, John, Nancy, Mary and Riella Sanders, Elizabeth Simms.

Executors: My Son John Christmas and John Higgason.

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of: David Anderson, Richard Higgason, John Higgason.

Offered for proof at a Court held for Hanover County, VA on Thursday, the 7th day of September 1769 and ordered to be recorded by: William Pollard C. H. C.

A copy of the above will has been given to Hanover C.H., VA State Library and National DAR Library, Washington, D.C.

* * *

(Editor's Note: The following article was sent to us by Ms. Louise Pettus of Rock Hill, SC. It was taken from the book, LAY MY BURDEN DOWN, A Folk History of Slavery, edited by B. A. Botkin.)

THE DOCTOR'S "GRAVE"

We lived in a log house during the Ku Klux days. They would watch you just like a chicken rooster watching for a worm. At night, we was scared to have a light. They would come around with the dough faces on and peer in the windows and open the door. Iffen you didn't look out, they would scare you half to death. John Good, a darky blacksmith, used to shoe the horses for the Ku Klux. He would mark the horse-shoes with a bent nail or something like that; then after a raid, he could go out in the road and see if a certain horse had been road; so he began to tell on the Ku Klux. As soon as the Ku Klux found out they was being give away, they suspicioned John. They went to him and made him tell how he knew who they was. They kept him in hiding, and when he told his tricks, they killed him.

When I was a boy on the Gilmore place, the Ku Klux would come along at night a-riding the niggers like they were goats. Yes, sir, they had 'em down on all fours a-crawling, and they would be on their backs. They would carry the niggers to Turk Creek bridge and make them set up on the banisters of the bridge, then they would shoot 'em offen the banisters into the water. I 'clare them was the awfulest days I ever is seed. A darky name Sam Scaife drifted a hundred yards in the water downstream. His folks took and got him outen that bloody water and buried him on the bank of the creek. The Ku Klux would not let them take him to no graveyard. Fact is, they would not let many of the niggers take the dead bodies of the folks nowheres. They just throwed them in a big hole right there and pulled some dirt over them. For weeks after that, you could not go near that place, 'cause it stink so far and bad. Sam's folks, they throwed a lot of Indian-head rocks all over his grave, 'cause it was so shallow, and them rocks kept the wild animals from a-bothering Sam. You can still see them rocks, I could carry you there right now.

Another darky, Eli McCollum, floated about three and a half miles down the creek. His folks went there and took him out and buried him on the banks of the stream right by the side of a Indian mound. You can see that Indian mound to this very day. It is big as my house is, over there on the Chester side.

The Ky Klux and the niggers fit at New Hope Church. A big rock marks the spot today. The church, it done burnt down. The big rock sets about seven miles east of Lockhart on the road to Chester. The darkies killed some of the Ku Klux, and they took their dead and put them in Pilgrim's Church. Then they sot fire to that church, and it burnt everything up to the very bones of the white folks. And ever

since then that spot has been known as "Burnt Pilgrim." The darkies left most of the folks right there for the buzzards and other wild things to eat up, 'cause them niggers had to git away from there; and they didn't have no time for to fetch no word or nothing to no folks at home. They had a hiding place not far from "Burnt Pilgrim." A darky name Austin Sanders, he was carrying some victuals to his son. The Ku Klux cotch him, and they axed him where he was a-gwine. He 'lowed that he was a-setting some bait for coons. The Ku Klux took and shot him and left him lying right in the middle of the road with a biscuit in his dead mouth.

Doctor McCollum was one of them Ku Klux, and the Yankees sot out for to cotch him. Doc, he rid a white pony called Fannie. All the darkies, they love Doc, so they would help him for to git away from the Yankees, even though he was a Ku Klux. It's one road what forks, after you crosses Wood's Ferry. Don't nobody go over that old road now. One fork go to Leeds and one to Chester. Well, right in this fork, Mr. Buck Worthy had done built him a grave in the Wood's Ferry Graveyard. Mr. Worthy had done built his grave hisself. It was built out of marble, and it was covered up with a marble slab. Mr. Worthy, he would take and go there and open it up and git in it on pretty days. So Old Doc, he knowed about that grave. He was going to see a sick lady one night when they got after him. He was on Old Fannie. They was about to cotch Old Doc when he reached in sight of that graveyard. It was dark. So Doc, he drive the horse on past the fork, and then he stop and hitch her in front of some dense pines. Then he took and went to that grave and slip that top slab back and got in there and pulled it over him, just leaving a little crack. Doc 'lowed he wrapped up hisself in his horse blanket, and when the Yankees left, he went to sleep in that grave and never even work up till the sun, it was a-shining in his face.

Soon after that my sister took down sick with the misery. Doc he come to see her at night. He would hide in the woods in daytime. We would fetch him his victuals. My sister was sick three weeks 'fore she died. Doc he would take some blankets and go sleep in that grave, 'cause he knowed they would look in our house for him. They kept on a-coming to our house. Course we never knowed nothing 'bout no doctor at all. There was a nigger with wooden-bottom shoes, that stuck to them Yankees and other poor white trash round there. He 'lowed with his big mouth that he gwine to find the doctor. He told it that he had seed Fannie in the graveyard at night. Us heard it and told the doctor. Us did not want him to go near that graveyard any more. But Doc, he just laugh, and he 'lowed no nigger was a-gwine to look in no grave, 'cause he had tried to git me to go over there with him at night and I was scared.

One night, just as Doc was a-covering up, he heard them wooden shoes a-coming; so he sot up in the grave and took his white shirt and put it over his head. He seed three shadows a-coming. Just as they got near the Doc, the moon come out.

from 'hind a cloud and Doc, he wave that white shirt, and he say them niggers just fell over gravestones a-gitting outen that graveyard. Doc 'lowed that he heard them wooden shoes a-gwine up the road for three miles. Well, they never did bother the doctor any more.

Doc he liked the fiddle. Old Fannie she would git up on her hind legs when the Doc would play his fiddle.

* * *

(Editor's Note: Mary Ross of Catawba, SC shared the following article with us. In a note enclosed with the article she writes, "This is an article that was in the Society of Graduates newspaper, The Ivy Leaves, of the school I graduated from in 1955. St. Mary's Hall is an Episcopal Private School. Maybe some Civil War Buff would be interested.")

THE CIVIL WAR AND ST. MARY'S HALL

St. Mary's Hall had connections to both North and South. The Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, Leonidas K. Polk, sent his daughters here for there education. He traded his clerical robes for a uniform when war broke out, and died opposing General Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign. General Grant and his family lived in Burlington and his daughter was tutored by a teacher from SMH. He visited the Hall during the war, but the southern girls refused to meet him. Grant was near- ing his home in Burlington on Good Friday, 1865, when he received word of Lincoln's assassination, and paused only long enough to see his wife settled before returning to Washington.

While there must have been some friction among girls from North and South living and learning together, there were also important friendships. In one ironic case, two best friends had fathers who were both officers, one in the Union Army and one in the Confederate Army. The Confederate girl learned that her father had been captured and was a prisoner of war -- in the Union camp commanded by her best friend's father!

Jim Paradis and his students visited Civil War battle- fields last Spring as part of a class on that conflict. When Matt Russell ('90) commented that "looking down on Burnside's Bridge from the point of view of the Confederate defenders really brought you in touch with what happened," he re- kindled for others the realization that the War truly did affect the school.

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Q U E R I E S

SMITH -- Donald R. Bissell, 610 Fenwick Drive, San Antonio, TX 78239 - Primarily interested in the **John Smith** family (wife, **Patience**, and children: **Moses, Caleb, Abner, Amasa, Joshua, Mary** and **Margaret**). The family moved from Maryland/Virginia to the Chester Dist. shortly before the Revolutionary War. Joshua m. a **Mary Anderson** (b. July 1774, Chester Dist.) m. June 20, 1791, Chester Dist. Mary Anderson, d/o **William Anderson** and **Nancy Stephenson**. Nancy Stephenson later m. **Daniel Green** accounting of which is found in "The Women of The American Revolution" by Elizabeth F. Elliot, Vol. III, New York: Baker & Scribner, 1850. The history of Joshua Smith and his descendants are related in detail by Rev. Wesley Smith's book, "Fifty-two Years of Preacher Life", University Press Co. Nashville, TN, 1898.

CATO - ECHOLS -- Mrs. Mary C. Waters, 3038 Calvin Blvd., Fort Myers, FL 33901 - Searching for parents of **William Cato** b. 1757, R.S., in SC before 1775. Was he the s/o **John Cato** and **Jane Cooke**?? He m. **Susan Echols/Eccles** d/o **Robert Echols** in 1784 in Fairfield Co. Who was Susan's mother?

William's son **Stephen Francis, Sr.**, m. **Elizabeth** _____ in Fairfield Co. ca 1814, and were still there in 1830 Census. Need Elizabeth's parents.

Elizabeth was head of house living in Talbot Co., GA in the 1840 Census next door to son **Stephen Francis, Jr.** What happened to **Stephen F., Sr.**?

Would like to exchange info on these families.

GILL -- Flora L. Lovette, 1506 W. Oak St., El Dorado, AR 71730 - Would like some info on **James Newton Gill**, b. 1813 in Chester Co., was baptised as infant at Fishing Creek Church, moved to Talladega Co., AL in early 1830's, md. an **Elizabeth F. Brown** or **Borum** in 1838. There, records do not list such a marriage, nor does the neighboring counties. Any help will be greatly appreciated.

GASTON - KING - GILL -- John Yates, 4513 Jennings, Wichita Falls, TX 76310 - Would like to hear from any researcher who has info on the parents of **Mary Gaston** b. 1775 d. 1829, m. **James Gill** ca 1790. Also, need info on parents of **Ann Rebecca King** b. 1791 d. 1851, m. **John Gaston Gill** ca 1815. All resided in Chester or York District.

VAUGHN -- F. Eugene Hawthorne, 430 Johnson Ave., Morris, IL 60450 - Seeking any info on **Robert Vaughn** b. ca 1794 VA and **Abigale/Abrigale** _____ b. ca 1806 SC. They were listed in 1850 census of Rutherford Co., NC (Polk Dist.) with 10 children. At least 5 of the children moved to Fayette Co., IL, 1850-70. They were **Robert A. J., Henry C., Florabelle Madorah, Enoch, & James**. Some of the family believed to have moved to TX. **Florabelle Madorah** m. **Nathaniel Nodine** of Rutherford Co.

FARRAR - LESTER -- Frances B. Cagle, 115 Central Ave. SE, Huntsville, AL 35801 - Seeking info on widower **William Farrar** who d. intestate 1848 Chester Co., SC leaving a minor **John M.** unmarried children **Margaret Ellen, Wm. Thomas, Elizabeth Jane,** and **Sarah Ann.** Also **Martha m. James M. Lester.** Martha and James M. were my gr grandparents and came to AL ca 1850. From the 1857 Chester Standard, Sarah Ann's obit., age 23, husband **R. W. Murray,** d/o Wm. Farrar. The 1860 Census lists Thomas living with **James A. G. Walker,** wife **Elizabeth** and dau. **Jane.** I presume this is his sister. Nearby was **Obediah Farrar.** Any relation? Was William descended from the Wm. **Farrar** of early Henrico Co., VA? **Mecklenburg Farrars** later? Who was the children's mother? William's parents?

Also desire info on the whereabouts of **James M. Lester's** family. They were in 1850 census Chester Co. **George Lester** 45, **Nancy** 44, **Alexander** 14, **Nancy** 12, **Sarah** 10. They were in Fairfield Co. 1840 and I think he was the **Geo.** who was orphaned in 1818 by father George. Alexander Lester admx and **Wm. Moody** bonded as guardian. What relation was Alexander? All this Fairfield Co., SC. Any and all info or leads as to where I might look appreciated and any cost reimbursed.

WHITE - CASKEY - WILSON - GWINN - McLENNAN - McDANIEL -- David A. Gwinn, 728 Jack Bennett Rd., Brighton, TN 38011 - Seeking info on the parents and siblings of **Letitia White** (1812-ca 1866), w/o **James Caskey, Sr.** Who were they and were they related to the **Wilsons?** Was **Julianna Caskey** (d. 1848), the mother of James and the w/o **Thomas Caskey, Sr.,** a Wilson?

Seeking info on the **Gwinn** family of York and Chester Cos., SC, especially on one member namely **William Gwinn/Guinn** (1803-ca 1880's) who was the father of **Robert McLennan Gwinn** (1834-1921), **George W. Gwinn,** **John D. Gwinn** and others. Was William m. to a **McDaniel** or **McLennan?** Who were his parents and siblings? Did he have any children who remained in SC after the family removed to Tipton Co., TN in the late 1850's?

LOVE - NEELY -- B. R. Weeks, 240 Cherokee Road, Nashville, TN 37205 - The will of **Richard Love** of Chester Dist. was probated in July 1842, listing only sons and daus., as his wife **Elizabeth** had died earlier. Does anyone know where Richard and Elizabeth Love were buried? Their 3 oldest sons later moved to Choctaw Co., MS: **Benjamin Franklin Love** (1801-1874) m. **Martha Neely,** **James Harvey Love** (1803-1885) m. **Sarah Bowen,** and **William Gaston Love** (1805-1871) m. **Eunice Bowen.** Does anyone know who were the parents of Martha Neely? One of her sons was named **Thomas Neely Love.** I also would like to correspond with any descendants of Richard Love's younger son **Amzi Rice Love** who was given the family Bible in Richard's will.

COTTEN - JEFFERY/JEFFERS - HARVEY - STEWART - MARION -- Kaye Wall Hoffman, 3804 Austill Lane, Mobile, AL 36608 - Need parents/ancestors of Wm. J. Cotten (b. 1829) and Amelia Jeffery (b. 1835-d. 1900) who m. 7 Sept. 1855 somewhere in Chester Dist. Amelia m. 2nd J. F. Yongue. Also need info on Pine Grove Academy, Columbia, SC.

Need info on James Stewart (b. 1739-d. 1829) and wife Rosannah (b. 1745-d. 1832); their son Joseph Stewart (d. 1835) and wife Mary _____. Rosanna Stewart, d/o Joseph and Mary; m. Wm. A. Harvey (b. 1829-d. 1864), s/o John A. Harvey and Ellon Marion and grandson of James M. Harvey and wife Elleanor and of William Marion (d. 1834) and wife Jean _____. When did the Harvey and Marion families arrive in SC and where were they from? They intermarried with Bankhead, Boyd, Brown, Caskey, Cotten, McElduff, Torbit, Yongue and other families. Will gladly share all info.

COWSERT - WRIGHT - GILCHRIST - RODEN -- Mrs. C. B. Nelson, P. O. Box 4247, Bryan, TX 77805 - Thomas Cowsert, Sr. from Co. Armagh, N. Ireland, d. 1797. He settled in Chester Co., SC - his son, Thomas B. Cowsert b. 1785-1833 m. Hester McGraw, came to GA in 1820. My line is of his son, William J. "Jack" Cowsert from Gwinnett Co., GA. Looking for info on SC Cowserts, Thomas, Sr. & Thomas, Jr.

My gg grandfather was Rufus W. Wright b. June 10, 1809 in SC, m. Anna Gilchrist b. Apr. 7, 1812 in SC. They were found in the 1840 St. Clair, AL census. I know of 5 children: Milton R., James, Samuel L., Francis Jane, and Rufus W., Jr. Who were Rufus' parents - was it Samuel and Mary Love Wright? James Gilchrist and Mary Roden were Anna's parents - he was b. in NC about 1774. Would like to correspond with these lines.

TODD - McDONALD - ERWIN -- Peter D. Gold, 2315 10th Ave. S., Birmingham, AL 35205 - Would like to contact and exchange info on the descendents of John McDonald & wife Elizabeth Younge of Chester Dist.: Elizabeth McDonald b. 1774; Margaret McDonald b. 1776, w/o John Todd; Liza McDonald b. 1779; Jane McDonald b. 1780; Sarah McDonald b. 1783; Agnes McDonald b. 1785; John McDonald b. 1787 & wife Eleanor Johnston; Young McDonald b. 1789; James McDonald b. 1791; Washington McDonald b. 1794; Rebecca McDonald w/o Timothy Erwin; Mary McDonald b. 1796; Hugh McDonald b. 1750 & wife Rebecca Brown b. 1761/2.

GRIMES -- Melba G. Woodson, 1801 N. Glen Valley Dr., Irving, TX 75061-2315 - John "Jack" Grimes b. 1800, SC, (according to the 1850 U.S. Census, Perry Co., AL) d. ca 1857, AL. Who were his parents in SC in 1800? Any help will be greatly appreciated. He may have had brothers: George Kirkland Grimes b. 1814, SC; Oliver Pleasant Grimes b. 1811, SC, both d. in AL near John. John was listed in the 1830 census of Dallas Co., AL, living alone; he m. 1838, Dallas Co., AL, Priscilla Coley, d/o Obediah Coley.

DOCTORS -- Mrs. Malcolm L. Marion, Jr., 13⁹ West End, Chester, SC 29706 - Please send biographical data on any doctors who had Chester County connections--either born or practiced in Chester County.

FERGUSON -- W. O. Ferguson, 2217 Beechwood Drive, Monroe, LA 71201 - Still offering a reward of \$250.00 for the parents of my **Samuel Ferguson**, b. 1778 in SC, later lived in GA and MS.

Could his father have been **Joseph**, s/o **James** and **Agnes Adams Ferguson**. Remember he named his sons **Joseph**, **Abraham**, **James**, **Jesse**, and **John**.

MOBLEY - CAMERON -- Pattie M. Loner, 262 S. Academy St., Mooresville, NC 28115 - Looking for info regarding **John Mobley** b. April 1875 in SC. He was possibly s/o **Samuel "Mack" Mobley** b. 1854 and **Mulvinia Beam Mobley** b. 1849 in SC (Fairfield-Chester area).

John Mobley m. **Lillie Cameron** of Blackstock ca 1901. They moved to FL along with several of Lillie's family members. Any info regarding the **Mobleys** of **Camerons** would be greatly appreciated.

MCCOWN - NUTT - COLEMAN - MOBLEY -- Johnnie Karr Hairfield, P. O. Box 32, Finley, OK 74543 - **Mary McCown** b. 1760-1770, place unknown, d. between Oct. 1853 and Jan. 1854 in Dallas Co., AR, m. **William Nutt** prob. Chester Co., SC before Sept. 1794. Mary's bro. **James McCown**, deeded her a Negro boy **Peter**, 2 Jan. 1807. The deed is recorded in Lancaster Co., SC and witnessed by **George McCown** and **Joseph Johnston**. Land was also exchanged by **Wm. Nutt** and **Sampson McCown**. Who were the parents of **Mary McCown** and what relation is Mary to **Sampson McCown**?

Steven (Stephen) Coleman b. 27 Oct. 1786, Fairfield Co., SC, d. 19 Apr. 1873, Limestone Co., AL, m. **Rhoda** _____, b. 19 Nov. 1788, SC (altho 1850 census says VA). A will left by **Robert Coleman** 15 Feb. 1796 names Steven as his son. Was **Susannah** _____ Steven's mother? What was Rhoda's maiden name & who were Rhoda's parents? Several **Mobleys** married into the Coleman family. Will gladly exchange info with anyone working on these lines.

CALDWELL - BUSHY/BUSHBY - HENDERSON - FULTON - JAMES -- Wilma Ranger, 9705 Berkshire LP SE, Olympia, WA 98503-4859 - **J. Caldwell** b. 1780/1790 SC, d. ca 1837-1839 SC or AL, father **James F. Caldwell**, Ireland (wife unk); wife of **J. Caldwell**, **Elizabeth ? Bushy/Bushby?**. Young **Griffin** b. ca 1757, w?, d. 2 Mar. 1817 Greenville Dist., SC, wife **Mary** _____. **Nathaniel** or **Richard Henderson** b. ca 1736 VA, d. 1805? SC/NC? **Horatio Shelton Fulton** b. 10/06/1795 SC, wife **Gilley James** b. 29/12/1803 SC, both d. ca 1882, AR.

PARDUE - NEELEY -- Mrs. Carolyn S. Price, 1907 Midway St., Montgomery, AL 36110 - **William S. Pardue** and family are HH #843, 1850 SC Federal census. Wife was **Elizabeth Neeley**. Children **A (Ananais)**, **D. T. (?)**, **J (James)**, **J (John)**, and **C (Charlotte)**. Probable dau. named **Jinsey** shown 1840 census, gone from 1850. What was name of D. T.? By tradition Charlotte married and moved to FL. Need her married name. Charlotte (Lotte) could have moved with her parents to FL and married there. **William S. Pardue** and wife **Elizabeth** were in FL before 1870.

Elizabeth Neeley Pardue was d/o **Ananais** and **Nancy Neeley**. 1850 SC Federal census lists children: M. 20F, C. 17M. Were there children other than **Elizabeth** and **M** and **C**? Need help with these **Pardue** and **Neeley** families before 1850.

William Pardue, Sr., a Rev. soldier, was b. 1750 Chesterfield Co., VA, d. 1844 Lancaster Dist., SC. **William S. Pardue** wife **Elizabeth Neeley**, and **Deliliah** spouse **John Joseph Edwards**, were among several children of **William Pardue, Sr.** Need names of other children. Will appreciate help with this family, will correspond and share.

McKINNEY - HARRISON -- Dorothy P. Gross, 10615 237th Place S.W., Edmonds, WA 98020 - Seeking parentage **John McKinney** who m. **Mary Harrison**, d/o **William Harrison** and sister of **Reuben Harrison** of Fairfield Co., SC. John d. early 1801 in Muhlenburg Co., KY where he and family had moved from Fairfield Co. about 1794. Will share info on descendants.

BLACKMON/BLACKMAN -- John F. Pavlick, 914 Cassandra Ave., SE, Huntsville, AL 35802 - Researching all ancestors and descendants of the **Blackmon** family, need any material other than census info, especially in Lancaster Co. from 1800-1850. Will exchange info.

McKEE - KELSEY -- Martha McKee Burt, P. O. Box 370, Houlka, MS 38850 - **William McKee** m. April 1813 **Margaret Kelsey**, d/o **Hugh Kelsey** bur. Fishing Creek Presby. Cem. in Chester Co., SC. Please help prove Wm. McKee's family. Does anyone have a Bible or Probate record?

BRAKEFIELD - DORSEY -- Mrs. Gary Williams, Rt. 1, Box 232, Comanche, TX 76442 - What is the given name of the **Brakefield** who m. **Mary Dorsey**, d/o **Alexander** and **Martha Dorsey**, circa 1836? Was he the s/o **Henry Brakefield**? The **Dorseys** lived on Sandy River near **Henry Brakefield**.

BAILEY - CHAMPION -- Mary E. Smith, 209 1/2 High St., Greenwood, MS 38930 - **Jacob Champion** b. 1750, d. 1832 SC had 2 daus. who m. **Baileys**. **Theny Champion** m. **Richard Bailey**. **Mary Champion** m. **James P. Bailey**. Mary's children: **John K.**, **George**, **Jacob E.**, **Martha E.**, and **Polly D. Bailey**. Need help on **James & Mary Bailey's** family.

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