

B U L L E T I N

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

Published quarterly in March,
June, September, and December

VOLUME XVI

SEPTEMBER, 1992

NUMBER 3

President's Page.....	Page 73
Last Will & Testament of Joseph Pardue.....	Page 74
Death of Dr. G. A. Blake.....	Page 76
Gore-Sanders Connection.....	Page 80
Sarah Clark Eatman Bennett.....	Page 85
Bull Run & Rocky Creek (Map by Elmer O. Parker).....	Page 90
Tories.....	Page 94
The Last Confederates Live in Brazil.....	Page 97
Survey West Chester (Map by Thomas Mayhugh).....	Page 103
Queries.....	Page 104
Publications for Sale.....	Inside Back Cover

EDITOR

Mrs. Barnette F. Nichols
P. O. Box 336, Richburg, S. C. 29729

President.....	Mr. George Harvey Moore
Vice-President.....	Mr. Thomas M. Mayhugh
Secretary.....	Mrs. Betty Young
Research Director.....	Mrs. Jean C. Agee
Treasurer.....	Mr. George Harvey Moore
Editor-in-Chief.....	Mrs. Barnette F. Nichols

Dues: \$12.00 Per Calendar Year

Meetings

September - No Meeting
4 October, '92, Richburg, SC. 3 p.m.
1 November, '92, Richburg, SC. 3 p.m.
December - No Meeting
January - No Meeting

We have been extremely busy this summer, answering letters and meeting with our visitors. We are several months behind in our letters, so do not look for an answer right away. We would appreciate you sending a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope. Sometimes we do not have the answer to your question without extensive research, something the staff is not capable of doing. We will supply you a list of people who will do the research for a fee, so this can be a private contract between you and the researcher.

We had a very informative speaker at our birthday party, Mrs. Jo White Linn, certified genealogical lecturer. Everyone really had a great time and learned so much on what to do with all the research material we collect. Our society purchased several of her books for use in our library. Come back to see us soon, Jo.

George

I would like to thank George and Jean for helping with the bulletin this year. Due to an illness in my family, I was not available to work on putting the bulletin together, so they had most of the work to do. We also had another typist who was not familiar with genealogy and made some mistakes on the articles and queries. The article on Woodward Baptist Church was contributed by our good friend, Dr. George Irwin of Greenville, SC. The records of the church were burned in 1925 at the home of the church clerk. This article was written about 15 years before they were destroyed. We appreciate all the articles Dr. Irwin shares for our publication. If a wrong name or address was on a query, please let us know so it can be corrected. The regular typist is back, so hopefully we can get everything cleared up.

If your name is missing from the Surname Book, please let us know and we will include it in the December issue.

Because we had so many wonderful articles, there was no room for the index at the back of this issue. It will be combined with the December index at the back of that issue.

I do appreciate all of you sharing your research material with us for publication in our bulletin, for this is what genealogy is about, sharing and helping each other find that missing link.

We have enjoyed your visits with us this year, and ask that you try to let us know when you plan a visit so someone will be available to meet you. Jean Agee and I both have returned to work so it is hard to find us during the week days, but others are free to meet with you if we know in advance of your coming.

Again, thank you for your support, your gifts to our library, and materials for The Bulletin.

Your editor,
Jean H. Nichols

Last Will and Testament of Joseph Pardue (d. 1846)

Chester County, South Carolina

South Carolina
Chester District

I, Joseph Pardue of State & District aforesaid, being of delicate health & weak in body yet of sound and disposing mind and desirous to thus dispose of my earthly goods and Chattels. sevo king all other wills. do ordain this to be my last will and Testament in manner and form following Viz.....

1st It is my wish & desire that the whole of my property both personal & real after my just debts are paid, remain in the possession of my beloved Wife, Nancy Pardue to be held and possessed by her during her natural life or widowhood-----

2nd It is my will & desire after the decease of my wife. that my daughter Nancy Elizabeth shall have my negro boy Joseph Masion, to be hers and her heirs forever.

3rd It is my will and desire that at the decease of my Wife, my daughter Mary Jackson shall have my negro boy Ephraim, to be hers and her heirs forever.

4th It is my will and desire, if either of the above named negroes die before the death of my wife, then and in that case the daughter to whom such negro is willed, receive an equal distribution share of the balance of my property with those named in the 5th clause of this will-----

5th It is my will and desire that the balance of my property both real and personal at the death of my wife be sold and equally divided amongst the balance of my children Viz...John Patrum, Daniel Wilson, Joseph Martin, James Henry, Hinna Kee, Frances Turner, Sarah Williams, and Leyle Gaston.

6th It is my wish and desire if my wife Nancy Pardue does marry again that the same disposition be made of my property as is provided for in case of her death.

7th I do hereby appoint Joseph Lewis, executor of this my last will and Testament, and request him to see that it be carried into effect. In testimony where of I hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal before these witnesses this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

A.R.Nicholson
L.W.Nicholson
W.M.Nicholson

Joseph Pardue (L.S.)

Sale of the Estate of Joseph Pardue (d. 1846)

Chester County, South Carolina

Sale Bill of the Estate of Joseph Pardue, sold on the		Jas Bowdon	2 potatoe hills..7 1/2 Bushel	10.74
30th day of Nov. 1852 by Joseph Lewis Esq.		Jas Bowdon	3 " " 17 bushel	13.21
Jas Bowdon	60 acres of land East of h	Jas Bowdon	wagon + harness	51.50
	126 acres west 10.00 per acre \$1860.00	John Pardue	plow gears paid	1.35
Mary Pardue	20 bushels corn 26cts per bush 5.20	Jas Bowdon	1 barrel + cutting box	.30
S Alexander	20 " " 35cts 7.00	Wm Hollis	Fodder per hundred heap 12x36cts	4.32
S Alexander	20 " " 37cts 7.50	B. Abell	two wedges + one axe paid	.75
S Alexander	More or less 39ct 51 bushels 19.89	Jas Bowdon	one plow stock + tree	.60
J G Smith	4 hoes paid .08	Jas Bowdon	one plow stock + eagle	1.05
Mary Pardue	1 potatoe hill by the bushel 10	Joseph Sims	one plow stock + eagle	1.00
		Wm Hollis	two shovels + single hoe	.61

Jackson Brown	three grabs + shovel	paid	.30	Mary Perdue	2 jars	.81
William Hollis	two shovels		.65	Mary Perdue	Pan + Flaseseed	.15
S Alexander	Mattock		.31	Mary Perdue	Lot of small jars	1.45
Thas McLowe	Lot of plank		.87	Wm M Nicholson	Pewter basins + dish	1.30
Thas McLowe	screw + bench		1.55	Jas Bowdon	2 barrels and box	1.05
Jas Bowdon	work bench		.20	Mary Perdue	Water pail + bee gum	.121/2
Nancy Perdue	Bull cow + calf		4.00	Mary Perdue	Lot of baskets and cover	.31
Mary Perdue	Brindle Heifer		5.00	Mary Perdue	Two jugs	.56
Mary Perdue	White horned cow		6.12 1/2	Mary Perdue	Reel	1.15
Jas Bowdon	Moily cow + calf		1.50	Mary Perdue	5 chairs per piece 18	.90
Jas Bowdon	Nuckled Cow		8.75	Mary Perdue	6 chairs per piece 50	3.00
JW McNeil	Red cow + calf		9.25	Mary Perdue	Pine table	.35
			-----	Joseph Tims	Fire logs + shovel	1.90
			2002.62	Mary Perdue	Cupboard	2.00
				Mary Perdue	seven plates dish pitcher	.35
Harvey Gagers	Two yearlings		7.25	Joseph Tims	1 dish 6 plates & Pitcher	1.25
John Perdue	Crop cut saw	paid	5.00	Joseph Tims	Teacups saucers + bowl	.25
Jas Bowdon	Saw + spade		.25	Joseph Tims	Teacups saucers + bowl	.30
Joseph Lewis	White hog in pen		3.35	Joseph Tims	Knives + Forks and spoons	1.12
Wm Nicholson	Sow and pigs		4.25	Mary Perdue	Lot of bottles	.10
Mary Perdue	The bay filly		26.00	Mary Perdue	Looking Glass	.13
Joseph Johnsey	The bay mare		25.00	Mary Perdue	Smoothing Irons	.50
Jas M Perdue	Seed cotton per pound 2.00,		31.70	John Perdue	Shaving elements	paid .50
			63.40	Mary Pardue	Stilardges + Sunshiys left	2.00
Mary Perdue	4 barrels		.10			
Mary Perdue	2 barrels		.05		Negroes	
Jas M Perdue	2 large barrels		2.25	Joseph Lewis	Judah and child	801.00
Thos McLure	2 Trays		.40	Mary Pardue	Emeline	245.00
G W Bell	1/2 bushel	paid	13	Joseph Lewis	Harriet	365.00
Mary Perdue	1/2 bushel		12 1/2	Joseph Lewis	George	455.00
Wm Hollis	wash pot		1.32	Joseph Lewis	Peter	615.00
Alex Abell	Pot, Hooks + lid	paid	1.65	Joseph Lewis	Rosetta	701.00
Jas Bowdon	Spider		.40	Joseph Lewis	Julia Ann	760.00
Mary Perdue	Skillet + lid		.42			-----
Mary Perdue	oven + lid		1.75			3942
Mary Perdue	Pot, hooks + lid		.50			2230
Mary Perdue	Baker + lid + Tub		.78			3963.93
Nancy Perdue	Two Tubs		.70			
Mary Perdue	Churn		.15	J S Walker	paid Bee gum No 1	1.00
Jas Bowdon	2 baskets		.20	J S Walker	paid Round gum	.75
Jas Bowdon	2 Tubs and pail		.10	J S Walker	paid Bee gum	.80
Jas Bowdon	Keg Bucket + Srum		.15	H C Brawley	Bee gum	.75
Mary Perdue	Pail		.46	H C Brawley	Bee gum	.62 1/2
Jas Bowdon	Pail		.37 1/2	J S Walker		
Mary Perdue	4 bowls + Tray		.61	W C Thinsy[?]	paid Bee gum	.75
Mary Perdue	Sickle		.05	Mary Perdue	Turkey 4 head	1.60
Nancy Perdue	Loom Tacklings and wheel		6.35	Mary Perdue	hen and 30 young ones	1.00
Joseph Timms	Rue + Wheel and scythe		.05	Joseph Lewis	one Table	.25
John Lock	Wheat by the bushel 5 / 1.00		5.00	Mary Pardue	Lot of books	.10
Jas Bowdon	Grindstone		.85			-----
			-----			7.62
			159.42			
Joseph Tims	Warping bars		.12 1/2			
Mary Perdue	Lot of old tin ware		.25			

Death of Dr. G. A. Blake

Dr. Greene Asbury Blake, who resided near Union Chapel, this County [Pickens Co., Alabama], died at his home at 8 o'clock a.m., on Sunday, June 3rd, 1900, after a long and painful illness.

To those who had not had the honor of his acquaintance this announcement carries no significance other than another mortal has laid off his mortality and assumed immortality; but to those who knew him it means that one of nature's noblemen has passed from the walks of men and that a true heart and a noble mind have been put asleep by the Fell Destroyer.

Dr. Blake was born in the York district, South Carolina, in the year 1819, and at the time of his death lacked only a few months of being 81 years of age. He graduated with first honors in a class of thirty-one in literature from the University of South Carolina in 1842, and graduated in medicine from the Charleston Medical College in 1847, being chosen demonstrator of his class of twenty, and also it's valedictorian. He began his practice at his home near Rock Hill, S.C., and soon was in possession of a large and lucrative practice, and at the same time managed several splendid estates, including large milling and factory interests.

At the breaking out of War Between the

States he was appointed by the governor of South Carolina on the State Board of Medical Examiners at Columbia, but resigned this place after a year to go to his own county, where his professional services were needed. He was an ardent secessionist, and to the cause he contributed his all - giving to it and the needy in his section voluntarily the entire products of his mills and plantations, and during these dark years his professional services were given to the families of the Confederate soldiers absolutely without charge. His superior knowledge of botany and chemistry enabled him to manufacture his own drugs when the blockade of our ports was so close and cruel as to cut off these necessaries; and from his own laboratory he sent many contributions of drugs and medicines. His love for the cause of the South was so great that he allowed two sons under the age limit to go to the front, and they came home at the close of hostilities bearing life marks of the memorable struggle. And it was on petition of the governor of his State that the Confederate government rejected his services as a volunteer with the statement that he could best serve his country by remaining home and managing his estates and contributing through them to the sustenance of the army, and give his professional services to the families of the soldiers in his section.

When the dark clouds of war rolled away it was to find his fortune wrecked, health shattered, slaves freed. Having been a kind and considerate master, nearly all of them continued with him under the wage system. It was during the war and shortly thereafter that his love of humanity and his generosity worked his undoing. He became surety for one old friend and neighbor after the other until the sum aggregated many thousands of dollars. The greater part of this indebtedness was assumed when Confederate money was still legal tender, and the debts were largely for the purchase of slaves. After vainly endeavoring to make his income meet these responsibilities, in 1883 he resolved to sell out. This he did, and paid in money of the United States dollar for dollar every one of these Confederate money obligations, with interest, and all others. This action was taken against the advice of his friends and attorney, who contended that litigation would absolve him from responsibility. But his sense of honor and duty in the premises would not permit him to act other than as he did. And his proudest boast was that true manhood is governed by a code of ethics, which become fundamental principles, the violation of any of which would mean dishonor, whether the courts so regarded it or not, and he would violate none of his.

Broken in spirit as well as fortune, and desiring to seek seclusion from the

scene of his misfortunes, where he had spent his proud and happy boyhood days and the best years of his manhood in ease and affluence, he removed to this county [Pickens Co., Alabama] in early autumn of 1883, being drawn here alone by the fact that our isolation at that time from active communication with the outside world promised that rest, retirement and seclusion which he so much craved - away from sleeve-touch with those who had known him in his palmy days of prosperity, his proud spirit revolting at the thought that to stay meant daily expressions of sympathy and that would be humiliating to him and his family. He purchased a good farm five miles south of Carrollton [Alabama], and there he lived the quietest years of his life, having given up entirely the practice of medicine when he left his old home.

His acquaintance with men of affluence _____[unreadable]_____ and he enjoyed the close friendship and confidence some of the most illustrious men of the old school statesmen of the South.

He was exceedingly literary in his tastes, although he rather schooled himself to avoid a show of his scholarly attainments, and his knowledge of classic literature was extensive. He was a profound Greek and Latin scholar, having the pure, finished tongue of the catholic priesthood, and the moving spirit in the

formation of the first Greek letter society in his native State.

He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, but had not attached himself to any church since his residence was in our county. In his religious views he was liberal and broad-minded, impeaching no one's sincerity, thus demonstrating the broadness and nobility of his character.

This is a brief sketch of a life that was pure and noble and grand, as the writer has it from personal knowledge, unbiased by any claims of relationship. We loved him for his greatness, his nobleness, his gentleness, his innate goodness. We thank God for having known him and enjoyed his love and confidence. His kindly advice, his noble direction, his deep interest, his unselfish love, and tender influence, will linger as an ever-green memory in our heart so long as life shall last. He was our ideal as a man, and there are few like him.

How well I recollect our last conversation, had before his great physical sufferings had impaired him, two years ago now. We were discussing the probability of there being no life beyond the grave. I recollect distinctly how I, in order to draw him out, affirmed there was an element of doubt entering into such a thing as immortality. He seemed amazed and for a moment regarded me in silence. Then meeting the issue as one whose duty it was to direct, he found tongue with a flow of language that was impressive in it's solemnity and grand in it's beauty. With a skill and precision that struck me with wonder he

piled one argument upon another, using the sun, moon and stars, the lilies of the valley, the roses of the hillsides, the sands of the sea, the birds of the air, in support of his truths. Science, philosophy, nature, logic and truth were so exactly blended and so securely laid that a pyramid was builded so wonderful in it's conception and so impregnable to the shafts of error that it was grand and exalting to see and hear it all. He capped the whole with the beautiful life story of the Man of Galilee, carrying it along from the manger in Bethlehem to the cross on Calvary with a tender pathos that showed how strong was the conviction in him and how deep and broad had been his researches after truth, and how he gloried in it's possession.

We laid his poor, pain-wracked body to rest in the quiet churchyard at Union Chapel, the Rev. J.W. Norton conducting a beautiful and impressive funeral service, during which he paid tribute. He was as gentle as a child, as tender as a woman, as loyal as a martyr, as brave as a lion, as true as steel, and he bore his troubles and afflictions as became a man of his mold and a true Christian.

Sleep - sleep on, brave friend, king father, affectionate husband; may the earth rest lightly on your poor body! Charon never piloted a nobler spirit over the dark river; and some day, in God's own time, we'll meet again. 'Till then, farewell - farewell, noble, worthy Melathheus, God is good! Virtue semper viridis!

Emmet R. Calhoun.

(Editor's Note: We would like to thank Mr. Norman C. Pardue, Jr. of 7534 Willow Lane, Falls Church, Virginia 22042 for the two previous articles on Joseph Pardue and Dr. G. A. Blake. These articles concern two families who played prominent roles in the Chester area preceding and during the War Between the States.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RELEASES NEW GENEALOGIES PUBLICATION

The Library of Congress announces the publication of Genealogies Cataloged by the Library of Congress Since 1986. With this new publication, the Library continues the long tradition of publishing its bibliographic records for family histories in its collections. This new publication picks up where the discontinued series edited by Marian Kaminkow left off in 1985.

There are several new features which provide additional assistance to researchers and librarians.

In Section I, there are more than 700 pages of detailed listings by family surname, alphabetically arranged. The 11,769 entries give complete and accurate access to the genealogies cataloged between 1986 and 1991.

The nearly 400 pages of Section II contain 10,170 established family names and 22,614 cross references from variant forms of these names. This unique list has never been available before. It lists the authorized family surnames as used for access in catalogs in libraries throughout the United States and abroad.

The third section is a handy list of 3,564 family histories converted to microform and available for the first time. Since the original volumes are now brittle, they are available in very few libraries today. Genealogies Cataloged by the Library of Congress Since 1986 is available April 8, 1992. The price is \$70 (North America) and \$75 (International). For more information about the publication, contact Eugene Ferguson (202) 707-1310.

#

THE GORE-SANDERS CONNECTION of CHESTER DISTRICT, SC

by Ann Lynch Boyer

GORE

For several years before the Revolutionary War, eight years would be a good estimate, JAMES GORE, Sr. was a resident of Chester District, South Carolina. He was Baptized on 7 November 1707 in St. Barnabas Church, Queen Ann Parish, Maryland, and was the son of JAMES GORE I, and MARY (BURKE) GORE TOMLINSON. [Burke has not been proven, but with most Gore researchers, it is accepted with the understanding that hard proof must still be sought.]

He came to South Carolina from Frederick County, Maryland. The last date of reference that I have for him in Frederick County, Maryland is in 1768 when James Gore sold land to one Samuel Beggs in that same county. This is found in the General Index for Frederick County, Md. 1748-1778. In the next General Index with the dates 1778-1803, no Gores are listed, so we may assume that sometime between 1768 and 1769, the move to South Carolina was accomplished.

JAMES GORE, SR. signed his will in Kershaw County, South Carolina on 3 April, 1783 and his wife: ELIZABETH DOWDEN GORE, signed her will five years later on 25 November 1788 in Chester County, South Carolina. [This will may be found in Apt. No. 21, Pkg. No. 327, recorded in Will Book A at pages 19 and 20.]

ELIZABETH (DOWDEN) GORE, from all research available, was the daughter of JOHN DOWDEN and ESTHER ASHFORD. She was Baptized on 9 Aug, 1716 in St. Barnabas Church, Queen Anne Parish, Maryland. Her brother, John Dowden, married Mary Gore, the sister of James Gore, Sr., or "II", as I shall now refer to him.

From the legatees mentioned in both of these wills, we have a list of their children and some, if not all, of their grand children.

Children: James Manning Gore, Clement Gore, Michael Gore, John Ashford Gore, Eleazar Gore, Sarah Wornell [daughter OR grand daughter], MARY SANDERS, Easter (Esther?) Wood.

Grand daughters: Elizabeth Noland, Fillinda Gore, and Elizabeth Sanders who was the daughter of Easter Sanders Wood or the daughter of the above mentioned MARY SANDERS and her husband, JAMES SANDERS I.

Grand sons: Michael Dowden and Davis Gore. [Michael Dowden Gore, no doubt, brother of Davis. Naming them together, he used the last name of Gore only with the name of the last grand son named, i.e. with married couples: Ray and June Smith, etc.]

Ruth Blakely Powers of Irving, Texas is a descendant of THOMAS GORE [brother of James Gore, Sr.], and she tells us the following:

"JAMES and ELIZABETH moved to SC around 1768. His brother, THOMAS had gone to SC in 1757. In 1790 there were thirteen GORE families living in SC, mostly in Chester and

Newberry counties. By the early 1800's they started a movement to KY, at least one family went to GA and another to Claiborne Co., MS.

A son of JAMES and ELIZABETH, THOMAS, was killed during the American Revolution at the Battle of Fort McIntosh in 1777. James furnished supplies for the Continentals in 1779 in SC.: 'Issued 9 Jul 1785 to JAMES GORE, 28 pds 19 s and 7 p 1/4 for a waggon and 2 horses for Continentals in 1779 per account audited'.

[Ruth Blakeley Powers is a direct descendant of James Gore I, through his son, Thomas and I, from James Gore I, through his son James III.

SANDERS

The earliest SANDERS of whom we have knowledge, is one PHILLIP SANDERS, the possible emigrant to Virginia in 1768, and probably the same PHILIP who signed his will in Westmoreland Co., Virginia in 1722. The legatees mentioned in this will are: son: WILLIAM, daughter: Ursulee Taylor; grandsons: Philip, and John; grand daughter: Mary Sanders. He does name his wife, Elizabeth -- [finally!]. His wife is not names executrix. [She may have been old and infirmed, for he does not seem to provide for her. Perhaps she was under the care of others at this time -- 1722].

Next, we have the will of WILLIAM SANDERS [son of Philip, above], signed in Westmoreland County in 1727, and he is married, at this time to Elizabeth, who may not have been his first wife, or the mother of his children, as he writes [in his will]: "Item:, it is my will that all the rest of my Estate of any kind whatever, be equally divided between my wife, Elizabeth and her children."

Throughout the rest of this will, he strictly identifies other legatees. They are: sons: John, Phillip, WILLIAM and James, daughters: Mary, Ursula and Sarah. No grandchildren are mentioned.

Mary Elizabeth Sanders, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana first called this subtle wording in this will to my attention, and since then, we have found that there was a William Sanders of Westmoreland County, who married one Mary Remy in 1709 in Abingdon Parish: 19 June 1709. It will be noted from the above list, that William did have a daughter named Mary, and did not have a daughter named Elizabeth. He may have, of course, and she may have died before the will in 1727. However, more important, then, becomes the 1722 will of William's father, PHILLIP SANDERS. He seems to have included everyone, since there were few legatees---only two children, and he appears to have named all grandchildren. No grand daughter named Elizabeth is mentioned in his will.

I am well aware of the conjecture inserted here, but it must be addressed and considered for future research.

Bear with me, with each paragraph, we move closer to Chester District, and the years 1768 - 1791.

As noted in the 1727 will of WILLIAM SANDERS of Westmoreland County, Virginia, two of his sons are: WILLIAM and

JAMES. It is a possibility that they may have been twins. Descendants of this line have stated that twins have been repeated throughout the generations. It appears that they re-mained close during their adult life, and both of these men married GUNNELL sisters, the daughters of WILLIAM GUNNELL of (first) Westmoreland Co., Virginia, then Stafford, and finally, Fairfax County, Virginia. William, also, asks in his will that his young son Hendrey be raised by his brother, James.

WILLIAM SANDERS married ELIZABETH GUNNELL, and JAMES SANDERS married Sarah Gunnell. Both women received substantial Fairfax County, Virginia land from their father: William Gunnell.

When William Sanders signed his will in the year 1768, he was living in Frederick County, Maryland. He was a resident of Fairfax County, Virginia for most of his adult life, and he may have gone to live with a son, possibly William Sanders, after the death of his wife, Elizabeth (Gunnell) Sanders. His will helps to set the temperment for the rest of this document.

Trouble in the life-style of James Sanders I appears early, and has produced 20 years of his life, un-documented. Please refer to his chronology at the end of this document.

The will reads as follows:

In the Name of God Amen Y Second Day of January one thousand seven hundred & sixty eight I **William Sanders of Frederick County in the Province of Maryland** being very sick of Body but of perfect mind & memory Thanks be given to God therefore, Calling unto mind the mortality of my Body and Knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, that is to say Principally and first of all I give and Recommend my soul to God into the Hands of Almighty God that gave it, and for my Body I Recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian Like Manner at the Description of my Executors nothing doubting but at the grand Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God and as to [?] such wordly estate where with it hath pleased God to [?] me in this life I give divide of dispose of the following manner and [?] and first I give and bequeth unto my well beloved son **James Sanders** five shillings current money of Maryland and no more of my wordly estate. And I give and bequeath unto my Brother James Sanders my well beloved son **hardy** to raise and bring up and I give and bequeath unto my Brother James Sanders. And I give and bequeath unto James, William my well beloved Son **William Sanders** the [?] sole executor of this my last will & Testament. And I give and bequeath unto my Daughter **Elizabeth Sanders** a Feather Bed and furniture which she always [?] & a side saddle & Bridle & I give and bequeath to my well beloved son **William Sanders** a Feather Bed and furniture belonging to it. And I give and bequeath to my well beloved son **Elias Sanders** a Feather Bed & furniture. And I give and bequeath to my well beloved son

John Sanders a Feather Bed & Furniture and I give and bequeath unto my Daughter **Mary Sanders** six pounds Current Money of Maryland and I give & bequeath unto my well beloved son **Lewis Sanders** six pounds current Money of Maryland, and I give and bequeath unto my well beloved son **Robert Sanders** six pounds Current Money of Maryland and I give and bequeath unto my well beloved son **hendrey Sanders** six pounds Current Money of Maryland and I give and bequeath unto James Wilcoxon a Feather Bed of furniture. And I give and bequeath unto my beloved Son **William Sanders**, all my wearing apparel. And I give and bequeath unto my Son **Elias Sanders** a horse Bridle & Sadle that is called his and all the rest of my Estate to be equally divided amongst them all except **James Sanders** & he to have no more of the Estate but five Shillings only. In witness my hand & Seal this second Day of January, one thousand seven hundred & sixty eight.

Zachariah Ellis () John Harris **John Asford Gore**
his
William (X) Sanders
mark

Liber AL Folio 304 Frederick Co. Maryland

William Sanders of the above 1768 Frederick County, Maryland will had a brother named James, as mentioned earlier and in the will. This brother, James Sanders, left his will in 1778 in Loudoun County, Virginia. We must be careful, not to confuse the brother, James Sanders with the son of William,: JAMES SANDERS I. A horizontal comparison of the names of their children will be interesting as well as informative. [n/f = nothing further]

James Sanders m. Sarah Gunnell will signed: 10 Apr. 1778 Loudoun County, Virginia	WM. SANDERS m. ELIZ. GUNNELL will signed: 1 Jan. 1768 Frederick County, Maryland
Children:	Children:
James n/f	Hardy n/f
John [Exec. of will]	William m. Easter Gore
Presly n/f	Elias n/f
Henry n/f	Lewis n/f
Aaron [Exec. of will]	Robert n/f
Lynus n/f	Hendrey--raised by uncle James
Barbara n/f	John n/f
Henry [nephew, - son of William]	Elizabeth [daug.]
	Mary
	James I m. MARY GORE

From Deed Bk. F. p. 251 [Pendleton Co.] 11 Sep. 1798, Henry Sanders gives to Michael Gore power of attorney to represent him in settling the estate of his father, James Sanders, dec'd. This may have been the grand son of James Saunders of Loudoun Co., Va.

As you noted from the will of WILLIAM SANDERS, John Ashford Gore, the brother of MARY (GORE) SANDERS and Easter (Gore) Sanders Wood, signed as a witness to this will.

It was probably William Sanders [son] with whom William Sanders [father] was living, when he signed his 1768 Frederick County, Maryland will. "A" William Sanders was being taxed for land in Sugarland Hundred, Frederick Co., Md. in 1761. [This could have been, of course father or son, but William Sanders, father, it is thought, was a life-long resident of Fairfax County, Virginia.]

In this same tax list for Sugarland, we find Gores, also: James Gore, Sr. [listed on tax roll as senior!], Michael Gore, Clemsias Gore, Thos. Gore -- either the son of James Gore, Sr., or his brother who later went to South Carolina.

JAMES SANDERS I of Frederick County, Maryland, and of Fairfax County, Virginia married MARY GORE around the year 1766, and this marriage probably took place in Maryland or Virginia. No marriage record has yet been found.

We can place this marriage with some certainty, because of a notation found by Mary Elizabeth Sanders of Baton Rouge, Louisiana in the Vestry Book of Shelburne Parish, Loudoun County, Virginia, 1771-1805. For the date of 10 May, 1785 she found the following:

"The CW [Church Wardens] of S.P. [Shelburne Parish] bind Wm. Gunnell Sanders aged 16 years the 16th of Feby. last to Edward Stephens to learn the trade of Blacksmith accg. to Law."

This places his date of birth as 16 February 1769.

WILLIAM GUNNELL SANDERS was a son of MARY SANDERS GORE and JAMES SANDERS I. This is the direct line of Mary Elizabeth Sanders of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and from this line, would come a Governor of Louisiana: JARED YOUNG SANDERS, III, b: 29 January 1869, d: 23 March 1944.

From the book: Records of Attakapas District, Louisiana, Vol. II. St. Mary Parish, 1811-1860, compiled by Mary Elizabeth Sanders, 1963, we find that WILLIAM GUNNELL SANDERS bought property in Chester County, South Carolina in 1799, and that he married, c. 1790, MARY YOUNG, known to be a resident of Chester County, S.C.

It has been thought that William Gunnell Sanders was, perhaps, the oldest, but this has not thoroughly been established. Both WILLIAM GUNNELL SANDERS and JAMES SANDERS II [perhaps, for James II], are found in records of Chester District, South Carolina, and it was from here that they continued their westward migration, finally settling in Adams County and Wilkinson Counties, Mississippi [William Gunnell Sanders] and for JAMES SANDERS II, first, Natchez District, c. 1797-98, and in 1808, permanently in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. [Refer, again, to the above book by Mary Elizabeth Sanders, p. 87]. But, more on this later.

(To be continued in the December 1992 issue of The Bulletin)

(**Editor's Note:** Mrs. Reuben Clark Algood of 804 Athenaeum, Columbia, Tennessee 38401 has shared this article on her family from South Carolina to Mississippi and the connection of many of our families. I am sure it will be of interest to our members researching these lines.)

SARA CLARK EATMAN BENNETT

Sarah Clark was born September 17, 1823 in Chester County, South Carolina, the daughter of John P. and Elizabeth M. Wilson Clark. She moved with her parents to Sumter County, Alabama sometime about 1830.

She married on June 14, 1841 one Duncan Eatman, and James Wilson, who was the bondsman certified that "Sarah, the daughter of Elizabeth M. Clark, is over 18". She became the mother of two children by Eatman, Mary Elizabeth, born in 1843 and who died in 1859, and Duncan Wilson Eatman who was born in 1845 and married Antionette Metts. His descendents, compiled by Walter Bennett in the 1950's, are included in this book.

Duncan Eatman made his will in Sumter County Alabama and it was probated there in 1845 appointing William Jones, Jr., Andrew Lyon and Talbot Adams as executors. Evidently Talbot Adams became the sole executor of which he asked to be relieved and Letters of Administration were issued to Sarah Clark Eatman. In the estate settlement there was a \$1,333 note on Raford Eatman, also notes on Lewis Houston and Warren Johnson, a tract of land the W 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 25, T 24, R 2W in Pickens County. It appears that his mother Sarah Eatman, was still living and was to get land near Vienna...witnesses are Asa Douglas, Joseph F. Brassfield (Note: he married Sarah Clark's sister, Margaret) and Asa Rogers. The inventory and will were subsequently recorded in Winston County where Sarah Clark Eatman and her mother, Elizabeth M. Clark and others of the family had moved, including John W. Honeycutt who married Mary Ann Clark.

On Christmas Day, 1848, the widow Sarah Clark Eatman, married Joseph Mason Bennett in Winston County, Mississippi. She became the mother of six sons and one daughter. She died November 27, 1904 and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery, Louisville, Mississippi. Joseph Mason Bennett was born 18 October 1818, in Charleston, SC, son of John Adams and Eliza Shelback Bennett. J. M. Bennett died 27 November 1904. The children of Joseph Mason Bennett and Sarah Clark Eatman Bennett were:

1. Theodore McKee Bennett, born 2 October 1849, married Emma L. Harper on 17 February 1875, died 17 August 1911.
2. Margaret Josephine Bennett, born 2 December 1852, married Joseph Simpson Brasfield on 16 October 1883, died 28 August 1941.
3. Dionysius Clark Bennett, born 6 May 1854, married Alice Brown McGee on 31 March 1878, died

2 January 1924.

4. John Oscar Bennett, born 31 December 1859, married Lillian Lee Oakley on 3 June 1884, died 9 June 1942.
5. Joseph Lee Bennett, born 19 May 1865, married Susannah (Sudie) McMillin on 4 December 1888, died 6 March 1936.
6. George William Edgar Bennett, born 21 November 1867, married Martha Ida Garriques on 3 November 1891, died 19 January 1941.

All these lived and died in Winston County, Mississippi.

JOHN P. CLARK/CLARKE

(Father of Sarah Clark Eatman Bennett)

There is no available evidence of the birth date or the exact place of birth for John P. Clark, since we have not found his grave nor did he live until the 1850 Census as did his wife, Elizabeth M. Wilson Clark, to give us at least a year of birth. However, by census figures and deduction we can establish that he was born between 1784 and 1790. George Clark, his father, is listed in the 1790 Census of Chester County, South Carolina, with one male under 16 and one male over 16 with three females. In 1810 George Clark is listed with two males 16 to 26 and one male over 45, one female 16 to 26 and one female over 45. John Clarke himself is listed in the 1820 Census with one male under 10 and one male 26-45, one female under 10 and one female 16 to 26. He is also listed in the 1830 Census (under J. Clark, page 293) one male under 5 (William Wilson Clark), one male 10-15 (probably George Clark) and himself as 40 to 50; two females under 5 (probably Mary Ann who married John W. Honeycutt and Elizabeth who died), one female 5 to 10 (Sarah, who married Duncan Eatman and Joseph Mason Bennett), one female 10 to 15 (Margaret who married Joseph F. Brassfield), and one female 30 to 40 who was Elizabeth M. Wilson Clark, born in 1795.

George Clark was evidently a man of some property as revealed in his will (Appendix 10). There was a George Clark who served in the Revolution from the Georgetown area of South Carolina but without study we cannot identify him further. His wife must have died between 1810 and 1820 and both would have been born before 1765, according to the census records.

According to information published in the Chester District Genealogical Society publication The Bulletin, John P. Clark and his brother, Alexander O. Clark served in the War of 1812 in Captain John Walker's Company of Volunteer Riflemen under the command of Colonel Hugh Means in 1814-1815. Other familiar names in this company were Kennedy, Morrison, McAliley, McMillan, McKeown, Miller, Orr and also in that company was Francis White to whom John P. Clark sold his land when he left Chester County.

On January 20, 1816, John Clark appears in the estate settlement of his wife's grandfather, John Mills, Sr., by

collecting their legacy of \$29.45. (Estate settlement and Will of John Mills, Sr. - Appendix 11). Elizabeth M. (this initial no doubt was for Mills and she was named for her aunt, Elizabeth Mills) Wilson, daughter of William and Mary Ann Mills Wilson, had married John P. Clarke prior to this time. Her father, William Wilson, was the executor of his father-in-law's Will, made May 31, 1806 and probated January 5, 1816. Her mother, Mary Ann Mills Wilson, was born 1763 and died February 3, 1799 (buried at Fishing Creek Cemetery, Chester County, South Carolina) and therefore not alive when John Mills, Sr. made his Will.

On September 11, 1830, John P. Clark of Chester District sold to William McClintock a plantation containing 229 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek and on the Charleston Road for \$687.00. Witnesses were William Miller and Francis White. Elizabeth Clark, wife of John P. relinquished her right of dower. A plat of this land included in Deed Book Y, pages 202 and 203, Instrument No. 194, shows that it was bordered by Robert Latham's land, Alexander P. Clark's land, James McClintock's land, Peter Wylie's land, and Major John Kennedy's land. A survey of the tract was done by C. D. Walker, Department Surveyor on January 14, 1830. John Douglas attested to the signatures of both William Miller and Elizabeth Clark. On the same day, September 11, 1830, John P. Clark sold to Francis White a tract containing thirty-eight acres for \$112.00, bounded by Francis White, William Boyd, John McNinche, and Alexander Clark. Witnesses were William Miller and Wm. R. McClintock. Elizabeth Clark also relinquished her dower to this land. John Douglas again attested to the signatures. The survey showed 38 and 1/4 acres and stated that the land belonged to John Clark, whereon Mrs. Taylor now lives, and being part of a survey originally granted to James Y. Wylie, on the waters of Rocky Creek. John Clark and Alexander P. Clark were chain carriers for the survey also done by C. D. Walker and the Deed registered in Book Y, pages 179 and 180, Instrument No. 170.

The Winston County, Mississippi, 1850 Census lists in Household #447 Elizabeth M. Clark, aged 55 born in South Carolina, Jane Clark, 19, born in Alabama and Nancy Clark, 15, born in Mississippi. This last listing could be in error, but also in 1835, when Nancy was born, they could have been living over in Noxubee County; which is not far from the land that John P. Clark had in Sumter County, Alabama. The next house is #448 and lists William W. (Wilson) Clark, aged 22 born in South Carolina, wife Martha (nee Lowery) aged 19, born in Alabama. In household #462 is listed Hudson Higgerson, aged 26, born in Georgia, wife Eliza (daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Clark) aged 20 born in Alabama their child, Jane who was seven months old, born in Mississippi. This would establish that John P. and Elizabeth Clark moved to Alabama in 1830 after selling their land in Chester County, South Carolina.

On December 6, 1834, two tracts of land in Sumter County, Alabama, were issued by the United States General

Land Office, full payment made thereon by John P. Clark, located as follows; E 1/2 of SW 1/4, Section 19, T 23, R 3W and the second tract W 1/2, SE 1/4 Section 19, T 23, R 3W, lands subject to sale at Tuscaloosa, both tracts containing 79 and 54/100 acres each. This land is on the Noxubee River, lying almost on the Sumter County, Alabama, Noxubee County, Mississippi line, West of Highway 17. James Wilson's land lay to the southeast on the country road that runs from Highway 17 to Cookeville, Mississippi. James Wilson was one of the executors of John P. Clark's estate and also bondsman when Sarah Clark married Duncan Eatman.

John P. Clark was a planter but did not get to enjoy the fruits of his labors for many years after his arrival in Alabama. On the 29th day of August 1840 he made his Will and it was probated the 2nd day of November 1840. There is a John Clark in Sumter County Census of 1840 but the ages of the children do not fit. There is, however, an Elizabeth Clark with 1 male under 10, 2 females under 10, 1 female 5 to 10, 2 females 10 to 15 and a female 40 to 50, so this could be Elizabeth M. Clark, taken after his death. He also could be across in Noxubee County, Mississippi.

His Will is not lengthy so it is included here:

WILL OF JOHN P. CLARK

In the name of God Amen, I, John P. Clark, in the County of Sumter and State of Alabama, being mindful of my mortality do on the twenty-ninth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following. First, I resign my body to its mother dust in hope of a glorious resurrection, Bless be God, Amen. It is my wish that my Estate be kept together until the youngest child becomes of age, the crop to be gathered and another hand be purchased to work on the farm. I hereby appoint my wife, Elizabeth M. Clark, James Wilson and Lewellyn Oliver to manage my affairs. Should my family be dissatisfied, the above named persons are by me vested with power to sell and make a title to my land. Should any of my children get married I wish a portion of my Estate given them and an account kept of it for settlement when my Estate is divided.

John P. Clark

Witness: John J. Glenn
Thomas Tolson

STATE OF ALABAMA, SUMTER COUNTY Personally came John J. Glenn in open court this day and being first duly sworn and sayeth that John P. Clark now deceased; did the 29th day of August 1840 Whilst of sound and disposing mind and memory sign seal and deliver the foregoing as his last will and testament and that he this deponent and said Thomas Tolson the same as witnesses in the presence and at the same time saw the said deceased and in the presence of each other. In testamony whereof I hereunto set my hand and subscribe my hand, this 2nd day of November AD 1840.

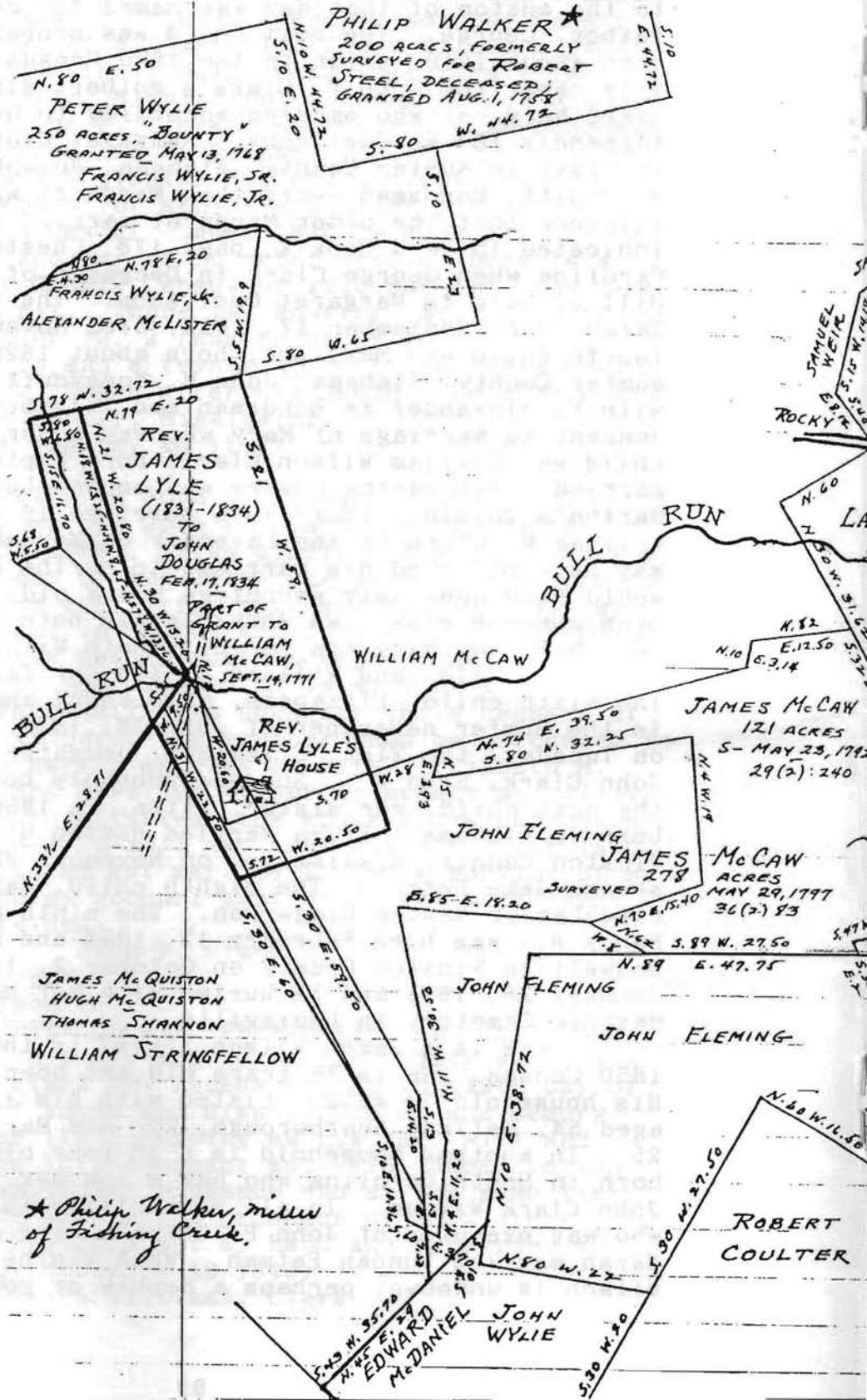
Price Williams, Clerk

The children of John P. and Elizabeth M. Clark are known. From census evidence the oldest child was George Clark. Family tradition indicates that he died in a hunting accident before the family left Alabama and maybe prior to his father's death. He was born prior to 1820 and according to the custom of that day was named for John P. Clark's father, George. The next child was probably Margaret P., born about 1819, prior to the 1820 Census, and her name probably came from John P. Clark's mother, since he had a sister named Margaret who married according to George Clark's Will (Appendix 10) an Omelvenny. Margaret Clark married on June 26, 1841 in Sumter County, Alabama, Joseph Brassfield, James N. Pruitt, bondsman swore that Margaret was over 18. The evidence that the older Margaret married an Omelvenny is indicated in Deed Book K, page 178, Chester County, South Carolina when George Clark in December of 1804 executed a Bill of Sale to Margaret Omelvenny. The third child was Sarah, born September 17, 1823, died November 27, 1904. The fourth child was Mary Ann, born about 1826 who married in Sumter County, Alabama, John W. Honeycutt on June 26, 1841 with F. Alexander as Bondsman and Elizabeth M. Clark gave her consent to marriage of Mary who was under 18. The fifth child was William Wilson Clark, born September 5, 1828, who married first Martha Lowery and second Lucinda Lowery, Martha's cousin. There is a marriage in Sumter County of William W. Clark to Ann Lavender on November 20, 1845 which may have preceded his marriage to Martha Lowery, but he would have been only seventeen years old. So it may have been someone else. We should again note the naming of these two children, Mary Ann for Elizabeth Wilson Clark's mother, Mary Ann Mills, and William W. for her father William Wilson. The sixth child, Elizabeth, died young and her death recorded in the Sumter newspaper of June 28, 1836... "Died in this town on Tuesday, the 21st, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, aged 6". She was probably born in 1829, since the next child, her sister, Eliza, in 1850 was 20 years old, born in Alabama. Eliza married Hudson M. Higgason in Winston County, Mississippi on November 25, 1848, married second Jake Pearson. The eighth child, Jane, born 1831, married Larkin Newton Higgason. The ninth and youngest child, Nancy R., was born February 12, 1834 and married James M. Boswell in Winston County on October 2, 1854. She died January 26, 1891 and is buried with her husband in the Masonic Cemetery in Louisville.

There is a James Wilson listed in the Winston County 1850 Census. He is 76 years old and born in South Carolina. His household is #852. Listed with him is Elizabeth Wilson aged 54, Melissa Scarborough, 26, and Mary Scarborough aged 25. In another household is a 30 year old Robert Wilson, born in South Carolina who has a son six years of age named John Clark Wilson. In all probability this is the same James who was executor of John P. Clark's Will and bondsman when Sarah married Duncan Eatman. What kin he was to William Wilson is unknown, perhaps a nephew or younger brother.

SURVEYS IN THE BULL RUN AND ROCKY CREEK AREA OF CHESTER COUNTY

RESEARCHED AND DRAWN BY ELMER ORIS PARKER



FRANCIS RAE
200 ACRES
APRIL 5, 1773

LAIRD BURNS
148 ACRES
FEB. 24, 1792

ALEXANDER HENRY
100 ACRES
MAR. 21, 1748

THOMAS MOORE
TO
ALEXANDER ENGLISH,
1801

LAIRD BURNS
100 ACRES
GRANTED
OCT. 15, 1784

JAMES DALE
DALE'S MILL

WILLIAM CATO
250 ACRES
ON
ROCKY CREEK

PETER CULP
27, 1763

INDIAN
ALEXANDER
PATH

DANIEL OAKES

SAMUEL WEIR
5.59 W. 20.

GEORGE MORROW
71 ACRES
JAN. 3, 1791

LAIRD BURNS
100 ACRES
5- SEPT. 2, 1766

GRANTED
JUNE 1, 1767
DEEDED TO
GEORGE MORROW,
JAN. 23, 1790

GEORGE MORROW
71 ACRES
JAN. 3, 1791

ARCHIBALD MARTIN -
(DR MORROW)
97 ACRES
DEC. 24, 1790

JOHN FLEMING

GARDNER
W. 41.71

BENJAMIN MITCHELL
150 ACRES
GRANTED
MAY 4, 1775

TO ADAM EDGAR BY L & R,
FEB. 3/4, 1778; THEN TO
JAMES Mc QUISTON,
HUGH MILLING, AND
JOHN KELL,
NOV. 8, 1791

JAMES COOPER

ANDREW GRIMMS
(OR GRIMM)
100 ACRES
JAN. 17, 1775

FRANCIS MOUNT
100 ACRES
SURVEYED
APRIL 24,
1774

BENJAMIN MITCHELL
150 ACRES
GRANTED
SEPT. 9, 1774

DEEDED TO ROBT. McCLELAND
BY L & R, JUNE 21/22, 1774,
THEN TO JOSEPH TELFORD
BY L & R, NOV. 16/17, 1798;
TO JAMES McALONAH,
SEPT. 10, 1780.

FRANCIS HENDERSON
150 AC
GRANTED
MAY 17, 1774

HENDERSON
ACRES

BENJAMIN MITCHELL
150 ACRES
GRANTED
SEPT. 9, 1774

DEEDED TO ROBT. McCLELAND
BY L & R, JUNE 21/22, 1774,
THEN TO JOSEPH TELFORD
BY L & R, NOV. 16/17, 1798;
TO JAMES McALONAH,
SEPT. 10, 1780.



SCALE - ONE-HALF MILE

ELIZABETH M. (MILLS?) WILSON
(Mother of Sarah Clark Eatman Bennett)

According to the 1850 Census of Winston County, Mississippi, Elizabeth M. Clark was born in South Carolina in 1795. As has been noted under her husband's record, she married John P. Clark before 1816, no doubt in Chester County, South Carolina. Her father was William Wilson and her mother Mary Ann Mills, who was the daughter of John Mills, Sr. and a sister of Colonel John Mills, who was born March 23, 1757 and died March 19, 1795.

John Mills, Jr. married Mary Gill, daughter of Robert Gill on May 21, 1782. In the December issue of the Chester District Genealogical Society Bulletin, Volume IX, Number 4, page 102, in an article of Personal Reminiscences of Rev. J. H. Saye pertaining to incidents which happened in that area during the Revolution, there appears the following paragraph:

"But we cannot leave Mr. Simpson and the Fishing Creek congregation without paying our respects to the ladies. We do not know how to form an opinion of a community without taking the character and condition of women into consideration. In 1780 an association of the young ladies of Fishing Creek congregation was formed for the purpose of reaping and garnering the wheat of every man who would remain in the army and do his duty as a soldier. The names given are Mary, Margaret and Ellen Gill, Isabella and Margaret Kelso (Kelsey), Sarah Knox, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary Mills, Mary McClure and Nancy Brown. (Note: the Mary Gill above listed, married Captain/Colonel John Mills, Jr., Margaret Mills married Hugh Kelsey, Elizabeth did not marry and Mary Mills married William Wilson.)" These young women went day after day from one farm to another and reaped the crop with the assistance of the matrons and a few old men. The question they asked was, "Is the owner out with the fighting men?"

This Mary Mills was the mother of Elizabeth M. Wilson and her father was William...Rev. Saye goes on to say "I may remark in conclusion that the young ladies who made up the famous association of reapers mostly had sweethearts in the army and became wives at the close of the war. Their descendants have been among the good people of the country. Mary Gill was married to Colonel John Mills and was the mother of the late R. G. Mills whose virtues as a citizen have been excelled by few natives of the county. A man of intelligence, industry and great public spirit. A tombstone in the Fishing Creek Cemetery marks his place of rest near that of his wife, Selena Neely, and also near that of his father, Colonel John Mills." There are several William Wilsons who served in the Revolution listed in the South Carolina Roster, the most likely one is recorded as having served as a lieutenant in the light dragoons under Captain Philomen Waters, Lieutenant Colonel John Thomas, Jr., and General Sumter, since these men came from that same area.

Elizabeth M. Wilson Clark's grandfather, John Mills, Sr.

and his wife, Margaret, had five children, John Mills, Jr., known as Colonel Mills, previously mentioned, Margaret born c. 1759, who married March 30, 1780 to Hugh Kelsey (1754-1847); Elizabeth, born 1761, who did not marry; Mary Ann, born 1763, married William Wilson about 1784 and died February 3, 1799. The oldest child, Thomas was born about 1755 and died without heirs. John Mills, Sr. was born probably about 1732, and died November 9, 1815. See his will (Appendix 11) confirming above. Upon examination of sums distributed under this will, the following heirs of John Mills, Sr. are indicated.

He begins with Thomas Sumpter Mills, son of his deceased son John, Jr. who received a \$50.00 legacy, \$4.45 part of the residue of the estate. The same sum was given to Sarah Gill who had married James Lilley and was left a \$50.00 legacy and had the \$4.45 added to her share.

The remaining children of John Mills, Jr. and Mary Gill were Robert Gill Mills who received \$37.78, Mary, who married Alexander Pagan and received \$37.78 and John Mills, who received \$12.78 at one time and \$25.00 at another making a total of \$37.78, totaling \$113.43 to the heirs of John Mills, Jr. in addition to Thomas Sumpter Mills.

The Kelsey legacies amount of \$451.20 are broken down with \$319.50 going to Hugh for maintaining the deceased. Samuel Bell and wife, Elizabeth Kelsey, Alexander Morrison and wife, William McKee and wife and Susannah Kelsey each received \$21.11. Whether or not the attestation of Hugh Kelsey that increased the sum to four hundred dollars in an alteration of the will applied or whether the sum was given for maintenance is not clear. Thomas Kelsey, born 1800, died 1883, married Mary Service; Elizabeth Kelsey born about 1783, died about 1840 in Bloomington, Indiana; Mary Kelsey married Samuel Bell, died near Nashville, Tennessee; Jennett born c. 1790 married Alexander Morrison, died December 27, 1833 in Chester; Margaret married William McKee, moved to Mississippi and were the grandparents of the "Cousin Will McKee" that Corrie Bennett Algood recalled; Susannah moved to Illinois, probably with her sister Elizabeth. This information came from Mr. Elmer O. Parker, noted South Carolina Historian.

The heirs of William and Mary Ann Mills Wilson are outlined thus: Grant Wilson must have been the son of William Wilson by a previous or subsequent marriage, since John Mills so indicated by stating Grant, the son of William Wilson, leaving him \$10.00, and stating the residue of the estate to be divided with all except Grant Wilson. The next child was Sarah Gill who was to get \$50.00. She received \$54.45 with her husband James Lilley. A daughter married James McCullough and received \$29.45; the next daughter was Elizabeth M. who married John P. Clark and received \$29.45 and the last mentioned was a daughter who married John Millen and received \$29.45, totaling \$117.80.

(To be continued in the December 1992 issue of The Bulletin)

TORIES

by Jean C. Agee

Who were the Tories and why was there so much hatred of these people? There were two sides to the question of Independence from England - those for and those against. These people were not strangers to each other, but friends, neighbors, and sometimes kinsmen. Because the background of the people who were in conflict with each other, there was the same devotion to a cause with the same unchanging devotion that only this group could give to an ideal Scotch-Irishman. These men had not had lives free of danger or oppression, which drove them and their forefathers to leave their homeland, for the cause had been their devotion to the Presbyterian Church. The first move had been from Scotland to Ireland, where they were used to Irish insurrection and a buffer between the natives and English. The earliest migration from Ireland to Pennsylvania where the land given to the new arrivals was on the frontier, where the rugged settlers were a protection for seaboard settlers. The Indian raids increased in number and ferocity, so that the Scotch-Irish moved south into the valley of Virginia, and by the close of the French and Indian War into South Carolina. Their daily lives were one of unremitting toil of clearing land, building dwellings, supplying food and clothing for their families and protection from Indian raids.

The second big migration of Scotch-Irish to South Carolina had come from the Rev. William Martin and his Covenanter group. This group had the same background, with the exception of the Indian warfare training. They had had great fights with the British and many had sworn never to raise arms against the King again. Their arrival in South Carolina had forced these immigrants to learn to clear land, be ready for Indian attacks, provide for homes and churches. They were not slow to learn these basic needs to survive.

Both groups had a hatred for the Church of England and the fact that they were taxed to support this church. They would not change their idea of religion, nor bow to orders to do so. They were hard-headed individuals, who made up their own minds and abided with unshakeable obstinance to their decision. When the question of independence arose, they made their own choice, and accepted the neutral ground. Their neighbors, friends and kinsmen became enemies.

The British, after the fall of Charleston, expected to be able to calm the state and resume the governing of it. They made their assumption without considering the settlers, and the bitterness of each side. Instead of calmly submitting, the Whigs began to form troops of their own, which adopted Indian methods of fighting from ambush. When an attack was made by the Whigs, the Tories retaliated or vice-versa. The atrocities on both sides increased in violence and frequency.

The British army had Provincial Troops who were Loyalists from the northern states and served under regular British officers. Patrick Ferguson was the officer selected to control the accepting or forcing participation in the British army. His demand that the over mountain men surrender, brought these settlers across the mountains to defeat him at Kings Mountain.

Chester County had to deal with Tarlton and his men, especially one Christian Huck, who was a Philadelphia lawyer and a very profane individual who detested the Presbyterian church. He lead a group of Tarlton's men. He was sent on raids into Chester and York counties. One of these raids was focused on Billy Hill's Iron Works in York County. Huck was able to destroy the works as well as all of Billy Hill's property. John McClure tried to defend the Iron Works, but had to retreat because he did not have a large enough force. The second raid was made in the upper Fishing Creek area of Chester County and Bethesda area of York County. Rev. John Simpson, pastor of Fishing Creekk, was the object of Huck's attention in Chester County. The preacher left home on Friday and joined McClure's men near the Indian lands, which Huck, who arrived on Sunday, was unaware. On the way to Rev. Simpson's, he killed William Strong, who was reading his Bible. Once he arrived at Simpson's, he burned the dwelling and out buildings, leaving Mrs. Simpson without provisions, clothing and shelter.

Col. McClure and Col. William Bratton had taken part in a small battle in Fairfield County, where they had defeated the Tories. Huck was determined to punish them, so leaving Simpson's house, he traveled up the South Fork of Fishing Creek to the McClure residence, here he found James McClure and Edward Martin molding bullets. Both of them were taken prisoner and Mrs. McClure, mother of John, was advised they would be hung. Huck tried to force Mary McClure to tell where her sons John and Hugh were. When she refused, he set fire to the house, throwing the family Bible in the fire. Mrs. McClure saved the Bible and Huck hit Mrs. McClure with the flat of his sword. The house was destroyed, Mary McClure was sent to notify Col. John of what had occurred. John McClure and William Bratton gathered the York and Chester County men and began the 30 mile march to White's Mill. Before dawn, they passed the home of Mrs. Adair who gave them the disposition of the men. Huck on leaving the McClures, had proceeded to Col. Bratton's, where he threatened Mrs. Bratton, robbed the house and then proceeded to Williamson's. McClure and Bratton's men attacked the British, Huck was slain and the troops routed. These troops, some of whom were Tories, wore British uniforms, and served under regular British officers; therefore, this was the first defeat of the British troops by Patriots.

While the raids of Huck were not pleasant, this was not what caused the hatred of Tories. It was the small groups of neighborhood Tories who caused the most hatred. The man who reported that Covenanters under Col. Land were drilling at

the Blacksmith Shop (one Hugh Montgomery) was despised so much that years after peace was declared, he was slain for the act.

Local history says that a Tory lead Tarlton to Sumter at Fishing Creek. State history shows nothing of this. The Tories, who reported when Whigs came home and forced the use of signals, so the men would know they would not be captured, by reports of their neighbors, were truly despised by all.

The end of the war brought cessation of atrocities, but did not erase memories. Rev. John Simpson, who forgave the Tories, still found he could not forget, nor did family historians forget to tell the tales to their families for several generations and finally imprinted this on all readers of South Carolina History.

* * *

(Editor's Note: This article is taken from the July 22, 1992 edition of The Herald, a newspaper published in Rock Hill, SC and has some quotes from one of our members, Mr. William B. White. We thought this might be of interest to other family members in our society.)

FIRE DAMAGES HISTORIC HOME IN EDMOOR

House dates from 1700s

By Susan Hill

A Monday fire ravaged a historic Starnes Road home, which a local historian said was built in 1795 by one of the very first Chester County settlers.

"It's one of the very few remaining 18th-century houses in this area of the state," said local historian W. B. White, a descendant of John Rives, the home's original owner.

The Lando Volunteer Fire Department, assisted by departments from Richburg, Fort Lawn and the City of Chester, first arrived at the fire around 2 p.m. and spent eight hours at the scene.

"The origin of the fire is still under investigation. We just know it came from the kitchen," said Lando Assistant Chief Eddie Murphy.

The current owner, Frankie Parker, left about 45 minutes before her son heard the popping sounds of the fire from the nearby mobile home in which he is staying, Murphy said. When the fire department arrived, the home was already fully engulfed in flames.

The aged wood burned quickly. The home had several different ceilings, making firefighting more complicated, Murphy said.

Damage estimates were not available Tuesday.

Parker spent two decades remodeling and added a brick veneer to the front of the two-story farmhouse.

Rives built the house before Edgemoor was a community. At that time, the structure "was just a backwoods house, a

cabin originally," White said. Many of the Rives family members are buried near the home.

During the Civil War era, the Rives family rented the home to Jacob Fox Straight and his wife, Isabella Wylie Straight, who have many descendants still living in this area. Since then, the house has had several owners.

The Starnes family, which owned a popular recreational pond in Edgemoor, lived in the home during much of the 20th century, according to White and other residents.

* * *

THE LAST CONFEDERATES LIVE IN BRAZIL

The Great Migration

(Continued from the June 1992 issue of The Bulletin)

Southern representatives from virtually every state of the old Confederacy were examining the world for possible locations for Confederate settlements. However, Latin America remained the predominant area, primarily Mexico, Brazil, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Mexico got a few Confederate generals, militarists, and major politicians. Napoleon III's French Intrigue placed the European Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. Because of the strong foreign influence there, the U.S. Government, even before Lincoln was assassinated, was refusing to recognize Maximilian. It pulled the Monroe Doctrine on France, and supported the revolutionaries under the Indian, Benito Juarez.

Then Napoleon III withdrew French support from Maximilian (March, 1867) and began withdrawing his troops. The Mexican emperor had been and was still desperate for experienced military assistance. Some top Confederate generals and militarists were already serving in Mexico. More would be drawn there. To no avail. Benito Juarez's revolutionaries overthrew the monarchy, and executed Maximilian, June 19, 1867. Unhappily, the Confederates onced again backed a loser!

Brazil, however, was the most sought after by the majority of Confederates, specifically those up country "yeoman farmers" or low country "planters" who were interested in developing an agricultural plantation life such as they had known in the South and lost in the Civil War.

With the beginning of the exodus to Brazil, we see what was, perhaps, the largest planned migration ever to take place from the United States. Even though this migration never reached the proportions initially hoped for by the Brazilian government or anticipated by the Confederate leaders, for that day and age it was a sizeable movement, yet nothing comparable to the inflow of Europeans to America in the later 19th century.

As the migrations began, there were six primary colonies or settlements:

1. Major Warren L. Hastings on the Amazon River at Santarem.
2. Colonel Charles G. Gunter on the Rio Doce at Linhares.
3. Reverend Ballard Dunn at Lizzieland near Iguape.
4. Colonel Frank McMullen at New Texas near Iguape.
5. Dr. James McFadden Gaston at Xiririca near Iguape.
6. Colonel Willam H. Norris at Santa Barbara North of Sao Paulo City.

There were small, secondary attempts in Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Parana. However, these were of little consequence. For all intent and purpose, with the exception of a few hardy individuals who individually survived economically in these areas, little more was ever heard from them.

In fact all the settlements failed with the exception of Colonel Norris's effort at Santa Barbara, where the location and success of Colonel Norris' original plantation would later become and is known today as the town of Americana, a memorial to the Confederates who successfully settled and their descendents, some of whom (Carrs, Jones, Macnights, Halls, Millers, McFaddens, Pyles, Wheelocks, Kolbs, and many others) still live in or not far (Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Campinas) from the area.

I shall deal briefly with each of the original colonies:

(A)

Hastings at Santarem

In 1906 Mark Twain wrote an essay "The Turning Point of My Life" in which he pinpoints the year 1856 as the date of that turning point and Keokuk, Iowa, as the location where it took place. He was twenty years old and had a bad case of South American Fever.

For five dollars a week, Twain was working for his brother in rather dreary clerical/printing work. He had read William Lewis Herndon's "Exploration of the Amazon Valley," as would many others in those days of America's manifest destiny psyche: America's expansion and march westward: Texas, the Mexican War, Perry in Japan, Walker in Nicaragua, Alaska, etc.

Herndon, under orders from the U.S. Navy for curious reasons not fully known, would in 1851/1852, be the first American to travel from the Pacific Coast of South America, across the Andes, and down the Amazon River to the Atlantic, completing over four thousand miles of a very detailed geological/economic/scientific survey for the United States Government.

Twain speaks of having read Herndon's then very popular story, "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," published in 1852. Then in his essay of 1906, Twain would write:

"I was fired with a longing to ascend the Amazon. Also with a longing to open up a trade in coca with all the world. During months I dreamed

that dream, and tried to contrive ways to get to Para (Brazil). . ."

Twain left Keokuk, going down the Mississippi, and heading for Para. He never got any further than New Orleans. He met a pilot who lured him into the business of steering boats on the Mississippi instead of running a coca trade on the Amazon.

Northern Brazil had also interested certain U.S. Government officials as a possible solution to the explosive American "slave" problem and a means of preserving the Union. Commander Mathew Fontaine Maury, U.S. Navy, a Virginian and one of the great fathers of modern oceanography, promoted the idea, "Let the slaves of the South be sold to the planters of the Amazon and then prohibit slavery in the South by law."

Another adventurer would also read Herndon's book, and it would be one of the reasons that Santarem, a small village on the Amazon River six hundred miles up river from the Atlantic Coast, would, after the Civil War, become the choice for the location of Major W. L. Hastings's Confederate colony at Santarem. (As an aside it is interesting to note that William Herndon, the first American to travel the length of the Amazon River west to east, later was captain of the ill fated vessel, "Central American", that sank with the loss of 232 passengers and a tremendous cargo of gold in a violent storm off Cape Hatteras on the morning of September 11, 1857. In 1991 the location of that wreck was discovered by modern salvagers and some of that gold picked from the ocean bottom. . . A final, perhaps, a bit mystical note on William Lewis Herndon!)

Hastings, an Ohioan by birth, may well have been something of a 'freebooter' in the style of William Walker of Nicaraguan fame? Did Hastings, as Walker had, want to conquer and set up his own private empire, or did he just want to create a new plantation economy? We don't know.

He was restless. He was an adventurer. He had been involved in a number of curious and not so fortunate emigrant movements in the American West before the Civil War. Immediately after the war, he made a six months exploratory trip to Brazil, picked out a location, and gathered a colony from the South for settlement. This group left from New Orleans. The vessel foundered off Cuba.

Hastings's next effort was no more successful. Smallpox killed forty six passengers aboard the vessel and this ended that attempt.

In his final try financial troubles plagued, delaying the group in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Hastings died of yellow fever, but his immigrant crowd continued to Santarem.

There are virtually no records of this colony. However, the group was reported to be a motley bunch, a poorly chosen company. We are told more than a few were ne'er do well adventurers and drunkards, the classic nature of "freebooters." Others were just farmers unprepared for the rigors of the tough Amazon life, feared even by Brazilians, themselves.

Just what they were after is a curious question, knowing the nature and history of their deceased leader. Whatever it may have been, it failed. It was not long before destitute Confederates appeared on the coast and in the city of Belem do Para (where the U.S. Government had placed a colored consul for the benefit of the "Southerners up river") begging for transportation home. Some were repatriated on U.S. Naval vessels by order of a benevolent U.S. Government which chose to make quite a news story of the return of the runaway Confederates.

Though this colony ended almost before it got started, one family, however, survived, the Rikers. Totally Brazilianized today, the descendants and the family name still can be found in the area.

The rest either went home, died, or migrated south to other Confederate colonies then cropping up in more favorable southern locations of Brazil.

The Amazon is a tough, severe, uncompromising land. In 1928 Henry Ford began an experimental development for native rubber not far from Santarem. It, too, failed and was abandoned almost two decades later. . . even with the wealth of Midas and the modern technology of America to back it.

During World War II the Brazilian government settled thousands of Brazilians in the Amazon to search and tap the jungle for raw rubber. They disappeared.

Pity the poor Confederates three quarters of a century earlier with what little they came with to settle in the fierce Amazon country.

(B)

Gunter on the Rio Doce

Perhaps, the best documentary available on the establishment and failure of a given Confederate colony in Brazil is the unpublished manuscript, "Our Life in Brazil," of Julia L. Keyes, a prominent family then and now of Montgomery, Alabama. It remains an excellent diary source reminiscence of going to Brazil, attempting to establish a settlement on Lake Juparana near Linhares on the Rio Doce about three hundred and fifty miles north of Rio de Janeiro, failure, and return to Montgomery . . . all in a period between April 6, 1867, and August 12, 1870.

This settlement on the Rio Doce was the creation of Colonel Charles G. Gunter, the grand father of my friend of 1941 "Cala Boca" fame of Asheville, North Carolina, Mrs. A. D. Williamson.

Colonel Gunter was a native of Pittsboro, North Carolina. For seemingly mysterious reasons he left there as an eighteen year old boy and eventually settled in Alabama. Successful and wealthy, he became the state representative leading women's rights movement.

He apparently had funds available at the end of the Civil War and was one of the early "scouts" to Brazil where he obtained from Emperor Dom Pedro II, a large tract of land, estimated at six hundred square miles, in the area of the Rio Doce. It was then and today remains a lightly populated,

bleak, and lonely place in Brazil, yet having a strange, exotic, unexplainable beauty around Lake Juparana, an unpredictable climate, and high rate of malaria.

Gunter immediately began developing his own plantation while at the same time personally promoting his colony in Rio de Janeiro at the Brazilian government's "Immigrants Hotel," and through agents back in Alabama.

At the departure of a ship load of his colony, leaving from New Orleans on the steamer, "Dubloon", one of the friends who came to see them off remarked (Page 1):

"I do not know who most to pity: we that remain, or you that undertake such a journey."

The reality of the future would grimly answer that question, not only for this group, but as it did for so many.

Keyes tells us (Page 2) in her journal:

"Our steamer was chartered by the Brazilian government to carry Southern immigrants to the empire. She was of a steam propeller of 1300 tons, was built three years before for the transportation of Federal troops. The charter cost \$40,000 in specie. The price for each immigrant was \$62.00 in gold, to be paid by each at the expiration of four years in biennial installments."

These optimistic colonists seemed still burdened with the strange Sir Walter Scott romanticism of the ante bellum South. As they left shore some one sang from "Childe Harold" (Page 6):

"With Thee, my bark, I'll swiftly go,
Athwart the foaming brine,
Nor carest what Land Thou barest me to
So not again to mine. . ."

They did better than Lord Byron, who wrote the poem, for in the end these people did get back to their land. Byron did not.

After the vessel's propeller turned 2,412,642 revolutions, for a distance of 5,606 miles (Keyes' figures), it arrived in Rio de Janeiro, May 18, 1867, and the immigrants walked to "Our Palace," the government house in which "we were to be sheltered."

The accommodations were, according to Keyes, quite acceptable and pleasant, she also makes the interesting entry (Page 6):

"Two days after our arrival, the steamship, "North America," came in from New York with a large number of emigrants and our hotel entertained nearly three hundred. Several families from our state and country were among them."

Obviously, the years 1867-1869 were the years during which the bulk of the Southern immigrants came to Brazil. One gets an idea of the importance of the Southern migrations to Brazil at this time from Keyes' report of a visit one afternoon from the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, with the royal family, to this government sponsored hotel. He carefully examines the facilities and converses with the Confederate leaders.

However, such grandeur was also mixed with a grim preview of things to come as the ladies of the South (Page 7):

". . . Impossible to obtain enough washerwomen for so many travellers . . . Some of the ladies concluded to be washerwomen, themselves. . . Quite a long row of ladies and children stood under the trees, getting clear water from the springs. . ."

One day Keyes meets the family of Dr. James McFadden Gaston. She writes and comes to a very important conclusion (an after-thought, certainly) regarding the overall Southern migration to Brazil (Page 8):

". . . Was very glad to meet her (Mrs. Gaston) and her family, but disappointed on learning they were not going to our colony, but to Sao Paulo (Iguape) . . . The emigrants made a great mistake in separating as they did. If all had united and gone to one locality, it is possible they would have succeeded better."

We will see in the end that the eventual success of a Confederate colony in Brazil was based on exactly what Keyes stated, as colonists came together from failing colonies or as new immigrants and gathered in one area around Santa Barbara D'Oeste in the state of Sao Paulo.

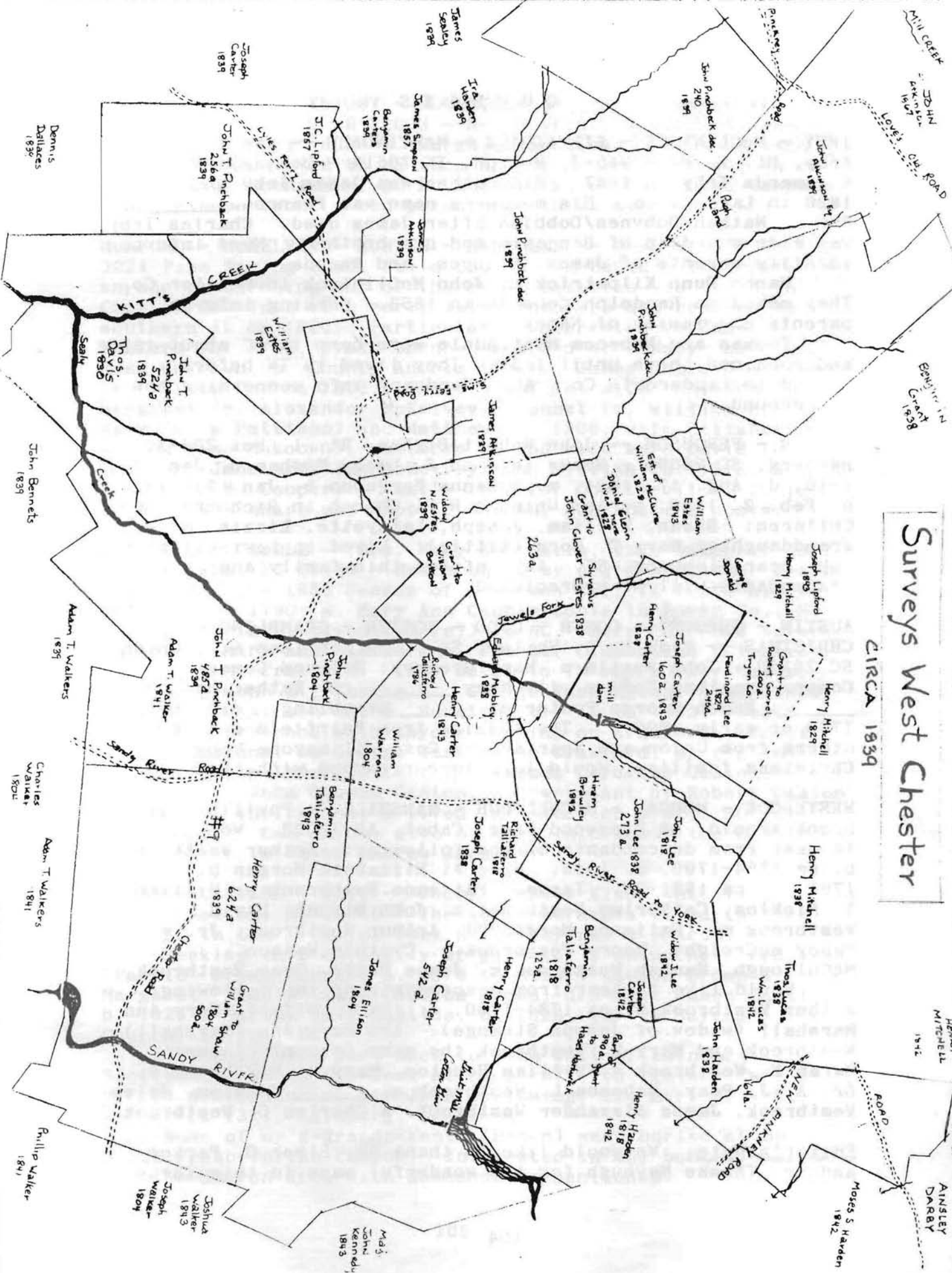
Just how totally unprepared the Keyes group of Confederates were to face the country into which they were migrating, can be seen in the following discussion taking place in the home of a long time American resident, Mr. Charles Nathan, an agent and an advisor for the Confederates in Rio de Janeiro (Page 10):

"May 20th (two days after arriving in Rio) during dinner yesterday Mr. Nathan made a remark that puzzled us in reference to the Doce. He spoke of the wild life we would lead on the Doce, saying we would soon forget small forms of etiquette, or something of that kind. We did not ask the meaning, but on our return we soon learned the definition of that singular word."

(To be continued in the December 1992 issue of The Bulletin)

Surveys West Chester

CIRCA 1839



THOMAS MAYHUGH 1942

HENRY MITCHELL 1842
ANSLEY DABBY
Moses S Harden 1842

Dennis Dallice 1839

Joseph Cawter 1839

James Sealey 1839

John Purbuck 1839

James Simpson 1837

Benjamin Carvers 1839

J.C. Lipford 1847

John T. Purbuck 256a 1839

William Estes 1839

John T. Purbuck 524a 1839

Thos. Davis 1830

John Bennets 1839

Adam T. Walkers 1835

Adam T. Walker 1841

John T. Purbuck 485a 1839

John Purbuck 1804

Richard Tallaferra 1796

Henry Carter 1843

John Lee 1818

John Lee 1838

John Lee 273 a.

John Lee 1818

Henry Mitchell 1829

Henry Mitchell 1838

Thos. Lucas 1838

Wm. Lucas 1842

John Harden 1838

John Harden 1842

Henry Harden 1818

Henry Harden 1842

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

John Purbuck 1839

Q U E R I E S

IRBY - McCLINTOCK - KILPATRICK - MARTINDALE -- Mrs. Cecil W. Irby, Rt. 2, Box 2215-J, Belton, TX 76513 - **Benjamin H. Irby** m. **Amanda Irby** in 1847. His father was **James Irby** who died 1826 in Laurens Co. His mother's name was **Frances** _____? She m. **Nathan Dobyne/Dobbins** after James died. **Charles Irby** was made guardian of Benjamin and his brother. Need info to identify parents of James, Frances, and Amanda.

Nancy Dunn Kilpatrick m. **John McClintock** in Chester Co. They moved to Randolph Co., AL in 1853. Seeking info on parents and family of Nancy.

Thomas and Rebecca Martindale were born in SC about 1800 and remained there until 1831. They lived in TN before moving to Lauderdale Co., AL. Need any info concerning their background.

BIGHAM - FERGUSON -- John Robert Bigham, Rt. 1, Box 268-A, Bamberg, SC 29003 - Seeks info on **J. Leroy Bigham** b. Jan. 11, 1816, d. Aug. 17, 1894, m. **Rosanna Ferguson** b. Jan. 24, 1826, d. Feb. 2, 1896, buried Union A.R.P. Church in Richburg, SC. Children: **Susan, William, Joseph, Lafayette, Lizzie**, also a granddaughter **Mary C. Horn (Kittie)**. Lived in Lewisville Twp. near Richburg, SC. Any info on this family and descendants will be appreciated.

AUSTIN - GREGORY - COMER - CUDD - FOSTER - GRAMBLING - CHRISTMAS -- Mrs. E. D. Whaley, Sr., 109 Merriman St., Union, SC 29379 - **John Austin** m. **Mary Gregory**; **Rebecca Comer** m. **John Comer**; **Jonathan Cudd** m. (1) **Mary** _____, (2) **Katherine** _____; **Enoch George Foster** m. _____ **Grambling**. All in late 1700 or early 1800's. The Austins from Fairfield and the others from Union and Spartanburg Cos. If anyone knows any **Christmas** families, would love to correspond with them.

WESTBROOK - MORGAN - McCULLOUGH - MARSHALL -- Phyllis Westbrook Arnold, 38 Kingwood Lane, Cabot, AR 72023 - Would like to hear from descendants of the following: **Arthur Westbrook** b. ca 1784-1790, d. 1848. Wife #1 **Elizabeth Morgan** b. ca 1784, d. ca 1821-22. Issue: **Patience Westbrook** m. **William T. Nickles**, **Catherine Westbrook** m. **John Bishop**, **David Westbrook** m. (**Patience Morgan??**), **Arthur Westbrook, Jr.** m. **Nancy McCreight**, **Henry Westbrook** m. **Cynthia Watson McCullough**, **Hannah Westbrook** m. **Jesse Heath**, **Gray Westbrook**.

Would like to hear from descendants of the following: **Arthur Westbrook** b. ca 1784-1790, d. 1848. Wife #2 **Mary Ann Marshall** (widow of **Joseph Strange**). Are **Mary Ann (Marshall) Westbrook** and **Mary S. Westbrook** the same person? Issue: **Sarah E. Westbrook** m. **William Houston**, **Mary W. Westbrook** m. **Dr. A. J. Peay**, **Rebecca L. Westbrook** m. _____ **Houston**, **Helen Westbrook**, **James Alexander Westbrook**, & **Charles C. Westbrook**.

Editor's Note: We would like to thank Mr. Elmer O. Parker and Mr. Thomas Mayhugh for the wonderful maps in this issue.

POWERS - SLOAN - KNIGHT - ROBERTSON -- John W. Ashcraft, 1803 W. 31, Pine Bluff, AR 71603 - Need parents & sib. of **John Powers**, b. TN ca 1808; m. **Sarah/Susan Sloan**, Stone Madison Co., AL 1837; moved to MS then AR and d. Bradley Co., AR ca 1880. Dau. **Bethiah** m. **A. P. Knight**, b. KY 1834, s/o **Sampson & Nancy Robertson**. Need parents of these also.

MUNFORD - McKELVEY - HUNTER - McMILLAN -- Juen Muford Gertig, 3024 Pine Spring Road, Falls Church, VA 22042 - Interested in anyone researching any of the above families who lived in Chester Co. late 18th early 19th centuries and removed to southern IL ca 1820. Particularly interested in **James Munford** (b. 1766, place unknown and 2nd wife **Mary**, maiden name unknown, b. County Antrim 1789). James Munford arrived in Chester Co. ca 1802. Children of 1st wife included **Margaret** (m. **Alexander McKelvey**), **Jennet** (m. **William McDill**), **Mary** (m. a **Pattison**) and **Matthew** (b. 1808, wife **Elizabeth**, maiden name unknown); children of 2nd wife were **David** (b. 1815, m. **Jane McMillan McKelvey**) and **William** (b. 1816, m. **Elizabeth H. Cooper**). Family left for Coulterville, IL in 1819. Will share and happily pay any duplicating costs.

CRAWFORD - CAUBLE -- Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, 2320 Humphrey Rd., Silver Lake, KS 66539 - Researching my g-g-grandfather **Joseph Crawford**. The 1850 census of Anderson Co., TX lists him to be b. SC ca 1790; m. **Mary Ann Cauble/Coble** in Rowan Co., NC on May 11, 1816; lived (where?) in NC, where they had several children, **Mary Ann**, **Katherine**, **Phoebe**, **Clementine (Clemmie)**, and **James M. Crawford**. They moved to TN where they had more children, **John E.**, **Thomas H.**, **George Washington**, & **Narcissa**. Their youngest son was b. Houston Co., TX in 1843. Would like to correspond with anyone working on **Crawfords**, **Caubles**, & also **Gastons**, as **George Washington Crawford**, my g-grandfather, m. in Anderson Co., TX, **Amanda Caroline Gaston**, who was the d/o **John Gibson Gaston**, a descendant of **Robert Gaston** who was b. in Ireland, & lived in Lancaster Dist., SC ca 1767. Also, can anyone give me more info about the **Crawfords** that were related to **Andrew Jackson**?

BROWN - CASTLES - WATT -- Cheryl Mauney Kiser, Rt. 1, Box 460-A, Newton, NC 28658 - The above surnames lived in York Co., SC in the areas of Rock Hill, Smyrna, & Sharon.

Seeking info on family of parental grandmother, **Frances "Fannie" Brown Mauney**, b. 1878 to **Robert Lawson Brown & Margaret "Maggie" Jane Castles Brown**, d/o Rev. **James Castles**, b. 1823 & **Martha Watt Castles**, b. 1826, buried Smyrna A.R.P. Church, Smyrna, SC.

The **Watt** side goes back to **John Watt** of Edinburg, Scotland, came to New York at close of 17th century, was a direct descendant of Sir **John DeFleming**, the Earl of Watt, who d. ca 1321, Edinburg, Scotland.

Some of my g-grandparents (**Brown**) were buried at Beer-sheba Presbyterian Church. Interested in any books, etc. of Smyrna, Sharon area with descendants mentioned.

HARDEN -- Marianne Ross, 4151 Bennion Road, Salt Lake City, UT - Seeking info about the ancestors of my maternal grandfather, **Robert Henry Harden**. He was b. in Columbia, SC, April 8, 1881. His mother, **Nora**, d. in childbirth. He was reared and legally adopted by his maternal grandmother, **Mary Harden**.

Mary Harden, b. January 1840 in SC, & probably d. about 1915. Columbia City Directories show her as the widow of **John** with last listing of her in 1914. The 1870 Federal census shows Mary living in the Baton Rouge Township, Chester Co. Also shown are 2 daus: **Lizzie**, age 12 and **Nora**, age 8. The 1900 Fed. census shows Mary living in Columbia, SC with her grandson **Robert Henry Harden**. Two of the city directories show them together. Mary is listed as head of the household.

Robert Henry Harden served in the Spanish-American War and also in the Phillipine Insurrection. He was mustered out of the Army at Ft. Douglas, UT & lived remainder of his life in Salt Lake City, UT.

BROOM(E) -- Gerald D. Broome, 702 Ramsgate Dr., Spartanburg, SC 29301 - Searching for info on g-grandfather, **Henry B. Broom** and wife **Adelle** who are listed in Chester Co., in Baton Rouge area in the census of 1880. Grandfather, **Charles D. Broome**, lived in the Union, Blacksburg, Lockhart area and my father, **Emmett M. Broome**, was b. and raised in the Lockhart (Thompson plantation) area. When and where did Henry B. Broome die & where buried? He was a Confederate veteran but do not know what regiment, etc. Would appreciate any help.

KIRKLAND - HARRISON - RAIFORD - RIDGELL/RIDGILL -- Dorothy P. Gross, 10615 237th Pl. SW, Edmonds, WA 98020 - Interested in **Moses Kirkland** (the Loyalist?), his son **Richard Kirkland** and Richard's dau. **Ann Kirkland** who m. **William Harrison**. William's wills dated 25 Jul 1769 and 16 Dec. 1773, Craven/Fairfield Co., SC. Seeking confirmation as to names of Moses' and Richard's spouses. One source gives **Patience Raiford**, d/o **Isaac Raiford**, as w/o Moses; another says she m. his son **Richard**.

Seeking info on families of this surname, especially any who migrated from SC to KY around 1790-1800. **John "Ridgell"** and **Richard "Rigdell"** had adjoining surveys 1784 in Camden Dist., St. Mark's Parish, SC. John, Richard and **William** Ridgel had land on Bell Branch, Black River, Camden Dist. 1786. Will exchange info.

SANDIFER - HARDEN -- Billie Dove Parker, 303 Augusta, P.O. Box 155, Sunflower, MS 38778 - Just started working on the **Abraham Sandifer** and **Harden** lines. Know that my g-grandmother **Hennie Sandifer Harden** came to MS ca 1873 from Chester Co. and that one of her ancestors was Abraham Sandifer. Know very little about the Harden line. Anything that you can do will be appreciated.

CRIMM - NETTLES - KIRK -- Opal Lewis, 1701 18th St., Tuscaloosa, AL - Need info on **Thomas Crimm** and wife **Jane Nettles Crimms's** son **Thomas Crimm, Jr.**, m. **Carolina Black**. Where did they live? They had a dau., **Eugenia M. John Kirk**, Pick Co., AL. Jane's parents were **Zachrich Nettles** and **Nancy Scholfield**.

MYERS - RAWLS - BROWN -- Joan Rawls Martin, 278 Pimlico Dr., Midlothian, TX 76065 - Seeking info on ancestors on descendants of **Myers, Rawls, Brown** families, Fairfield Co., SC. Family tradition says that **Moses Myers** came to SC from Germany and was a merchant. About 1809 he m. **Penina** _____ (b. c 1790, VA). In 1810, twins, **Emily** and **Samuel** were born in Fairfield Co., SC; **David** b. a 1814 and **Marena Clementine** 9 Apr. 1816. After the death of Moses Myers, Penina _____ Myers m. **Jesse Rawls** ca 1820. They had 4 children: **John Wade**, 1820; **Jefferson P.**, 1823; **William W.**, 1827 and **Jemima "Minnie"** ca 1830. Half bros. **David Myers** and **John Wade Rawls** m. **Ellen** and **Isabella Brown**, d/o **William** and **Jane Brown**, and moved with the Browns to Obion Co., TN sometime before 1840. The remainder of the Myers/Rawls families moved to Lafayette Co., MS about the same time. Before leaving SC, Samuel Myers m. "**Betsy**" **Wallace**, and Emily Myers m. **Jackson Bradley**.

DYE -- Ruby H. Shealy, P. O. Box 4, Little Mountain, SC 29075 - Researching **John Dye/Die/Digh Jr.**, b. 1818 d. 1893, buried Laurelwood Cem. Have copy of letter from **Heppie Dye** (dau.?) to a Mrs. **Burris**. The letter is dated June 3, 1899, Rock Hill, SC. Can anyone provide a clue as to who this person is or, who Mrs. Burris is? Desire to correspond with any present day descendants of either.

DYE/DIE - BEAM - YOUNG -- Patricia Popwell, 200 Broadway Dr., Hattiesburg, MS 39401 - Need info on **John Dye**, b. _____, d. 1838-40, m. **Sarah Beam?** d/o **John Beam Sr.** Children: **Elizabeth** b. 1800 m. **H. Murdock**, **Nathan** b. 1802 m.? **Jane** _____, **Margaret** b. ? m. ? **M. Taylor**, **Livinia** b. ? m. ? **Matthew Hill**, **Jonathan** b. 1817-18, **George** b. ?, **Alfred** b. 1831 m. 1851 **Susan Young**, two children unknown, all lived Chester Co., SC before 1850, some moved to north MS. Also need info on **John Young** b. 1803 & wife **Mary** _____ b. 1803 SC.

WHITE -- Mrs. Martha Faucette Nelson, 963 Lantern Hill Dr., East Lansing, MI 48823 - Seeking info on **Dudley & Mary Catherine White**. Left Anderson Co., SC ca 1847 (was in SC 1830, 1840) for Lowndes Co., MS then to Leake Co., MS 1850 census. Children: 1) **W. J.** age 24, 2) **Julia** 22, 3) **James David** 20, 4) **Nancy Catherine** 18. Families either related to these Whites or who traveled from Noxubee, MS to Leake are **Hendrix, Masseys, Summers, Grahams, Cato, Beards, Parker**. What was the maiden name of Mary Catherine White? Who were the immigrant White? Names suspected of being related are: **Overstreet, Crum, Singleton, Garrett, Millers** (of SC), **Suggs**. Was **Bartholomew White** of SC an ancestor? Any info helpful.

MITCHELL - NEWLAN -- Mr. J. S. Mitchell, 6252 Bell Grove Place, Montgomery, AL 36117 - Would like to exchange info with anyone doing research on **Isaiah Mitchell** and **Elias Mitchell**. They would also like to contact the person that sent the article on the **Mitchell/Newlan** families that appeared in the June issue on page 55. The typist left the name off and unfortunately lost it. Thank you, Jean Nichols.

MOOR - McCULLOUGH - BELL - McWILLIE -- Edward V. McCullough, 21 Dondanville Road #26, St. Augustine, FL 32084 - **Israel Moor** age 55, and his wife **Nancy Strong Moor** age 50 arrived on Christmas Day, 1767 in Charles Town harbor, SC together with children, **William** 27, **Israel Junior** 24, **Richard** 18, **John** 9, **Elizabeth** 20, **Jane** 16, **Christopher** 14, **Ann** 12, and **Elnor** 5. Israel's will dated 10 Apr. 1780 shows them living on the north east side of the Wateree River in Camden Dist. on Singleton's Creek.

James McCullough had m. **Sally Bell** ca 1767 and she delivered 2 daus. **Ann** and **Nancy** but then died ca 1770. Ann m. **Adam McWillie** who was well known as surveyor in this area. Nancy m. a man named **Thompson** and I have lost them.

CURETON -- Max Perry, 2000 Harvard St., Midland, TX 79701 - Need proof of parents of **William Jackson "Willie" Cureton**, b. 12 January 1872, York Co., SC., d. 11 Dec. 1938, NM, buried National Cemetery, Santa Fe, NM, served Spanish-American War. Came to TX in ca 1905, settled first at Kernes, Navarro Co., TX, later moved to NM. He is in the 1880 York Co., SC census; mother head of household, **J. H. Cureton**, WF35, children: **Fannie**, WF 14, **Lottie** WF 12, **Willie** WM8, and **Betsie** WF6. Would like date on all members of this family and early data on the Cureton families of Waxhaw, Lancaster Co., SC.

O'BANNON -- Patti O'Bannon, P. O. Box 184, Eldorado, OK 73537-0184 - Seeking info on the family and ancestors of **Samuel O'Bannon** who was in Chester Co., SC in the 1850 census. Children included were: **Jackson (John)**, **Robert**, **Samuel**, **Caleb**, **Fannie**, and **Olly**. Later he was located in Hamilton Co., TN and was a widower. What happened to his wife, **Mary** who was listed in 1850? What was her maiden name? Have considerable info on **Robert O'Bannon** from 1850 till his death in 1911 and would be willing to share what I have with anyone who is searching this family.

FERGUSON - HENDERSON -- Herman W. Ferguson, 600 Chad Drive, Rocky Mount, NC 27803 - **William Ferguson** and wife **Annie/Anna Henderson** lived in Fairfield Dist., SC. Based on the birth dates of their children they were m. ca 1760. Who were their parents? They appear to have come into Fairfield ca 1773 but from where?

McDONALD -- Peter & Frances Gold, 2315 10th Ave. S., B'ham, AL 35205-2421 - Have completed **Hugh & Rebecca McDonald** family history. Contact the Golds for more info on obtaining a copy.

PUBLICATIONS IN OUR INVENTORY

(All prices include postage)

	\$	Per Year
1. Back issues of 1978 through 1991 Bulletins	\$ 12	Per Year
2. Hopewell A.R.P. Church Cemetery Inscriptions, pictures, list of Elders from 1787 to date, brief church history	\$ 10	
3. Records of Session Meetings of Hopewell A.R.P. Church, 1832 - 1892	\$ 8	
4. Dr. Robert Lathan's "History of Hopewell A.R.P. Church" (published in 1879)	\$ 12	
5. Alphabetical index of above book (#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	
25. "Captain Bill" Volume III	\$ 37.50	