

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

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Meetings

January - No Meeting  
7 February, '93 - Chester Co. Library, 3 p.m.  
7 March, '93 - Richburg, SC, 3 p.m.

I wish to thank the members and staff for the honor and the opportunity to have served as your President since June 1985. It is time for a change, so as of January 1, 1993, Mr. Tom Mayhugh, a very capable young man with excellent ideas for the future, will become our President. He has been active for sometime in the society and has served as Vice-President, as well as contributing articles and maps for our bulletin. I will still be an active member and continue as Treasurer. This pause will give me time, I hope, to pursue my own line.

Our membership continues to grow, thanks to the team and you, our members.

### RENEWAL

Now it's that time of year again - Renewal! We have enclosed a membership slip, so please take the time to complete and return this membership slip to us as soon as possible. Some of you have already paid for 1993, but we would like for you to complete this slip and return it to us, too. Membership in the society is on a calendar basis, January 1 through December 31. Dues will continue at \$12.00 per individual, \$15.00 per couple, \$4.00 for the membership/surname book.

There is no charge for submitting this form with up to 8 surnames per individual (16 per couple), nor is there any charge for listing your surnames in the surname book. Every member's name and address, along with the surnames submitted, if any, will be printed in the book.

For those who want a copy of the book when published in August, the cost is \$4.00, and we hope you will order it now along with your membership renewal. There is no better way to contact others interested in the surnames you are working on than through this service. More than 500, 1992 surname books were ordered last year.

I wish to thank Mr. Robert J. Coody of Advanced Technology Group Inc., Charlotte, NC, for giving our society an IBM computer and software. Mr. Coody is not a member of our society, but I met him in the early 1950's as a member of the U.S. Air Force, and we have talked with him several times since. Several months ago, he came by the office with the computer and gave it to Jean Nichols for the society's use. Many thanks, Bob, for such a useful gift which will benefit our society in the coming years.

### **Some Special Thoughts**

"-And there were in the same country, shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

-and lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone around about them: and they were so afraid.

-and the angel said unto them, 'Fear Not: for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

-for unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

-and this shall be a sign unto you, ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.'

-and suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying.

-Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men."

Deny if you will the divine inspiration of this story, match it if you can in all literature, sacred or profane!

Let us practice this love and understanding between our brothers, sisters, and neighbors to make this the best year ever and to have "Peace on Earth."

George

\* \* \*

Just a short note to our members that visited us this year. It was so good to see each of you, especially our dear friends that visit us each year, Judge Wylie and Mrs. Wylie. Some of you we did not get to meet due to previous commitments, and because of our working schedules and families, it limited our time to open the library.

I had sickness in my family this past year, now Jean Agee has sickness in her family. Jean's husband, Alfred Agee, is very ill. If you have written to us and haven't received an answer, we are sorry, but it will probably be after the first of the year before we have a chance to answer any correspondence. You might want to send a reminder to us.

Many thanks to all of you who have shared material for use in our bulletin, and we hope you will continue to do this in the coming year. We wish each you a great year in 1993!

Your editor,  
Jean H. Nichols

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# James Williamson's Plantation

Thomas M. Mayhugh

August 1992

In the Revolutionary War history of South Carolina, the significance of the Battle of Williamson's Plantation, or Huck's Defeat in 1780, is well known. Yet, sometime within the last two hundred and twelve years the location of James Williamson's<sup>1</sup> plantation of 1780 has been lost.

The historic information available to date is inconclusive as to where the plantation was located. However, I have determined the probable site of the plantation using deed abstracts from Anson, Mecklenburg, Tryon,<sup>2</sup> and York Counties and by reconstructing the approximate shape, size, and location of the original surveys.

As recorded in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Deed Abstracts 1763-1779 page 98, James Williamson purchased in 1766 a three hundred acre tract of land from Rebecca Kuykendall.

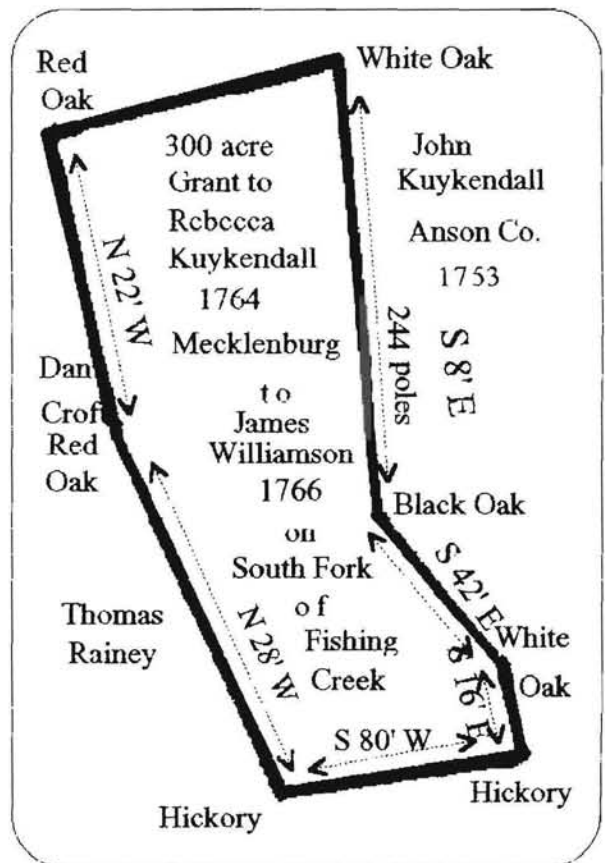
- **Nov. 22, 1766, Rebecca Kuykendall to James Williamson on the South Fork of Fishing Creek, 300 acres adjacent John Kuykendall, Rainey's line, granted to Rebecca Kuykendall, Nov. 16, 1764.**

The original land grant plat has been lost but the recorded abstract is in patent book 17 page 130, ( See North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina Vol. II: Anson and Mecklenburg Counties 1749-1770 page 55.) With a protractor and rule I can define the approximate shape and size of this tract which Williamson bought in 1766. (See Figure).

## **REBECCA KUYKENDALL 300**

Mecklenburg, On the waters of the South Fork of Fishing Creek. Beginning at a white oak, the upper corner of John Kuykendall's land running along his line S 8' E 244 poles to a Black Oak his corner, thence along his other line S 42' E 100 poles to a White Oak, thence S 16' E 44 poles to a Hickory his corner, thence S 80' W 116 poles to a Hickory by Thomas Rainey's corner, thence along Rainey's line N 28' W 240 poles to a Red Oak his corner, thence N 22' W by Edward Crofts Line 220 poles to a Red Oak thence to the beginning dated 16th November 1764

Arthur Dobbs



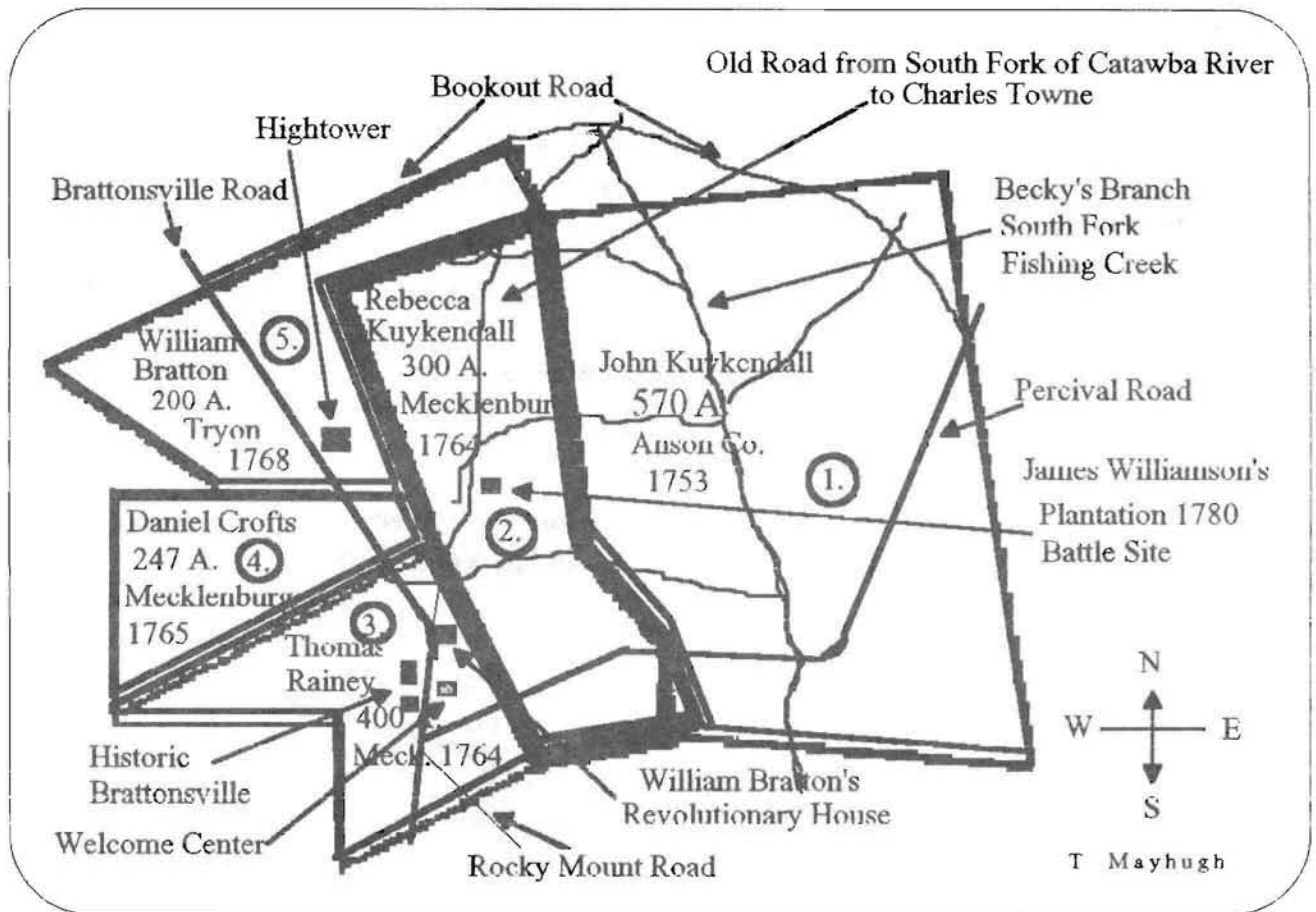
<sup>1</sup> James Williamson, born 1713 died 1806.- Hart Genealogical Collection, Historical Center of York County, York, S.C.

<sup>2</sup> This geographical area was first Anson Co. N.C. but became Mecklenburg in 1762, Tryon in



## ADJACENCIES

In order to determine this 300 acre tract's location, all adjacencies must be determined as well. See Figure below.



1. 570 a. John Kuykendall 1753<sup>3</sup>
2. 300 a. Rebecca Kuykendall - 1764 to James Williamson - Nov. 11, 1766
3. 400 a. Thomas Rainey 1764 to William Bratton - Aug. 11, 1766
4. 200 a. Daniel Crofts 1765<sup>4</sup>
5. 200 a. William Bratton 1768<sup>5</sup>

1768, and then York Co. S.C. as part of the New Acquisition Territory in 1772.

<sup>3</sup> Granted to John Kuykendall, 570 acres, Anson County, N. C. Granted August 30, 1753.

<sup>4</sup> Surveyed by Francis Beaty for 247 acres, issued April 6, 1765 to Daniel Crofts.

<sup>5</sup> Surveyed June 11, 1768 by Peter Johnston for 200 acres, Tryon County, N.C. Issued May 4, 1769 to William Bratton.

The 300 acre Rebecca Kuykendall - James Williamson tract lies within the Bethesda community of York County, S.C., parallel to and between the Brattonsville Road on the west and the South Fork of Fishing Creek<sup>6</sup> on the east. Present day Percival Road passes through its southern portion and present day Bookout Road runs just above its northern border. The Old Road from the South Fork of the Catawba River to Charleston (Armstrong Ford Road) traverses the tract north to south but only the "ghost marks" of this road remain to be seen today.<sup>7</sup> Three small spring branches flow west to east into the main branch, or Becky's branch of the South Fork of Fishing Creek. (Refer to map on page 2.)

Historic Brattonsville, including the Revolutionary Homestead of Col. William Bratton, is located in the tract William Bratton bought from Thomas Rainey<sup>8</sup> in 1768. The Thomas Rainey grant was surveyed for four hundred acres but only two hundred acres were clear of an earlier survey.<sup>9</sup> Bratton's Revolutionary House is located on the northern end of the tract where the old South Fork Road joins with the present day Brattonsville Road. As can be seen from the above illustration, James Williamson would have been William Bratton's closest neighbor up the road approximately one-quarter mile to the north. Present day Hightower Hall is located in the corner of the William Bratton grant between the Brattonsville Road on the west and Williamson's old line on the east.

### THREE TRACTS

When it was sold, Williamson's original 300 acre plantation was split into three tracts. The upper tract was sold by James Williamson to Samuel Bratton at an unrecorded time. We do know its history, however, from a later conveyance recorded in York County Deed Book E page 278.

- **1798, Rachel, Patsy, Eleanor and Betsy Bratton to Richard Sadler Jr., On the waters of the middle branches of South Fork of Fishing Creek, bounded West on Crofts land, South on Dr. Simpson, East on said Sadler's and North on John Swann, *being a part of a tract granted to Rebecca Kuykendall and conveyed by her to James Williamson and by him conveyed to Samuel Bratton* and by him conveyed to the above named. Begin at Red Oak beginning corner of Rebecca Kuykendall's tract South 22 degrees 94 poles<sup>10</sup> to a stake along Edward Crofts line to a stake, thence North 82 degrees 132 poles to a stake, thence North 8 degrees West 139 poles to a White Oak, thence South 65 degrees West 165 poles to begin.<sup>11</sup>**

The prior conveyance from Samuel Bratton to Rachel, Patsy, Eleanor and Betsy Bratton is recorded in York County Deed Book E, page 68:

- **Samuel Bratton Senior to Rachel Bratton, Ellinor Bratton and Betsy Mitchell Bratton, that quantity of land, situate lying and being in the County of York on the Branches of Becky's Creek, bounded by Daniel Crofts land, beginning at red oak and runs South 22 degrees East along his line ninety-four poles to a stake corner, thence North 82 degrees East, one hundred and thirty-two poles to a stake corner, thence North 8 degrees West, one hundred and thirty poles to a white oak corner, the beginning corner of Rebecca Kuykendals land from thence South sixty-five degrees West, one hundred and sixty-five poles to whence we began. 102 acres. August 2, 1797.**

At present no records have been found between the years 1766 and 1797 to prove when Samuel Bratton purchased this upper portion from James Williamson.

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<sup>6</sup> This branch of the South Fork of Fishing Creek at this time was commonly referred to as Becky's Branch, or the Gum Log Branch.

<sup>7</sup> The eroded old road bed can easily be seen today directly in front of the Revolutionary House of Col. William Bratton and in several other locations across Williamson's original 300 acre plantation.

<sup>8</sup> Surveyed by Francis Beaty, and issued to Thomas Rainey April 21, 1764.

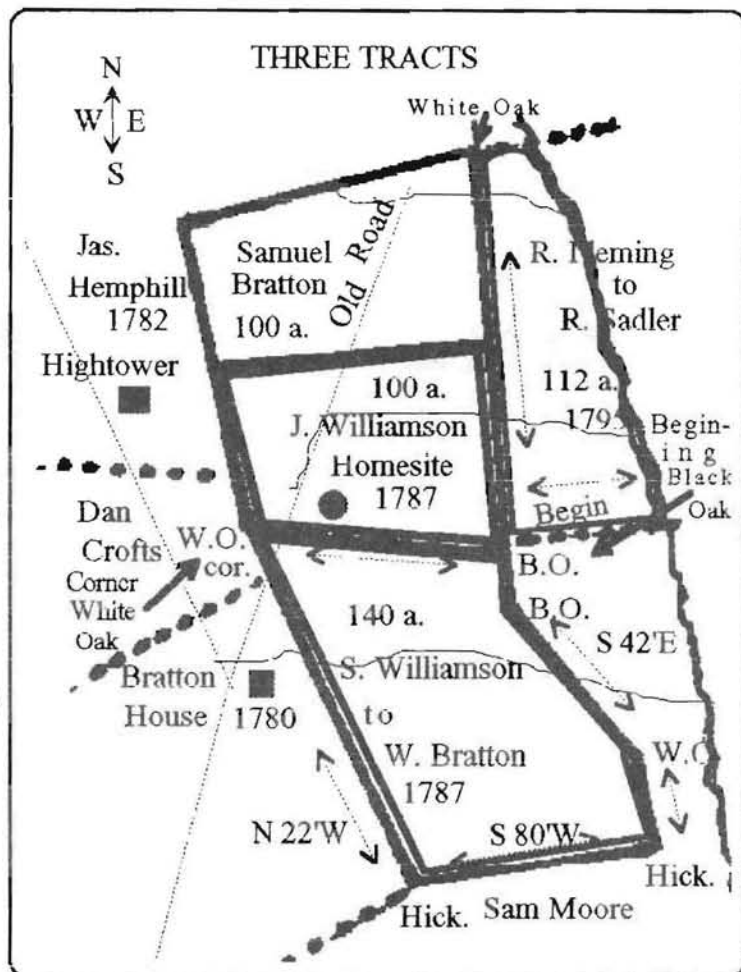
<sup>9</sup> This earlier survey was granted to James Adams for 200 acres, Craven County, S.C., surveyed February 25, 1764.

<sup>10</sup> Pole = one rod = sixteen and one-half feet.

<sup>11</sup> Richard Sadler sold this tract to Dr. James Simpson in 1809, York Co. Deeds Book G page 203.

Samuel Williamson<sup>12</sup> sold the lower 140 acre portion to William Bratton in 1787. This transaction is recorded in York County Deed Book A page 286.

- Samuel Williamson to William Bratton, 140 acres on South Fork of Fishing Creek bounded north by land now belonging to Samuel Williamson on the east by land of Samuel Moore, on west and south by land belonging to Daniel Crofts deceased and the above named William Bratton. Begin at Black Oak corner between the said Samuel Williamson and his father James Williamson, thence south 8 degrees east to a Black Oak, thence south 42 degrees east 100 poles to White Oak, thence south 16 degrees east 44 poles to a Hickory, thence south 80 degrees west 116 poles to Hickory, thence north 28 degrees west 240 poles to a Red Oak, thence north 22 degrees west to the corner White Oak between said Samuel and James Williamson, thence straight line to the beginning corner, including James Williamson's old improvements.



One other deed is significant in locating James Williamson's home site in 1780. This parcel lies between Williamson's line and the main branch of the creek. The deed is recorded in York County Deed Book C page 553.

The 112 acre tract East of James Williamson (A part of the John Kuykendall grant) was sold by Robert Fleming to Richard Sadler Jr. in June of 1795.

- Robert Fleming to Richard Sadler, 112 acres. North branch of South Fork of Fishing Creek joining the land James Williamson formerly lived on, beginning at a Black Oak on the said Williamson's line and runs north 8 degrees west 240 poles to a White Oak, thence north 80 degrees east to the said north branch of the South Fork of Fishing Creek thence up the meanders of the branch until John and William Black's corner on the north side of the creek, thence south 85 degrees west to begin, being part of land granted to John Kuykendall by patent from N.C. bearing date the 31st August 1753, and by his heirs conveyed to Alexander Fleming deceased and by his heirs at present conveyed to said Richard Sadler, June 25, 1795.

<sup>12</sup> Samuel Williamson, second son of James, born 1759, died Oct. 8, 1815. Buried Bethesda Churchyard. -Hart Genealogical Collection, Historical Center of York County, York, S.C.

I infer from the first of the previous two deeds -- that James Williamson was still living on the tract *above the dividing line that runs between the corner W.O. and the beginning B.O. in 1787* -- when the lower 140 acres was sold to William Bratton. This places him on the **middle 100 acre tract** of his original 300 acre plantation. If James Williamson was still living on this middle tract in the year 1787 (aged 74) as the deed from Samuel Williamson to William Bratton implies -- I postulate that he was living on this tract seven years earlier, at the time of the Battle. He would have moved away by 1793 when his son Samuel sold the 100 acre tract to Dr. James Simpson.<sup>13</sup> (It is likely that James Williamson Senior went to live with his sons, Samuel and James Jr.<sup>14</sup> who purchased land across the creek on the old John Kuykendall grant from William and John Black.<sup>15</sup> (See Adjacencies page 2.)

The second deed mentioned above affirms that James Williamson had formerly lived opposite the line that runs north 8 degrees west to the corner white oak -- the original survey line, sometime prior to 1795.

These two deeds, considered together clearly place James Williamson between the years 1787 and 1793 on the middle 100 acre section of his original 300 acre (actually 340 acre) plantation. Only a physical or archeological investigation can determine exactly where within this 100 acre tract the actual home site and battlefield of 1780 was located. A cursory examination of the area by the author reveals one obvious home site. However, this site on the old road near the spring branch (including an old rock well) may possibly be of recent history. In any case, deeds show that many generations have owned and inhabited this tract of land since James Williamson lived here in the late 18th century. In 1793, the home site of James Williamson passed to Dr. James Simpson. In 1816, after twenty three years of ownership, this tract, along with additional acreage, was sold by Dr. Simpson to James Garrison. The Garrisons lived here twenty four years until 1840, when James Garrison sold this land to John Bratton.

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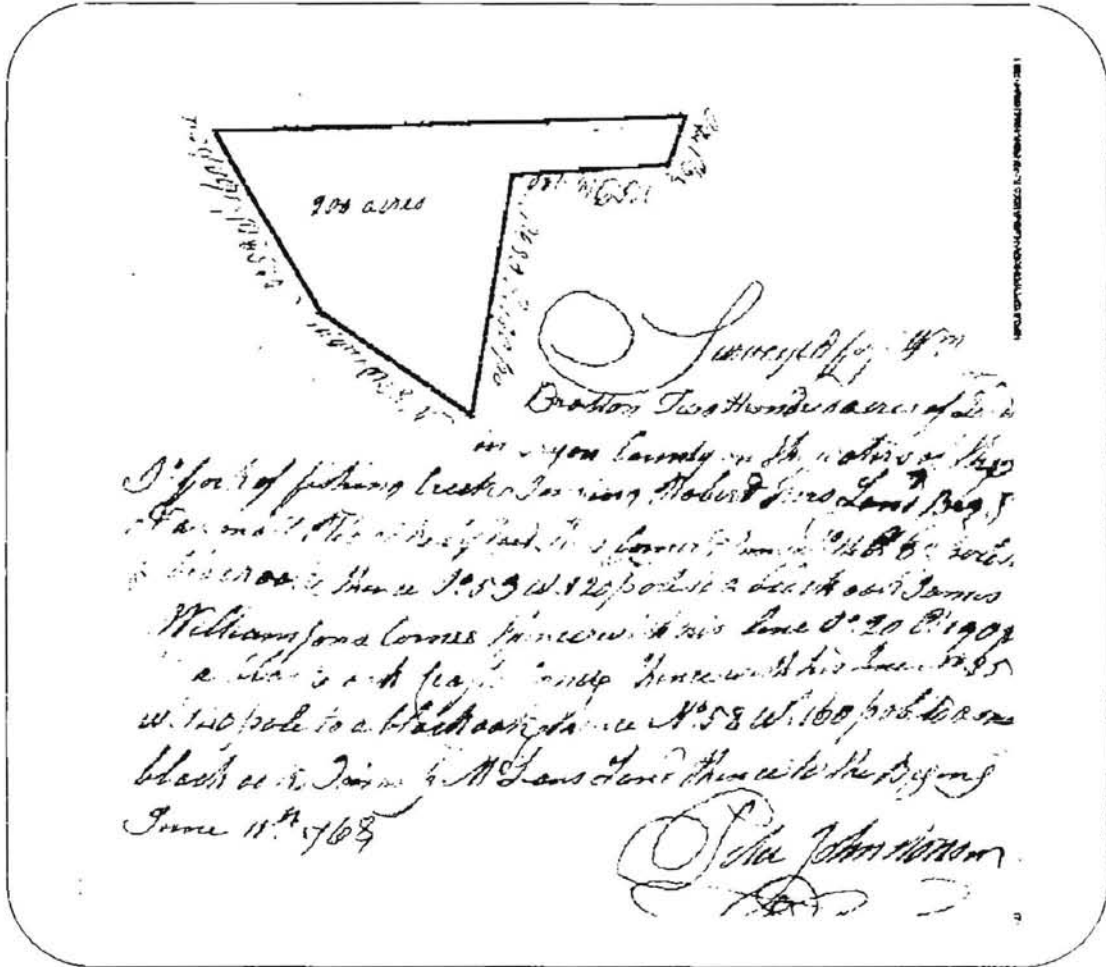
<sup>13</sup> York County Deed Book D page 138. 1793, Samuel Williamson to James Simpson. 100 acres.

<sup>14</sup> James Williamson Junior, born 1776 , died Nov. 6, 1844. Buried Bethesda Churchyard.-Hart Genealogical Collection, Historical Center of York County, York, S.C.

<sup>15</sup> For the next one hundred years the Williamson's land was on the opposite or east side of Becky's Branch of S.F.F.C.

WILLIAM BRATTON GRANT

William Bratton Plat. 200 acres Tryon County N.C. Surveyed June 11th 1768 by Peter Johnston.

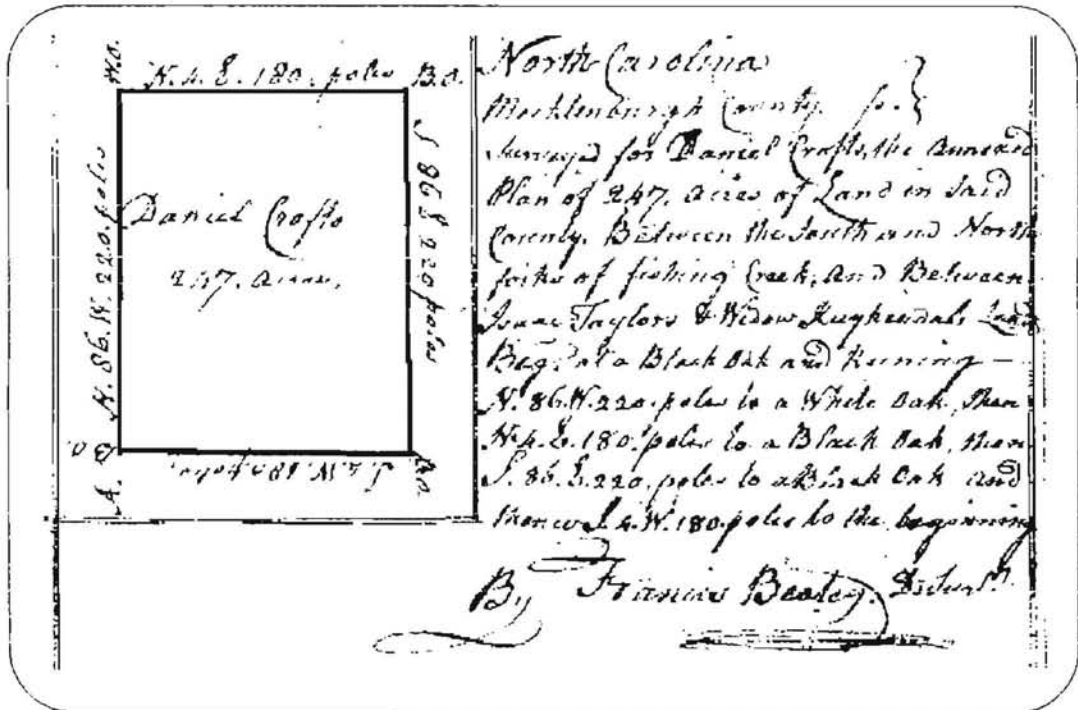


1771-William Bratton to William Adair  
 1782- William Adair to James Hemphill



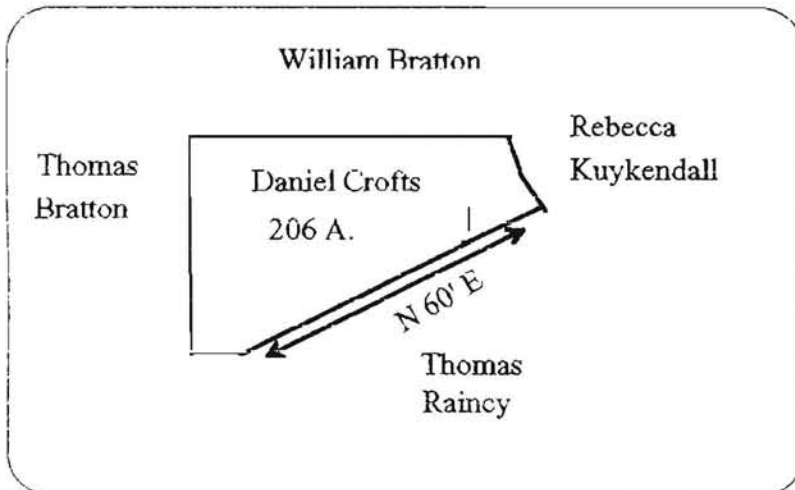
## DANIEL CROFTS GRANT

Daniel Crofts plat. 247 acres, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Surveyed by Francis Beaty .Issued April 6, 1765.



1797- Samuel Crofts to John Owens  
 1842- Robert Owens to R.S. Sloan

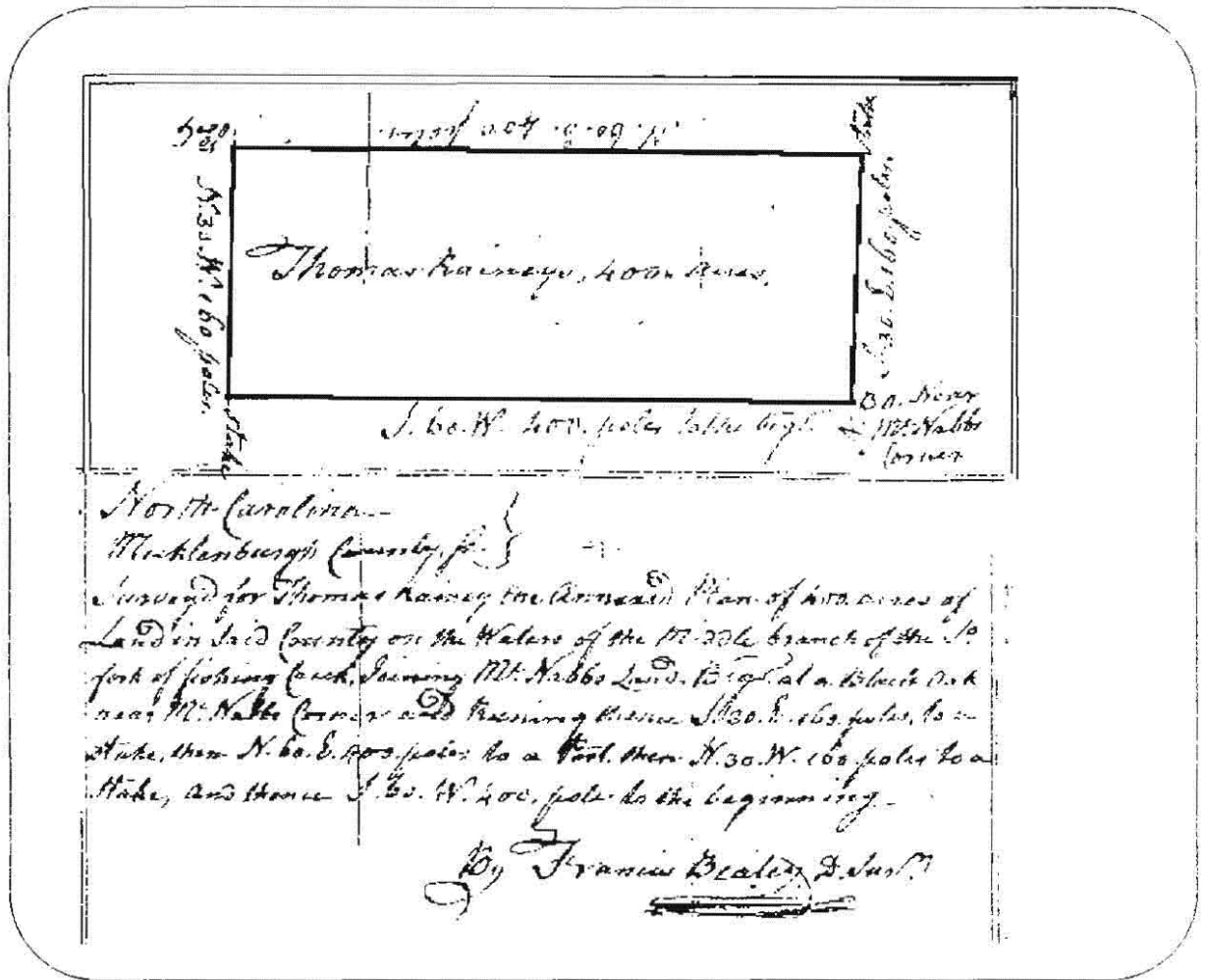
These lines laid out by Francis Beaty for Daniel Crofts were surveyed over the lines of the earlier Rainey grant and the Kuykendall - Williamson tract.



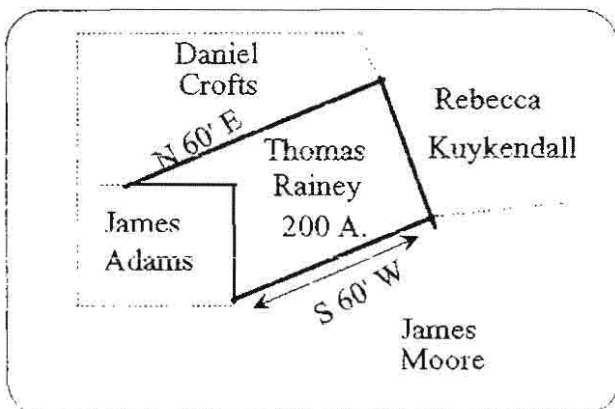
It's actual shape was determined by the resurvey made in 1842 when Robert Owens sold the (206 acre) tract to R.S. Sloan.

# THOMAS RAINEY GRANT

Thomas Rainey plat. 400 acres Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Surveyed by Francis Beaty, issued April 21, 1764.



This survey by Francis Beaty was laid out over an earlier South Carolina survey to James Adams.



The resulting 200 acres clear of older grants was purchased by William Bratton in 1766.

(Editor's Note: We would like to thank Rev. Earle P. Barron, Jr., D. Min., 15305 Vint Hill Road, Nokesville, VA 22123, for sharing this article with us. It is quite an honor to print something as informative as this in our bulletin.)

## TAR AND FEATHERS

A hot sun shone on the day after a peaceful second Sabbath, August, 1840. The Rev. Thomas S. Kendall's chest and back burned also; he couldn't find relief because tar and feathers covered him front and rear. Any effort he made to get the thick mess off his skin pained him all the more. He not only suffered physical discomfort but considerable embarrassment. Safety remained at a distance and anyone who saw him would know that citizens somewhere had run him off. He wondered what he would do. He also wondered about the events which led up to the vigilante wrath he'd just undergone.

## Controversy

In 1831, in the Presbytery of the Carolinas in whose boundaries Kendall was tarred and feathered, the Presbyterian Associate Synod of North America had 8 ministers and 24 churches. Many members of the Seceder churches had slaves; some only a few; others a large enough number to be considered planters.

In the beginning these Scotch-Irish had altogether opposed slavery. But cotton and the invention of the cotton gin changed everything. The "white wool" became King and slavery became very profitable. In reaction, large numbers of families who opposed slavery left for Ohio and other northern states. Some who objected to slavery remained.<sup>1</sup>

As elsewhere most of those who practiced slavery and lived in the South Carolina Upcountry community defended their position. Preachers found Scriptural justification and insisted that slavery was only a political matter. Dissenting insiders kept a low profile. A small number spoke out against slavery at least among themselves.

Slaves belonging to these Seceder Church communicants fared better than some others. Many of them, not permitted to listen to black preachers, were members of the white congregations. In the Rev. Thomas Ketchin's charge at Shiloh and Neely's Creek there were 365 slaves. All but about 60 of these had been taught to read even though educating blacks was against the law of the land. Still many of the white church members experienced a "fundamental moral anxiety." Also Southern whites were always nervous about slave uprisings.

In May, 1831 the Reformed Synod of North America tried to clamp down on churches whose members owned slaves. Slavery "is clearly condemned by the law of God," said the Synod. Emancipate them or else, they threatened. Right now! Even those that may have been inclined to give up slavery could not precipitously end it. Five ministers who could not

enforce the act of Synod left their congregations and went North. The Rev. Thomas Ketchin, with Shiloh and Neely's Creek Churches, pulled out because the Synod had "unscripturally interfered in civil matters and had sowed seeds of rebellion in the civil community." In 1833 most of what was left of the Presbytery united with the Associate Reformed Synod of the South.

### **The Militant Missionary**

Belatedly, the Reformed Synod of North America decided to send someone South to explain the ruling and also to enforce the act. The Seceder Synod sought to recover some of its members and keep within the fold others who might be weakening. It undertook the challenge with missionary zeal. The venerable fathers and brothers asked for volunteers. The only minister or elder willing to take such a hazardous trip was the moderator, Rev. Mr. Thomas S. Kendall. "He was by no means anxious to do so, but as his motto was to go wherever duty called, he consented." The Synod, or the abolitionist society to which he belonged, raised \$50.00 to defray his expenses. The society reported some seven or eight thousand dollars on hand at that time.

Kendall had been born near Xenia, Ohio in 1809. He studied at Jefferson and Canonsburg and was ordained by Miami Presbytery in 1834. He pastored Pistol Creek, Fork Creek and Big Spring Churches near Maryville, Tenn.

Anti-slavery sentiment ruled strongly in Appalachia where the "peculiar institution" was not profitable. Kendall was in touch with Presbyterian Maryville College where half of the 30 students who had been preparing for the ministry espoused ardent abolitionism. Some professed to be willing to die in a holy cause.<sup>2</sup>

While preparing for his trip Kendall mailed ahead some anti-slavery literature to a Mr. R. Harris in York District, South Carolina. Harris became uneasy holding such material, decided not to distribute the propaganda and gave directions to get rid of it. He may have known that a young Lane student named Amost Dresser had carried such writings to Nashville where locals discovered it on him. An angry crowd gave him twenty lashings. He knew that town meetings through the South put up rewards to catch persons circulating inflammatory leaflets. Vigilantes sought to keep outsiders from destroying the peaceful coexistence between slave and master, they said. Even though only a third of the white owned slaves, most persons resented interference in local matters and winked at the violence. Violence was common throughout the nation, not just in the South.

### **The Trip South**

Kendall, started on his way through the Presbytery of the Carolinas. The minister kept one eye behind him everywhere he went. He followed an itinerary that included

persons he believed would protect if not support him. He didn't tarry in one place long on his route. For the most part he took the church people by surprise and they did not have time to act in concert for or against him.

Whenever possible he read the official document which declared that "We have been saying for forty years past the slave-holding is a moral evil...condemned by the word of God...We have judicially declared that no member of the Associate Church could be tolerated in 'holding a human being in the character and capacity of a slave...'" The letter called for legal emancipation. Another prospect offered was for the slave holding family to "arise and remove all his household, or cause to be removed the enslaved part thereof, to one of the free states of the Union..." A third possibility was moral emancipation whereby the master would not treat his slave as property but as a laborer to be paid for his work.

When Kendall read Synod's letter to a Virginia congregation where Negroes were in attendance, certain of the blacks, after hearing the missionary, "demanded to know of their owners, what wages they were to receive - otherwise they would not work." Kendall was later accused of intruding into houses where he was not known and asking about the standing of neighbors and clergymen as well as pressing home his Synod's requirement to free slaves.

Eventually he made his way through North Carolina and organized a sympathetic party in the upper part of Iredell County. He made an attempt in a second place but didn't have much success. In the same county he succeeded in drawing off about a third part of the male members of one congregation to support abolitionism.

### **Encounters in South Carolina**

Kendall soon arrived into the bounds of Neely's Creek Church in York County, S. C. This congregation had shortly before sent to the Reformed Synod "communication adjuring their jurisdiction."

While in the area Kendall enjoyed the hospitality of the Reverend Mr. Archibald Whyte at Nation's Ford on the Catawba River. The Synod had earlier suspended Whyte (and Horatio Thompson of Virginia) for his pro-slavery views until he "acknowledged his sin and returned to his duty." Instead of repenting Whyte turned planter and politician.

Kendall found no support from Whyte and only a few abolitionists in the area so he made an appointment to preach at Little River Church, commonly called Sterling's Meeting House, twelve miles north of Winnsboro, S. C.<sup>3</sup> Jackson Spencer, elder from Neely's Creek, accompanied him.

Whyte had an appointment to preach at Little River about the same time as Kendall planned to be there. He did not want to be associated with Kendall so he wrote and warned John L. Youngue, T. M., who lived in sight of Little River



Meeting House and near to John Stirling about Kendall's visit.

Church members at Little River refused Kendall permission to speak. He decided to move on the next day and try at Smyrna, known also as Stively Meeting House, five miles east of Chester, S. C. A Mr. Miller claimed to own it.

While at New Lebanon church in Virginia, Mr. Richard Dixon "advised him to give up the further prosecution of his mission, stating to him that if he preached the sermon in the South which he had preached in New Lebanon Church that he would involve himself in trouble." When warned, the zealous abolitionist said, "He had heard too much of such stuff, to regard it, even if it cost him his life." At Neely's Creek several citizens had told him plainly that he was subjecting himself to danger. Critics told the preacher from Tennessee that he might bring upon himself a coat of tar and feathers, but he "opened his bosom, expressing a readiness to receive it." Finally a citizen near Smyrna wrote him a note and "assured him, that unless he left District by Monday morning, he would be apprehended." But when Kendall received the letter he went to a muster where the men who had advised him to desist were present "and gave public notice that he knew what he was about, and would not be diverted from his purpose, and if it was supposed he had infringed upon the laws, he was ready to abide the consequences."

Kendall may have felt safe in the Smyrna area. In a letter to The South Carolinian the writer who was from Nation's Ford said, "I suppose there is not as hot a bed of Abolitionist, in the North or South, as in that part of Chester...Indeed, one of the Millers on Saturday, being informed that it was dangerous for an Abolitionist to preach expressed himself in these words: 'He would like to see the man that would interrupt him: he would be one of a party to pull the jail down, and go to the death for his principles...'"

Kendall determined to follow through on his mission and proceeded to Smyrna. Supporters advertised his arrival throughout northern Fairfield County. Some sympathizers gathered to hear him speak. Six or eight unfriendly persons of the area met on the public road and decided to go to the church and apprehend Kendall. They stopped by Little River Church where Whyte was preaching. They sent a very small boy inside to get the others. Most persons did not realize what was happening. The party then organized outside of the church lot and started for Kendall before the service at Little River was finished. They waited until he finished his discourse and then they, "reddened with wine and maddened with passion," "arrested him."

Supporters of Kendall at the Smyrna congregation resisted the intrusion. At least two men and several females attempted to recover the abolitionist's saddle bags. The women were braver than the men. One of the vigilantes "received a severe blow with a stick, from another female." One woman slapped her brother for being in the crowd of

vigilantes. Another woman asked "Why we did not carry her too, as she was an Abolitionist, and as much opposed to slavery as anyone could be." A "rescue of Kendall that night was meditated by the residents of the hotbed of Abolitionist in which he was taken."

### The "Trial"

The vigilantes took the captured Kendall "like felon" and started towards the house of John Cockerell about four miles below Youngue's place at what is now White Oak, S. C. On the way Kendall and his captors met the Rev. A. Whyte who was with Mr. Keenan his host. (It may have been that while the bold abolitionist had delivered a fiery sermon at Smyrna denouncing slavery, the preacher turned planter had proclaimed the Biblical basis for the Negro's bondage at Little River.)

Mr. Henry Castles had told Whyte and Keenan during intermission at Little River that a party had gone in the direction of Smyrna Church to arrest Kendall. Some thought Whyte had directed them to Kendall but he claimed he did not. Whyte later that day wrote that he was willing "to procure the proper security for Kendall if he were remitted for trial," assuming he would agree to desist from abolitionist activities in the area.

Kendall was locked in a room and kept overnight at the home of Cockerell. During this time Cockerell notified citizens of Winnsboro to come out and decide what to do with the instigator. "About thirty of the most respectable citizens of the Dist. attended." Later one apologist referred to these men as "some of the baser sort," claiming they were not church people. Most of them were "reckless young men," said another. The next morning after the vigilantes conferred with each other they examined Kendall. They found nothing in his bags but some clothing and a sermon. Never-the-less "after mature deliberation [they] concluded on tarring and feathering him with orders to leave the State forthwith."

Kendall "was taken peacefully to 'a shady grove and caused to strip off his shirt and receive a coat of tar and feathers on his back and breast.'" Spencer and the Mr. Miller who had bravely asserted the defense of Kendall were not present. Neither was Whyte. Kendall was lucky. He might have had the tar poured and brushed all over him, including his hair and face, and suffered as the Tory is described to have done in the first chapter of Kenneth Roberts' Oliver Wiswell. He could have also been ridden out of the community on a rail, another painful procedure often linked with tarring and feathering.

J. L. Youngue, to whom Whyte wrote, replied that the "thing was done by the unanimous consent of all present. it appeared to hurt the feelings of all. But they believed that it was necessary to do something with him, and this was a mild course, as they could think of." He was too much

potential trouble for the area. They were not aware that he had actually contacted any Negroes but they were concerned since the slaves usually discovered everything that was going on. Kendall might spark an insurrection. Then he added, "and I will venture to say that should any more ever come this way on the same business, they will not get off on as easy terms - He was not hurt in any way. And as soon as the sentence was inflicted, the company left."

Kendall headed back to the cooler mountains of Maryville, Tenn. hoping for a friendly place with lard and coal oil to get at the tar and feathers. The Rev. Mr. Flenniken met him and "administered to his comfort."

### Aftermath

The incident was the subject of much conversation in the community for a long time. Mostly there was little sympathy for Kendall. But one preacher, W. F., a "foreigner" dared to speak of prosecution in behalf of the abolitionist. Others indicated some shame over the incident.

The problem of slavery continued to dominate the area as well as the entire South. The question, bondage or freedom, became the one significant issue and absorbed church meetings as well as politics. In the 1850's the strife intensified to fever pitch and many arrests and vigilante assaults occurred. Upset citizens tarred and feathered Elijah Harris, a school teacher in Clinton, S. C. Locals imprisoned Dr. Larkin B. Coles, a physician, in Columbia, S. C.<sup>4</sup> Tension escalated until the Civil War erupted. Toward the close of the bloody strife Sherman's troops marched through the land.

Soon after the abolitionist incident, Smyrna, which never went into union with the A.R.P.'s, ceased to be a regular preaching point, "After the tarring and feathering of Mr. Kendall a blight seemed to fall on the church, and though efforts were made by various denominations to build up a church there, every effort failed."<sup>5</sup> No trace remains except the cemetery where cattle walk across broken tombstones. (Site may be found across from Hyponex Plant on highway S12-74.) At the time of the affair there were 8 families and 16 members at Little River. Soon afterwards the church ceased to exist. Now only the old Stirling graveyard marks the place. (On Highway 321, 2 miles below Woodward, across the road from Bethel AME Church.)

In Cockerell's community, before the war, "Jeriah Cockerille [whol] had a store just in front of his home, about the site of the parsonage, fell dead whipping a slave." After the war the Cockerells and others left the area. Around 1870 John R. Patrick and family of Bullocks Creek, S. C. bought up much of the land and moved in. And in 1877 members of the community, mostly Patricks, founded and built the White Oak A.R.P. Church on the "very spot or near the spot" where the vigilantes had tarred and feathered Kendall.

## Kendall Goes West

Kendall became a hero to the Synod of North America and to the abolitionists of East Tennessee where he remained until 1842. He later went to churches in Illinois and then to West Point, Iowa. He joined a small party of Seceders emigrating overland to the Territory of Oregon, April 1845. They suffered great hardships. He finally separated from the others and procured ponies from the Indians to carry his goods and "two little motherless daughters." He travelled on and crossed the mountains into Oregon. The family was on the brink of starvation when wading a mountain stream he succeeded in kicking a large salmon onto land.

Kendall who was poverty stricken labored at splitting rails for his neighbors. He preached where ever he could assemble a few hearers. When the gold fever broke out in California he started for Sacramento. He found gold but loaned out his earnings. He got together a herd of cattle to convert to money and was compelled to spend the summer and autumn butchering beef. But after 15 months absence he returned to Oregon with \$9000, enough to live on in ample comfort for the rest of his life. He organized congregations in Oregon as soon as he returned and pastored them as long as he could. In the Spring of 1870 The General Assembly elected him moderator. Shortly after returning home the intrepid missionary died.

## Whyte Stays Home

Whyte was a prominent and respected citizen of the state. He was Post Master at Nation's Ford where he lived. His house was a stage coach inn on the Old Saluda Road. He was also a school master. He helped the young city of Rock Hill, S. C. and promoted it whenever he could. The first troop to go to war for the Confederacy there was called the "Whyte Guards" in his honor. He served one or two terms in the S. C. Legislature and many times in State and Congressional conventions. He understood law and was a magistrate many years. He wielded considerable influence and was considered one of the most polished political orators in the state.

Whyte continued to supply churches. One cold Sabbath he was scheduled to preach at Neely's Creek. He imbibed a little cherry brandy to warm his inwards. On the way up to the steps of the pulpit Elder Theman Wylie smelled the odor of alcohol, grabbed him by the coat tails and said "Come doon Mr. Whyte; Ye canna preach the day." According to William White of Rock, S. C., old squire John Roddey's wife was present, and she heard Wylie, her father, speak these words.

At or about 1841 or 42 "his Pres. had felt constrained to depose him from the ministry for drunkenness." Whyte did not give up drinking but he never lost faith in nor affection for the church of his ancestors. "Whether at home or abroad, sober or otherwise, he insisted upon the observance of family



worship." "As the great civil struggle, '61-65, was closing, the struggle of his old self, his better nature, his godly training, drove away the clouds. He yearned to put on the harness, and was taking steps to be admitted a minister in the First Presbytery, A.R.P. when death claimed him August the 8th, 1865."

One wonders if Whyte made peace with his father who was also a Presbyterian minister named Archibald who lived to be 94. The elder Whyte had itinerated from Vermont to South Carolina and from the Connecticut to the Ohio River on horseback. He had received a call to be pastor from a South Carolina congregation but refused because he was opposed to slavery.

### Footnotes

1. "A great horde" of slave holding families after depleting the soil also left for more fertile cotton lands further west. The two migrations decimated the churches in the Piedmont. By 1860 96.6% of persons in S. C. were born there. But 42% of persons who had been born there had moved away. It was 90 years later before pine trees and soil conservation practices stemmed the devastating erosion of up country land.

Just prior to the tar and feathering incident there were two ministers A. Whyte, Jr. and Horatio Thompson. Churches included Ebenezer, Timber Ridge, Old Providence, and Broad Creek in Virginia. In North Carolina churches were New Lebanon, New Stirling, Cambridge, Virginia Springs, Nob Creek, McGalliard's, Chocran's Vale, Piedmont and Steel Creek. In South Carolina churches were Bethany, Sharon, Neiley's Creek, Smyrna, Little River, and Sardis in Union County. New Stirling had 50 families, the largest number.

2. The Rev. Samuel Doaks who founded Washington College and Tusculum Academy a little further north in East Tennessee also opposed slavery. He freed his slaves and sent them to Ohio. He trained a host of preachers, most of whom had abolitionistic views and who with evangelistic zeal sought to convert others.
3. John Stirling, elder, had some time before walked out of the Concord Church at Woodward, S. C. There had been a controversy over whether to sing Psalms or hymns. Other members joined him in establishing a new congregation.
4. In 1859 a mob captured a fleeing Yankee Irish stone-cutter working on the new Statehouse in Columbia. They said he was a foe far worse than a black, hauled him back to Columbia, and threw him in a jail cell. They brought him out, lashed him, lit a bonfire, heated a kettle, and poured boiling tar in his wounds. They then



stuck chicken feathers in the tar. They finally put the agonizing "foreigner" on a train to Charleston, but when he arrived there a mob flung him into jail. For several days they came to jeer and threaten him before finally putting him on a train to New York.

5. Smyrna had never prospered. The only regularly installed pastor had been the Rev. James Lyle who was also pastor of Bethel in Winnsboro and Little River. He had demitted his charges in 1834. In his latter days "his life was out of tune." He deserted the ministry and was suspended in 1837. He shortly moved to Texas where he was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun in 1840.

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(**Editor's Note:** In the September, 1992 issue of The Bulletin, Mr. Norman C. Pardue shared two articles with us on Joseph Pardue and Dr. Green Asbury Blake. He was kind enough to prepare by-lines for us on these two gentlemen and we are including them in this issue. Many thanks, Mr. Pardue, for sending these along to us.)

### **JOSEPH PARDUE**

by Norman C. Pardue, Jr.

Joseph Pardue (b. 10 Mar 1761) was the son of Joseph Pardue of Warren County, NC, and the grandson of John Pardue, constable for Amelia County, VA and who died in Warren County, NC in March 1768. Most individuals who bear the surname PARDUE today in the United States trace their lineage to old John Pardue who sired 11 sons and 3 daughters.

Joseph Pardue was a planter in the Chester District of South Carolina who sired 6 sons and 4 daughters. These children are all named in his will except William Atkins Pardue (d. 2 Apr 1846), his oldest son, who preceeded him in death by a couple of years.

Joseph married Nancy Kee. The Kees were another prominent family in the Chester area who also migrated from Warren County, NC to the Chester District as did the Pardues and other families. Nancy married Joseph in Warren County and was the daughter of Luck Kee and Winnifred (Winny) Kimbell.

Though Joseph was born too late to fight in the Revolutionary War and died prior to the War Between the States, many of his uncles (and likely his father) fought for United States independence during the Revolutionary War, and many of his grandsons fought in the Confederate Army for Southern independence.

Just recently the location of Joseph and Nancy Kee Pardue's graves has been found. Original research conducted by Kathleen Pardue located the estate records of Joseph Pardue in the Chester County Court House. These estate records indicated that headstones were purchased for both Joseph and Nancy and that they had been shipped from Columbia, SC. Once the fact that headstones had been purchased, it became a question of if they had survived until today; and, if so, where were they. Kathleen was able to ferret out enough information from some knowledgeable people in the area and with a little luck she located the headstones in an abandoned church cemetery of what was Bethany Church. This graveyard is located about 3 miles out of Chester on Old York Road. Along with the headstones of Joseph and Nancy, are those headstones of their oldest son, William Atkins Pardue and another individual named Mourning Pardue, whose relationship to the family has yet to be discovered. There are also a number of Timm and Lewis family graves at this cemetery. Both of these families had sons who married Joseph's daughters.

Today, no known descendants of Joseph and Nancy Kee

Pardue remain in the Chester District or in the vicinity. The family members all seem to have continued that great western migration so common to American families.

**DR. GREEN ASBURY BLAKE**  
by Norman C. Pardue, Jr.

Dr. Green A. Blake (b. 22 Nov 1819) was the youngest child of nine children born to Joshua Blake, Sr. (b. 20 Feb 1778) and Charlotte Vaughn. His grandparents were William Blake and Phanuela Hornsby.

Dr. Blake married Mary Armina Crawford, daughter of Alexander Crawford II (b. 6 Mar 1783) and Sarah Culp (b. 24 Mar 1789). Dr. Blake and Mary Crawford had nine children: John Alexander, Edward F., William Green, Vaughn, Wynder "Buddy", Frank "Boss", Kathleen Virginia, Walter Crawford, and Mary Lee. The two oldest, John Alexander Blake and Edward F. Blake, fought in the Confederate Army. John lost two fingers to small arms fire while performing service as a sharp shooter during the War Between the States at Manassas, Virginia.

After the war, Dr. Blake and all his children moved to Pickens County, Alabama where Dr. Blake and his wife, Mary, died. The obituary of Dr. Blake was written by Emmet Rodwell Calhoun who was Dr. Blake's son-in-law having married his youngest daughter, Mary Lee Blake. (Emmet Calhoun was editor of the local paper at the time of Dr. Blake's death and later a columnist for the Birmingham News.)

\* \* \*

**BOOK FOR SALE:** Otha B. Small, 605 Craig Street, Monroe, NC 28112. has for sale - 1870 Lancaster County South Carolina Census - 135 pages, soft back, fully indexed and selling for \$18.00 + \$2.00 postage and handling (\$20.00 total). Send orders to address given above.

**BOOK RECEIVED:** Some of the Descendants of George and Johnanna (Freeman) Wilson by Ogreta W. Huttash. This is a 100 page book with pictures, index and pages of info on the Wilsons as they moved to Alabama in the 1850's and on to Texas in the 1860's. So many connections to members in our society.

**From the South Carolina Archives:**

The following is a list of the Tories names that are now with the British that belonged to Col. Bratton's Regt. from Camden District:

Matthew Greg	Joseph Black	William Meason
Joseph Woods	Nathaniel Harrison	Samuel Hunter
John Woods	Thos. Petterson	William Turner, Jr.
Matthew Price	John Black	William Walker
William Wilson	Matthew Black	James Armstronge
Robert Black		

**ELIZABETH M. (MILLS?) WILSON**

(Mother of Sarah Clark Eatman Bennett)

(Continued from the September 1992 issue of The Bulletin)

According to the Petition of John W. Honeycutt, who married Mary Ann Clark, the family of Elizabeth M. Clark, moved from Sumter County, Alabama to Winston County, Mississippi in 1845 (Appendix 9). Honeycutt had bought land from Samuel Harris and wife Ann (nee Crosby) in 1846. On May 29, 1847 Elizabeth M. Clark bought land from Elisha Honeycutt and wife Frances, registered June 9, 1847 in Deed Book J, page 226. This land was the E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 all in Section 31, T 15, R 11E containing 160 acres. Witnesses were Andrew Webb and Robert S. Hudson. Perhaps it should be noted that the Samuel Harris above was bondsman when Sarah Eatman married Joseph Mason Bennett and when Eliza Shelback Bennett married Peter Brewer. Another connection that should be noted is the further ties that the Honeycutts had with both the Clarks and the Bennetts. In the last letter written to Joseph Mason Bennett before she died, Eliza mentions that Perry Bennett, Joseph's brother, "was at (Seaborn Jones) Honeycutt's keeping house until his return from Mississippi". Seaborn Jones Honeycutt married Caroline Wolcott in Winston County on July 25, 1845 before moving to Ashley County, Arkansas, where he appears in the 1850 Census, aged 27, born in Alabama, wife Caroline 23, born in Georgia, Frances, aged 4, born in Mississippi. Also with him is W. W. Honeycutt, aged 22, born in Alabama.

In Book O, page 502, in Winston County, Mississippi, following Elizabeth M. Wilson Clark's death, her children made this disposition of her estate, filed for record the 16th day of January 1857 and recorded the 20th day of January.

William W. Clark, et als  
to articles of agreement

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
Winston County

This indenture made and entered into this Seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six by and between William W. Clark, Mary A. Honeycutt, Joseph F. Brassfield and his wife, Margaret P. Brassfield, Joseph M. Bennett and his wife, Sarah Bennett, Elizabeth Higgason and Larkin N. Higgason and his wife, Jane Higgason, and James M. Boswell and his wife, Nancy R. Boswell, heirs and distributees of John P. Clark, late of Sumter County, Alabama, whose estate was administered in and letters granted, and also of Elizabeth M. Clark, died wholly intestate and was at the time of her death seized and possessed of an estate in lands, Negroes, goods, chattels and credits, that no administration has been had on her Said Estate, and the heirs and distributees thereof aforesaid having mutually agreed with and among themselves to the following disposition of the property of said estate, that all of the aforesaid property shall be sold at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder on credit of twelve months the

purchaser being required to give bond or bonds with good and ample security for the purchase money, after giving reasonable notice of the time and place of Said Sale in three or more public places in Said County of Winston, excepting the Negro slaves belonging to Said Estate, and them to be sold to the heirs and distributees of Said Estate respectively and to no person else. And the Said parties to these presents do hereby agree that they will divide the aforesaid Negro slaves equally among the said heirs and distributees, share and share alike. In testimony whereof the Said parties to these presents have here unto subscribed their names and affixed their Seals the day and year above written.

Joseph F. Brassfield	Margaret Brassfield
Mary A. Honeycutt	
Joseph Bennett	Sarah Bennett
William W. Clark	
Elizabeth (her X mark)	Higgason
Larkin N. Higgason	Jane Higgason
James M. Boswell	Nancy R. Boswell

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Winston County) I, A. C. Jack and acting Justice of the Peace in and for Said County and State, do hereby certify that on the 8th of November 1856, Joseph F. Brassfield and Margaret Brassfield came before me and in my presence signed the above articles of agreement in good faith for the purpose therein mentioned...(there follows all the further attestations).

NOTE: There is confusion as to the "Eliza" and "Elizabeth" Clark. She made her mark here by "Elizabeth" but she was called "Liza" according to a William W. Clark descendent.  
Alice Algood

**JOHN MILLS, SR.**

(Great-Grandfather of Sarah Eatman Bennett)

According to information shared with me by Mrs. Ann Davidson Marion and her son, Dr. A. Douglas Marion, taken from a book on the descendents of Samuel Kelso/Kelsey compiled and published by Dr. and Mrs. Mavis Parrott Kelsey, Sr. of Houston, Texas, John Mills, Sr. referred to as Captain John Mills, was born either in County Antrim, Ireland or in Scotland, about 1732.

The noted Historian Lyman C. Draper collected an extensive amount of original material pertaining to the Revolutionary War. Among that collection is what is known as the Logan Manuscript. It was a collection of incidents compiled by Dr. John H. Logan with the view of writing a second volume of his History of the Upper County of South Carolina, of which he had published Volume I in 1859. This data was republished in 1910 by the Joseph Habersham Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and appears in Volume



III. In that manuscript the following account of John Mills appears:

"John Mills, of Chester, gained admission to the markee. 'An who', said Cornwallis, 'are you?' 'My Lord', replied Mills, 'do no you remember auld John Mills who kept your father's race horses in Ireland?' 'Oh, is that you, John? Give us a wag of your bone, and help yourself right freely to spirits and water.' John drank but failed to grace his draw with a toast. 'And have you any business with me, my old friend?' 'Yes, your Lordship, I understand you have it in view to hang a good many of your damn't Whigs, and I had it in mind to say till ye, that this was not the way to succeed with these people. Besides, nothing is more uncertain than the fate of battles, and your Lordship and your brave men may change places with the Whigs now condemned to die. My son John is one of the damndest Whigs in the colony, and if your Lordship goes on to hang, and you should afterwards fall into John's hand, he would hang up your Lordship like a dog.' Johnny's speech had its possible effect, for nobody was hung, no property plundered or destroyed."

There seems to be some confusion as to the date of John Mills arrival in the colonies of America. If he had kept Cornwallis' father's horses in Ireland, he must have been grown at the time and research would reveal whether Cornwallis was in County Antrim. Since they were Presbyterian, no doubt the Mills family were Scots whom the English had encouraged to settle in Ireland. If John Mills, Jr. were born in New Jersey as several accounts indicate, then the family came prior to 1757; however, other accounts say they came in 1772. That date must refer to their removal from New Jersey to South Carolina. In Book A-4, page 162-164 in Charleston, December 1, 1771, William Miller of St. Marks Parish and Margaret, his wife, sell to John Mills planter of same parish for 150 pounds currency 100 acres in Craven County granted August 28, 1767 by Governor Charles Greville (Lord) Montagu to William Miller; bounding on a fork of Fishing Creek, N on vacant land; E on Alexander Brown and Henry Culp; S on John Miller; W on Samuel Moore. Witnesses: Hugh Whitesides, Andrew McCance, Samuel McCance. Before James Patton. Recorded September 21, 1772 by Henry Rugeley, Register; so John Mills was in the Chester area by 1771.

John Mills' sister, Susannah, married Samuel Kelso according to the Kelso-Kelsey book referred to above. This was taken from Hannah Wylie's family letter. In the Appendices of the Scotch Irish Pioneers written by Charles Knowles Bolton and published in 1981 under the hometowns of these pioneers is listed Daniel Mills as Ruling Elder in 1703 in Dublin and John Mills as Ruling Elder in 1703 in Macosquin, Derry, Henry Kelso a witness in 1706 in Raphoe Donegal and John Kelso as Ruling Elder in 1717 Templepatrick, Antrim. James Wylie/Wyly as Ruling Elder in 1698 in Carnmoney, Antrim. The Mills family is listed in the same publication as among those who came to Lancaster, York, Chester and Fairfield Counties in South Carolina.

On January 6 (or 16) 1775, John Mills, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary Ann Mills, were received into Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, Chester County, (page 131 of the Minutes).

Rev. Simpson's Visitations kept from January 1 to 16, 1775 mentioned John Mills, his wife, Margaret, and daughters Elizabeth and Margaret. John Mills' tombstone in the Fishing Creek Church Cemetery reads "John Mills departed this life November the 9th day of 1815, aged 83 years. See his will and estate settlement in Appendix 11.

John Mills and his wife, Margaret had the following children:

John Mills, Jr., known as Colonel John Mills born March 23, 1757. who was born according to some accounts in New Jersey. He married on May 21, 1780 to Mary Gill, daughter of Robert Gill, and died in Chester County on March 19, 1795. His children were:

1. Thomas Sumter Mills (1783-1832) married Mary Ann Bender and is buried at Beech Island, South Carolina.
2. Robert Mills (1785-1786)
3. Robert Gill Mills (1786-1842) married Prudence Selena Neely on May 26, 1826 and died February 18, 1842.
4. John Mills (1791-1826) married Charlotte Z. Clark, died January 21, 1826.
5. Mary Gill Mills (1789-1852) married Alexander Pagan, Jr. in 1806 and died March 10, 1852.

All of this family are buried at Fishing Creek Cemetery except Thomas S. Mills. It should be noted that George Bonder Pagan, son of Mary G. and Alexander Pagan, moved to Winston County, Mississippi and is buried in Liberty Universalist Church Cemetery there. Since his mother was a first cousin of Elizabeth M. Wilson Clark, perhaps this is the reason for his move.

Margaret Mills was born about 1759 and married on March 30, 1780 to Hugh Kelsey, who was born 1754 and died June 18, 1847. Their children were:

1. Mary, born c. 1781-82, who married Samuel Bell and moved to Nashville, Tennessee.
2. Elizabeth, born c. 1783, died unmarried in Bloomington, Indiana, c. 1840.
3. Margaret, born c. 1785-86, died June 23, 1849 in Noxubee Co., Mississippi, married William Robert McKee, moved to near Plattsburg, Winston County, Mississippi and were the parents of John McKee, born March 12, 1818, who married Carolyn Loftin. John and Carolyn were the parents of William Anderson McKee who was referred to as "Cousin Will McKee" by Corrie Bennett Algood.
4. Jeannet, born c. 1789-1790, married Alexander Morrison (1761- ) November 11, 1827 and died December 27, 1833 in Chester County.

5. Susannah, born c. 1792-95, moved to Indiana with her sister and died there.
6. Thomas, born c. 1800, married Mary Service and died in Chester in 1883. (Must have died in Indiana).

Elizabeth Mills, born c. 1761 and died unmarried.

Mary Ann born 1763 and died February 3, 1799. Married first to Archibald Gill, and second to William Wilson.

There was a child, Thomas born about 1755 who evidently did not live.

Alice Algood

(To be continued in the March 1993 issue of The Bulletin)

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### THE LAST CONFEDERATES LIVE IN BRAZIL

Gunter on the Rio Doce (Cont'd.)

(Continued from the September 1992 issue of The Bulletin)

Of the approximately three hundred families in the government hotel at this time (Keyes' figures), their distribution to final destinations was all over Brazil. A few fortunate families with means would buy already operating plantations in the vicinity of Rio. But most would go to the colonies of Gaston, Dunn, and McMullen, or even up to the Amazon where Hastings was.

Only twenty families, the first destined for Gunter's colony on the Rio Doce, would go at this time. The trip was rough.

A small government steamer took them up the coast, but left them at the mouth of the Rio Doce. And from there, led by Colonel Gunter, they were on their own: dug out canoe travel under linen parasols; mud huts and heavy rains: camping and cooking under the open skies, mosquitoes. Keyes writes (Page 16):

"Dusk on the river bank. The broad steam looked ashen in this lonely hour. We were wearied and had seated ourselves in chairs which had been placed in the tall grass growing near the steep and rough edged shore. Mosquitoes were irritating us. We were tired and heartsick. . . Our fire burned in a grim, disagreeable manner, giving no cheerful blaze and though we tried all night to dry our clothes, they were well smoked and partially dry in the morning. . . The sheets which we had spread overhead were in the same dripping condition. . . Our white umbrellas were not sufficient protection against the sun's rays and we pinned shawls over them making them

so heavy it was painful to hold them over our heads, but it would have been more painful to do without them."

Arriving up-river, the colonists were first housed in rented Brazilian homes in the village of Linhares, a seemingly desolate and abandoned spot, even in 1973 when I last visited there, myself, and found not a trace of what was once Colonel Gunter's colony.

Early on, Keyes continues in her diary (Page 19) before the colonists are even permanently settled:

"Each day brought with it some new trial and our new pioneer experience was becoming a life of endurance rather than joy. Hope saved us from utter despair, for we could not believe that there was something better ahead of us."

Keyes writes of Basil Manly Gunter, Colonel Gunter's son (Page 24):

"Manley Gunter, who is a pride of the Americans, (Note - an uncle of my Asheville friend, Mrs. Williamson) spoke Portuguese beautifully. Making it more pleasant to our ears than the natives did. He and Monsieur Pralontt had no difficulty in entertaining each other. . ."

An interesting comment, for Basil Manley Gunter was one who built no walls around himself, trying to retain his native culture and closeting himself from Brazilian society. He was not one of the Confederates who came home. He lived his life in Brazil, married a Brazilian lady, and made a fortune, not as a planter, but through speculations in Brazilian railroad development.

Fifty years ago in Wilmington, North Carolina, I once heard some interesting comment about Basil Manley and his wife from his grandson's family.

Gunter's Colony had members from every section of the South, Keyes writes (Page 24):

"We had representatives from many Southern states around us. Three young men in the room were from Montgomery, Alabama, two from Louisiana, one from Texas, one from Florida, one from Virginia, and one from Tennessee. . . Georgians and Carolinians were among our settlers."

Gunter, perhaps, was better organized in receiving the incoming settlers. They lived in the village while land deeds, etc., and preparation of the interior lands was taking place.

Even now, however, after barely weeks in the interior of Brazil, grim entries appear in the diary, on June 28, 1867, one reads the following:

"We are growing tired of such rain,  
tired of cooking under a shelter  
(obviously outside the house) that  
only keeps out part of the sunshine  
and very little of the rain."

And on June 29th:

"This morning Pa swung the sugar barrels  
to the rafters and tarred the ropes. The  
ants will turn back tonight."

And on July 21st:

"We are sorry the Americans do not  
determine to have their plantations  
on the Lake (Lake Juparana, about a score of  
miles from Linhares) and their homes  
in the village, we are so well satisfied  
here and I fear another new life in a  
mud hut will be a hard one."

It is interesting to note that "Colonel Gunter had his  
home in Linhares and his plantation on the river. Not far  
off." And Gunter was to be the survivor who would remain in  
Brazil.

Aside from suddenly finding "the bite of mosquito become  
poisonous, inflamed and painful," added trials begin when the  
settler's cargo arrives. Packed in the South, shipped five  
thousand miles by ocean, unloaded from one vessel and on to  
another in Rio, then shipped up the coast, unloaded again and  
carried up River Doce by canoes.

One can imagine the state of furniture, books, and  
clothing, broken bits and pieces, damp and molded. Every-  
thing had to be mended, dried, or thrown away.

It is absolutely astonishing that even up to this point  
the settlers kept up their good spirits, looking forward to  
the future. In Linhares the group mixed well with the  
Brazilians (which was not always the case in other Confeder-  
ate colonies) and took part in the village social life.

It is possible, had the Americans actually settled in  
the established town, rather than eventually going into the  
back country, even in 1973, not much more than a desolate  
wilderness, things might have been different for the Gunter  
group. But they had the dream of ante bellum plantations and  
went into the wilderness country to build them. This was not  
like "going West" in America as so many Southerners did when  
Eastern farming land "died" or became unavailable.

Even when established on their land, however, colony  
development was slow to get moving. Keyes notes on August  
23rd (Page 30):

"If the Americans could only build  
their houses by magic, how happy  
we would be in a place like this. nature  
has done every thing."

Lake Juparana, even as I saw it in 1973, was exotically  
beautiful in a raw way. But, as the old adage goes, "Nature  
in the raw is seldom mild!" For all intent and purpose it  
was nature that ended the Gunter effort on the Rio Doce.



Even with two physicians in the group, one from Alabama and another from Virginia, both, however, were inexperienced in the tropics. Disease and climate would take their toll.

By September 10th the settlers' houses (huts would be a better term) were not yet complete and Keyes notes, "Oh, for fairies instead of slow Brazilians!"

On October 31st, there is a notation (Page 35):

"We are hoping soon to have our steam boat puffing by our doors. Then we can make a short trip to Linhares, when we like, and go to Rio so easily. How pleasant this will all be. We expect to have two homes, one in the great noisy city and one on the quiet lake. Our garden and fruit trees will be flourishing. We will have plenty of poultry and we will spend our summer seasons here. That is, if every thing turns out as we expect and hope it will."

But it doesn't. Such were pipe dreams under a summer sky.

Instead, the rains come. The colonists are unprepared. With the wet season comes the onslaught of mosquitoes. Then the chills begin (Page 42):

"Oct. 14th . . . The children are having slight chills. Quinine is in demand."

"Oct. 26th. More chills, we do not like the idea of sickness in our colony, but we hear of a good many having chills."

Disease is one of the reasons for the failure of the Gunter's colony. On January 16th Keyes writes of the other, drought. . . No rain at all (Page 47):

"Everything has changed. . . We are all listless. The hot weather has come. The sun is scorching. . . The vines and the bushes are turning yellow. Our vegetables (the few that have come up) are killed with the heat. Corn crops have failed and today an egg was found cooked by the sun."

And on February 9th death comes to the colony (Page 48):

"Yesterday Mr. Fahay died. His body was taken to Linhares last night. His death has cast a gloom over us."

And finally on February 14th:

"How different are my thoughts now from then, when my heart was full of thankful feelings and I really loved this beautiful sheet of water. Now much of the charm has gone. The Languor we feel has taken our enthusiasm."

**(To be continued in the March 1993 issue of The Bulletin)**

The following is a list of members whose surnames were not included in the 1992 Membership book that was published in August. We apologize to those members whose names were left out of the book by mistake and we welcome the new members who have sent us their surnames.

Helen Morgan Alford  
432 Lakeview (HAWL)  
Lindale, TX 75771

Rex F. Bailey  
1129 McCarter Road  
Fountain Inn, SC 29644  
Bailey - Bowers - Fleming -  
Suit - Richey - Crump

Earl P. Barron  
14708 Vint Hill Road  
Nokesville, VA 22123

Jay D. Bayne  
2509 Roger Williams Dr.  
Irving, TX 75061

Mrs. Carol Johnson Boulris  
203 Country Way  
Needham, MA 02192

Tammy L. Boyd  
5110 Christenbury Road  
Charlotte, NC 28269  
Boyd - Lemonds - Baker -  
Conder - Pierce - Ray

Ann L. Boyer  
704 Kasimir Dr.  
Jacksonville, FL 32211

Frances B. Cagle  
115 Central Ave. SE  
Huntsville, FL 35801

Thomas E. Davis  
7495 SE 70th Terr  
Miami, FL 33143

Marie Deusner  
1704 N. Valrico Road  
Dover, FL 33527  
West - Dorsey - Bratcher  
- Attabury/Attaberly -  
Cottrell - Breashear -  
Wright - Jagers

Mrs. Grace P. Dunston  
19500 Arch McLean Road  
Wagram, NC 28396  
Pearson - Culp - Fields -  
Miller - Murphy - Dunston  
- Fouche' - Coleman

Jeanne B. Edison  
P. O. Box 444  
Balsam, NC 28707

Elizabeth M. Elliott  
2528 Gum Wood Ct.  
Matthews, NC 28105

Dr. B. G. Foster  
1104 Dominik Dr.  
College Station, TX 77840  
Bennett - Gaston - Love -  
Mills - Foster - Dowdle -  
Blair - Hughes

Virginia Graham  
3767 Raymond Ave.  
Bridgeton, MD 63044

Mrs. Haschal Grantham  
7138 N 45th Ave. #C-108  
Glendale, AZ 85326

Col. William R. Guthrie  
133 Lake Otis Rd. SE  
Winter Haven, FL 33884-  
1061

Walker Hardin  
Rt. 3, Box 684  
Chester, SC 29706

Allie Ruth Hiles  
P. O. Box 546  
Wilmington, IL 60481

Louise Johnson Hunter  
800 River Point Dr. #207  
Naples, FL 33942-3447

B. W. Jones  
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Pottsville, AR 72858

M/M John E. King  
924 Osage Drive  
West Columbia, SC 29169

William D. McCain  
Southern Sta. Box 5164  
Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5164

M. P. McCalla III  
P. O. Box 181  
Lownderville, SC 29659

Anna L. S. McCartney  
6536 N. Woodrow Ave.  
Fresno, CA 93710

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Michael  
207 Holly Brook Dr.  
Montgomery, AL 36109

M/M William S. Minter, Jr.  
4633 Perry Ct.  
Columbia, SC 29206

L. Barron Mills, Jr.  
1238 Sunset Dr.  
Asheboro, NC 27203

James Moffatt  
1612 Hovington Circle  
Sun City Center, FL 33573

Norman C. Pardue, Jr.  
Louann Steen Pardue  
7534 Willow Lane  
Falls Church, VA 22042  
Cordray - Duke - Watkins -  
Calhoun - Blake - Rodwell -  
Gilder - Crawford - Steen -  
Falkner - Byars - Acton -  
Lee - Stevens - Campbell  
- Bell

Mrs. Nell R. Porter  
2211 Country Clb. #705  
Huntsville, AL 35816  
Rutledge - Keith - Johnson  
- Pamplin - Porter - Hampton  
- Armstrong - Pinckney

A. L. Roden, Jr.  
1821 Fir  
Pampa, TX 79065

Patricia A. Sandefer  
3355 Grove St.  
Delevan, NY 14042-9781

George W. Sleeker  
300 Clear Creek Road  
Pineville, KY 40977  
Sleeker

Mrs. Ruth M. Stevenson  
P. O. Box 508  
Winnsboro, SC 29180

Edna Lee Sullivan  
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No. Little Rock, AR 72116-  
7113  
Steele - Workman - Hannah  
- Johnston - Moore (Walnut  
Grove Plantation)

Blanche L. Tate  
317 Westview Drive  
Missoula, MT 59803

Lt/Col Joe W. Telford  
604 Cambridge Ave.  
Ft. Walton Beach, FL 32548

Mrs. Gloria J. Wagner  
629 Eleonore Street  
New Orleans, LA 70115-3214

Don Wagstaff, Jr.  
114 Forestcliff Ct.  
Concord, NC 28025  
Wagstaff

M/M Joe E. Ward, Jr.  
2121 Meadowlake Rd. #309  
Manhattan, KS 66502

M/M J. Thomas Williams, Sr.  
2026 Welborn St.  
Rock Hill, SC 29732-1130

Barbara A. Winterrowd  
9800 Aldergate Rd.  
Potomac, MD 20850-3703

THE GORE-SANDERS CONNECTION of CHESTER DISTRICT, SC

(Continued from the September 1992 issue of The Bulletin)

This next document sheds light on the marriages of two of the Gore daughters to two Sanders brothers, and it, also, demonstrates that these people seemed to have done a great deal of traveling back and forth between Virginia and South Carolina, which suggests that other settlers of the area may have done the same.

A South Carolina RUSSELL cousin of mine, who wrote a book on Berkeley County, South Carolina [Historic Ramblings Through Berkeley, Joseph Russell Cross], told me that before the American Revolution the colonists were "up and down" the east coast on a continuous basis! He said: "I think they travelled almost as much as we do today!" So here we have a second observation of the mobility of the colonists.

A third observation was made in the lecture of Eric Grundset, Librarian of the National D.A.R. Library in Washington, D.C. In one of his lectures on Virginia at the 1992 National Genealogy Convention. He stated that the colonists of Virginia and Maryland were constantly "back and forth" and "back and forth" between those two colonies. So [his point being], if you "lose" your family in Virginia for a period of time, look for them in Maryland, and even in Pennsylvania.

The following is recorded in the court of Chester County, S.C. in the year 1791, and as late as this date. we find that **Mary (Gore) Sanders** is still living in this area of South Carolina even though **James Sanders I** had established himself in the Natchez District for several years! Note that her sister, Easter, was once married to William Sanders, the brother of **James Sanders I**. Easter, at the time of this document, has re-married a Wood, and it is believed he was: Knowling Wood.

**South Carolina**  
**Chester County**

Personally appeared **Easter Wood Wood** before me John Pratt one of the Justices assigned to keep the peace in the County aforesd. and after being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith that her husband **WILLIAM SANDERS** Bought a Certain Tract of Land situate on Sandy River whereon Elizabeth Hawkins now lives Containing one hundred acres from George Miller about Eighteen or nineteen years Ago & that her husband sold the aforesd. Tract of Land to Francis Jenkins & that she this deponent Assigned the Conveyance Together with her husband and further this Deponent saith not.

her  
**Easter X Wood**  
mark

Sworn to this 23rd Day of  
November 1791

Before Me

John Pratt J.P.

Also at the same time and place appeared **MARY SANDERS** and after being Duly sworn Agreeable to Law Deposeth & saith **JOHN SANDERS** Left in her possession a platt & Grant also Together with the Sd. plat a Grant & Deed of Conveyance as she understood from **WILLIAM SANDERS** to the said **JOHN SANDERS** which she always understood to be the Platt & Grant for the Tract of Land whereon Elizabeth Hawkins now lives & that she this Deponent on her Journey from Carolina to Virginia Lost the Aforesaid papers & on her Return hath found the Aforesaid Grant which is now hers in possession of Joseph Timms & that she this Deponent always understood that **JOHN SANDERS** bought the Aforesaid Land from John Oween & that sd. John Owen Told her this Deponent that **JOHN SANDERS** had paid him for the aforesaid Land & that as well as she Can Recollect that its about fourteen years Ago Since the aforesaid papers was put into her possession & that she never knew or heard of the said Land being sold or Transferred To any other person since the Aforesd. **JOHN SANDERS** put the Sd. papers into her hand & further saith not.

her

**Mary X Sanders**

mark

Sworn Before Me

John Pratt J.P.

I, **W. K. Magill**, Clerk of Court for Chester County, South Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a tru and correct copy of Deposition of **MARY SANDERS**, as taken from Book H. page 378.

During this time [1791] **JAMES SANDERS I** is found in Natchez District. and a quick reference to his activities will be found in Natchez Court Records. by McBee. Young James, **JAMES SANDERS II**, must have joined his father for a brief period, and was there in 1797 to contest the will of **JAMES SANDERS II**.

It appears that JAMES I was "living with a woman" whom he named as "wife" in his will, and not only lied about that, but then got FIVE people to sign his will! [We call him: "Ole Grand-Pa!"]

In contesting the will, JAMES I, made a statement to the Spanish Court at Natchez that he had a brother, a mother and two sisters "back in South Carolina", and the will, therefore, is not a true document. [At this time, we are still trying to locate the documents for the final settlement of this estate. This was very near the time the government changed in that area, once again, and the documents may be hidden away in some Spanish Archive. We continue to pursue this!]



After a period of about ten years, some of that time spent in Natchez District, JAMES SANDERS II arrived in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, and purchased a large tract of land [in 1808], which was to become his plantation and, later the town of Franklin, Louisiana. The plantation home of JAMES SANDERS II and his wife, ABBY ANN NIXON is now the Parsonage for the Methodist Church of Franklin. The adjoining property was donated years ago to the Methodist Church, and it was here that the Sanders were buried.

JAMES SANDERS II married ABBY ANN NIXON in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana on 2 March, 1810. They were married by the Catholic Priest, Fr. Gabriel Isabey, and their marriage records kept by St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinsville, Louisiana for all of these years.

They were protestants, and even though Franklin, Louisiana was settled, almost totally, by protestants, there was no protestant minister attending these people in 1810. However, there was a Catholic-Priest-Circuit-Rider, and as he passed through these isolated areas, he asked for couples who wished to be married and for those who wished to be Baptized. Records were kept! I was provided with an original copy of this marriage record [a page long], written entirely in Spanish! The father and mother of both bride and groom are listed, as well as the groom's place of birth. The record states that JAMES SANDERS II was born in Loudoun County, Virginia.

The children of JAMES SANDERS II and ABBY ANN (NIXON) SANDERS are: **Mary G. SANDERS** (b: La.) m: JOHN EDWARD CARSON born in Union Co., S.C. (b: 25 Apr 1804)  
James Sanders, Jr. -- left the parish in 1843: nothing further  
Susan Sanders m: Hugh Woodson

[This information is found on p. 87 of the before mentioned Sanders book].

Although it is known that William Gunnell Sanders owned property in St. Mary Parish, he is always referred to as a Mississippi resident, according to Mary Elizabeth Sanders. A list of his children is found on p. 71 of her book, and they are:

JARED YOUNG SANDERS I m: RACHEL (NIXON) HULICK  
[the line of Mary Elizabeth Sanders of Baton Rouge, Louisiana]  
Nancy Sanders m: William George Dixon in Adams Co., Ms.  
James Sanders m: Lucretia Swayze of Wilkinson Co., Miss.  
[this Swayze line may be the same as the movie actor: Patrick Swayze, as his people came from this same area of Mississippi --my comment!]  
William Gunnell Sanders, Jr. m: Rebecca Hall of St. Mary Par., La.  
Mary Sanders m: John Watkins of Wilkinson Co., Ms.  
Eleanor Young Sanders m: Rankin Rogers (of St. Mary Parish?)  
Thomas Young Sanders m: [not known if he married]  
David H. Sanders m: Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ of Wilkinson Co., Ms.

(To be continued in the March 1993 issue of The Bulletin)

## Q U E R I E S

**HOOD - BURNS - LINTON - ADAMS - MARION - DANIEL - WATSON - MICHAEL** - Elizabeth P. Michael, 207 Holly Brook Drive, Montgomery, AL 36109 - The above listed surnames were missing from the 1992 Membership Book.

**McCULLOUGH** -- Phyllis Westbrook Arnold, 38 Kingwood Lane, Cabot, AR 72033 - From a family Bible record: **Henry Westbook m. Cynthia Watson McCullough** March 11, 1846, (with notation Rock Hill, SC?). The first child born of this union was named **Arthur Daniel**. Properties of **Arthur Westbrook** and **Daniel McCullough** of Chester Co. were neighboring. Need much help on Daniel McCullough. Henry & Cynthia removed to Tippah Co., MS. In Tippah Co., MS Deed Book H 1848-1849, Daniel McCullough makes the following gift deeds to: **Sarah L. McCullough**, daughter; son-in-law **Samuel Storment** and his wife, **Margaret H. Storment**; son-in-law **Henry Westbrook** and his wife **Cynthia W. Westbrook**; and son, **Daniel McCullough**. It seems to me that Daniel Sr. was deceased by 1850. There is a **Harriet McCullough** later living with the **Storment/Graham** family who may be his widow. A story is told that Cynthia's father came from Ireland with a price on his head. He was a tailor and made uniforms which he sent back to Ireland. In 1849 there was a cotton mill built on the Catawba River by Daniel McCullough. However, this date does not seem to fit Daniel, Sr. if he died in 1849 as indicated.

**GASTON** -- Max Perry, 2000 Harvard, Midland, TX 79701 - Need proof of parents, date and place of birth, death and marriage of **James A. Gaston**, b. ca 1799, Chester Co., SC, living in Chester Co., SC in 1850, with wife and 8 children. His son **John J. Gaston** lived at Attala Co., MS in 1860.

**THURMAN - McCARTER/McARTHUR - MONTGOMERY - PERRY - REYNOLDS - WILSON - YOUNGER - BUSH** -- Roma Lenehan, 3317 Lake Mendota Dr., Madison, WI 53705 - Info needed on SC **Thurman/Thurmond** families, **Montgomery, Perry, Reynolds**, and **Wilson** of Chester and Fairfield Cos., **Younger** and **William Bush** (d. 1833) of Spartanburg Co., and early York Co. **McCarter/McArthur** families. Need Old Limestone Cemetery Abstracts for **McArthur/McCarter**. Will exchange.

**BURNS - LINTON** -- Thelma B. Campbell, Rt. 2, Box 220, Coulterville, IL 62237 - Searching for the burial place of my ancestor, **Samuel Burns** and wife **Nancy Linton**(or **Mary Agnes**?). Samuel was b. ca 1760/2 Co. Antrim, Ireland, d. 9/30/1815 age 55 (or 53) yrs. in Chester, SC. Nancy (or Agnes) b. ca 1764 Ireland, d. 10/3/1825 age 62 yrs. in Chester, SC. (One family record d. Lancaster, SC and lived with their dau. **Sarah Hood**.)

**McGill** -- Mrs. Virginia Graham, 3767 Raymond Ave., Bridgeton, MO 63044 - Need proof of the parentage of the 2 **Andrew McGills** in SC 1820 census. One was in Abbeville Co., of the correct age to have been my ancestor, supposed to have been b. ca 1791 in SC. The other was in Fairfield Co. of a younger age group. Found an estate settlement of **Samuel McGill** of Newberry Co., 1815-1820, listing Andrew as one of his legatees. Which Andrew was his heir? My Andrew left Abbeville in early 1830's, moving to MS. His grandson had Samuel as part of his name and **Robert** was name of his oldest son. There were a number of McGills in the Craven District area - **Samuel, James, John, Andrew**, and perhaps **Robert**. Can/will someone please help me get my line correct and documented? Thanks.

**PANNELL** -- Sarah Leach Price, 3765 Shady Oake Drive, Acworth, GA 30101-3756 - **William Pannell, Sr.** b. ca 1850 VA? received two royal grants 1768, 1775 and a state grant 1786 in Fairfield Dist., SC. Wife may have been a **Dove**. Sons believed to be **Thomas, William Jr., Benjamin, Anderson, Luke** and **Simeon**. Sons of Anderson were **Richard m. Elizabeth Grubbs, Daniel** may have m. in NC, **Littleton, David m. Mary --, Elias m. Nancy Jane Hanks**, and **Anderson W. m. Martha --**, also daughters, (one **Anne m. Richard Dove**). Richard, David, Elias and Anderson W. went to Pontotoc Co., MS in 1840's & 50's. Daniel spent time in Jackson Co., GA and, possibly, Haywood Co., NC. Descendants of William Sr.'s other sons went to GA, AL, MS and states farther west. This family married **Grubbs, Hanks, Gwin, Young, Seymour**; also had legal dealings with (and may have intermarried with) **Castles, Colemans, Thomases, Doves**. ANY info will be appreciated on any of these families and especially on the connection between William Pannell Sr. and Virginia Pannells, and on the North Mississippi branch.

**STROUD - DREW - WILSON** -- Geri Bloodsworth, P. O. Box 371, Lake Butler, FL 32054 - Seeking to correspond with anyone connected to the following persons: **John Stroud**, b. 1825 est, d. 14 May 1890, m. **Susannah (Susan) Drew**, Dec. 23, 1850. Her parents were **Levi** and **Margaret Drew, Sr.** **James Stroud m. Sabra Drew**, March 19, 1846; **Thomas Stroud m. Martha Rich**, Nov. 18, 1849. Believed to be the sons of a Thomas Stroud shown in Chester Co., SC census in 1790.

**William Stroud, Sr.** b. est 1730 in England and d. Dec. 10, 1812 in SC. He m. **Sarah ?** in England on April 20, 1754. His children were the following: **William Stroud** b. 1761 in England, hung by the British in 1780. **Thomas** b. England, d. 11/10/1815; "**Jock**" **John** b. England, went West; **Hampton** b. England; **Erby** b. England; **Ransom** b. England; and **Hardy Stroud** b. Feb. 1770 off the PA coast. He m. **Christina** and died 2/25/1848. Thomas Stroud m. **Sarah Wilson** and d. 11/10/1815 in Chester Co., SC. It is believed Thomas Stroud's children were born in Chester Co., SC.

**YARBOROUGH - SINCERNEE/ST-CERNY/SINCERNI** -- Martha S. Barnes, 2992 Woodhaven Road, Macon, GA 31209 - **John Thomas Yarborough** (1829-1918) g-grandfather, need to know his parents.

Grandmother **Anna Elizabeth Yarborough** (1857-1943) b. in Ridgeway, Fairfield Co., SC, was m. to **Joseph Sincernee**, c. 1880's. Their first child was born in 1885 in Chester, SC. He was a butcher and originated from Montreal, Quebec. Seeking info on their marriage and his death in state hospital in Columbia, SC and burial (supposedly by state).

**JONES** -- B. W. Jones, Rt. 1, Box 123, Pottsville, AR 72858 - Seeking the parents and descendants of **Jonathan** and **Bathsheba Jones** of Chester Dist., who died in that area after 1800. They were members of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church.

**CHAMPION - GRAHAM** -- Mary B. Smith, 209 1/2 High St., Greenwood, MS 38930 - **Jacob Champion** (b. 1750 d. 1832) had a daughter, **Susannah**, who m. **J. A. Graham**. In 1832 the **Grahams** had 6 minor children: **Susannah Priscilla**, **George M.**, **William D. H.**, **Levenia**, and **Martha Graham**. There may have been older children. Need help on this family.

**MOFFETT - BRATTON - SIMPSON** -- Peggy Ward, 2121 Meadowlark Rd. Apt. 309, Manhattan, KS 66502 - Need info on the parentage of **Robert Moffett** who m. **Martha Ann (Patsy) Simpson** in Sumner Co., TN in 1803. They migrated to Carroll Co., TN and Franklin Co., AR. Robert's father was probably **John Moffett** and his mother was a **Bratton**. Which families do they fit?

**DAVIES** -- Margaret Hawkins, 6921 S. 77th E. Ave., Tulsa, OK 74133 - Does any one know where and when **Amelia Hardy Davies** (Mrs. **William P. McFadden**) died? Brazil, Atlanta, SC? She is the only daughter of **John LeRoy Davies** that I have lost after 1865. She was probably dead by 1870 as she is not listed in the census in SC with her husband.

\* \* \*

"Filly Dillies" from Laurens County, SC

Deed Book E, p. 452 - **John Cary**, weaver, and wife **Mary** of Mecklenburg Co., NC, to **Matthew Gaston** of Rowan Co., NC for 75 currency, 150 acres granted 9/12/1768 on Duncan's Creek in Berkeley Co. - 9/7/1773 filed 2/18/1795.  
Wit: **James McCluer**, **Joseph Gaston**, **Andrew Hemphill**, J.P.

Deed Book E, p. 454 - **Matthew Gaston**, planter, of Green Co., GA, to **Joshua Palmer**, clergyman, for 50, 150 acres (above land). - 11/23/1794 filed 2/19/1795.  
Wit: **Samuel Reed**, **George Reed, Jr.**,  
**George Reed**, J.P. Green Co., GA

This land was located very near Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River in Laurens County.



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