

BULLETIN

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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EDITOR

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|------------------------|--------------------------|
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Dues: \$12.00 Per Calendar Year

Meetings

July - No Meeting
7 August 1993 - Birthday Party, Richburg, SC, 1 p.m.
September - No Meeting

Notes from the Editor



We are ready for our birthday party again. Our speaker will be author and genealogist, Brent H. Holcomb, who is well known to everyone in the genealogical field.

Mr. Holcomb is a full-time genealogist and has been editor of **The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research** since January 21, 1977. He is author or co-author of over eighty titles on the Carolinas, including several family histories. He has been a Certified Genealogist since 1983 and Certified Genealogical Lecturer #1 since 1986. A native of Clinton, South Carolina, he holds Bachelor of Music degree from Furman University (Greenville, SC, 1972) and the M. A. degree in musicology from UNC Chapel Hill, 1975. He has also been organist-choirmaster for Our Saviour Lutheran Church, West Columbia, SC, since 1975. He began speaking on genealogical topics in December of 1975, when he addressed the quarterly meeting of the Georgia Genealogical Society in Atlanta. Since that time, he has spoken all over the South from Maryland to Texas, in Colorado, on the west coast, and at several national conferences. He has received the NGS Award of Merit (1981), a Certificate of Appreciation from the American Society of Genealogists (1982), the Award of Merit from the South Carolina Genealogical Society (1987) and the President's Award from the South Carolina Genealogical Society (1990).

The party this year will be at the Front Porch Restaurant, on Highway #9, just off I-77, Exit 65. It is located between McDonalds and Kentucky Fried Chicken and is within 1/4 mile of an Econo Lodge, Days Inn, and Relax Inn. The date for the party is August 7, 1993, at 1:00 p.m. Reservations need to be in by August 1, 1993. The cost per person is \$7.50.

Our local group was saddened to learn that Wofford Kee suffered a stroke Easter weekend and is still in Chester County Hospital. He and his wife, Lorelle, have been our greeting committee for years--meeting our visitors, going to old cemeteries with them, entertaining them at their home, and being a great source of info to our out-of-state members. Our prayers are for a speedy recovery for our good friend and co-worker.

We continue to ask that you call us in advance of your visit as Jean Agee, George Moore, and myself are trying to meet with all who have scheduled visits to our library. Our phone numbers are as follows:

Jean Nichols - (803) 789-5664

George Moore - (803) 377-8822

Jean Agee - (803) 789-5342 - Please call Mrs. Agee

only during the hours 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. or
8:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Jean H. Nichols

THE MARY ISABELLA FEE LETTER

by

ROBERT J. STEVENS AND MARGIE OWEN HANNA

This letter is a very important part of Chester County history and genealogy, covering many families. It was sent to me in early 1992 by Mrs. Hanna, who had obtained it from a member of the Hyatt family in Arkansas. Unfortunately, it is a transcript and there are some obvious transcription errors, so the reader is cautioned there may be more. It is presented verbatim as transcribed. The annotated names have been taken from the letter in sequential order. We have included a brief genealogy of the early Fee family to further identify persons mentioned in the letter. The genealogical numbers in the parentheses are from the book Captain Bill, Book Three, A Genealogy of the Catawba River Valley, by Robert J. Stevens, published 1990. The number following the comma is the page number of the book.

SSSSS

South Carolina
Chester District April the 25 1850

Dear Sister I have seated myself this morning I received your kind letter last Monday or I should say Brother B for I know it was he that wrote it It was so hard to read tell him were he to hear Pah trying to read his writing He would try in the future to write a more plain hand but I made it all out but the office he holds I will not scold much this tim as I was so anxious to hear from you as I expected to hear that you had another boy but you disappointed us once I suppose you have not named it yet if not just call it Mary Isabella or some other pretty name Sister I dont know what to say first as I have so much to say I will tell about the health of the family so far as I am informed since I last wrote I will commence At home Mah has been sick this winter with the cold and cough she was up staying With Martha and took sick she came home and was sick 2 or 3 weeks she is as well as usual now Pah had a verry bad cold last week but / is better now but I know you wish to learn Why Mah was staying with sis M she was taken sick the 15 of Feb she has not been Able to sit up more than an hour at a time since Mr M got a carriage and put a Bed in it and came down with her 3 weeks ago she was verry bad for several days She had fever almost steady she says I must not tell what else is the matter but I will tell you that it is heraditery if nothing hapens in about 3 months if you Were only here you would get to some frolicks as sister E is going to have a son as you have taken up her practice I hope she will tak yours Sister Sarahs family were /// tolerably well the last time I heard she and Agness E have had some chills Since I last wrote we have not heard from Mr Killiams lately L has but one child yet George has got pretty well over the brake of his thigh Jane dose not enjoy Good health yet Mary has been going to school to Miss N Presly Cornelia is going to school And is learning verry fast she and sis Magy is going to Mrs Dr Wylie the Doctor lives in the first house below Mr Millers he has bought it: you know she was teaching in Lancaster when Dr W Wylie married her Magy started last Monday and I am so Gloomy here without her that I would gladly accept your offer to go home with you were you to come but I Could not be so cruel as to leave Mother here all alone after having had so many girls she woul have so much to do she has to do enough // now as Magy is away she

did not want her to go without me but she would go and I would not leave Mah to do everything as Lucy is out but you must not think I dont want to go quite the contrary I tell Mah and Magh that I intend to run away this summer while Magy is gone if I can get any person to run with me if so I will try to get him to run to Arkansas: I will tell you of some of the deaths and marriages I suppose you have not heard of the death of Unkle Alexander Nesbett he died the 8 of Dec he had the Pneumonia he was taken sick on Monday and died Saturday Jane rote a letter over that morning for Pah and Mah to go bit it rained and Mah was not well and they did not go as Pah was going to Camden the next week we have not any of us been over sense as the roads have been so bad they were never known to be as bad I believe we have had almost continual rain persons are verry backward with their crops Father aspecialy as you know he must always have the ground in good order and before that time it would rain again the merchants have trouble to get any person to fetch their goods J Wylie has been trying for the last 2 or 3 weeks he has got some 2 or 3 wagons started now as it has not rained mutch for the last week we have had but one snow it was the 27 of March the froot was nearly all kille I believe but I will tell you of the deaths Mrs Peggy Nood died with consumption Mrs Jinny Miller died the 3 of Jan with the consumption also and Mr Joshua Linn died the 2 of Jan by committing suicide no person knew why as he was a member of the church and was getting along verry well in his secular affairs. Miss Eliza J Fudge died the 20 of Dec with the Typhes Fever and also Mrs Ferguson Barbers wife Sarah Russel that was she had a babe last Friday and died Saturday Col W F Davie died the 9 of this month from the old disease he had been afflicted with so long Mr W Esters died about 3 weeks ago with Pneumonia I believe I have told you of all the deaths, I think of now. I will commense with Mr Jo Johnson he and Sarah Robinson are married Mr Farley to Julia Agers Mr L Norris to one of old Mr Bob Robinsns daughters Mr Kanady sis M old beau is married to a Miss Wright my old beau has not been so successful I saw him last sabbath he is striking at Mr McGills he went home with them from Church I wish you could be at Union Sabbath week as Mr Mc. is going to preach against Brothers and Sisters in law marrying together I have heard severals say they dont want to miss it I heard a young Man say he was going to tell Mr D Bois to go as it is the general oppinion he and Julia will marry but it is getting dark good night sis Mr Samuel Wylie is married to a Miss Strong he who used to be at Mr Moffatts and George Jones is married to the widow Ferguson Buchen you know they were married before his wife was dead 4 months Mr Plott and Sarah McFadden was married the 20 Dec he has taken her to No Ca to live, that is all I think of now. sis Magy has received 2 letters from Ebenezer Fee this spring the relations were well the first one with the exception of unkle Joseph he was at a stable raisen last fall and they let a log fall on his back he has had no feeling below the hurt the last one she got 2 weeks ago states him to be mending a little and all owing to the skill of Dr Fee as a Physician coz W.O. Fee had been verry sick with the winter Fever he was able to walk about a little there has been several died with it in Bloomington this spring we have not heard from Brothers N S and G D in several weeks they were well only Br N S had the California Fever he says if Jane was back here he would go as she is not he will have to let it cool are suffer on Your Mother Nyatt and all the relations are well I believe Mrs Walker has been trying to die she had a son 3 or 4 weeks ago she thought she would die any how she had the blues I expect Safronia was over last week she looks well they live at the Pitman place T McFadden is not married yet he still goes to see the widow sis we have not

been doing a great deal since I last wrote I wove a coverlaid for Mah and one for Mrs S Ferguson she has a fine babe its name is Ellen Jane sis I want you to tell me whether you have got the children baptized are not if the babe is not I want you to call it for me but if you dont like my name Just let me know and I will try to get a prettyer one for it Farewell

April the 27 sis I forgot to tell you that E Gordon has another son she calls him David Hyatt I believe Mary Jordon has another son John Culps wife has another daughter she has 2 sons and 3 daughters Ellen Roddy has not had one since you left here T Roddy gets along very badly he is no better than Porter and not as good to his wife when drunk Porter has taken his wife away they have not heard from them lately they are among his people sis I forgot to tell you Miss Martha Pride was to be married last Thirsday to a man who courted her 21 years ago she and her Pah was willing then but her Mah did not want her to marry while she was living he has been married and his wife left two children they are in Florida I believe Sarah Jones is married to Mr Frazer of Charleston sis I expect your patience have ben tryed reading such a long serall but I dont care if it is if you will only do likewise for I like to get a letter full of something tell Flavius I have been looking for a letter from him as he promised to wriet to me tell the children all howdy for me and kiss them for me and dont let them forget me and tell W H that he has an aunt who loves him and little sis though I may never see them sis I told you I would send you a scrap of my dress I have not been at the store yet this spring and therefore I can not send you a scrap of what I will get but I want you to send me a scrap of some of yours then I can amigine how you look sis give my love to Brother B and all the rest of your relations and write so soon as you get this it taks them so long to go and come that I get verry anxious before I get one after I write Pah and Mah and sis M J sends their love to you

Farewell Dear Sister time may all else distroy
Yet you shall in my memory dwell
A solace and a Joy adieu sister A L Hyatt. Mary I Fee

SSSSS

ANNOTATIONS

"Dear Sister"--Agnes Lavinia Fee, born 12/11/1818, Chester County, died 8/11/1886, Drew County, Ark. Married, 5/25/1837, Benjamin Culp Hyatt (CB66, 93), a son of Elijah and Hannah (Culp) Hyatt. This family moved to Drew County in the fall of 1846.

"Brother B"--Benjamin Culp Hyatt (CB66, 93), her brother-in-law.

"Another Boy"--Agnes Lavinia (Fee) Hyatt had borne five sons previous to the birth of this child, a daughter.

"Pah"--Robert Fee, Jr., her father.

"It"--Mary Eliza Fee, born 12/31/1849, Drew County, Ark.

"Mah"--Agnes "Nancy" (Nesbitt) Fee, her mother.

"Martha"--Martha Jane (Fee) Morgan, her sister, born 10/16/1824, died 5/5/1850, buried UARP*, married, 10/19/1849, James Morgan.

"Sis M"--Martha Jane (Fee) Morgan, her sister. It is important to note that the letter states her illness and that she was brought to the Fee home for attention. She died a few days after this letter was written.

"Mr. M"--James Morgan, her brother-in-law.

"Sister E"--She had only one sister named "E," Eliza (Fee) Killian, who had died in 1845. This was Ellen (Knox) Fee, her sister-in-law, wife of William N. Fee. In noting the births of her known children, there is a gap between 7/7/1849 and 1/25/1853, so she either miscarried or this child died in infancy.

"Sister Sarah"--Sarah (Fee) Knox, her sister.

"Agness E"--Agnes Elizabeth Knox, her niece, a daughter of James and Sarah (Fee) Knox.

"Mr. Killiams"--A transcription error. Henry L. Killian, her widowed brother-in-law of York County, who had married Eliza Fee.

"L"--Unknown.

"George"--George Dawson Fee, her brother.

"Jane"--Jane Fee, her niece, daughter of George Dawson Fee.

"Mary"--Mary Elizabeth Killian, her niece, born 12/8/1840, daughter of Henry L. and Eliza (Fee) Killian.

"Miss N. Presley"--Obviously a school teacher, identity unknown, possibly living in York County. The name was spelled "Presley" in Chester County, originally "Preslar."

"Cornelia"--Cornelia Jane Fee, her niece, born 2/10/1840, a daughter of William N. and Ellen (Knox) Fee.

"Sis Magy"--Margaret Monica Fee, her then unmarried sister, aged nineteen.

"Mrs. Dr. Wylie"--Dr. William Wylie, who married Mary Barber as his second wife.

"Mrs. Millers"--Possibly a transcription error and may have been "Millen."

"Dr. W. Wylie"--Dr. William Wylie.

"Lucy"--Unknown, but possibly a hired servant.

"Uncle Alexander Nesbit"--her fraternal uncle.

"Jane"--Unknown, but obviously of some relation to Alexander Nesbitt.

"J. Wylie"--Joseph Wylie, who married Martha Millen. She mentions the excessive rain, but the 7/11/1850 sessional records of Catholic Presbyterian Church mentioned "In view of the present and long continued drought...", but by 7/28/1850 the congregation was giving thanks for the rain.

"Mrs. Peggy Nood"--Possibly a transcription error. Probably "Hood" or "Wood."

"Mrs. Jinny Miller"--A transcription error. Jeanette Knox, second wife of Robert Millen, died on 1/4/1850 (tombstone date), aged 37y, 9m, 2d, and is buried in FCPC*. She appears on the Chester County 1850 Mortality Schedule as "Jane Millen, Jan. 1850, age 38, married."

"Joshua Linn"--Joshua Lynn, born 1813, died 1/2/1850, buried Paul's Graveyard (the cemetery of the Covenanters), a son of John and Sarah (McCullough) Lynn, and grandson of John and Jennet Lynn, Scotch-Irish Covenanters that came from Ireland in 1772 with the Rev. William Martin party. Joshua Lynn married Jennie McFadden (M24, 177), who later married Thomas Gillespie as his second wife.

"Miss Eliza J. Fudge"--(E53, 16), born 9/20/1831, died 12/20/1849, buried Union M.E. Church, Chester County, a daughter of Richard H. and Martha (Edwards) Fudge. She was left out of Captain Bill, Book Three, and should be added by those owning copies. Also, her mother, Martha (E5, 14), is buried beside her, born 2/1/1797, died 4/25/1855, and that fact should be added to the book.

"Mrs. Ferguson Barbers wife Sarah Russel"--A transcription error. It should be "Mrs. Ferguson, Barber's wife, Sarah Russell..." She is buried at Union M.E. Church.

"Col. W.F. Davie"--Col. Frederick William Davie, born 4/11/1800, died 4/9/1850, buried Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, Lancaster County, a son of Gen. William R. and Sarah (Jones) Davie, married Mary Frederica Fraser of Charleston, S.C. Gen. W.R. Davie was a celebrated Revolutionary War officer, co-author of the U.S. Constitution, Gov. of N.C., U.S. Minister to France, educator, and planter who returned to Chester County in old age, buying the original Culp, Sleeker, and Patton lands near Landsford. The present renowned American author, James A. Michener, took note of W.R. Davie in Legacy, his historical novel about the writing of the Constitution, the most important document of our land, which created the birth of our nation.

"Mr. W. Esters"--A transcription error. William Estes, born 1815, died April 1850.

"Mr. Jo Johnson" married "Sarah Robinson"--Joseph W.L. Johnson, who died 4/29/1888. Sarah Robinson had a sister, Mary Ann, who married John S. Chambers and they later went to Johnsville, Ark. Another sister, Margaret, married Dr. Uriah Jordan and after his death she may have married James Graham.

"Mr. Farley to Julia Agers"--W.F. Farley married Julia Agurs (CB94, 94), a daughter of William and Margaret (Culp) Agurs, Jr., and they moved to Columbia, S.C.

"Mr. L Norris"--Unknown.

"Old Mr. Bob Robisn"--Unknown.

"Mr. Kanady"--Unknown. Probably a Mr. Kennedy.

"Miss Wright"--Unknown. Most of the Wrights were in west Chester County.

"My old beau"--Unknown. She mentioned him "striking" at Mr. McGills. There were three McGill girls in UARP* in 1850, Sarah, Margaret, and Mary.

"Mr. Mc."--Rev. Laughlin McDonald, Pastor of UARP*.

"Mr. D Bois"--Unknown. He could have been a "DuBose" or "D. Boyce."

"Mr. Samuel Wylie"--Unknown. At Hopewell A.R.P. Church is buried Mary L. Wylie, daughter of Christopher and Martha (Harris) Strong, wife of S.J. Wylie, born 3/21/1833, died 6/2/1880. Samuel Wylie had been a clerk in the store of William Moffatt at Richburg.

"George Jones"--Unknown.

"Widow Ferguson Buchen"--Unknown.

"Mr. Plott and Sarah McFadden"--Rudolph Plott of Statesville, N.C., married, 12/20/1849, Sarah McFadden (CB213, 96), born 9/29/1831, died 8/30/1910, a daughter of Dr. Samuel E. and Elizabeth (Culp) McFadden. The marriage date given in Captain Bill is incorrect and should be changed.

"Sis Magy"--Margaret Monica Fee, her sister.

"Ebenezer Fee"--Ebenezer Hemphill Fee, her first cousin, born 6/18/1832, Ind., died post 1899, a son of William and Elizabeth (Orr) Fee.

"Uncle Joseph"--Joseph Dawson Fee, her uncle.

"W.O. Fee"--William Orr Fee, her first cousin, born 3/10/1815, Chester County, died 5/24/1890, Bloomington, Ind., a son of William and Elizabeth (Orr) Fee, married, 12/5/1850, Jane Inman Owen.

"Dr. Fee"--Dr. Matthew Hayes Fee, her uncle.

"Brothers N.S. and G.D."--A transcription error. Harvey Scott Fee and George Dawson Fee, her brothers, then in Arkansas.

"California Fever"--The California Gold Rush.

"Jane"--Margaret Jane Fee, her niece, born 3/28/1845, Chester County, the only child of Harvey S. and Nancy C. (Davis) Fee. Jane was then motherless and in Arkansas with her father.

"Mother Nyatt"--A transcription error. Hannah (Culp) Hyatt (CB6, 89), born

6/2/1788, died 9/22/1853, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Klein) Culp, married Elijah Hyatt, born 7/10/1778, died 11/19/1846, a son of David and Ruth (Horne) Hyatt. Both buried JOF*.

"Mrs. Walker"--Nancy (Hyatt) Walker (CB63, 93), born 5/30/1809, died 8/17/1888, buried EC*, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Culp) Hyatt. Married, first, Marmaduke Edwards (E8, 14); second, William Milton Walker (D21, 8); third, Jonathan Ferguson, widower of her sister, Sallie (CB65, 93). This child may have been James C. Walker (D214, 9). If so, his birth date of 1849 is incorrect in Captain Bill. If not, this child must have died in infancy and his grave is unmarked.

"Safronia"--Sophronia Hyatt (CB6-12, 93), born 6/16/1831, died 2/17/1899, buried EC*, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Culp) Hyatt. Married, first, 1846, Francis Marion Ferguson (E15, 15), born 3/15/1827, died 5/6/1862 from disease in the Confederate Army, a son of Abram and Elizabeth (Edwards) Ferguson; second, Jasper G. Sledge, born 5/8/1835, died 12/25/1879. Both husbands buried JOF*.

"The Pitman place"--They must have been renting.

"T. McFadden"--Thomas Latta McFadden (CI842, 168), born 5/26/1819, died 2/1/1876, a son of William and Elizabeth (Latta) McFadden. Married, first, Susannah Hyatt (CB6-10, 93), born 3/30/1825, died 12/10/1845, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Culp) Hyatt; second, 1/8/1857, Susannah McKinney (CI51, 165), born 2/3/1812, died 3/20/1904, a daughter of Rev. William and Mary (Carter) McKinney. He and both wives buried EBMC*. Susannah McKinney was not a widow, so it is unknown who he was courting in 1850.

"Mrs. S. Ferguson"--Susannah Atkins Dunlap (CA561, 76), born 3/16/1822, died 2/1/1853, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (White) Dunlap, married Capt. James Henry Ferguson, born 1813, died 5/12/1880, a son of William Graves Ferguson. Both buried EBMC*.

"Ellen Jane"--Ellen Jane Ferguson (CA5614, 80), daughter of the above couple, born 1849, died 1910, married Lee Wilkerson in 1868 and they moved to Corsicana, Texas.

"E. Gordon"--A transcription error. Elizabeth (Hyatt) Jordan (CB6-11, 93), born 3/3/1828, died 6/4/1887, a daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Culp) Hyatt, married William Woods Jordan, born 11/4/1822, died 2/18/1904, a son of Josiah and Rhoda (Woods) Jordan. Both buried EC*. The son was David Hyatt Jordan (CB6-11-3, 108), born 2/1/1850, dsp 6/30/1911.

"Mary Jordan"--Mary Theresa (Edwards) Jordan (E81, 17), born 3/21/1829, died 10/1/1888, a daughter of Marmaduke and Nancy (Hyatt) Edwards, married, 1/28/1847, Uriah Jordan, born 1/25/1824, died 4/30/1906, a son of Josiah and Rhoda (Woods) Jordan. Both buried EC*. The son was Josiah Calhoun Jordan (E812, 30), born 4/14/1850, died 12/27/1930.

"John Culp's wife"--Martha Mary (Kee) Culp, born 3/14/1825, died 6/28/1905, a daughter of Martin and Eleanor (Daniel) Kee, married, 9/14/1843, John Culp

(CB54, 92), born 5/14/1814, died 7/14/1861, a son of Henry and Ann (Jordan) Culp. Both buried JOF*. The daughter mentioned was Nancy Eleanor Culp (CB545, 104), born 4/10/1850. The other children were Martin Kee, Henry, Sarah Emily, and Mary Jane Elizabeth Culp.

"Ellen Roddy"--Eleanor Jane (Cherry) Roddy, her first cousin, born 11/20/1820, died 2/13/1881, Montongo, Drew County, Ark., a daughter of William and Jane (Fee) Cherry. Married, first, 12/22/1840, Andrew J. Roddy, born 3/28/1815, died 7/18/1851, a son of William and Elizabeth (White) Roddy. Andrew Roddy was orphaned at eleven years in 1826 and taken into the home of Robert Fee, Sr., so was the foster uncle of Mary Isabella Fee. She married, second, 1861, J.R. Boyd of Arkansas.

"T. Roddy"--Thomas White Roddy, a son of William and Elizabeth (White) Roddy, married Ruth Amanda Cherry (CB617, 106), a daughter of Greg and Mary Culp (Hyatt) Cherry.

"Porter"--William A. Porter married Martha Jane Cherry (CB616, 106), a daughter of Greg and Mary Culp (Hyatt) Cherry. The Porters were living in Fairfield County, S.C., on the 1850 census. Porter died in 1853 and the entire family moved to Arkansas.

"Martha Pride"--Unknown.

"Sarah Jones"--A daughter of Churchill B. and Martha Rebecca (Davie) Jones and granddaughter of Gen. W.R. Davie.

"Flavius"--Benjamin Flavius Josephus Hyatt (CB662, 107), her nephew, born 11/20/1839, Chester County, mortally wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga and died 9/24/1863, five days later, a son of Benjamin C. and Agnes Lavinia (Fee) Hyatt.

"W.H."--William Harvey Hyatt (CB665, 107), her nephew, born 7/27/1847, Drew County, Ark., and was killed 9/28/1864 in the Battle of Pilot Knob, Mo., a son of Benjamin C. and Agnes Lavinia (Fee) Hyatt.

"Little Sis"--Mary Eliza Hyatt (CB666, 107), her niece, born 12/31/1849, Drew County, Ark., a daughter of Benjamin C. and Agnes Lavinia (Fee) Hyatt.

"Brother B."--Benjamin Culp Hyatt, her brother-in-law.

SSSSS

THE EARLY FEE FAMILY

Robert Fee, Sr., born October 1750 near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, a son of William and Elizabeth (Dawson) Fee, married Rachel Scott in 1780, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Dempster) Scott. They came to America in 1791 and settled in Chester County, S.C., accompanied by Margaret Scott, who died in 1793. Rachel died on 9/8/1795 and was buried beside her mother in Burnt Meeting House Cemetery, the graves now unmarked, leaving five children surviving her. Robert Fee then married Nancy Allen in 1797, who died childless

in 1815. In 1816, he married Isabella Hayes and had two more children. In 1830, they moved to Bloomington, Indiana, accompanied by two young sons and the families of another son, William, and daughter, Margaret (Fee) Tate.

Children of Robert and Rachel (Scott) Fee, Sr.

Margaret Fee, born 11/20/1782, Ireland, died 8/4/1857, Elkton, Ill. Married, 9/15/1807, Chester County, William Tate, who died 10/9/1850, Bloomington, Ind. He was previously married with at least one son.

Robert Fee, Jr., born 12/5/1784, Ireland, died 3/8/1852, buried UARP*. Married, 8/13/1811, Agnes "Nancy" Nesbitt, born 12/6/1788, died 12/22/1867, buried Rough and Ready Cemetery, Monticello, Ark., a daughter of Revolutionary War Colonel William Nesbitt of Lancaster County, S.C.

William Fee, born 5/1/1786, Ireland, died 1/24/1876, Bloomington, Ind. Married, 1/2/1810, Elizabeth Ferguson Orr, born 3/19/1790, died 10/25/1881, Bloomington, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Elliott) Orr of Chester County.

Jean Fee, born 6/21/1789, Ireland, died 12/6/1846. Married, 8/15/1811, William Cherry, born 6/24/1781, Ireland, died 9/6/1856, a son of Robert and Letita (Leech) Cherry, who came to America in 1782. Both buried UARP*.

Mary Fee, born 1792, Chester County, died 9/18/1795, buried BMHC* beside her mother, unmarked.

Children of Robert and Isabella (Hayes) Fee, Sr.

Dr. Matthew Hayes Fee, born 2/7/1817, Chester County, died 5/17/1852, Bloomington, Ind. Married, 4/5/1838, Sarah Davidson of Russellville, Ohio.

Joseph Dawson Fee, born 11/18/1818, Chester County, died 7/21/1851, Bloomington, Ind., from the log accident of 1849. Married, 12/25/1844, Maggie Henry.

Children of Robert and Agnes (Nesbitt) Fee, Jr.

William Nesbitt Fee, born 8/1/1812, died 1874, Drew County, Ark. Married, 1839, Ellen Knox, a native of Chester County, who died in 1872. They moved to Arkansas in 1854.

Sarah Fee, born 4/22/1814, died 8/3/1858, Drew County, Ark. Married, 1/24/1838, James Knox, who died in 1847. He had previously been married to Jane Cherry, daughter of William and Jean (Fee) Cherry.

Eliza Fee, born 7/25/1816, died 1/15/1845, buried UARP*. Married, 2/11/1840, Henry L. Killian of York County.

Agnes Lavinia Fee, born 12/11/1818, died 8/11/1886, Drew County, Ark. Married, 5/25/1837, Benjamin Culp Hyatt and they went to Arkansas in 1846.

Harvey Scott Fee, born 12/14/1820, vanished in 1864 in the Confederate Army while on a raid into Missouri. Married, 11/23/1843, Nancy C. Davis of Lancaster County, who died 11/29/1845, after which he moved to Arkansas where he married again, 11/11/1852, Mary G. Hudspeth.

George Dawson Fee, born 10/12/1822, died 3/4/1869, Oxford, Miss. Married, 1845, Memphis, Tenn., Fannie Murrell; married, 1859, Oxford, Bettie Reynolds, a native of Columbus, Ga.

Martha Jane Fee, born 10/16/1824, died 5/5/1850, buried UARP*. Married, 10/19/1849, James Morgan.

Mary Isabella Fee, born 1/24/1827, died 3/1/1914, Drew County, Ark. Married, 12/13/1852, John Franklin Steadman, born 1829, died 1887. They moved to Arkansas in 1853.

Margaret Monica Fee, born 6/16/1830, died 8/17/1863, buried UARP*. Married, 5/1/1852, Abram Henry Culp as his first wife.

SSSSS

*

UARP--Union A.R.P. Church Cemetery, Richburg, Chester County, S.C.

FCPC--Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Chester County, S.C.

JOF--Jordan's Old Field Cemetery, Chester County, S.C.

EBMC--El Bethel Methodist Church Cemetery, Fort Lawn, Chester County, S.C.

BMHC--Burnt Meeting House Cemetery, Chester County, S.C.

EC--Elmwood Cemetery, Fort Lawn, Chester County, S.C.

* * *

1850 UNION CO, SC CENSUS

Petus Grey Brock has completed transcribing the 1850 Union County, South Carolina census from microfilm. Broad River Basin Historical Society is making it available for \$22.00 postpaid. Send check or money order to:

Broad River Basin Historical Society
c/o J.L. West, President
7457 Lockhart Road
Sharon, South Carolina 29742

* * *

The index for this quarter's issue of "The Bulletin" will be included in the September 1993 issue.

* * *

(Editor's Note: We want to thank Elizabeth Caulder of Wilmington, NC, for sharing the following article on The Taylors in St. Marks Parish with us. Her mother had made maps from records during her research - Isaac Taylor was her 5th great-grandfather.)

THE TAYLORS IN ST. MARKS PARISH

The first place to which Isaac Taylor Sr can be traced is in the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina. It is not known when or where he arrived in America, nor has any proof been found regarding his country or origin. He was possibly one of the many Northern Ireland immigrants (Scotch-Irish) who settled on Fishing Creek and its branches west of the Catawba River in Craven (now York and Chester) County, South Carolina, and around the middle of the 18th Century.

Isaac Taylor Sr was granted 200 Acres of land on both sides Fishing Creek in April 1753 by North Carolina through Anson County. At the same time, there were two other Taylors (William <No. 1> and Jacob <No. 1>) who also obtained land grants from North Carolina. Isaac and Jacob were on Fishing Creek, west bank of the Catawba River and William was on the east bank. Isaac deeded his 200 Acres to John Mathews in 1754, but he evidently was still living on Fishing Creek in 1765 as a survey in that year for Daniel Crofts located the property "...between north and south forks of Fishing Creek between Isaac Taylor and Widow Kuykendalls".

Then in 1774 Isaac Taylor was issued a Royal Grant from Governor Bull of South Carolina for 350 Acres on the west bank of the Catawba River near the Fishing Creek area. In 1775, Isaac conveyed part of this property to George Sleager, retaining 100 Acres for himself. Sleager

THE TAYLORS IN ST. MARKS PARISH (Cont'd)

in 1778 sold his holding to Jacob Taylor <No. 2> son of William Taylor <No. 1>. William Taylor <No. 2> son of Jacob Taylor <No. 2> claimed the property when his father died intestate in 1784. In March 1780, Isaac Taylor and wife, Rachel, deeded 100 Acres of land on the Catawba River to Jacob Taylor <?> for the sum of 10,000 Pounds current money of South Carolina and moved to North Carolina. In 1787, William Taylor <No. 2> sold his part of 215 Acres to a James Taylor.

William <No. 1>, Jacob <No. 2> and William <No. 2> (father, son and grandson) are buried in the Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Cemetery, their gravestones still standing.

One can follow the above land transactions in the South Carolina records, but can only conjecture that the three Taylors who came to South Carolina in 1753 were related as there are no records to prove it.

Source

North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina, Brent H. Holcomb, 1980,
Colonial Plat (S.C.), Vol 20, p. 276
Camden District, South Carolina Wills and Administrations 1781-1787, Brent Holcomb & Elmer O. Parker, 1978
Lancaster County, South Carolina Deed Abstracts 1787-1811, Brent H. Holcomb, 1981

* On Isaac Taylor's plat 1774 Robert Patton had this land then

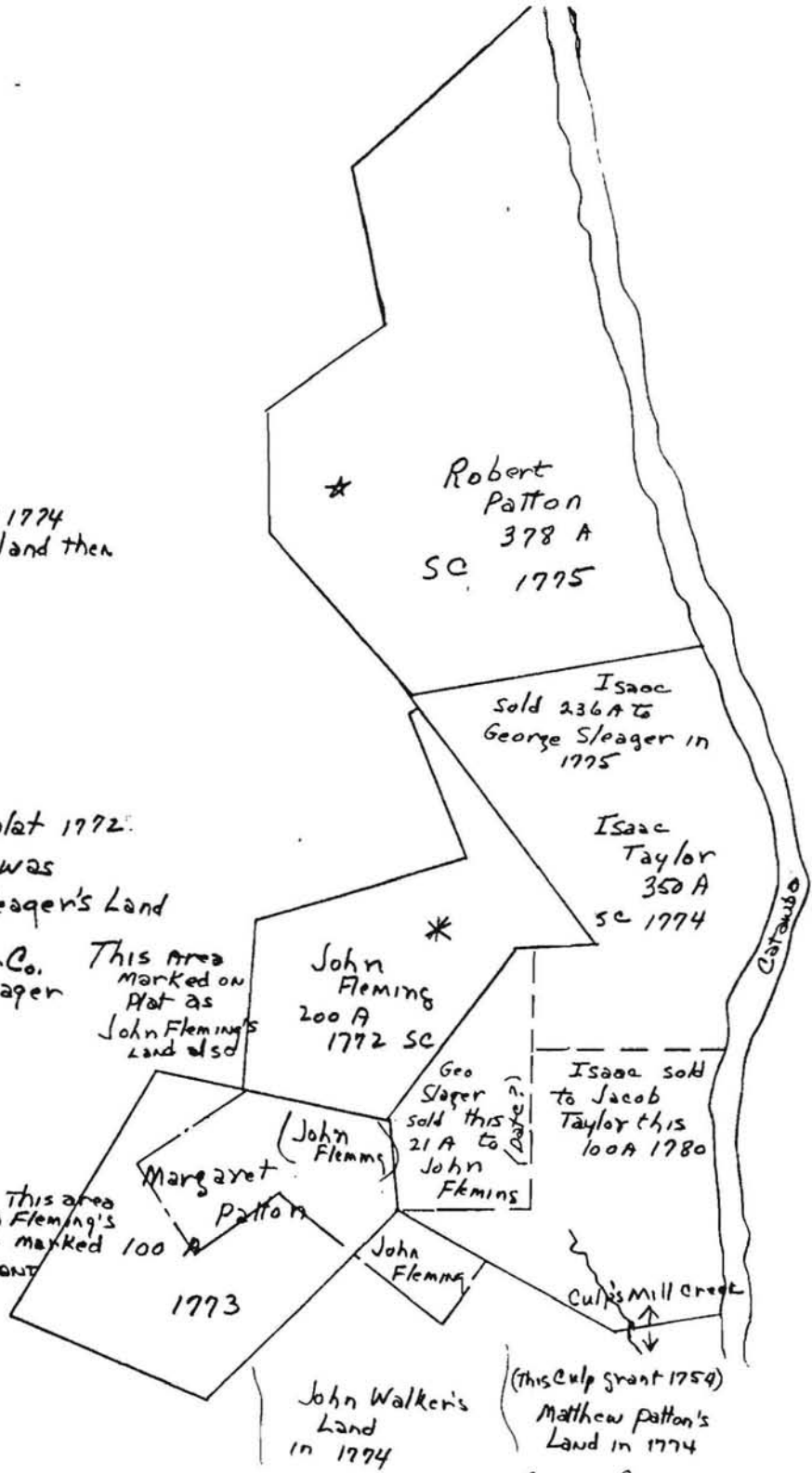
* On John Fleming's plat 1772 Isaac Taylor's land was shown as George Slegers Land

(Land Records Lancaster Co. Isaac Taylor sold to Slegers 236 A - 1775)

This area marked on Plat as John Fleming's Land also

This area on Fleming's Plat marked 100 A Vacant

North ↑



(This Culp grant 1759) Matthew Patton's Land in 1774

Casper Culp had grant of 987A herein 1754 adj Casper Slegers who had a grant of 968 A 1754 Land between Catawba + Fishing Creek

Casper Culp sold this land to Matthew Patton in 1765 } This was part of 987A as stated in deed
 Matthew Patton sold part of land to James Patton 1765

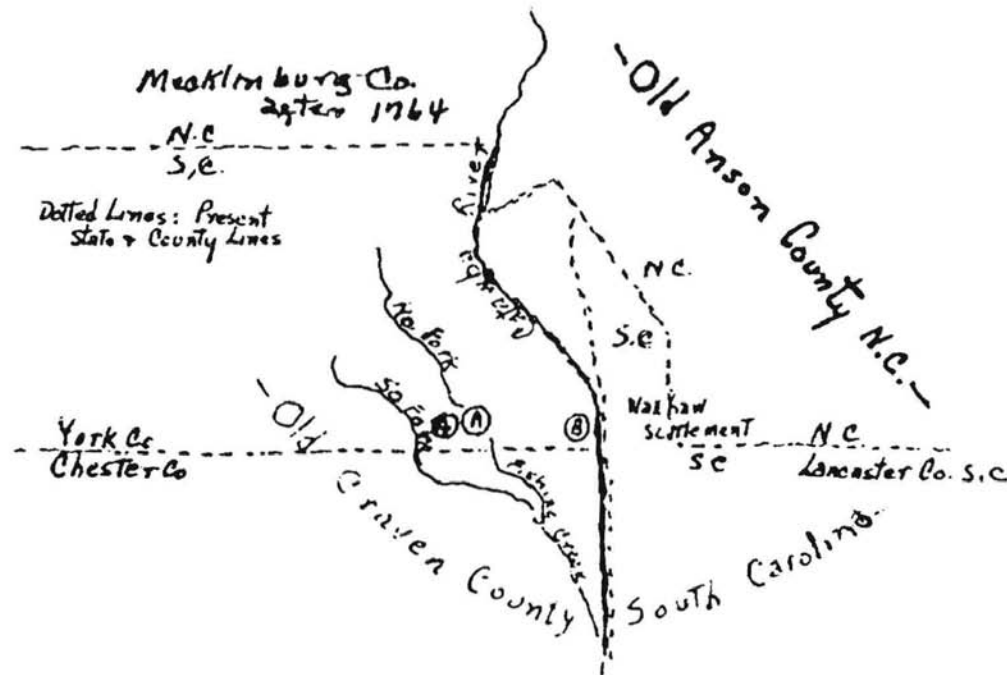
* A 1/4 M. Taylor had grant 1754 adj. Culp

54 Philip Walker had grant 1755 S side Fishing Creek near Jacob Taylor's line A Jacob Taylor had grant Fishing Creek 1753

(A): Approx. area of
Isaac & Jacob
Taylor's Grants
Anson 1753

(B): Approx. area of
Isaac Taylor's
S.E. Grant 1774/74.

Waxhaw Settlement:
Area of Wm. Taylor's
Grant, Anson 1753



Copies of land grants (warrants, patents) were not kept by North Carolina, only "Minutes and Dockets" (abstracts) were entered in records.

Abstracts, Anson Co. N.C.:

- (1) Isaac Taylor, Grant No. 202, County of Anson, 200 Acres of land, both sides Fishing Creek. Dated 1 April 1753.
- (2) Jacob Taylor, Grant No. 205, County of Anson, 370 Acres on North Fork Fishing Creek. Dated 6th April 1753.
- (3) William Taylor, (No Grant number given), 428 Acres on East Side of Cataba River. Dated 6 April-1753.

North Carolina

Chatham County

V.

Witnessed & Subscribed
James B. Beman Esq. Judge of the Court
the 20 day of June 1772 I have ad-
measured & laid out unto Isaac

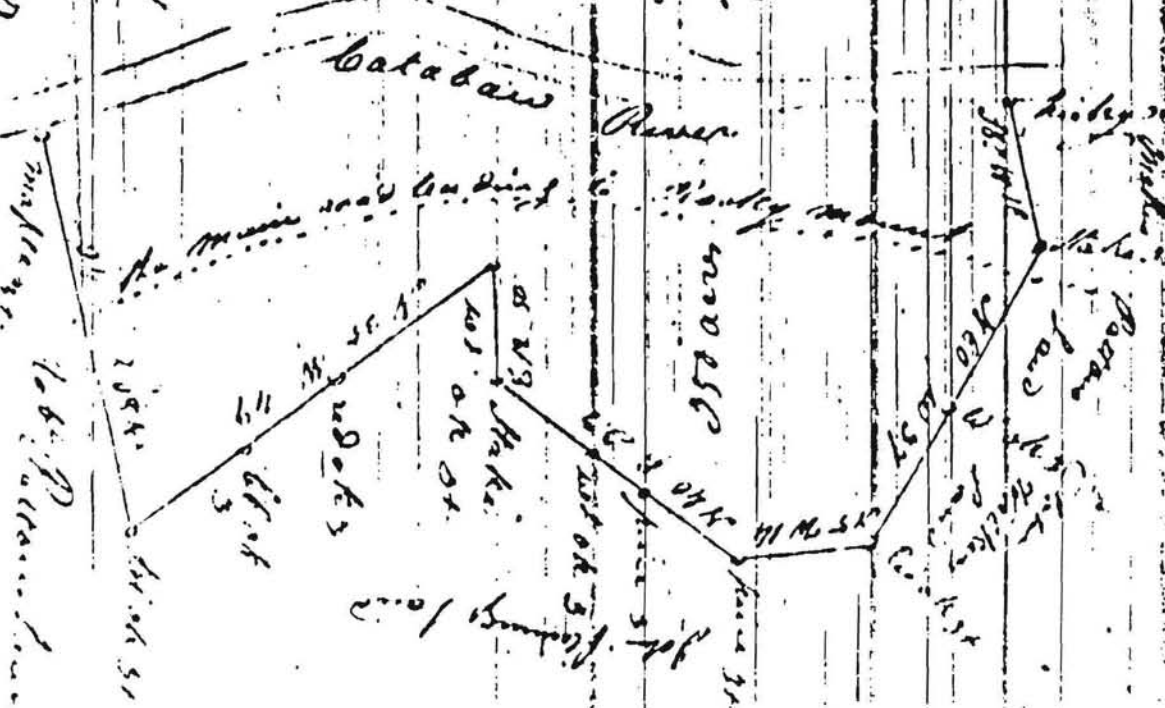
Taylor a tract of land containing
350 acres lying on the west side
of the Catawba River & running
S.W. by land of Matthew Patton &

Walter's land S.W. by
S.W. & S.E. by John Fleming's land
S.E. by Robert Patton's land & to
down to river & back such

shape form & marks as the above
plat represents Certified
this 10th day of June 1772

Wm. Carow Jrs.

1771 June 17th



April Court 1790

This Indenture made the day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty between Isaac Taylor and Rachel Taylor his wife of the one part and Jacob Taylor of the other part WHEREAS

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Isaac Taylor as well by virtue of his former as the latter grant hath granted bargained sold aliened Released & confirmed unto the said Rachel Taylor his wife all and singular the premises Dole grant bargain sell alien Release & confirm unto the said Jacob Taylor for & in confidence of Ten thousand pounds current money of South Carolina to him in hand well and truly paid by the said Jacob Taylor the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged one hundred acres of the above tract beginning at a Hickory at the joining of Cull's mill creek with the Cataba River thence along said creek to a fork then up the South branch to a Hickory, thence N: 60 W: 19 Chains to a Black oak, thence North 80 E: 17 Chains & 50 Links to a White oak thence N: 20:50 to a Stake, thence N: 85 E: 25 Chains to a Lime Wood on the bank of the River, thence down the River to the beginning being certified by William Simpson Deputy Surveyor Reference therto being had may more fully appear said tract of one hundred acres of land to the said Isaac Taylor doth convey & confirm unto the said Jacob Taylor his heirs and assigns together with all and singular the Houses Out houses Barns Gardens Orchards Woods timber & timber trees Meadows waters & water courses Liberties privileges profits Rights Members and Appurtenances whatsoever therto belonging or in any wise appertaining and his Reservation & Reservations Remainder & Remainders Rents issues and profits thereof and of every part and parcel thereof or any claim & demand whatsoever of the said Isaac Taylor of in to or out of the said premises and all Deds Evidences and writings touching or concerning the said premises and every part & parcel thereof. So have and to hold the above said tract of one hundred acres of land and every of the appurtenances therto belonging herein before granted and released & conveyed unto the said Jacob Taylor to the only proper use and behoof of the said Jacob Taylor his heirs and assigns for ever. And the said Isaac Taylor doth hereby for himself his heirs Ex: & Adm: covenant promise & agree to and with the said Jacob Taylor his heirs and assigns in manner & form following to wit that the said Isaac Taylor now is and until the Execution of these presents shall stand seized of a good just & indisposible Estate of Inheritance in the Simples of & in all the aforesaid tract or parcel of land with all the members and appurtenances without any manner of Condition Trust Mortgage Judgment or Incumbrance whatsoever to alter or change the same And that the said Jacob Taylor his heirs & assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy and enjoy the said tract or parcel of land with every of the appurtenances therto belonging without any manner of hindrance or molestation of the said Isaac Taylor his heirs & assigns and every person & persons whatsoever And lastly the said Isaac Taylor & Rachel his wife for themselves their heirs Ex: Adm: and assigns the said tract or parcel of one hundred acres of land with all the appurtenances unto the said Jacob Taylor his heirs & assigns will warrant & for ever defend by these presents In Witness whereof the said Isaac Taylor and Rachel his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

signed sealed & delivered in presence of
John Barnett David Adams & John Davis

Isaac Taylor
mark

Rachel Taylor
mark

State of South Carolina Lancaster County personally appeared John Davis before me Samuel Dunlap & being duly sworn as the law directs doth declare that he really believes & is fully persuaded to his Depoant & John Barnett signers as witnesses to the within Deds & that he believes the within Deds to be that act delivered by Isaac Taylor to Jacob Taylor for the purposes within menti oned sworn before me March 21: 1790

Sam Dunlap J. P.

John Davis

5/4



(Editor's Note: The following article was sent to us by Rev. Earle P. Barron, D. Min., Greenwich Presbyterian Church, 15305 Vint Hill Road, Nokesville, VA 22123. We appreciate Rev. Barron sharing this interesting article with us.)

TIRZAH-THE CHURCH THAT WENT TO WAR

A Young Soldier

William Joseph Miller, wrote that in 1861 he was 15 years old and going to school at Tirzah A.R. Presbyterian Church. The Civil War erupted and his entire class volunteered. The young men assembled at Yorkville, S.C. and were organized into a company. After drilling for about 3 months they took the train to Columbia and then to the coast of S.C. near Beaufort and were assigned to the 12th Regiment, General Maxy Gregg, Commander. The soldiers guarded Hilton Head before Northern forces drove them off the island. They then went to a village called Pocotaligo and from there to Greenpond where Miller caught typhoid fever, the scourge of camp life.¹

When Miller recovered he went to Virginia and bivouacked on the Rappahannock River. He soon took part in the Battle of Seven Days around Richmond. At Gaines Mill "the first soldier was killed by my side, a nice young man by the name of Poag. About sunset Gen. T. J. Jackson came on the field with his division and soon had possession of the breast-works" where the enemy was dug in. While on skirmish Miller came on four concealed Yankees who "sprang up hollering that we surrender. I do not know which was the more excited or surprised...the four yankees or myself, but I told them to throw down their guns which they did."

On the James River some time later the men were given a ration of corn whiskey. "I had never drunk any whiskey... and in a short time I felt so important that if Gen. Lee had said so I could have whipped the Union army myself. I soon lay down and went to sleep and when I awoke I felt like I ought to be whipped myself."

Young Miller took part in the Second Battle of Manassas. At this battle "a young man named James Kincaid, who stood in ranks beside me, was killed and it was not long until John May, who was raised in Ebenezer, was killed near me. Those things stir a person's blood and give him strange sensations, but there is something in a man that he will stand and fight it out with his comrades for he could not think of anything else.

From there he went to Maryland for battles at Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg. He was glad to get back into Virginia but shortly after this he became foot sore and got "Gangrene in my feet." He lost one toe, half of two others and a bone out of the side of one foot. After the Battle of Chancellorsville he went to Gettysburg. He also fought a Spotsylvania Courthouse. Eventually he was at the siege of Petersburg where "Occasionally a Yankee bomb shell would come along and demolish a few of the huts, and the chaplins and servants

would have a race for a place of safety. It was sport to the soldiers to see them running." Miller surrendered with Lee at Appomattox and had a hard time getting home, especially getting something to eat.²

After four years in the military Miller was only 19. Perhaps with some difficulty the young veteran resumed civilian life. He was active in Tirzah A.R. Presbyterian Church and in 1885 became Clerk of Session. On a page in the Minutes of the Session Miller wrote down all the names of the men of the church who were members in 1860, noting those that had served in the Confederacy, their outfits, and whether or not they had been killed in battle or had died of disease. Tirzah was a small church. According to his records, which were not completely accurate, there were 33 male members, not counting some slaves. "24 went to the war. 15 came home. 5 died in the army, 4 killed." What prompted such military fervor?

The Scotch Irish

The Piedmont area of York County where Tirzah Church is located was settled primarily by the Scotch Irish. Some 200,000 or more of these Ulster Scots had left Northern Ireland in the 1700's and come to North America. In Scotland they had fought each other and the English during the "killing times." In Ireland they often struggled with the native Irish. In Pennsylvania they became famous as Indian fighters as well as for causing trouble with them. Ministers sometimes fought with their congregations during the French and Indian Wars. The Scotch Irish "wrought desolation" upon the Indians at every opportunity. These Scotch-Irish readily identified with the patriots in the Revolution and so aggressively and wholeheartedly supported it that some called the conflict the "Presbyterian Rebellion."

The Ulster Scots could get in a good church fight among themselves over such matters as which version of the Psalms to sing in church worship. Tirzah which means "benevolent, pleasant, well pleasing" was organized about 1802 from a number of persons who met at a preaching station at the home of Joseph Miller, Sr. Another group came from the Associate Reformed Church located at Ebenezer village, now part of Rock Hill. They had withdrawn on account of the introduction of Watts' Hymns for the public service.

A Militant South

There had always been considerable violence in the South - in much of the rest of the nation also. Frontier life was rough and in 1861 most of the nation was still unsettled, at least in spirit. Fighting became a code by which men lived. Southerners often pointed to the aristocratic character of their region to account for dueling and other blood letting but Tirzah was not an aristocratic community. Violence was further encouraged by the often imperfect state of political institutions. The law often winked at physical hostilities.

The Southerner also fought to reinforce his reputation as a fighter. He was proud of it.

At the time of the war a militant mind-set prevailed. Slavery strengthened the popular military tradition because the South needed soldiers to control the slaves and intimidate abolitionists. When Will Ellery Channing attacked slavery a number of South Carolinians declared that should Channing opt to come to S.C. with a bodyguard of some 20,000 men he would not escape alive.

Military schools became popular. The Kings Mountain Military School, sometimes called the Yorkville Military Academy, was started at Yorkville, S.C. not far from Tirzah. Micah Jenkins and Asbury Coward opened the Up Country preparatory school for getting young men ready for entrance to The Citadel, the military college of S.C. At the beginning of the war these two men led their students to battle and a number of the soldiers from Tirzah were in their outfits. Jenkins was killed by mistake at the Wilderness by his own command. Coward survived and later became superintendent of The Citadel. Both were generals.

Opposition to Secession

While quick to take arms, the citizens of York County did not consider their actions aggressive. They considered themselves loyal Americans protecting their country. In fact many wanted to remain in the Union. On July 4, 1851 a number of men of the area met at the Yorkville Court House in opposition to Secession.⁴ But by 1860 many of the men on the list had begun to support it as they changed their minds.

The Rev. W. M. McElwee was the installed pastor of Tirzah beginning in 1821. Tirzah was an Associate Presbyterian Church whose Synod was opposed to slavery. The Rev. W. M. McElwee demitted the charge in 1833 because of his opposition to slavery. In 1834 Tirzah withdrew from the Associate Synod and connected with the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Carolina and Georgia which was pro slavery. The change in attitude towards slavery and Secession in the area was due to the increasing profit in slavery due to cotton. For some time preachers and politicians told their constituents that they had to defend their homeland and their Christian institutions from aggression. In 1861 young men rose to the challenge. Practically the whole Tirzah Church went to war.

The Families

In the roster that W. J. Miller compiled there were besides himself 5 other Millers: S. N., Joseph, B. R., J. C., and J. J. The largest group with the same name was the Barrons.⁵ Archie, who did not enlist, had six sons on the Tirzah roll of 1860: David Watson, William Adams, Archibald Alexander, Samuel Watson, James Franklin and John Leroy. There was also a John Barron too old to go to war plus John Barron, Jr., S. D. Barron and J. P. Barron who did.

Other family names were Adkin, Cathcart, McElwee, McElwain, Presley, and Jones.

Military Outfits

The men of the church served in several military units.⁶ These included the 6th S. C. Reserves, the 1st S. C. Cavalry, the 5th S. C. Volunteers (Jenkins Infantry), 17th S. C. V. (Evans Infantry), the 12th S. C. V. (McGowan's Infantry), and the Lafayette Artillery.

6th S. C. Reserves, Co. G.⁷

1. John Leroy Barron, Pvt. Enlisted Nov. 18, 1862 under Capt. W. J. Bowen. Never Paid.⁸
2. John Barron, Jr., Pvt.
3. Joseph Miller, Pvt.
4. S. N. Miller, Pvt.

Reserves

5. William A. Barron. In the Coastal Artillery at Charleston, S. C. for 5 months. Discharged due to health. Second short enlistment. Discharged again due to health.
6. Henry Jones.

1st S. C. Cavalry

7. David W. Barron, Pvt. Co. H. Along with General Joseph E. Johnston, surrendered to Gen. W. T. Sherman in North Carolina. He was paroled at Charlotte, May 11, 1865.
8. B. R. (R. Benjamin?) Miller, 35 yrs.

5th S. C. Volunteer (Jenkins Infantry)⁹

9. Gilbert S. Aikens, Pvt., Co. H., 22. Died July 25, 1863, age 24 years, 10 months, of typhoid fever while home on furlough.
10. William J. Adkins, Pvt. Co. H. 21. Died Nov. 25, 1861 of typhoid fever at Charlottesville, Va. hospital.
11. Alexander A. Barron (Co. B. 6 SCV) Pvt. Wounded in the hand Nov. 10, 1863 at Campbell's Station, Tenn. Promoted to Corporal Nov. 16, 1863. He was killed July 20, 1864 at Petersburg in the trenches during a siege before The Crater. The Minnie Ball passed through his head. The Clerk of Session at Tirzah at that time called him a "young man of stirring merit...He lived and died a consistent christian... a brave true and faithful Soldier, and with all and humble christian."
12. James Franklin Barron (6th S. C. Regulars, Co. B) Battle of First Manassas with Capt. John White; wounded three times. He was in all of General Longstreet's battles except he was on duty guarding Richmond when Gettysburg was fought. Captured at Frederick, MD., Sept. 12, 1862. Imprisoned at Ft. Delaware. Exchanged Nov. 10, 1862. Wounded in the left arm June 2, 1864, perhaps in a skirmish at Mechanicsville. He was listed AWOL three times but was promoted to 1st Sgt. August 11, 1863.

13. James Philander Barron, Pvt. Co. B. (Capt. I. N. Withers) (Catawba Light Infantry, then to Jasper Light Infantry, then to Palmetto Sharpshooters). Wounded when a Minnie Ball passed through his cheek May 31, 1862 near Richmond in the Battle of Seven Pines. Died June 5, 1862 in a Richmond hospital.

14. James Cathcart, Pvt., Co. H., (Jones Infantry) 25. Died of typhoid fever Charlottesville, Va.

15. J. F. (James Leslie?) McElwee, Lt., Co. H. (also 1st Regular S. C. Sharpshooters) 19. Killed Sept. 16, 1862 from a fragment of an enemy shell which passed through him from side to side. According to the Session Board at Tirzah he "left Erskine College for the purpose of entering the army with the defenders of his country...He lies in a soldiers grave on the Maryland bank of the Potomac."¹⁰

16. J. J. Miller. Pvt., 17. Surrendered. ¹¹

17th SCV (Evans Infantry)

17. Samuel W. Barron, corporal, Co. H., (Co. E) (Capt. Mills) was listed by Bratton in casualty reports and engagements in Maryland and Virginia. He was in the Battle of Manassas and Sharpsburg. He died of typhoid fever at Goldsboro Dec. 23 years, 11 months, 15 days. He was a graduate of Erskine College, 1862.

18. Charles McElwain, Pvt., Co. E. 25. Captured and died of disease in prison.

19. S. A. McElwee, Pvt., Co. E. 27.

20. William W. McElwee.¹²

12th S. C. V. (McGowan's Infantry)

21. W. J. Miller, Pvt., Co. H. 1861-1865, 15. Surrendered.

22. B. C. (Benjamin F.?) Presley, Lt., Co. H. 22.

Artillery

23. Samuel Dekalb Barron, Pvt. Battery Hemphill, Lafayette Artillery (Capt. Kanapaugh Colcock's Regiment, S. D. Lee's Division) 16. S. D. had enlisted at 15 but was persuaded by A. F. Fewell and others to return home and enter Erskine College with the understanding that at 16 he could reenlist. At 16 he joined the Lafayette Artillery and went to coastal S.C. His unit was surrounded by Kilpatrick's Calvary, and he was captured and taken to Point Lookout, Md. for 11 months. He was caught taking food to supplement the scanty rations. His hands and feet were bound and he was strapped over a barrel head down for an hour. When released from prison he could not wait for transportation home "but began his journey on foot, and barefooted, ragged, emaciated, dirty, and broken in health" he finally reached the old homestead. Since he had been to Erskine a year he became a teacher. He went to Texas and Louisiana but when word reached him that "Merrill's Men" had raided his father's house and forced his brother into exile and that he was needed at home he returned. The local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy took his name.¹³

Aftermath

W. J. Miller did not leave any personal account of what he thought of the tough times which followed the war. He may have observed that while the South lost the war it was determined to "win" the Reconstruction. Ku Klux Klan activity, "Merrill's Men," and the Red Shirts may have added excitement to an otherwise tame life for returned servicemen.

For a number of years most families continued to farm even though whites and blacks had to adjust to new relationships. African Americans did not fare well but some of the members of the church at Tirzah soon recovered. Archie Barron, who had not gone to the army, had loaned out \$20,000 in cash during the War and it was all paid back to him in Confederate money. He lost money and slaves but kept his land. He continued to work hard and with good business sense was quite successful, said James Barron, his grandson who saw only the best in his ancestors.

Towards the end of the century the Barrons and Millers as well as many of the others gradually left the farms and moved toward Rock Hill or other places. They took up business and professional work. Tirzah Church struggled to survive. But today as Rock Hill and Charlotte expand the congregation is reaching a membership of 300. Some of these new members may be descendants of former Yankee soldiers since the nation's population today is mobile.

The Rock Hill Herald Sept. 7, 1908 reported the unveiling of the Confederate Monument which stands in front of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church in Ebenezer. A number of the soldiers from Tirzah listed above were buried there. Another Archie Barron, who would have been 10 in 1861, likely the son of John Leroy Barron, was one of the Marshals listed. He and other descendants of the Confederate veterans remembered the glory and grandeur and forgot the pain and suffering.

FOOT NOTES

1. Young ladies at a private home helped take care of Miller. One of the girls fed him something he hadn't eaten before, a glass of boiled custard. Another of the girls entertained him by riding her pony where he could watch.

2. Almost half of the account deals with food. He had several escapades to get provisions. He said, "I spent... four years of my life working for one suit of clothes and \$11.00 per month, and rations when they had them for us." The \$11.00 soon was worth very little more than a few stamps and some envelopes for writing home.

3. The Tirzah church and most of its parish were located on land that had belonged to the Catawbas. Members of the parish had gotten hold of some of the 15 square miles of what was left of the "The Nation." It had been obtained by lease

but possession wasn't truly legal. The Scotch Irish were not liked by Indians and were considered at first by other national groups as quick tempered, uncouth, excitable, reckless, impetuous, and given to much drinking.

4. Included in the list of those present were Richard Pressley and James McElwee. They may have been R. Presley and J. F. McElwee who were listed by W. J. Miller in the Session Book as being members of Tirzah in 1860.

5. The original male Barron in the county had been Archibald, a hatmaker from Ireland. He and his son, John, took part in the Battle of King's Mountain. Records indicate that Archibald acted as a wagon master and private soldier and John was recorded as a private soldier in Bratton's Regiment. It would be easy for Barrons in the 1860's to identify their cause with that of the forefathers. Archie, son of the above John, a profitable farmer, had a number of slaves. His grandson James Barron claimed Archie had 40 at the end of the war. The 1860 census noted 19. One of these slaves, Harvey Barron, helped dig trenches before Petersburg.

6. W. J. Miller listed the names of 10 men of the congregation who did not go to war: John Barron, J. M. McElwee, J. L. or J. R. Presley, Archie Barron. Henry Killians, Wm. Story, Hugh Warren, James Finley (33) _____ Strain, and Matthew Henry. Since Miller noted the age of James Finley as 33 he may have wanted to suggest that Finley should have gone to war with the rest of the men.

7. When the Federals seized foothold on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad line only sixty miles southwest of Charleston many South Carolinians were fearful. In Oct. 1862 Gov. Francis W. Pickens called for four regiments of reserve troops to be organized. Later he called out four more. These were composed of men from the ages 35-50 who were suppose to serve for 90 days as temporary soldiers in case of emergency. Among these regiments was the 6th S.C. Reserves and many of its recruits came from York County.

8. John Leroy was Archie's oldest son. He may have had poor health. His wife Amanda and a couple of infants died while the war raged. He married again.

9. Because of re-enlistment and reorganization the 5th and 6th SCV are sometimes confused in records. A soldier may have been in both.

10. The J. McElwee, one of the 10 men of the church who didn't soldier, may have been his father.

11. J. J., who after the war became a doctor, may have taken part in such events as described in the 6th S. C. V. Regi-

mental Report for November - December 1864. The Regiment was encamped near Richmond, Va. where it engaged the enemy lines on the North side of the James River on the 1st of December. They were ordered to New Market where they attacked the enemy trenches losing one sergeant and one private. On December 23, 1864 the regiment took rail cars to Gordonsville. They spent the night in the cars. One officer wrote that extreme cold, crowded conditions, body lice, and a car full of horse manure made the 65 men on that box car miserable. They arrived at camp on Christmas day. Dinner consisted of green apples, uncooked corn from the mules trough and corn talk roots. Miller may have surrendered at Appomattox where according to records more than 350 members of the 6th SCV laid down their arms.

12. William and S. A. McElwee may have taken part in the Battle of Second Manassas August 30, 1862 along with others of the 17 SCV. Or they may have been fortunate to miss the slaughter. It was asserted that South Carolinians lost more blood that battle than in any other of the conflict. In fact, only seven other Confederate regiments suffered more casualties during the entire war.

13. S. D. Barron conceived the idea of observing Memorial Day Services at Ebenezer Church and requested Miss Bessie Mills teacher at the school there to unite with him in the first decoration of the soldier's graves in York County. In May of 1943 or 1944 the writer, great grandson of John Leroy Barron and then a high school student at Winthrop Training School, delivered the speech for Memorial Day in the old Presbyterian school house at Ebenezer. The subject was "There Stands Stonewall."

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SARAH CLARK EATMAN BENNETT

(Continued from the March 1993 issue of The Bulletin)

APPENDIX 9

WINSTON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI Probate Court July Term 1850

Minutes In the Matter of the Estate)
No. 2 of John P. Clark deceased)
P. 82 late of Sumter County Ala)

On Reading and filing the Petition of John W. Honeycutt, duly verified.

It is ordered by the Court that a writ of subpeona be issued citing Elizabeth M. Clark the widow of said deceased, to be and appear before this court, at the Courthouse in said County of Winston, on the third Monday of August next, then and there to answer the Petition of John W. Honeycutt, one of the distributees of said Estate, Praying that Citation be Issued, Commanding the said Elizabeth M. Clark to come before this Court at the next term thereof to produce the last will and testament of the said John P. Clarke deceased, and to show cause why she should not take letters testamentary thereon in the State of Mississippi, or why letters of administration with the will annexed thereon to another should not be granted to this State.

Ordered Adjudged and decreed this 10th day of July A.D. 1850

To Honorable Erastus Huntley Judge of the Probate Court of said County of Winston in said State of Mississippi.

The Petition of John W. Honeycutt, a citizen of said County, respectfully represents unto your Honor that John P. Clark, deceased, late of Sumter County, in the State of Alabama, died in said county of Sumter in the State of Alabama, about the year 1840, leaving as your Petitioner is advised and believes a last will and testament executed and published in due form, That his said last will as aforesaid was produced and admitted to record in the Orphans Court of Sumter County Alabama, about the year 1840, That Letters Testamentary were granted on said will to Lewellyn Oliver, James Wilson and Elizabeth M. Clark, they having been appointed as your petitioner is advised & believes by the said testator in his said will Executors & Executrix of the same, That shortly after the Probate of said will and the granting of letters testamentary thereon as aforesaid the said Oliver & Wilson resigned their said trust and Elizabeth M. Clark became the sole manager and executrix of his Estate & Will, That said Estate was worth about seven Thousand Dollars at the time of his death as near as Your petitioner has ascertained and that said Estate was very little indebted, That the said Elizabeth M. Clark about the Year 1845 removed from said County of Sumter and State of Alabama to the County of Winston in the State of Mississippi where she still resides, That she brought all the moveable property of said Estate from Alabama to Mississippi with her which had not been disposed of before her removal, That she has never had any settlement of the said Estate with the Orphans Court of Alabama aforesaid, That her securities on her testamentary bond in Alabama, have given her up as your petitioner is advised & believes, That she now has a portion of said Estate in her possession in the State of Mississippi, That she also has the Will of the said testator in her possession as he verily believes, That she has never taken or obtained any letters testamentary upon the will of the said testator in the State of Mississippi and that the property of said Estate is in great danger of being wasted, if it is not already greatly squandered and wasted, That your petitioner married Mary Ann Clark, the daughter of the said John P. Clark, and Elizabeth M. Clark, That his said wife is still living and that your petitioner & his said wife are interested in said Estate, That said Elizabeth M. Clark is the widow of the said John P. Clark. Your petitioner suggests that John J. Gage, Sheriff of said County of Winston be appointed administrator of said Estate with the will annexed. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honor to grant unto him a writ of subpeona citing the said Elizabeth M. Clark, to be and appear before this Honorable Court at the next term thereof to be holden at the Courthouse in the Town

of Louisville in said county of Winston on 3rd Monday of August A.D. 1850, then and there to answer all & singular the matters & things contained in this petition as fully & particularly as if specially thereunto hereinafter interrogated thereunto to produce said will, to show cause why she shall not take letters testamentary thereon in the State of Mississippi or why letters testamentary thereon to another should not be granted in this State of your petitioners as in duty bound will every pray & c.

Sworn to and subscribed before
me on this July 15th 1850
Robert S. Hudson
Justice of the Peace

John W. Honeycutt

I H. G. Woodruff Clerk of the Probate Court in and for said County do hereby certify that the last foregoing petition was ordered to be recorded on the 16th day of July A.D. 1850 and that the same was duly recorded on the 26th ay of the same.
H. G. Woodruff Clerk

APPENDIX 10

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHESTER

In Probate Court
Ex Parte
1820
In Re

170
Notation
Book H
Page 209 & 210

Estate of George Clarke
Apartment No. 10
Package No. 170

State of South Carolina

Know all men by these presents that I George Clark of Chester District and State aforesaid do hereby constitute and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament and do renounce all other will or wills constituted or ordained by me the said George Clark in anywise-----

1st by Body to be Decently Buried-----

2nd All my just Debts to be paid-----and the rest of my property I dispose of in the following manner (Viz) first To my Beloved son John Clark I do Will and Bequeath that plantation or Tract of Land whereon he now lives said to contain Two Hundred acres-----

Second To my beloved son Alexander Clark I do will and Bequeath all that plantation or tract of land whereon he now lives said to be Two Hundred forty two acres-----

Third To Beloved Daughter Sarah I do will and Bequeath Fifty Dollars To be given her in cash in the place of Land to her--Forth and as To my Beloved Daughters Jane and Margaret, Deceased, being moving To the Western Country previous To this Date I have given unto them all the Part or Legacy that

I can give them -- but unto each one of there Children (viz) To George Omelvenny and George Steel I do will and bequeath Ten Dollars Each but to the Rest I can Say nothing----- and as To Rest of my property what ever remains I do will and bequeath unto my three children that is To John Clark Allexander Clark and Sarah Kell To be Equally divided amongst them,-----

In Witness wareoff I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this fifteenth Day of August In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty and in the forth fifth year of the Independency of the United States of North America---

Signed sealed and acknowledged in presents of
James McMillans his
William Cambert (?) George (C) Clark
William (X) Orr mark

South Carolina)
Chester Dist) By E. Lyles ordinary of said District,
Personally appeared before me William Orr who being sworn as the law directs doth make oath and say that he saw George Clark by making of his mark seal publish and pronounce the above to be and contain his last will and Testament that he the said George Clarke was then of sound mind, disposing memory and understanding to the best of the deponants knowledge and belief and that he the said William Orr did sign his name as a witness thereto at the request of the Testator and in his presence at the same time Qualified.

E. Lyles Ordy his
Wm X Orr
mark

(To be continued in the September issue of The Bulletin)

* * *

BOOKS FOR SALE

- 1) Mecklenburg County, NC, Will Abstracts, 1791-1868, Books A-J, and Tax Lists, 1797-99, 1806 & 1807, \$30.00
- 2) Genealogical Deed Abstracts, Mecklenburg County, NC, Books 10-14, \$25.00
- 3) Descendants of James and Elizabeth Fleming Ferguson, Bedford (now Marshall) County, TN, \$17.50

These books can be ordered from Herman W. Ferguson, 600 Chad Drive, Rocky Mount, NC 27803. NC orders, add 6% sales tax. All orders postpaid.

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THE LAST CONFEDERATES LIVE IN BRAZIL

(Continued from the March 1993 issue of The Bulletin)

(D)

Colonel Frank McMullen's Colony, New Texas, Near Iguape

Not much more is known of the McMullen Colony after its arrival in Brazil than of Reverend Dunn's effort at Lizzie-land. Tragedy struck almost immediately with the death of McMullen, only months after reaching their inland destination in the land above Iguape.

What is most tragic are the incredible circumstances which befell the group before they even arrived in Brazil. Frank McMullen had gathered up his settlers in Galveston, Texas, to sail on the "Derby", of British registry, not subsidized by the Brazilian Government, this expedition was paid for by colonists, themselves.

The most interesting among this group were two documented aristocrats of the Old South, George S. and Lucien Barnsley. Their family had owned "Woodlands", one of the great ante bellum plantations of Georgia. Destroyed during war, today "Woodlands" is a lovely park known as "Barnsley Gardens" where the ruins of the old plantation home still stand.

Both Barnsley brothers were veterans of the war, almost impoverished, but still with some funds and with no wish to face further struggle in a defeated South. First they wandered westward. Finally they tied up with the Frank McMullen's people in Texas and George Barnsley, with a background in medicine, offered his services in exchange for his and his brother's passage to Brazil. Actually, as things progressed, it appeared that George Barnsley became the unofficial leader of the crowd.

These two brothers are Confederates who would remain in Brazil for good, entrepreneurs who would not only try farming, but lumbering, gold mining and a number of other ventures, though none would result with any real economic success.

In 1972, in backing up to focus my camera on a grave in the Sao Paulo Protestant cemetery, I tripped over an almost obliterated grave and stone. It appeared to have been burned with rubbish strewn over the immediate site, though the rest of the cemetery was clean. In examining the stone, I saw it was Market Lucien Barnsley - 1892. I wondered that of all the surrounding graves, this one seemed to have been the only one vandalized.

George Barnsley returned to the United States for a short period in the 1889, after losing considerable investments when the Republicans tumbled the monarchy of Dom Pedro II. After that he lived permanently in Brazil until his death. Though he married in Brazil, he left no male heirs, to my knowledge. One daughter, a child when she died, is buried in the "O Campo" Cemetery at Santa Barbara.

What Barnsley did leave was an excellent account of the early Confederate days, "Americans in Brazil: Reminiscences of 50 Years," and a diary presently in the hands of family descendents in Rio de Janeiro. It is interesting that Barnsley did not refer to them as "Southerners" or "Confederates" in his writing, but "Americans".

Other characters about whom there are interesting tales are Jess Wright, something of a gun-slinger, and Dr. William Moore, a dentist, who had lost a leg in a revolver accident before leaving Galveston.

Like Hasting's group, McMullen's was, again, a very mixed crowd and ill prepared for the delays and complications of ocean travel. Soon some were quarreling among themselves, dissatisfied with the way things were going, even before sailing from Galveston.

To make a long and tragic story short, Frank McMullen chartered an English vessel, "Derby," entirely financed for \$15,000 by the colonists. The captain of the Derby, John Cross, was perhaps, incompetent. When they finally sailed, after weeks of delay, on January 22 or 24 (dates confused), 1867, arrangements made and supplies taken aboard were not such as should have been for the long and dangerous ocean voyage to Brazil.

The "Derby" was in trouble almost as soon as it put to sea with its one hundred and fifty four Confederates. On February 9th, off Cuba, a furious storm caused the vessel to founder on shore. We see Dr. Moore, seated in a chair and helpless because of his amputated leg, gathering his family about him, stoically preparing for what appeared to be the end.

Fortunately passengers and much cargo was saved. However, it seems that (unsubstantiated) Jess Wright shot a Cuban scavenger stealing from rescued cargo and this caused trouble with the authorities. Other Cubans, however, took pity on the plight of the Confederates and offered unlimited assistance.

Eventually the group sailed from Havana on the "Mariposa" for New York. There they joined Dr. James McFadden Gaston's group from South Carolina and once again sailed for Brazil on April 22nd aboard the "North American" for Rio de Janeiro.

There is a story that while in New York Jess Wright's two prize dogs were stolen. He wandered up and down the streets where he had last seen them whistling a call he had taught them to answer to. He heard them barking from inside the back of a saloon. With pistols drawn he stormed through the doors and rescued the hounds, giving New York a taste of the still violent Southern blood. It was not the last time Jess Wright would use his weapons.

Arriving in Rio de Janeiro, McMullen's people initially also lodged in the Government Hotel along with other arriving Confederates. Then with a members of the Dunn and Gaston Colony, they proceeded to Santos and Iguape. They arrived

there in August of 1867. The overall trip had taken McMullen and his people from Texas nine long months.

Inland at New Texas Frank McMullen died within a few weeks. Again, similar trials and frustrations as were already facing or would confront Hastings on the Amazon River, Gunter on the Rio Doce, Dunn at nearby Lizzieland, and Gaston at Xiririca, haunted McMullen's colonists at New Texas:

- (1) The plow would not work the soil right.
- (2) The primitively agricultural slave (strictly a hoe slave) of Brazil did not handle as the more industrialized slave (tool experienced and craftsman) of the American South had worked.
- (3) Promised roads and river transportation, as well as other circumstances promised by the Brazilian government, did not materialize.
- (4) Vast distances separated the individual land holdings and there was unbearable loneliness in a land of strange language, customs, and religion.
- (5) There was legal confusion and difficulties with land titles and deeds caused by the disappearance, death, and inexperience in such matters of the colony leaders.

Though a few like Belona Smith's family prospered here, even they finally left. Why? The desolation and loneliness in this region was too much of a pioneering burden. Within three years most of the colony had gone, either returning to the South, even under the hell of Reconstruction, or making the overland journey to Santa Barbara, something over two hundred miles inland to the north of Sao Paulo City, where a number of Confederate families were managing to settle successfully. Something they had been unable to do elsewhere in Brazil.

One of the saddest tales I heard of the trials of the McMullen group was about their arrival and initial stay in Iguape. Their funds were exhausted and they still had to get and work their hoped for plantations. Many were actually hungry, resorting to only the cheapest foods and camping along the river, or in the worst of lodgings in town. Iguape then, as now, was hardly even a city.

Dr. William Moore, in one of their darkest moments, disappeared one day. When he stumped back to the miserable group of settlers, he had food and sweets such as the people hadn't seen for weeks. He said he had won money gambling with the Brazilians.

I was told, however, by one who reliably knew much of the Confederates, certainly better than any one else and had no secrets to hide, that Moore had exposed his amputated leg on the steps of the local cathedral and begged.

(E)

Dr. Gaston's Colony at Xiririca

Here was the medical doctor who didn't like the medical business. His prejudice is rather amusingly expressed in a letter to a Dr. N. Bozeman, Campinas, Brazil, June 9, 1882. In the one way of making a living in which he never failed to have considerable and life-long success in the South or Brazil. He disliked it and wrote:

"There are so many annoyances connected with the medical profession that I would not encourage anyone to enter upon it as a means of gaining a livelihood, if there were other channels open to the exercise of his energies. You and I have both seen enough of the ungratefulness of those to whom we have ministered, to appreciate the harassing features of this life. . . If I were perfectly independent in the matter of recourses, I would carve out some other sphere of professional occupation that might be more congenial to my taste, and not be subject to the call of Tom, Dick, and Harry, or to the tantalizing competition of colleagues without brains, and without any sense of delicacy in the relationship to others. . ."

However, regardless of reality, Gaston's only dream was always to found an ante bellum type plantation colony and become a successful planter, yet he would never be anything but a successful and beloved physician. Even after he left Brazil in 1883, and returned to Atlanta, Georgia, to again start a new career, he began the third medical phase of his life at the age of 59. . . and is totally successful!

After his examination of Brazil in 1865/1866 Dr. Gaston had returned to South Carolina, written his book "Hunting a Home in Brazil," gathered up his colony, of which some sixty one families were from his home state around Chester and Columbia.

Things went well for his group until they actually arrived in Iguape, along with Dunn and McMullen. Then the same troubles that hit them, hit him, too.

Oddly, enough, though one can find extensive documentation about Dr. Gaston's life (to my knowledge, all his papers lie in the Southern Historical Archives of U.N.C., Chapel Hill, N.C.) before and after he went to Brazil, there is precious little reference material about his actual experiences during the eighteen years he spent there.

Even though there is extensive evidence that Dr. Gaston was a prolific writer. his book on Brazil and his extensive writings before and after his sojourn in Brazil, one has to wonder whatever happened to what he must have written in and from Brazil during the years 1867-1883.

I, personally, have been able to locate very little material on his Brazilian experience. Other than the excellent examination of Brazil he reports in "Hunting a Home in Brazil," I have found very little. In numbered pages of a

journal kept by Dr. Gaston and now in the Archives of the Southern Historical Society, UNC, Chapel Hill, a whole section is missing. Perhaps, this was the material on Brazil. Similar pages are missing from documents afforded me by Gaston's descendents in Atlanta.

Mrs. A. Waldo Jones once remarked to me in Atlanta, that her personal physician, Dr. Gay, a descendent of Dr. Gaston, had told her a story about Dr. Gaston's trials on first arriving in Iguape. Dr. Gaston told the story that since they could not initially be supplied from their farms (there may have been some difficulty with deeds), and since he could not immediately practice medicine before he passed examinations and permission was granted by the Brazilian government, circumstances became very difficult. Things got so hard at one time, Dr. Gaston said, he had to eat and sell the fish he caught in the river for the family to survive.

Later, at about the same time Dr. Gaston's colony was failing, along with the not so distant Dunn's and McMullen's, and for the same reasons, in 1869 or early 1870, Dr. Gaston gave up his hope of becoming a planter. He moved his wife and six children close by the Santa Barbara area where he once again began the successful practice of medicine. He later made his home in the city of Campinas where he had an active medical clinic until 1883.

The one thing that stands out about Dr. James McFadden Gaston in Brazil is the extent of his reputation. Whatever one sees written or hears said about him is always complimentary. Mrs. Kate Wheelock, granddaughter of James and Sara Miller from Chester County, S.C., told me once in Campinas (1972) how her mother, as a young girl, lived for a time in Dr. Gaston's home in Campinas when she was sent in from the country to go to school there. She always spoke of what a fine gentleman he was.

In Frank P. Goldman's work on the Confederates, one finds Dr. Gaston's name is always mentioned with sense of respect.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Gaston, though a firm believer in the slavery system, apparently never bought slaves in Brazil. I have found no documentation that he did. Many of the Confederates, when they had the money, did. Perhaps, Dr. Gaston, early on after migrating, realized that slavery, even in Brazil, was destined to end and slave holding there might be as disastrous an economic circumstance as it was in the South at the end of the Civil War. Or was it just that he could not get his plantation started and did not have the funds to buy slaves? I don't know.

(To be continued in the September issue of The Bulletin)

* * *

Q U E R I E S

SKINNER - KING - NORTON - ROTAN -- Deurene Oates Morgan, 1118 Curlew Cr., San Antonio, TX 78213 - **Nathan Skinner** d 1841 in Henry Co., AL. Need his parents, wife & children. Known children **Isaiah**, **Cathrine M. Caraway Oates**, dau m **Wm. Whedden**, dau m **John Grantham**, & **Dorcas m Mozinga**. Nathan Skinner resided in NC & Darlington Co., SC.

Need proof that **Peter Johnson King** b ca 1813-1817. was s/o **Nicholas & Nancy A. Norton King**. They left Lawrence Co., AL ab 1833 and settled in Yalobusha, MS. Peter Johnson King m **Mary Ann Rotan** ca 1838. **Nancy Ann King** b 14 Aug 1841 in Yalobusha Co., MS. Peter Johnson King moved to Tyler Co., TX bef 1850; in Polk Co., TX 1860. In 1870 they are in McLennan Co., and 1880 census they are in Hill Co., TX. Will exchange info and gladly pay copying and postage charges.

CLARK - LAWRENCE - PAUL - CARITHERS -- Aileen L. Catlett, 213 Byrd Drive, Midwest City, OK 73110 - **John Clark** b. 1767 in Ireland, wife **Isabella McCaleb**, came to SC in 1791, then in 1836 from Knox Co. TN to Indian Creek area (3 miles east of Princeton) with 2nd wife, **Mary**. Son, **William** b. 1795 m. **Nancy White**. Their dau., **Mary E. m. Soloman Miller Lawrence** in Gibson Co., IN.

Matthew Clark b. 1797 in SC, m. **Elizabeth Paul**, lived also in same section near Indian Creek as John Clark and William in Gibson Co., IN. Need info on above and relationship proof. They came from Lincoln Co., TN to Princeton, IN in 1836.

John Carithers b. 8/7/1788, m. **Elizabeth Clark** in Knox Co., TN in 1813 (1810?). **Elizabeth** b. 5/8/1789 in Ireland, d. 11/14/46, both buried in Lawrence Cemetery, east of Princeton, IN. Need proof but believe her to be d/o **John Clark**, b. 1767, Ireland, and sister of **William Clark** b. 1795, and **Matthew** b. 1797. John and Eliz. Clark Carithers had a son, **John Clark**, b. 9/20/1825.

BRAKEFIELD - DORSEY -- Mrs. Gary Williams, Route 1, Box 232, Comanche, TX 76442 - Need help with children of **John Brakefield**, b. 1770-1780; **Henry Brakefield**, b. 1775-1794. Did either have a son **George**? A Brakefield m. **Mary Dorsey**, d/o **Alexander**, ca 1837 and d. ca 1842, leaving **Martha**, **Delila Ann**, and **Margaret**.

McKENNON/McCANNON/McCAMMON -- Mrs. T. L. Bell, 2001 Dr. Robertson Road, Spring Hill, TN 37174 - Seeking info on my great grandparents, **John and Elizabeth McKennon**, their children: **William**, **Mary**, **Elizabeth**, **Catharine**, **Jane Rebecca**, **John**, **Daniel**, and **James**. They lived in Chester Dist. John McKennon served in American Revolution. Would like to know names of the parents of John McKennon and Elizabeth McKennon's maiden surname. Where was John McKennon born?

LOCKHART - MARTIN -- Mrs. Blanche Tate, 317 Westview Drive, Missoula, MT 59803 - Share info on **John Lockhart** b. 1759 SC m. **Prudence (SMITH?)** 18 Jan. 1784, d. Warren Co. TN, 4 Aug. 1843. Probable grandson of **Andrew Martin** d. 1773 Chester Co., s/o **Elizabeth Martin** who m. 2nd **Edward White**. Other probable, not proved connections to **Smith, Holeman, Patton**. John had brother **Andrew** and children **Holman, Sarah (Sally)** and **Mary Lockhart**. Was Rev. pensioner.

PORTER - McCONNELL -- Sara M. Stewart, 16100 Fieldcrest Road, Laurinburg, NC 28352 - Interested in info on the parents of **John Porter**, b. 1779 d. 1871 or 72. He lived on Twelve Mile Creek in Lancaster Co. He m. **Rebecca McConnell** from York Co.; probably 2nd. Who was his first wife?

HAMILTON - GREER - WYATT -- Nancy A. Sicotte, 2047 Byron St., Palo Alto, CA 94301 - Seek info on **John Hamilton**, who m. **Martha Greer** ca 1800. Moved to Lincoln Co. TN ca 1810. Ch: **Susannah, William G., Ann, Nancy, David M., and Margaret G.**, who m. **John Blair Wyatt** 1830 in Lincoln Co. John Hamilton killed by falling tree in 1812.

WATSON - PITMAN - HYATT -- Dottie Schweinfurth, 414 Bratenahl Road, Bratenahl, OH 44108 - Would like to find the parents of **Penelope Watson** b. 1801, m. **David Hyatt Pitman**. In the 1830 census they were living in York Co., SC. However, his family of Pitman (father) and Hyatt (mother) both came from Chester Co., SC. Have info about their family and where they lived, if that info is needed.

CONAWAY - CROSBY - LEVISTER -- Bill Boyd, 15802 Singapore, Houston, TX 77040 - Need info on the **John Thomas Conaway** family that was in the Fairfield/Chester Co. area until the 1830's. One daughter, **Susan**, m. **Richard Crosby**, and they rased a family there. Another daughter, **Nancy**, m. **William Levister**.

WRIGHT - MANN - THOMPSON - BURGIN - McENTIRE - CRAIG - LINDSEY - ADAMS -- Agnes Bell Young, 10031 Shortest Day Road NW, LaVale, MD 21502-9132 - Would like to correspond with descendants of **Henry Wright** and wife **Alice Mann**, m. 7 Nov. 1771 in NC. He left a will 1820/21 in Lincoln Co. NC, naming wife **Alice**, son **Winsley(?)**, sons **Thomas, Henry, James, Robert, Benjamin** and **George**, and daughters **Elizabeth** w/o **John Thompson**; **Jean** w/o **James Burgin**; **Agnes** w/o **Alexander McEntire**; **Alice** w/o **John McEntire**; **Leah** w/o **Thomas Craig**; and son-in-law **James Lindsey** (who m. **Isabella Wright**). This family also lived in York Co., SC. Was Henry related to other Wrights in York Co.? My probable line is James whose wife I believe was **Sarah Adams**, d/o **John** and **Mary Adams**, of York and Lincoln Cos. Can anyone provide more info about John (d. 1812) and Mary (d. 1829) who are buried at Pisgah ARP Cemetery?

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 | |
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