

BULLETIN

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

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EDITOR

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

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Dues: \$12.00 Per Calendar Year

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Meetings

5 September 1993 - No Meeting  
3 October 1993 - Richburg, SC, 3 p.m.  
7 November 1993 - Richburg, SC, 3 p.m.  
December - No Meeting

I would like to thank all who came to the Society Birthday Party in Richburg this summer. The comfortable ambiance of the Front Porch Restaurant, the excellent service and fine food contributed greatly to the overall success of the affair. Attendance was sufficient to render an air of conviviality throughout and our guest speaker, Brent Holcomb was a wealth of information.

Mr. Holcomb's presentation on the border problem between the two Carolinas was particularly apt of the CDGS and specific to the geographic areas of Chester, York, and Lancaster Counties. His comprehensive knowledge of genealogy throughout South Carolina is truly insightful and if you ever have the opportunity to attend one of his speaking engagements, I would enthusiastically recommend you doing so. Mr. Holcomb made available for purchase many of his numerous publications and more than a few of us walked away smiling with signed copies in hand.

Jerry West, editor of the Broad River Notebook, was also welcomed as our special guest at the party. Jerry shared with us a growing number of publications which his society is currently publishing and have made available for sale. I would again like to thank Jerry for his help in organizing and logging the numerous books and publications which we have in our cramped and sometimes cluttered office in Richburg.

Jean informs me that the Surname Book is at the printers and will be forthcoming. We are sorry that we cannot accept any more names for the current issue. We thank each of you for your continued patronage.

Tom Mayhugh

Another birthday has passed for our society and our party was a huge success. Our guest speaker, Brent Holcomb, a well-known author and genealogist, shared some interesting facts on "The Border Problem Between the Carolinas in the Colonial Period". We also enjoyed visiting with each of you that attended.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Lorelle Kee and family in the passing of Wofford Kee on July 8, 1993. Wofford and Lorelle were such an active couple in our society and helped with our cemetery restorations, showing out-of-state members around, and assisting in research. Wofford was a great favorite and will be missed.

I was sorry to hear that Mr. and Mrs. John Bigham had moved to a retirement home in Anderson, SC. I always enjoyed talking with Mr. John and looked forward to his visits in our area. His knowledge of history, especially places and families in this area, will benefit readers and researchers for years to come. We wish the best for Mr. and Mrs. Bigham and look forward to any news of them. (More on Mr. Bigham's book and his son John's album on p. 104-105 of this issue.)

Robert Stevens, author of **Captain Bill** has not been too well, but is out of the hospital and working on an article for our bulletin. He donated the society a copy of a booklet, **Geology and Mineral Resources of York County, South Carolina**, by Robert Butler.

Rev. Jerry West has agreed to catalog our library and files. Jerry, with the help of his lovely wife Diane, have worked long hours and have most of the books numbered and placed on the shelves. We really appreciate this.

Jean Agee and I will appreciate everyone letting us know when they plan to visit since we are open by appointment only.

Jean H. Nichols

## Mr. James Wofford Kee Jr., 75, retired supervisor

**CHESTER**— The funeral for Mr. James Wofford Kee Jr. of Route 4, Chester, will be conducted at 5 p.m. Sunday, July 11, from the chapel of Barron Funeral Home with the Rev. J. Allen Derrick, pastor of Union and Oak Grove A.R.P. Churches, officiating. Burial will be in Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery.

Mr. Kee, 75, died Thursday, July 8, 1993, at the Chester County Nursing Center.

Born in Chester on June 3, 1918, he was a son of the late Mr. James Wofford Kee Sr. and the late Mrs. Mary

Culp Kee. He was a graduate of Spartanburg Methodist College.

Mr. Kee was a retired supervisor with Lowenstein in Rock Hill and was a U.S. Air Force veteran of World War II. Of the Methodist faith, he attended Oak Grove Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the American Legion and the 40&8 Society in Rock Hill.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lorelle Butler Kee; three stepsons, Joel B. Lee and Neil J. Lee, both of Chester, and John M. Lee of Atlanta, Ga.; three stepdaughters, Mrs.

Ronald VanEngen of Alexandria, Va., Mrs. Richard James of Canton, Ga., and Mrs. Richard Criscione of Spartanburg; 11 step-grandchildren and two step-great-grandchildren.

The family will receive friends from 7 until 9 p.m. Saturday at Barron Funeral Home in Chester.

Memorials may be made to either The Chester District Genealogical Society, in care of Tom Mayhugh, Richburg, S.C. 29729, or to Oak Grove A.R.P. Church, in care of Mr. Jerry Locke, Route 4, Chester 29706, or to a church orphanage of one's choice.

THE ANCESTRY OF JAMES FERGUSON, JR., OF  
GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA & CHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
BY  
Jean Clawson Agee & Walter Whatley Brewster

John Ferguson, Sr., was an early settler in America, as shown by his first known purchase of a tract of land in Virginia on 5 November 1680. In Deed Book #6, of Old Rappahannock County, is recorded the following transaction: "To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, I, Joseph Goodrich, of the County of Rapp'oc...send greetings know you that I, the said Joseph Goodrich for...the sum of three thousand pounds of tobacco & casks in hand paid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge..., have sould (sic) ...unto John Fargusson and his heirs one parcel of land... on the South side of Piscataway Creek...which said parcel of land is part of a dividend of land formerly granted by patent unto Col. Thomas Goodrich...in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of November 1680.  
/s/Joseph Goodrich"

It appears that he lived at this site for the remainder of his life. The Ferguson home was replaced by the grandson of John's daughter Ann Croxton in 1780 with a lovely brick dwelling. To reach it today, one traveling West on US 360 from Tappahannock, Virginia, must turn right at Miller's Tavern onto State road 620 for a distance of four miles. The house sets back from the road in a small grove of trees.

In all probability John Ferguson had been in Virginia for some time prior to this purchase. On page 13, Volume II, of CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, by Nell M. Nugent, is the abstract of a patent by Robert Whitehaire, John Bowler, & Charles Edmonds, in which John Fargeson is listed as a headright. This patent was recorded 25 April 1667, for land situated in New Kent County which shared a common boundary with Old Rappahannock County. Although we have no proof that the John in 1680 is the John Fargeson listed in the 1667 land patent, it is a reasonable assumption that they could have been the same person.

In any event, unless our John arrived in the colonies with means of his own, he had to have been here several years in order to save the then considerable sum represented by the three thousand pounds of tobacco and cask required for his land purchase.

The exact date of his marriage to Ann Stubbleson is another unknown, but it occurred prior to the sale of the land she inherited from her father, Stubble Stubbleson. The Deed of Sale was recorded in August 1684 in Old Rappahannock County DEED BOOK #7, pp.128-131. In it, John Fargisson of Farnham Parish states "...I, the said John Fargisson as marrying Ann, the only surviving daughter and heir of Stubble Stubbleson,

deceased, do hereby...make over unto...William Jewill...with ...the voluntary consent of the said Ann, my now wife, all mine and her right...unto a certain piece of land...formerly sold by one Thomas Rawson unto the said Stubble Stubbleson... we John Fargisson and Ann Fargisson have good right, full power, and lawful authority, to sell...the same [to] William Jewill...and [he] yielding and paying unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, all such rents, duties, and services that shall hereafter become due for the said land...we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 12th day of February 1682/3...1684."

Although the date of John Ferguson's arrival in Virginia has not been determined, it appears that he was probably here in the period of Bacon's Rebellion, which was over by January 1676/7. Old Rappahannock was one of the counties that had suffered from the depredations by marauding bands of Indians. After the rebellion ended, the colonial government appears to have been anxious to protect the frontier settlers. At least, in the case of Rappahannock County, we have two records of an event involving John Ferguson, that indicate this to be the case. "At a Court held South Side of River 2 April 1684, it did appear that Jno. Fargisson was Imprest in the Countrys Service with himself & horse by the ord[er] of Col. Jno. Stone to bring down corn and lumber belonging to the Rapp'a Indians from their fort to the River side In which he was employed nine days, for satisfaction whereof is referred to the assembly." This quote is found in Order Book #1, 1683-1686, p.23.

Action of the Assembly on the matter is found in the JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1659/60-1693, p.253, as follows: "ATT A GENERALL ASSEMBLY begun att James City the 16 day of Aprill in the Thirty sixth yeare of His Maj'ties Raigne And in the yeare of our Lord 1684. These following Orders of Publique Charge and Levy were made:

Rappahannock County

...  
To Rich'd Cawthorne Chiefe of the men Imprest by the late president's Order for the Removall of the Rappahannock Indians for ten days service himselfe and horse allowance for Caske Included 324[Tobacco lbs.

...  
To ffrancis Brown Jun'r for [nine days] 243

...  
To Jno fforgison for nine days 243

To Abraham Browne for nine days 243

To Daniell Browne for nine days 243..."

Considerably more men than those whose names have been copied here were involved in the job of removing the Indians. We have included the Browns because they were closely involved with the Fergusons, and John Ferguson's youngest son, Samuel, married the daughter of Daniel Brown.

The earliest equivalent of a census in Virginia is the Quit Rent Roll of 1704, which exists in two parts. The roll with which we are concerned includes the fourteen counties of Virginia that paid their tribute to the Crown. Essex, the home of the Fergusons, was one of those counties. In 1704, John owed quit rent on 150 acres; at least, he admitted to having that much land.

Apparently he had prospered since arriving in Virginia, since he was able to make a gift of land to his daughter and her husband, Class Caston, as evidenced by the Deed of Gift found in Essex County, Va., Deed Book #12, 1704/07, page 208:

"To all Chirstian People to whom these presents shall come, John ffargisson...of the County of Essex, planter,...know ye, that I...for the love and affection I bear unto my Son-in-law Class Caston,...grant...unto the said Son-in-law Class Caston and Cary his wife...and after their deaths, to my grandson John Caston...one hundred acres of land...it being the plantation whereon...Class Caston now liveth...lying up the branches of Dragon Swamp...part of a dividend of land formerly granted by patent unto Edward Hudson...which was later coveyed by deed to Roger Smith and since his death was. at my petition, found to escheat to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, etc...I do oblige myself to acknowledge my Deed of Gift...unto my Son-in-law...and...his wife...and further oblige myself to cause my wife, Ann Fargisson to acknowledge her right of dower...Witness my hand and seal this eleventh day of March Anno Domini 1705/6 and in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Ann, by ye grace of God, Queen of England, etc.

/s/John fargesson (Seal)

Signed, sealed & Delivered)  
in the presence of )  
/s/James Baughan, Jr.  
/s/John Burt

Acknowledged by John ffargesson to Class Caston (and right of dower relinquished by Ann ffargesson, wife to the said John). In Essex County Court ye tenth day of Aprill 1706 and is recorded.

Test.: /s/Richard Buckner Clk Cur"

In the Deed of Sale, Ferguson to Jewell, John Ferguson refers to his wife as "...the said Ann, my NOW wife...". In his Deed of Gift to Class and Cary Caston he makes the statement "...and further oblige myself to CAUSE my wife, Ann Fargisson to acknowledge her right of dower...". These two statements and the fact that we will find that in his will he did not mention his Son-in-law and daughter, Cary, lead one to speculate that Ann Stubbleson may have been his second wife and not the mother of Cary.

Class Caston was not destined to enjoy the ownership of this

gift of land for long. On 8 July 1714, Cary Caston, his administratrix presented the appraisal of his estate. His death had occurred prior to 6 July 1714 for that was the date on which the appraisal was made. [NOTE: Class and Cary Caston are the ancestors of the Glass Caston who settled in Lancaster County, South Carolina, about the same time that James and Agnes (Adams) Ferguson settled in Chester County. In Lancaster County, the Christian name Class became Glass. An item in TYLER'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, Vol.14, p.47, entitled "Governor J. Hoge Tyler' Family" includes the following statement: Henry Perkins, Jr., married Cary, daughter of Jno and Ann Ferguson and widow of Class Caston (d.1714)...When Henry Perkins, Jr., died in 1739, Wm Tyler and her (Cary's) son-in-law, Richd. Brown, went on Cary Perkin's bond as guardian for her dau. Sarah Perkins."]

In his will recorded in Essex Co. Will Book #3, 1717-1722, pp.8&9, on 19 March 1717, John Ferguson mentions all of his children, except Cary Caston:

"In the name of God, Amen: I, John Fargeson, of Essex County, being in perfect sense and memory and good health, God Almighty be prayed, therefore considering the transitoriness of this life and being willing to settle my temporal affairs before I goe (sic) hence have, and do make, ordain this to be my last will and testament in the manner following, vizt. In Primus, I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it, hoping through the merits, death, and passion, of my blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to receive full and free remission of all my sins at the last day.

ITEM, I do bequeath and give unto my eldest son John Fargeson all my land that lies on the North side [of] Piscataway Rolling Road, to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM, I give and bequeath unto my son James Fargeson my plantation whereon I now live and all my land on that side of the aforesaid rolling road after his mother's decease, to him and his heirs forever, only reserving for my son Joseph Fargeson free liberty to live and work thereon till he can better provide [for] himself.

ITEM. I do give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Redd, the wife of Thomas Redd, 5 shillings to buy her a Bible.

ITEM, I do give and bequeath unto my grandson John Rogers one young cow and calf.

ITEM, it is my will and desire that my well-beloved wife Ann Fargeson have and enjoy the house [and] the use of the rest of my estate, both real and personal, during the time she shall continue my widow without any interruption or disturbance of any of my children, and that she shall not give nor convey any of my estate [to] any other person than as this my will directs.

ITEM, it is my will and desire that if my wife do marry that then immediately after such her marriage, my two Negroes, Nacher and Bess, and all my personal estate shall be appraised and the whole value therof be equally divided

(after my just debts and funeral charges are paid) between my loving wife and my two youngest sons, Joseph and Samuel Fargeson, but if my wife dies my widow it is my will and desire that my Negroes and personal estate as aforesaid be, immediately after such her death, appraised and the value thereof be equally divided between my two aforesaid youngest sons Joseph and Samuel Fargeson, and lastly, I do hereby ordain my wife Ann and my son Joseph Fargeson executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking, disannuling, and making void all manner of wills and testaments heretofore by me made and, of which, I hereunto set my hand and seal this 10 day of May 1715.

/s/John Fargisson (Seal)

Signed, sealed and  
published in the )  
presence of )

/s/Daniel Brown

/s/James (X) Sams

/s/Elizabeth (X) Brown At a Court held for Essex County on

Wednesday, the 19th day of March 1717

this will was presented in Court by  
Ann Fargisson, the Executor (sic) therein named who made oath  
thereto and was further proved by the oath of Daniel Brown,  
Elizabeth Brown, and James Sams, witnesses thereto and is  
admitted to record.

Teste: /s/Will. Beverley ClkCur"

The year 1717 was not a good one for the Ferguson household, which experienced two tragedies. John, the patriarch, and his third son, Joseph, both died within the year. Perhaps the statement in his father's will that Joseph should have... "free liberty to live and work thereon till he can better provide (for) himself", was a clue to his poor health. On the same day that his mother presented his father's will to the Court, his older brother James presented Joseph's will. As he was not married, he left his younger brother Samuel "... all my land as I have in Beverley Park Patent..." and "...the rest of my estate to my brother James Fargisson...saving only one horse, I give and bequeath unto John Caston...". His brother, James, was the Executor of his estate. The will is recorded in Essex County, Va., Will Book #3, 1717-1722, on page ten.

On page 208 of Will Book #3 is recorded the fact that on 20 September 1720, Cary (Ferguson)(Caston) Perkins presented to the Court an inventory of the debts that were owed to the estate of Class Caston. Among the debtors was Ann Farguson who paid eight shillings current money.

During the period between the deaths of John and Joseph and the death of Ann (Stubbleson) Ferguson, there are many entries in the Essex County Records concerning the activities of John, Jr., James, and Samuel Ferguson. On 16 December 1735, Ann Ferguson's will was recorded, as follows, in Will Book #5, page 386:



"In the name of God, Amen: I, Ann fergeson, County of Essex and Parish of South Farnham...make my last will and testament in manner following...ITEM, I give and bequeath and order that, first of all, my husband's estate be made good as if it was at his decease and all the rest...both real and personal after [his] estate is made good, I give and bequeath as follows:

ITEM, to my grandson John Caston a Negro boy named Mature...

ITEM, unto my daughter Sarah Redd my cloak and hood,

ITEM, ...the rest of my estate...be equally divided between my four children.

ITEM, I...appoint my two sons John and Samuel...Executors. In witness whereof I set my hand and seal this first day of Octoer...one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.

/s/Ann (O) fargesson (Seal)

Signed and sealed in the)  
presence of us )

/s/Thomas Barker

/s/Thomas Red

/s/Ann (A) Fargeson

Recorded XVith day of December

A.D. MDCXXXV

Teste: W. Beverley Clk Ct"

The four children between whom the rest of her estate was to be divided would have been John, Jr., James, Sarah Redd, and Samuel. She did not mention Cary, but did name "my grandson" John Caston.

When Ann (Stubbleson) Ferguson signed her will, she made her mark as follows: (O); and, when her witness Ann Ferguson signed, she made her mark this way - (A). It is reasonable to assume that the witness Ann (A) Ferguson was the wife of second son, James Ferguson.

Ann (Stubbleson) Ferguson was the last of the immigrant generation, and her death marks the real beginning of the story of the descendants of John and Ann Ferguson.

(To be continued)

## MANSEL HALL

Mansel Hall was born July 15, 1785. He was the second of eight sons and three daughters born to John and Martha Gladden Hall of Fairfield County, South Carolina. He was reared and educated in his native state and became a planter on an extensive scale, first in South Carolina and then in Mississippi.

He ventured first into Maury County, Tennessee, in 1808 along with his oldest brother, Darlington Hall. Their wagons were pulled by double mule teams and carried all of their furniture, tools, farm equipment and other personal items together with several slaves.

He married Delphia Porter in Maury County, Tennessee, on January 4, 1810. In 1812 he and his family moved to Tuscaloosa, Alabama. After only a few years in the newly settled territory a tragedy occurred.

Mansel and his wife went to lend their assistance to a neighbor who was building a new house. The men would do the carpentry work while their wives would prepare the noon meal. Before leaving his home, Mansel had given strict instructions to his slave cook that while he and his wife were away from the homestead that the four children were not to be permitted outside of the house.

John, the oldest son, disobeyed his father and slipped into the nearby woods to watch the slaves plowing in the fields. When John arrived at the fields, he noticed the slaves were running into the woods so he followed them. One of the slaves saw young John and picked him up, placed him upon his back, and ran all the way to where Mansel was helping his neighbor.

The slave informed Mansel that his other three children and the slave cook had all been murdered and his home burned to the ground. The Red Sticks, led by their chief Savannah Jack, was the Indian party responsible for the massacre. The Indians were trailed by several settlers and many of the raiders were killed. This account is recorded in the Alabama State Archives.

A short time after this incident, Mansel and his family moved back to his native state of South Carolina and lived there for about eighteen years.

In 1836, Mansel moved to Mississippi and to the newly formed county of Marshall. He became quite prosperous as a planter. He purchased several hundred acres of land and soon acquired over 2,300 acres. He also owned a plantation in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

Besides being an extensive planter, he was also a merchant. He purchased eight of the first town lots of Waterford, Mississippi, where he was the proprietor of his own mercantile business.

With ten sons and two daughters, his next project was to build a large plantation home. It was a two-story Southern colonial mansion with twenty rooms. It was built in the

Waterford section of Marshall County. It was one of the largest homes in the county and was said to be very formal and furnished lavishly. It was painted white and trimmed with green shutters. Large porches surrounded the entire home and it was shaded by large old oak trees.

In 1840, Mansel died from a fever and nineteen years later, in 1859, his wife Delphia died. His family kept the beautiful home and large acreage and went about the life of a planter's family.

When the Civil War came through Marshall County, Grant's Army took over this house as a Federal Hospital. The Hall brothers were all away fighting for the Confederacy. Upon the departure of the Northern Army from this home, they burned it together with all of the barns, horse and mule sheds, the gin, the mill, the smokehouse, blacksmith shop, stock barn, tool shed, wagon shed, and all of the negro cabins. When the war was over several of the brothers moved back and built new homes, but they stayed only a few years before moving to Texas.

Written by Russ Hall  
September, 1990

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**(Editor's Note:** The following brief article was also contributed by Russ Hall. We appreciate Russ sharing these articles with us.)

#### LETTERS

#### Local Citizens Who Owned Many Slaves in 1860

by

Professor Chalmers G. Davidson

Davidson College

Davidson, North Carolina

August 1, 1957

Dear Editor:

Some time ago in Washington, I copied out the following information on Fairfield which may be of interest to your readers. It is a list of Slaveowners who owned as many as 100 slaves in 1860--the end of the era. It does not include slaves owned by Fairfield residents outside of the County. It is possible that these manuscript records now in Washington will be destroyed and the information is of historical value.

N. A. Peay (Estate).....	361
David Aiken.....	259
Capt. Theodore DuBose....	209
John Adger.....	190
Dr. H. H. Clark.....	161
A. D. Jones.....	150
E. G. Palmer.....	156
E. P. Mobley.....	145
John Harrison.....	156
Dr. W. E. Hall.....	149
Dan'l Hall.....	127
C. D. Ford.....	143

John H. Means.....	127
Thomas M. Lyles.....	184
John & E. M. Mobley.....	112
Mrs. S. E. Myers.....	103
O. Woodward.....	102

Those owning in the 90's included James E. Caldwell,  
W. H. Ellison and Ben B. Lathan.

Sincerely yours,  
CHALMERS G. DAVIDSON

\* \* \*

### "RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ITINERANT"

**Finally, some 125 years after it was written, the documented proof surfaced, thanks to cousin Ruth (Crook) Adkins of Fort Mill SC.**

The documentation to connect the Spartanburg SC James Crook and the Chester Co. SC Crook families was there all along and just got overlooked. In 1983, Cousin Ruth (Crook) Adkins surfaced **THE DOCUMENT**. It is the personal diary of Ruth's grandfather, Rev. William Crook (1805-1867), a circuit riding Methodist preacher from Fort Mill SC. How it eluded researchers from its 1860 publication through 1983 remains a mystery - but it did.

Rev. William Crook's diary began when he married in 1832 and continued through 1860 at least. It was published in the "Southern Christian Advocate" of Charleston SC in a series from 5 July 1860 through 21 February 1861. Entitled "Recollections Of An Itinerant", Rev. William Crook clearly established the relationship when he began his diary writing with:

"My ancestors came from near Bristol, England, at an early period of the settlement of this country, and settled in Virginia. There were three brothers, Joseph, James and William. Joseph went north and James and William moved to South Carolina, where James settled in Spartanburg District and William, my grandfather, in Chester, between the Catawba River and Fishing Creek. From him sprang a large family.

My father Joshua, was married twice. I am a son of his second wife. He was pious man, for some years connected with the M.E. (Methodist Episcopal) Church, but after his second marriage he attached himself to the Baptist Church, of which he continued an acceptable member until removed to the Church triumphant. On 12th of August, 1812 he was taken sick early in the morning and died as the sun was going down. He died in great peace. I remember that gloomy day well. He left five orphan children-the youngest just twelve months old. Our circumstances were limited-the oldest

of the children only fourteen. But God is good; He is the Widow's God, the orphan's friend.

I was born 3rd Sept. 1805 and as early as I can recollect, was a subject of serious impressions. The New Testament was the first book I learned to read at school. When I began in my letters, I learned them the first day, and in six months had read my Testament through. I was much delighted to read it then..."

So wrote Rev. William Crook! But, let us not just accept the writing without some sort of authentication. It has too much significance! What was his probable relationship with his Spartanburg SC cousins and what documentation exists to show a relationship between the two family groups?

Let's analyze various related events and how they occurred a few years before and during Rev. William's lifetime. Remember from earlier that his father was Joshua, son of his grandfather William, who had brothers James & Joseph, and that his grandfather William brought the his orphaned nephews to Chester Co. about 1785.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Events That Occurred</u>	<u>Wm.'s Age</u>
1765-9	Father Joshua Crook born to Wm. & _____ Crook in VA	
1784-5	Grandfather William took his son Joshua & the orphaned nephews of his brother Solomon (Wm., Solomon and Wylie) from Dinwiddie Co. VA to Chester Co. SC	
1786	Great Uncle Solomon received the first Crook grant in CC	
1787	Great Uncle William received the second Crook grant in CC	
1786-9	Great Uncle James obtained lands in Spartan- burg Co.	
1790	CC Census: William Senr., William, Solomon Father Joshua purchased 231 1/2 acres in CC	
1793	Father Joshua of Chester Co. witnessed a deed for James Crook of Spartanburg, some 25 miles away per Spartanburg Co. Deed Book C, p. 246. Thomas Neely of CC also witnessed	
1797	Father Joshua married Milley Roper in or near Chester Co.	
1798	Joshua & Milley's first child Jeremiah was born	
1801	Joshua & Milley's second child Jesse was born	
1803	Joshua & Milley's third child Milley Browder was born	
1803	Milley (Roper) Crook died 20 days after delivery	
1804	Joshua married Patsy Cawthon in Chester Co.	

<u>Years</u>	<u>Events That Occurred</u>	<u>Wm.'s Age</u>
1805	Rev. Wm. Crook born to Joshua and Patsy Crook	
1810 by	Death of Wm.'s grandfather Wm., bro. of James	5
1812	Death of Wm.'s father Joshua Crook	7
1820/1	Wm. converted at Lancaster Co. Methodist Camp Meeting	15/16
1822	Death of Wm.'s mother Patsy (Cawthon) Crook	17
1825	Wm. became a Methodist circuit riding preacher at age	20
1823/5/6	Death of James Crook of Spartanburg Co. (his gf bro)	20/21
1825/6	Migration of Solomon & Wylie Crook, Wm.'s father's first cousins, to Fayette Co. TN	20/21
1828	Migration of Jessie Edward(s) Crook, Wylie's son (& my ggg gf) to Fayette Co. TN	23
1832	Married Mary Elizabeth Hatridge on Jan. 17 in NC	26
1839	Dined with his cousin Dr. Andrew Barry Crook in Lincolnton NC, who was grandson of James of Spartanburg	34
1859	Stayed overnight with his cousin Dr. Andrew Barry Crook in Greenville SC	54
1860	First Civil War shots at Fort Sumter on Apr 13	55
1860	Saw publication of his diary begin in the "Southern Christian Advocate" of Charleston, SC	55
1862	Health failed and retired from active preaching	57
1867	Passed away at his Fort Mill home on 25 Nov	62
(Note 1823, 1825 and 1826 death year citings for James.)		

Can there be any doubt now? Rev. William was a youngster of 5-17 (1810-1822) when he lost his grandfather, father and mother, in that order. During these same years he was also growing up with his **Crook second cousins** and their spouses that were all born from late 1790's-1820, i.e. the children of William and Annie (Ferguson) Crook - Wm. & Nancy (Boyd), Joseph & \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) of York Co., Willis Edwards, Martha/Nancy and Wm. Ferguson, Elizabeth/Betsy and Wm. Wren, Margaret & \_\_\_\_\_ Rodman, Martin, Robert Leroy & Esther (Ferguson) and Wylie; the children of Solomon & Elizabeth (prob. Anderson) Crook - Mary (Crook) & Edwin (King) Edwards and Solomon and Sarah (Smith or Swift); the Children of Wylie/Wiley and Chloe (Daniel Crook) - Wiley Daniel & Ruth Belle (Hyatt) and Jesse Edward and Sarah Gaston (Kee).

Rev. William became a Methodist preacher at age 20 and within a year or two his Great Uncle James Crook died in Spartanburg Co. and many of his Chester Co. cousins left for Fayette Co. TN.

**He had to know! He was there and he wrote of the relationship!** I am certainly not going to doubt a Crook Cousin who was a Chester Co. Methodist preacher, are you?

\* \* \*

**(Editor's Notes:** The following two articles are excerpts of letters to the Editor with further information concerning items that have previously been published in this quarterly. We wish to thank these two ladies for taking the time to share this information with us.)

### **THE MARY ISABELLA FEE LETTER**

Continuing information contributed by Mary Wylie C. Cely

"I am happy to report that Samuel Wylie mentioned in "The Mary Isabella Fee Letter" was my great grandfather Samuel J. Wylie 1815-1879. He was first married to Mary Letitia Strong 1833-1850, "fifth child of Martha H. and Christopher Strong. She was married to Samuel J. Wylie of Chester, SC January 27, 1850 and died June 2, 1850 aged 17 years and 2 months. Her remains lie in the cemetery of Hope-well Church. Samuel J. Wylie's second marriage was to Mary Johnston of Chester, SC. He died some years since. His wife survives with seven children. They occupy the well-known "Christopher Strong" place, a large brick house that stands as a monument of former days."

The above information is taken from "Our Kith and Kin, History of the Harris Family" by Chalmers, published 1895.

Samuel J. Wylie 1815-1879 was a son of Joseph Wylie 1770-1844 and Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ Wylie 1781-1863. Their children and Joseph & Margaret Wylie (except Samuel J. Wylie) are buried at Sharon ARP Church in York County. They are as follows:

Mary "Polly" Wylie 1801-1894 unmarried  
William Wylie 1803-1871 m. Rebecca Perry  
John Lowry Wylie 1804-1891 m. Sarah Moffatt  
James Wylie 1805- m. Sally McDill  
Thomas G. Wylie 1810-1883 m. Emily Strong  
Samuel J. Wylie 1815-1879 m. Mary Juliet Johnston  
Griselda Lucinda Wylie 1817- m. R. K. Seahorn  
Elizabeth "Betsey" Wylie 1819-1892 never married  
Joseph Dixon Wylie 1821-1879 married sisters:  
1. Mary Caroline Hartness  
2. Narcissa Hartness Meek

Mary Juliet Johnston 1836-1905 was the daughter of John Gaston Johnston 1794-1869 and Margaret "Peggy" McCully 1798-1863. They are buried with their children (with the exception of Mary Johnson Wylie who is buried

at Hopewell with Samuel J. Wylie) at Catholic Presbyterian Church and Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Church. Their children were:

Nancy Jane Johnston 1831-1848 never married  
James Edwin Johnston 1833-1889 never married  
Mary Juliet Johnston 1836-1905 m. Samuel J. Wylie  
William Thomas Johnston 1836-1859 never married  
Sarah Ellen Johnston 1838-1895 m. Will Simpson  
Samuel David Johnston 1840-1843

The children of Samuel J. Wylie 1815-1879 and Mary Juliet Johnston 1836-1905 were:

John Johnston Wylie 1857-1907 never married  
Margaret Lorena Wylie 1858-1929 m. Thomas Chisolm Strong  
William Joseph Wylie 1860-1903 never married  
Sarah "Sallie" Eunice Wylie 1862-1901 m. John Turner McCrorey  
Laura Elizabeth Wylie 1865-1890 m. William Law McCrorey  
Nancy Evangeline Wylie 1869-1938 never married  
Mary Anna Wylie 1871-1952 m. Thomas S. Harris  
Samuel Erasmus Wylie 1874-1933 m. Johnnie Alma Harrill

My grandparents were John Turner McCrorey 1858-1938 and Sarah "Sallie" Eunice Wylie 1862-1901.

I wish I knew for certain the maiden name of Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ Wylie 1781-1863 the wife of Joseph Wylie 1770-1844. The census stated she was born in Chester and I have recently been sent, by a friend, a will of Thomas Brown (1797) whose only heir was his daughter Margaret."

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**MOULTRAY/MOULTREY, etc.**

Continuing information contributed by Nora Garrett

"I am still searching for the parents of Davis Gore who married Anna Carter (my ancestors). I do have some information concerning Ann's mother Leah, wife of Churchill Carter. Leah was the daughter of John Moultreay and his wife Mary. Moultreay spelled many ways -- Moultray, Motrey, Mutrie, Moultrie and on John's will -- Moutray. (As far as I know this family was not connected with the William who was S. C. governor.)

John Moultreay was in Craven Co. now Chester 10 Jan. 1785 when he sold 250 acres on East side of Broad River on branch called Sandy.

7 Oct 1790 John Moultreay purchased 200 A. in Wilks Co., GA (now Warren) where he died 1795.

John Moultreay b c 1724 Richmond Co. GA, d 1795 Warren Co. GA, m. 1752, Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (maiden name unknown). They had the following children: (Mary b c. 1730).



1. John Moultrej Jr. b. 1754 d. 1 Sept. 1817  
Putnam Co. GA, m. Mary \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lewis Moultrej b. 1756 d. 1802 Screven Co., GA  
m. 1782/85 Patience \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Leah Moultrej b. Mar. 1757 d. 15 Feb. 1820  
m. 1773/74 Churchill Carter.
4. Joel Moultrej b. 1760 d. Putnam Co. GA  
m. Susan \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Nancy Moultrej b. 1762 m. Zadock Roden.
6. Sally Moultrej b. 1765 m. Benjamin Wills.
7. Mary Moultrej b. 1767 m. James Peavey.
8. Casandra Moultrej b. 1772 m. 4 Oct. 1797,  
Benjamin Shepard.

\* \* \*

**SARAH CLARK EATMAN BENNETT**

(Continued from the June 1993 issue of The Bulletin)

**APPENDIX 11**

**CHESTER COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA PROBATE WILL  
OF JOHN MILLS**

Apartment 41 - Pkg. 650

In the name of God Amen, I, John Mills of Chester District South Carolina being weak and infirm in body, but of sound mind & memory (blessed be God) Do this day being the thirty first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & six to make and publish this my last Will & Testament in manner & form following (that is to say) First I give & bequeath to Thomas S. Mills eldest son of my son John Mills Decd fifty Dollars, Also I give & bequeath to the remainig children of said son John one hundred Dollars to be equally divided among them Also I bequeath to my Daughter Margaret Kelsey one feather bed---- Also I give & bequeath to the children of said Daughter Margaret four hundred Dollars to be equally divided among them, Also I bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth Mills Three hundred Dollars & all my household furniture & also my mare, Also I desire that my land on the waters of Bull Run be divided into three equal shares & that said Daughter, Elizabeth is to have any one third she chooses. Also I will that the remaining two thirds be equally divided between John Wilson son of my Daughter Mary Wilson Decd & Thomas Kelsey son of my said Daughter Margaret Kelsey, Also I give & bequeath to Sarah Gill, Daughter of my said Daughter Mary Wilson fifty Dollars, Also I bequeath to the remaining children of my daughter Mary Wilson aforesaid one hundred Dollars to be equally divided among them, Also I bequeath to Grant Wilson, son of William Wilson ten Dollars and if any thing remains I desire that it may be equally divided among the above said legatees excepting the last And I make & order my well beloved & trusty friends Hugh Kelsey & William Wilson my executors of this my last Will & Testament.

In witness whereof I the said John Mills have to this my last Will & Testament set my hand & seal the day & year within written.

In present of us  
 Robt. Hemphill  
 Geo. Gill  
 Thos. S. Mills

his  
 John X Mills  
 mark

So Carolina ) By E. Lyles Ordinary for Chester Dist.  
 Chester District)

Personally appeared before me George Gill Esqr. who being sworn as the law direct made oath and said that he saw John Mills sign seal publish pronounce and declare the above to be and contain his last will and Testament and that he the said John Mills was then of sound and disposing mind memory and under standing to the best of the deponents knowledge and belief and that his\_\_\_\_\_he saw Robt Hemphill and Thomas Sumpter Mills together with him self sign there names at witnesses there to at the request of the Testator in his present & in the present of each other this 5 January 1816  
 Geo Gill

E. Lyles O C D  
 There follows the same depositions of Robert Hemphill

A Schedule of the goods Chattles Rights & Credits of the Estate of John Mills Dec. Brought forward to appraisement by William Wilson Executor of said Estate January 29? 1816

Notes on hand	\$1,057.99	
Cash in hands	83.81	
Do on hand	unreadable	
Do on hand	5.50	1/2
Sundries Articles	6.43	3/4?
His Body Clothes	13.25	
Feby. 10th		
Cash		
Household furniture	40.62	
A loom & sundrey other articles	16.00	
the above fifty four dollars	Unreadable	\$1278.69 1/4
as given to Mrs. Kelsey & Elizabeth Mills		54.00
		<hr/>
		\$1224.69 1/4

Appraised by ) David Morrow) sworn  
 us this 20 day January 1816) Samuel Bell ) appraisers  
 & Feb 10th ) John Murphy)

Dr The Estate of John Mills Senr Decd in account with William  
Wilson Executor of said Estate

1817 Decb 18th	To cash, paid John Mills as per his Receipt to R. G. Mills for the Exor	\$ 12.87 1/2
Feb 25th	To cash paid Thomas S. Mills in full of his part of Estate as per Receipt	54.45
Oct 6th	To cash paid Grant Wilson in full of his part of the Estate	10.37
	To cash paid Hugh Kelsey in full for his son Thomas part of Estate & took his bond to settle with him when of lawful age	21.70
1818	To Commissioners due the Executor on Mills Estate	58.68
	To ballance on hand of Exors' due to John Wilson	<u>29.45</u> \$187.53
1818	By ballance in hands of the Executor as per last years return	\$159.55
1817 Feb 25th	By amount received of Thos. S. Mills <u>dec</u> on his note	25
April 8th	By amount of Interest due since last years released & received on payment of Mr. Morrisons & J. Kennedys note	<u>\$ 2.97</u> \$187.53

Wm Wilson Ex

Dr The Estate of John Mills Deceased in amount current with  
William Wilson Executor of the Estate

1816 Jan 26th	To cash paid for funeral Expenses	\$ 12.00
	To Hugh Kelsey for maintaining of Deceased	319.50
	To cash paid the appraisers of the estate	3.00
	To taxes paid on account of the estate	5.93
	To cash paid David Morrow for crying the vendue	

To cash paid E Lyle for ordinary fee \$	8.00
To cash paid Peter Wylie Esq for qualifying appraisers	1.00
To amt of R. G. Mills Legacy settld with him	37.78
To cash paid Mary Pagan & husband for their legacy	37.78
To cash paid Samuel Bell & wife their legacy	21.11
To cash pd Elizabeth Kelsey her legacy	21.11
To cash paid Alexd Morrison & wife their legacy	21.11
To cash paid Wm McKee & wife their legacy	21.11
To cash paid Susannah Kelsey her legacy	21.11
To cash paid Elizabeth Mills her legacy	304.45
To cash paid James Lilley & wife their legacy	54.45
To cash paid James McCullough & wife their legacy	29.45
To cash paid John Clarke & wife their legacy (Note: this is John P. & Elizabeth M. Wilson Clark)	29.45
To cash paid John Millen & wife	29.45
To cash paid Hugh Kelsey & wife	4.45
To cash paid John Mills in part of his legacy	25.00
To cash paid the ordinary for his costs	3.00
1817 Jan 7th	To ballance in the hand of the Executor
	<u>159.55</u>
	\$1170.79

1816

Jan 26th	By cash received before appraisement	\$ 90.37	
	By cash John Servise on his note	187.00	
	By cash Recd of Jonathan Jones	22.00	
	By cash received of William Lewes	65.42	1/2
	By cash received of Hugh Kelsey	224.50	
	By cash received of William Nelson	32.88	
	By cash received at Vendue of Estate	32.37	
	By cash received of Samuel McCullough	67.25	
	By cash received of Alexander Morrow	12.91	
	By cash rcd of Hugh Kelsey	14.84	1/2
	By cash rcd of Elizabeth Kelsey	2.50	
	By cash rcd of William Miller	148.81	1/2
	By cash received of Mary Mills	63.56	
	By cash received of James Lilley	70.11	1/2
	By cash received of Elizabeth Mills	3.22	1/2
	By David Morrrows Note given Elizabeth Mills for part of her legacy	52.18	1/2
	By Matthew Morrison & John Kennedy note ( <u>unreadable</u> ) interest & due the Estate		
		<u>112.83</u>	
		\$1170.79	

Wm Wilson Exr

Articles sold at publick sale belong to the Estate of John Mills Dec. March 26th 1816

One Logg Chain	Hugh Kelsey	\$ 4.00	
Sprouting Box	John Murphy	.12	1/2
One Ax	Hugh Kelsey	.50	
A ladle ? & other small articles	Hugh Kelsey	.30	
A lot of Books	Hugh Kelsey	2.00	
A s(w)ord and Baynet	Hugh Kelsey	.50	
A lot of Body clothes	Hugh Kelsey	5.00	
A case of <u>unreadable</u>	John Murphy	11.20	
A Sund?	Hugh Kelsey	.27	
Sugar (or auger)	Hugh Kelsey	.27	
one lot of Books	Eliz. Mills	1.00	
one other book	Eliz. Kelsey	2.50	
one loom & spinning wheel	Eliz. Kelsey	2.00	
one _____ sheep sheers	Eliz. Mills	.25	

I certify the above to be a true return of sale

Wm Wilson

So Carolina

Chester District) Before me E. Lyles Ordinary for Chester Dist. personally appeared Hugh kelsey one of the Executors names in the will of John Mills Deceased and saith on his oath that about three years past he saw this said will and at that time it was interlined with the word two which now appears to be altered to the word four. Sworn & Subscribed 5 Jan 1816.

Hugh Kelsey

\* \* \*

## THE LAST CONFEDERATES LIVE IN BRAZIL

(Continued from the June 1993 issue of The Bulletin)

(F)

### Colonel William H. Norris at Santa Barbara D'Oeste

Colonel William H. Norris, 65, with his son Robert, came to Brazil in December, 1865, from his plantation, Spring Hill, in Alabama. He, like the Barnsley brothers came from a legitimate Southern "planter" family as opposed to "yeoman farmer" stock.

Norris is reputed to have come to Brazil with extensive funds, as much as one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, though there is no way to document such an amount. The writer would doubt this, however, given the actual purchase of land and slaves that Norris made.

What is known is that he had enough to buy the estate, Fazenda "Machadinho", about a five hundred acre tract in the Santa Barbara region, and three slaves. He sent for his family and had them all settled in Brazil by June 1866.

Norris apparently had no personal intention of creating a colony. He never appears to have been a colony leader. He came, alone at the age of sixty five with only his son, to get away from the defeated South and to farm and create a new home for his family. However, unwittingly and without any intent whatsoever, it was his success at this location that enticed new immigrants from the South, or those leaving failing colonies elsewhere, to settle in this area.

The soil here was much as he had found it in Alabama. The climate at fifteen hundred to two thousand feet was also similar. The Confederate plow, unknown in Brazil, would work the soil here, whereas in other sections of Brazil the plow was unsuccessful, plowing to deep and destroying the surfsoil. Only the hoe with long lines of slaves had been used in Brazilian agriculture.

Cotton grew well, along with sugar cane, coffee, and, miracle of miracles, as the Confederates, much to their good luck would soon discover, so would the Georgia rattle-snake watermelon.

Here the roads already existed. The Sao Paulo Railroad was building and reached not too far from Santa Barbara. Before long it would become appropriate economic transportation for this area.

It was here that Confederate families from all over the South would settle. As the other colonies failed, those who elected to stay in Brazil rather than returning to the United States, came here to the Santa Barbara D'Oeste region that would be the future for the Confederates in Brazil.

### - VI - THEN AND NOW

By the early 1870's the Confederate migration centered upon the region of Santa Barbara D'Oeste where Colonel

Norris had successfully located and developed his plantation. By now the flow of immigrants from the South had slowed considerably. The vast numbers of Southerners fleeing the South during Reconstruction, initially anticipated by the colony leaders and the Brazilian government, never materialized.

Futhermore, American immigrants had been coming to Brazil from elsewhere than just the South, principally, New England and the middle West. With the lack of official and accurate documentation one can only guess at how many Americans, not just Southerners, actually settled in Brazil, or came and went after the Civil War. Certainly the total of Southerners, it seems, could not have been more than something over four thousand, of which, it would seem, over sixty percent did not stay, but returned home.

By 1870, there were about three hundred and fifty families reported to be living in and around Santa Barbara D'Oeste and what was to become Vila American, renamed Americana in 1938.

Here, where Colonel Norris had first bought his land and slaves in late 1865, became the center of Confederate Society.

As the colonies of Hastings, Gunter, Dunn, McMullen, and Gaston broke up, those survivors who didn't leave Brazil, resettled in Santa Barbara. The Millers, originally with Gunter on the Rio Doce, appeared. There was already a Miller family from Richburg, South Carolina, in Santa Barbara, so the late arriving Millers became and are known today as the Miller Doce.

Some Southerners were scattered singly or in insignificant groups, farming, or in business in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, and other interior points of Brazil. A few new arrivals continued to come up to the end of the century, no more, however, than one would consider as a normal exchange of citizens.

During 1950, my wife and I travelled on the S.S Argentina from New York to Rio with a very successful dentist, a Doctor Perkins, of Rio de Janeiro. He was a delightful, chubby, cherub faced character with whom we had a jolly time, especially a shore leave in Port of Spain Trinidad.

As a young man, knowing about the Confederates in Brazil, Dr. Perkins had migrated to Brazil from around Catawba County, North Carolina, about 1913, but his move had nothing to do with the Civil War!

By the early 1870's the colony around Santa Barbara settled down the life of a rural farming community anywhere in the world. Judith MacNight Jones in her book, "Soldado Descana ("Soldier Rest". Only in Portuguese, but neither indexed nor annotated) and Frank P. Goldman in his fine little volume, "Os Pioneiros Americanos no Brasil" (also in Portuguese), tell interesting tales of those life and times of the hardy Confederates who stayed.

Life for the Confederates became rural and routine, births, marriages, and deaths. Family diaries, journals, and Bibles tell it all. There was wealth as well as poverty; happiness as well as sadness, alcoholism, suicide, and murder. . . and also that confusion, contradiction, and often pure myth of history learned at grand mother's knee. The South, having so little to fall back on after the end of the war and the complete collapse of a social and economic way of life, naturally and of course resorted to falling back upon a pleasant but mystical past to preserve a disastrous present. Such is a classic pattern for those once at the top of an historic era who have fallen to darker times.

Interestingly enough, cotton did not become king of Confederate harvests in Brazil. With the advent of Egyptian cotton, the rebirth of cotton production in the South after the Civil War, and the production in Brazil, what had been a high priced commodity a few years earlier, dropped drastically. This took its toll on the Confederate livelihood. For a time things became financially bleak.

Colonel Joseph Whitaker, a Georgian, had, before he left his land in Georgia to come to Brazil, so we are told, stuffed the pockets of a suit with water melon seeds of the well known Georgia rattlesnake melon so his children would have the fruit to eat.

He planted them in Brazil. Woof! What melons.

As the cotton market collapsed, the Confederates began to grow these melons and they became the principal harvest. By 1890 melons had become the main commodity export from the area. They were shipped by the box car loads to the Sao Paulo and Rio markets. That Georgia water melon put the Confederates back into business in Brazil.

Today, if you go to the great produce market of Sao Paulo, you will find a melon of the highest quality. It is called in Portuguese, "cascavel". Translated, that means "rattle snake". Brazil took old Joe Whitaker's Georgia "rattlesnake" unto its own, and with the name, too.

Unfortunately, at the turn of the century another tragedy struck. A yellow fever epidemic ran rampant throughout the area. The Brazilian authorities believed that, perhaps, the water melon had something to do with causing the disease. They ordered the water melon harvest destroyed. Again, hard times hit the Confederates.

Times from 1875 to 1900 were not all easy by any means. There are whispers of dark days, murder, suicide, and alcoholism, but, of course, so few records, and even fewer grand mothers report the uncomfortable.

An example of the confusion of tales: I was first told that the old cemetery started when permission for the burial of Colonel Oliver's family deaths, the first of the Santa Barbara people, was not permitted in the Catholic graveyard, for the Olivers were not Catholic.

This was contradicted by the insistence that Colonel Oliver was just following the old Southern custom of burying family members in private family plots on their own lands;



that the Catholic church had nothing to do with the origin of the old graveyard.

I have seen both positions substantiated in written reports by one or the other of the Confederates. Well, no official records! Whatever! These graves expanded into an ongoing cemetery. The Bookwalters (Mr. Bookwalter was originally from Ohio and a publisher living in Sao Paulo. Mrs. Bookwalter, Anna, was the daughter of James and Sarah Miller of Richburg, S.C. A rebel marrying a Yankee in the 1870's caused quite a commotion in the colony, so Kate Wheelock told me) moved, because of health reasons in the family, to Colonel Oliver's land (purchased earlier by James Miller. Today, the land and the cemetery are (1973) now owned by the Belton Carr family, Mrs. Carr also being a granddaughter of James Miller). Descendents still return (1991) for burial at this cemetery where their ancestors lie.

I first was told Colonel Oliver's wife died of TB. Within nine months he also lost his two daughters, both from the same disease. The three graves lie side by side. The first in the cemetery. At the head of the three graves across the top, is the grave of Colonel Oliver, himself.

The story went that Colonel Oliver heard noises in his potato patch one night. Slaves were stealing potatoes. He went out to stop them and they killed him.

The story whispered privately, however, is that one Sunday morning, having lost all his family, Colonel Oliver put on his best bib and tucker, went to the burial ground of his wife and daughters and shot himself, committing suicide over the graves.

This was a Presbyterian sin of which we don't speak, at least not at grand mother's knee. Which story is correct?

There is the grave of Hervey Hall, one of the more successful of the Confederates. His grave stone carries a message from his son "about some way being better." What is the story? Of course there are two. Hall is supposed to have killed a mule of Wright's that got into his garden. When Wright appeared on the scene, Hall is supposed to have said, "Well, Jess, I killed your mule. Now I suppose you are going to kill me."

Wright, a gunslinger from Texas, did just that. Then he fled, leaving his family behind. There were apparently two cliques: the friends of Jess and the friends of Hervey.

Robert Miller, a friend of Hall, urged Hall's son to join him in going after Wright. The son said, "No, let the Lord make justice." That's what the message on the tomb stone implies.

When I was first told that Hervey Hall had died in a feud. I asked, "Who killed him?"

An elderly gentleman, whose ancestors must have been of the friends of the Jess clique, knowingly pointed to a lonely grave, standing off by itself in a corner of the cemetery and said, "That man over there."

"Over there" was the grave of a W. S. Wise of Edgefield, S.C. For some apparently unknown reasons the Confederates knew little about William S. Wise, and to his family back in Edgefield, Uncle Billy was something of a mysterious, wandering, lost member of the clan. Thus, poor, unknown Uncle Billy apparently became surrogate for the killer, Jess Wright.

That is the way I originally wrote the story in Brazil. However, one day over a pleasant Sunday dinner in Americana, Mrs. Lizzie Macknight, then 92 years old, whispered to me, "Mr. James, you made a mistake. It was Jess Wright that killed Mr. Hall, not Mr. Wise!"

Seems like the friends of Wright, to protect the family name, told the story differently from the friends of Hervey Hall! Alas, no records and so you get history at grand mother's knee!

In 1979, I spoke to a group in High Point, North Carolina, and mentioned this Hervey Hall story, There was a news item about my talk in the paper that evening. Shortly afterwards, who should write from the High Point Presbyterian Home, but Hervey Hall's grand daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Murray!

I went to see her and whom do you suppose she was with when I met her? None other than General "Stonewall" Jackson's grand daughter, Mrs. Julia Jackson Christian, who died in High Point during the summer of 1991. I believe she was over a century old.

The story became even more complicated when President Jimmy Carter, then Governor of Georgia, came to Brazil on a visit in 1972. Of course, they went to "O Campo". Mrs. Carter pointed at the grave of W. S. Wise of Edgefield, S.C., and said, "That is one of my ancestors!"

Regardless of who was responsible for the death of Hervey Hall, some fast correcting had to be made. Yes, it was Jess Wright who killed Hall and then ran off. Later he was heard from as a sheriff back in Texas.

Another story, I was whispered a correction on, was the bit about Dr. William Moore, who, when conditions were so bad for the McMullen Colony when they initially arrival in Iguape and the group was actually hungry, disappeared, then later returned with much needed food. He said he had been gambling and won.

That is the way I first wrote it. The true story is he did not gamble. He went out on Iguape's cathedral steps and bared and displayed his amputation as a beggar.

I also heard whispers of heavy drinking on the part of named ancestors. Believable! When you think of the war those men and women went through; then the transfer to a land of strange languages, customs, and people. With the circumstances that faced some, can you blame them for taking more than a nip or two?

Green Ferguson, of Chester, S.C., who had hurriedly joined the departing Dr. James McFadden Gaston's colony, was another who finally settled in the Santa Barbara region.

Back in South Carolina and along with his pack of prize bloodhounds, Green had made some fame before and during the Civil War as a 'slave chaser.' Suspected also of hunting escaped Union prisoners during the war. He was sought by the Union troops in South Carolina and a warrant went out for his arrest. That's why he went to Brazil post haste!

His pack of dogs were taken to New York for side show display as the "Nigger and Yankee Prisoner Killer Dogs" of South Carolina. In 1985 the Union Army's warrant for Green Ferguson's arrest was discovered by R. J. Stevens in an antique shop in Charleston, S.C. He sent the document to Green's descendents presently living in Rio de Janeiro.

The arriving Confederate generation and those first born in Brazil remained aloof and clannishly to themselves, refusing on the whole to mix with or to accept Brazilian culture or society. However, with the next generation Confederates sentiments gradually changed.

Slowly they integrated into the Brazilian world about them. As time passed and Brazil advanced industrially and economically, descendents of the Confederates gradually left the land and moved away from Santa Barbara and Americana to the surrounding town and not so distant cities of Campinas, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro.

The Confederates had brought to Brazil, not only a technical stimulus such as the plough, the kerosene lantern, and a light type of horse "buggy" common in the South, but new to Brazil, but also introduced a host of new methods and ideas on agricultural development, which biologically, had been researched and learned in the days of the great plantations of the ante bellum South.

They introduced a heavy injection of Presbyterianism and missionary life in Brazil. Two of Dr. Gaston's daughters married (the Reverends Kolb and Blackford) and stayed in Brazil after Dr. Gaston and his family left in 1883. James Miller's granddaughter, Kate Wheelock and her husband, were also missionaries in Belo Horizonte. And there were host of others in missionary service throughout Brazil.

They brought a powerful impact to the Masonic world, for Emperor Dom Pedro, himself, was a Mason as were most of the Confederates.

They founded their own schools and intellectual institutions from which grew the present day McKenzie College, today a university of considerable size in the city of Sao Paulo.

With the number of medical doctors who had been exposed to the circumstances of the Civil War amongst the Confederate immigrants, they pioneered new concepts of medicines and surgery and created up-to-date hospitals.

And, of course, they founded their own town, Americana.

Today, are the Confederates all gone from that section of Brazil? Yes, most have moved away to other parts of the nation. However, as all immigrants sooner or later "look back," the descendents of the Confederate migration to Brazil have followed suit. In December, 1955, they organized

themselves into a brotherhood entwining the history of two nations, America and Brazil. Today they meet four times a year on a Sunday at the old cemetery, "O Campo".

They hold a Presbyterian Church service in Portuguese, then a meeting of the organization. Afterwards, they adjourn for a country picnic where one finds Brazilian black beans (feijao preto) and rice along with Southern fried chicken, corn bread, pies and cakes right off a Southern sideboard. One hears the sound of nasalized Portuguese, and occasionally soft Southern accents in English.

It might be any where in the South today. Yes, the last Confederates live in Brazil. It has all turned out well, and things are just as they should be. They are proud Brazilians with an American heritage. In one corner at the front of the church stands the American flag, in the other the Brazilian.

. . . But they still do put a Confederate flag, the flag their ancestors fought for, over the pulpit during the church service.

\* \* \*

### HERE AND THERE

In the cemetery at Liberty Baptist church I noticed the tombstone erected to Elliott Lee, who was born in 1749 and who died in 1832, carried the following inscription: "He was one of the men that served his country in the days that tried men's souls." Judging by this inscription and the date of his birth I judge the inscription refers to his services in the Revolutionary War.

I find that Elliott Lee made his will on April 14th, 1828, about four years before he died. He made a codicil on May 21st, 1831, the year before his death. Among the requests in the will I find that he ordered the sale of some slaves and that the money be used for the raising and education of three grand-children, heirs of his daughter, Rebekah, who married John Lacontar, stating that the daughter had died.

To a son, Ferdinand Lee, he left one-half of a tract of land said to contain 200 acres, situate on Sealey's creek, called the Gorrell tract, and that his part was to be laid off on the lower line next to the mill, but not to include the mill.

To his daughter, Annis, who married William Walker, he left four slaves, and to his grandson, Elliott Walker, son of Annis Walker, he left a tract of land containing 125 acres, on Sealey's creek, which he purchased from John Rosborough and "whereon my mill now stands".

Three slaves were left in trust to his son-in-law, William Walker, for three grandchildren, Lucinda Lee, Jane Lee and Sarah E. Lee, children of his son, J. B. Lee, deceased. He also left Walker \$300. To Lucy Lee, his wife, he left the remainder of his estate during her natural life or widowhood, and stated that John Lee was to have no more than had already been given him. He also provided for the

maintenance of Mary Lee, mother of three grandchildren above mentioned.

William Walker, John Walker and Robt. Robinson, Jr. were named executors of the will, which was witnessed by Philip Walker, Charles Walker and Alexander Walker.

In the list of accounts paid it is found that \$24.50 was paid for the tombstone, which was erected at his grave.

Following the papers further I notice an inventory of the estate of Lucy Lee, his wife, being made March 2nd, 1847, which would indicate that she died near that time. I also find that the executor reported that on March 30th, 1841, he paid \$530.85 to Lucy Ambleton and James Lacontar, by their attorney, William Lewis. In April 1841 the executor paid William Lewis, administrator for Elizabeth Bone, deceased, \$265.42.

The first record found of Elliott Lee buying land in Chester county was on Jan. 6th, 1789, he gave Thomas Huston, 200 pounds Sterling for 150 acres "on Saluda road on the dry fork of Saluda creek, bounded on two sides by lands of Robert Walker and other sides by vacant lands at the time of the original survey."

The next purchase of land was on Oct. 28th, 1799, when he paid Samuel Lacy, Jr., \$500 for 208 acres on Sandy river, "at and about the confluence of the branches known by the names of Sealey's fork and Jewel's fork." This tract was bounded by lands of Rosborough, John Service, Charles Taliaferro, William Shaw and Dallis, and "across the creek below the aforesaid confluence, on William Estes land and being a part of a tract of 12,700 acres originally granted to Josiah Hill."

\* \* \*

#### **BIGHAM NOTES** from the Editor

For those who enjoyed Volume I of **Good People and Great Places of South Carolina** by John A. Bigham, I am pleased to announce that there are still a limited number of Volume II available to those who have been looking forward to it as much as I.

In my opinion, Volume II is even better than Volume I. It has so many very unusual and interesting articles on places that are no longer in existence.

Also we are including the announcement of the release of the new 2nd edition of a video album on the Confederacy that John Mills Bigham (John A.'s son) has just completed.

All of us who had ancestors in the Confederacy will enjoy **The Southern Army Album!** We have ordered a copy and plan to share it with our members at our October meeting.

Information on how to order both the book and the video album is continued on the next page.

**Good People and Great Places of South Carolina, Volume II**  
by John A. Bigham

Spanning a period from the late 1940's to the 1980's, John A. Bigham wrote thousands of personal interest columns for publications such as "The State Magazine", "The Columbia Record", "Sandlapper", and most recently "The Chapin Times". Volume II contains 87 stories personally selected by the author. It is 193 pages published in paperback. The book introduction, written by "State" columnist Bill McDonald praises Mr. Bigham as "a gifted storyteller who embroiders his tales with delightful whimsy and colorful detail..."

A limited number of Volume II (sorry, Volume I is sold out!) is available for immediate delivery at \$10.00 plus \$2.00 shipping = \$12.00.

**The Southern Army Album!**  
**a spark from the campfires of the Confederacy**

**The Southern Army Album!** travels the South to record oral histories and images of Confederate soldiers as they have been handed down in families since the end of the War. By recording these stories, **The Southern Army Album!** preserves small yet relevant pieces of our country's history.

**The Southern Army Album!** captures heart and soul the Old and New South by introducing you to everyday folks and taking you to off-the-beaten-path places.

Eleven Southern states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. Our trek begins in the first state of Secession, South Carolina, at the site of the Secession Convention in Columbia. Then we embark for North Carolina, tenth seceded state, to gather stories and cemeteries primarily in Western North Carolina. In Flat Rock, North Carolina we feature "Doctor Waterfall's War Stories" produced by the erudite Dr. Gaillard Waterfall. Stories about Alabama soldiers, fourth Secession state, complete our adventure for the new 1992 edition of **The Southern Army Album!**

Plus, come with us to three timeless Antebellum churchyards as we record military headstones of the "clouds of witnesses" to war in America since 1776.

Jeff Nicholson, a professional banjo picker, provides mountain flavor with traditional tunes recorded high in the Western North Carolina mountains. David Thompson contributes knowledge of 19th Century keyboards and talent on the Steinway piano for **The Southern Army Album!**

The video album is 45 tight VHS minutes. The cost is \$21.95 delivered.

To order either the book or the video album, please make checks or money orders payable to:

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4833 Arcadia Road  
Columbia, SC 29206

## Q U E R I E S

**TIMS - SIMS** -- Jimmie Hunter Butler, 601 Locust Room 208, Bienville Parish Courthouse, Arcadia, LA 71001 - Needs the name of the parents of **Frances H. Sims** b. March 15, 1780, d. Oct. 4, 1804, m. **Amos Tims III** about 1795. He was the s/o **Joseph** and **Mary Glover Tims** of Chester Co., SC. Amos Tims 2nd marriage was to **Mary Cabeen**. He left Chester Co. ca 1824, living in Green Co., AL before settling in Pickens Co., AL where he died in 1867.

**ABELL** -- Zella Fuller, 220 High Street, Valdosta, GA 31602 - Seeking info on **Alexander Abell** b. 1790 d. 1855 m. **Mary Abell** b. 1792 d. 1855, both buried at Liberty Baptist Church, Chester Co. Children: **Ehpraim H.**, **Judson Adoniram**, **Caleb A.**, w/o **John Orr**, w/o **Jpetha Gwin**, **John R.**, **Joshua James**, **Madison L.**

**FERGUSON - YOUNG** -- Anne R. Young, 1909 East Sevier Avenue, Kingsport, TN 37664 - Need info on the antecedents of two half brothers, **Alexander Young** b. 1800, and **Arthur Young** b. 1802, who came into the northern part of Fayette Co., AL, ca 1824 from the vicinity of Chester. They married sisters, **Alexander m. Easter Ferguson** and **Arthur m. Polly Ferguson**, who had come to Fayette Co. at the same time. We believe that the maiden name of the mother of the sisters was **Givens**, and need info on their line too.

**DYE/DIE** -- Ronald B. Die, 3430 Tree Lane, Kingwood, TX 77339 - Seeks info on **Jeremiah Wilson Dye/Die**, b. 1810-1817, SC. His brother **Eli Dye**, b. 1797, SC. Family moved to GA, then to Henry Co. AL in 1836, Dale Co. AL in 1842. Eli did not marry. Wilson and wife **Delila Jane Gilly** (AL) had several descendants named **Elisha**, **Thomas**, **Jeremiah** and **Elias**.

**HARMON - CHESTNUT** -- Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, 3205 Linda's Cir., Conyers, GA 30208 - Wants the parents of **Martha Harmon** b. 1812 possibly Chester Co., SC or GA, m. **James Chestnut** 12/10/1838 in Newton Co., GA. Martha d. 7/10/1884 and is buried in Hopewell ARP cemetery, Newton Co., GA.

**CONAWAY - CROSBY - LEVISTER** -- Bill Boyd, 15802 Singapore, Houston, TX 77040 - Seeking 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 raised a family there. Another daughter, **Nancy**, m. **William Levister**.

**FORD - SANDERS** -- William C. Robinson, 40 Sweetwood Ct., Roswell, GA 30076 - Need info on father/parents of **Lydia Jane Ford** who m. **John Lee (Leard) Sanders**. He was a Civil War Vet. wounded at Chickamauga.

**FRANKLIN - HUEY - MASON - SIMS** -- James Renwick Thompson, 2507 Ridgewood Road, Ocean Springs, MS 39564-4216 - Needs info on the following families: **Priscilla Franklin** m. Dr. **James Huey III** 1810, SC; **James Huey Jr.** m. **Sarah Mason** ca 1771, SC (This James was a Rev. War Vet, SC Militia 1777-1782 under Generals Green, Lacy, & Sumpter); **Charles H. Sims** m. **Dorcas Huey** pre 1798, Chester Co., SC.

**FOSTER - CANTZON - DOUGLASS - THORN** -- John Cantzon Foster, Box 276, Varnville, SC 29944 - Want to exchange info on ancestors/descendants of **John Foster** (1752-17 Nov 1812) m. **Mary Atkins**; Dr. **John Cantzon** (1740-1775) m. **Sarah Dickey**. Both men of Waxhaws area.

Also need info on ancestors/descendants of **Thomas Thorn** (1735-c1815) m. **Mary Williams** and Dr. **John Douglass** (14 Aug. 1795-24 Aug. 1870) m. **Mary Lunsford**. Both lived near Blackstocks.

**STEPHENS/STEVENS - JOYNER - MIDDLETON - BOYER** -- Katherine Stephens, Rt. 3, Box 9A, Tulia, TX 79088 - Need help with the family of **John** and **Elizabeth Joyner Stephens (Stevens)** and their 10 children: **Sarah** 1788; **William D.** 1792; **James** 1795; **Middleton** 1798; **Boyer** 1799; **Eliza** 7/18/1800; **John** 1803; **Thomas** 1805; **Daniel** 1809; and **Michael** 1809. They lived in the Hanging Rock Settlement of Lancaster Co. until 1815 when they sold their land and migrated to Bedford and Coffee Co., TN. Who were the parents of John Stephens (2/10/1765-1/20/1865) and Elizabeth Joyner (ca1765- )? There were family connections with **Middletons** and **Boyers**.

**HARDEN - JAMISON** -- Marianne Ross, 4151 Bennion Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84119 - Seeking info about **William LeRoy Harden** b. 6 Nov. 1812, d. 16 June 1842, m. **Elizabeth Jamison** b. 1810. Their children were: **Sarah Elizabeth** b. 1836; **John Henry** b. 1838; **Mary Lucenda** b. 1840; **William LeRoy Jr.** b. 1841. When William LeRoy Harden died at age 29, a **Robert Jamison** was appointed guardian of the children. Need info regarding exact dates of birth/death of any of the above named individuals. Also any info regarding the husbands or wives of the above named children--especially John Henry. What was the relationship of Robert Jamison to Elizabeth Jamison Harden?

**ROOF - RUFF - MELTON - REVELS** -- James Hall, 22 American Way, Asheville, NC 28806 - Want to exchange and/or share info on the above surnames from Chester and York Counties. **George Washington Ruff, Jr.** was born in one of these counties 4/1/1864 and died in Chester Co. on 8/2/1934. His wife was **Mary Susan Revels** b. 11/4/1866 and d. 5/25/1948. **Mike Melton** b. 5/25/1825 d. 8/7/1908.



**ROBERTSON - WALKER** -- Rex F. Bailey, 1129 McCarter Road, Fountain Inn, SC 29644 - Seeking some additional info about **Mitchell Robertson** b. ca 1810 and **Abigail Walker** b. ca 1814 and moved from Lancaster County about 1860 to Hart County, GA. Have no knowledge that they were born in Lancaster Dist. and find nothing in the censuses from 1830-1850. Mitchell and Abigail were married and had 8 children all born by 1856.

**WALKER** -- Jack D. James, 351 S. Ft. Christmas Road, Christmas, FL 32709 - A **Walker** is listed in census of 1860 as **Col. William Walker**, hotel keeper in Chester, SC with wife **R. E.** Need maiden name of **R. E.**, know her name only by initials. Also need names of parents of Col. William Walker and any info on his background.

**TOOMER - CUNNINGHAM** -- Fred S. Toomer, 2456 Tyler Road, Birmingham, AL 35226 - Seeking info on **Isaac Toomer**, b. 1759-60, Johns Island, SC, spent early years in Charleston and served in Revolutionary War; m. **Rebekah Cunningham** (d/o **John Cunningham**-probably of Union Dist.) on 3 Aug 1787. First record was purchase of 100A. of land from **John Savage**, So. side of Broad River, 96 Dist., 25 Jan 1800, sold to **John Porter** 20 Jan 1803. Probably Episcopal or Presbyterian Church.

**TATE - McDONALD - WALLIS/WALLACE** -- Dorothy N. Gibson, 6534 DeLoache, Dallas, TX 75225-2607 - The w/o **William McDonald** (1766-1830), Chester Co. was **Nancy Tate** who probably d. 1811-1820. Searching for parents of Nancy Tate and any other Tate info. Ch. were: **Mary** m. **James Hare**; **William**; **Reuben** m. **Nancy Grafton** or **Allen**; **Elizabeth** m. **Littleton Wallis**; **Benjamin** m. **Millie McAliley**; **Esther** m. **Thomas Wallace/Wallis**; **Tate** m. **Mary McAliley**; **Margueritte** m. **Daniel Grafton**.

Seeking parents of **Thomas Wallis/Wallace** b. 1806; m. **Esther McDonald**, Chester Co. They moved to Gibson Co., IN by 1833. Esther's sister, **Elizabeth McDonald** m. **Littleton Wallis/Wallace**. They were in Istawamba Co., MS for 1850 to 1870 census and may have moved to IZARD Co., AR for in 1880 census of IZARD Co.: **Wallace**--**Elizabeth**, age 79 and **Littleton**, age 74. Need parents' name for **Littleton Wallis**, and also his relationship to **Thomas Wallis**, if any.

**SMITH - BARWICK - GREGORY - MOBLEY** -- Sandra Barwick Bunt, P. O. Box 3, Ragland, AL 35131 - Seeking info on **Annie Lou Smith** b. 22 Feb. 1884, d. 9 Dec. 1964, m. 26 Dec. 1905 **John Oliver Barwick**; **William Franklin Smith** b. 1843, d. 1902, m. **Sallie Gregory**; **John Smith** m. **Harriet Druscilla Mobley**. Would like to hear from anyone who has any info on any of these lines of **Smith**, **Gregory**, **Barwick** or **Mobley**.

**COATS - CLEMENT - CULP - McKINNEY - STEDMAN - WORTHINGTON --**  
Birdie L. Cranford, 5536 Wagon Road Gap, Memphis, TN 38134 -  
Need help on the above lines. Did **Nancy McKinney**, d/o  
**William and Barbara Culp McKinney**, m. **Henry Henderson Stedman**  
ca 1763 in Chester Co., SC? **James A. Stedman** s/o **Henry**  
**Henderson Stedman** m. **Nancy Coats**, d/o **Samuel and Mary**  
**Worthington Coats** in 1794, Chester Co., SC. In 1805, Clarke  
Co., GA, we find recorded the marriage of **James A. Stedman**  
and **Nancy Coats Stedman's** daughter, **Martha**, to **William W.**  
**Clement**. Any info on these lines will be appreciated.

**ATKINSON - ESTES --** Mrs. Mary Estes Beckham, Rt. 1, Box 373,  
Philadelphia, MS 39350 - Searching for the name of father of  
**Mary Atkinson**, b. Chester Dist., SC 18 Jan 1802; wed Chester  
Dist. 22 Oct. 1820 to **John Glover Estes**, b. Chester Dist., SC  
16 Jan 1801; he d. 2 Feb. 1857 Itawamba Co., MS. He was the  
s/o **William Estes, Jr.** b. VA 3 Jan. 1768; d. 17 Jan 1853  
Chester Dist.; wed **Sarah Tims** (d/o **Joseph Tims** and wife **Mary**  
**Glover**) b. 13 Nov. 1776, d. SC 17 Apr 1849. Does anyone have  
material on the Atkinson family who lived in Chester Co., SC?  
Need help with the Atkinson family. Who were parents of Mary  
Atkinson mentioned above. Who were her brothers and sisters?

**BOWDON - BRADFORD --** Jimmie Hunter Butler, 601 Locust, Room  
208, Bienville Parish Courthouse, Arcadia, LA 71001 - Seeking  
info on **James Simeon Bowdon** b. ca 1780, m. **Mary Bradford**, d/o  
**Thomas Bradford Sr.** James Simeon Bowdon d. April 20, 1837  
and is buried in Madison Co., MS. Was he a son of **Travis**  
**Bowdon** of Lancaster Co., SC? The Bowdons left SC around  
1819 and settled in AL before moving to MS.

**KIDD - WELLS - JOHNSTON - CALDWELL - SURGINER - MEEK --**  
Billie Johnston Groening, 1108 Dove Hollow Rd., Granbur, TX  
76048-2511 - Need the parents of **John Clark Kidd** b. 9 April  
1851 in York, SC. He was in Ark. in 1861, m. **Hulda Theodocia**  
**Wells** in Clark Co., Ark., 23 July 1875. Have the **Absalom**  
**Samuel Wells** line back to his birth in VA in 1735, but need  
his 1st wife.

**John Johnston** and **Mary Caldwell** arrived in Fairfield  
Dist. from Ireland in 1787. They are the parents of **John**  
**Caldwell Johnston**, **Chancellor Job Johnstone**, **Samuel Johnston**,  
**Jr.** who d. 1823, several daughters (2 of these girls were  
wives of **Ker Boyce**).

**Samuel Johnston** and **Rebecca Surginer**, d/o **John Surginer**,  
arrived at the same time as John, along with 5 other brothers  
and their mother, **Sarah Meek Johnston**. Have not been able to  
locate Sarah since her arrival. Any help on these lines  
would be greatly appreciated.

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## PUBLICATIONS IN OUR INVENTORY

(All prices include postage)

1.	Back issues of 1978 through 1991 Bulletins	\$ 12	Per Year
2.	Hopewell A.R.P. Church Cemetery Inscriptions, pictures, list of Elders from 1787 to date, brief church history	\$ 10	
3.	Records of Session Meetings of Hopewell A.R.P. Church, 1832 - 1892	\$ 8	
4.	Dr. Robert Lathan's "History of Hopewell A.R.P. Church" (published in 1879)	\$ 12	
5.	Alphabetical index of above book (#4)	\$ 3	
6.	Revolutionary Soldiers (65), families (900), individuals (2700) of Old Catholic Presbyterian Church & Index	\$ 17	
7.	Cem. Inscript. of Old Catholic Ch.	\$ 4	
8.	Minutes of old Catholic Pres. Church 1840 - 1844, with index, never before pub.	\$ 12	
9.	Dr. Robert Lathan's "Historical Sketch, Union A.R.P. Church", Richburg, SC	\$ 10	
10.	Surname index of above book (#10)	\$ 2	
11.	Survey Historical Sites in York County with pictures	\$ 8	
12.	Old Purity Pres. Ch. Cem. Inscript.	\$ 5	
13.	Minutes of Providence and Hopewell Baptist Churches 1826 - 1876, 131 pages	\$ 10	
14.	Dr. Chalmers Davidson's 1977 address to American Scotch-Irish Soc., "The Scotch-Irish of Piedmont Carolinas."	\$ 5	
15.	1825 Mills Atlas of Chester Co. - Small size (8-1/2" X 11") \$2; large size (20" X 30")	\$ 5	
16.	Book listing location, picture, inscription, and brief story of all Historical Markers on SC Highways	\$ 4	
17.	List of visitations of Rev. John Simpson while pastor of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, beginning Dec. 12, 1774	\$ 1	
18.	Rose Hill Cemetery Inscriptions (2220 stones) in York, SC	\$ 8	
19.	Wardlaw's "Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family"	\$ 16	
20.	"A McFadden Chronology" by William T. Skinner, begins with Candour McFadden in 1710 and continues thru 1900	\$ 12	
21.	"Captain Bill" Volume I and Volume II, records the writings of Capt. W.H. Edwards, Co. A, 17th Regt., SC Vol. Confederate states & Genealogy	\$ 13.50 each	
22.	Historical Sketch of People & Places of Bullock Creek-by Rev. Jerry West	\$ 12	
23.	Roster of Cemetery and Historical Sketch of Bullock Creek Church	\$ 5	
24.	Bethel Churchyard Cem., York County	\$ 8	
25.	"Captain Bill" Volume III	\$ 25.00	