



HISTORIC HEADSTONES DAMAGED BOYS CAUGHT IN CEMETERY

THE HERALD

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By Geoffrey Wilcox

McCONNELLS - More than 30 headstones in one of York County's oldest church cemeteries were recently toppled and broken by vandals.

Four boys, ages 9 and 10, were charged by Sheriff's deputies with the vandalism at Bethesda Presbyterian Church Cemetery, where some of York County's founding fathers are buried.

Historic grave markers dating back to 1852 were knocked down, broken or otherwise damaged in the July 26 incident, said the Rev. James Carter of Bethesda Presbyterian.

Carter said church member Jimmy Darby found the damage and the boys after volleyball practice at the church that evening and heard a commotion in the cemetery.

"He came out to investigate what was going on and found the boys and what they had done," Carter said.

The church cemetery, which contains some of the oldest known grave sites in York County, has some of the county's historic figures buried there. Those include Col. William Bratton and members of the Love family, which helped found York County.

The church building, built in 1820, is the oldest in the county. Many of the damaged headstones are irreplaceable.

"Some of them can't even be made anymore. And these tombstones don't belong to (the church), they belong to the family members," Carter said.

The church doesn't have a family tree to track down relatives of the tombstones that were vandalized, Carter said.

He said the parents of the boys involved were appalled by what happened and the youngsters are trying to pay for part of the damage.

"It's not like the parents didn't care," Carter said.

As church and community members struggle with trying to understand how such an incident could occur, Carter offered words of forgiveness.

"We can't replace or repair all of these," Carter said, motioning to the headstones, "but we can restore and make a difference in the lives of these boys."

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SOME OF THE MARKERS BROKEN:

Hugh Burris	Mary Burris	Robert Burris
George R. Burris	Jane E. Givens	Mary Burris
J. B. Lindsay	Robert M. Burris	Thomas C. Burris
Martha A. Burris	Catherine McCallah	John B. McConnell
Susan C. Davidson	Wm. Bishop McConnell	Reuben McConnell
John J. Poag		

The above stones were copied at Bethesda Cemetery on August 19, 1994 by Jean Agee and Rev. Jerry West. There may be a mistake on one or two stones that were down before the destruction by vandals; however, the stones are all in the area of damage. This is not a complete list of the broken stones.

Bethesda Church cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in York County and it truly represents the history of the area in which the church is located. There is more marked graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and early immigrants here than in any other cemetery in York County. This cemetery attest not only to the war records, but to the faith of these people.

May we hope that this instance of willful destruction awakes a sense of respect for the graves of our fore fathers and to the history represented by these headstones in the cemetery.

If you have a Revolutionary soldier buried here, please send proof of his service either to Chester District Genealogical Society, Box 336, Richburg, S. C. 29729 or to Broad River Historical Society, Box 215, Hickory Grove, S. C.

If you wish to make a donation to help repair these markers, please write Rev. James Carter, Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Route 3, Box 70, York, S. C. 29745.

**DR. CHALMERS DAVIDSON, 87, EDUCATOR,
LIBRARY DIRECTOR AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE**

Davidson, N.C. - A graveside service for Dr. Chalmers Gaston Davidson, a retired educator and college library director, will be conducted at 11 a.m. Thursday, June 30, in the Davidson Family Cemetery at Rural Hill in Davidson with Dr. John W. Kuykendall, president of Davidson College, officiating. Harry and Bryant Funeral Home of Charlotte is in charge.

Dr. Davidson, 87, died early Saturday, June 25, 1994, at The Oaks nursing home in Huntersville after a period of declining health.

A native of Chester, Dr. Davidson was a summa cum laude graduate of Davidson in 1928 and received his Master of Arts and Ph.D. degrees in history from Harvard University and the Masters in Library Science from the University of Chicago.

After teaching short terms in Hendersonville, N.C., Mississippi, and at The Citadel in Charleston, Dr. Davidson joined the faculty at Davidson College in 1936 as Professor of History and Director of the Library. He served in those capacities for some 40 years, having retired as Director of the Davidson Library in 1975 and as Professor of History in 1976. Since that time, and until recently, he held the position of College Archivist. He celebrated 58 years of service to Davidson College earlier this year.

In addition to teaching, Dr. Davidson was also a prolific writer. His wide array of novels included **Gaston of Chester** (1956); **Piedmont Partisan** (1951, 1968), a book that was selected as one of the 100 outstanding books about North Carolina; and many others.

He served as a trustee of the Hezekiah Alexander Foundation, first president of the Latta Place, Inc., member of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, North Carolina Executive Mansion Fire Arts Commission, president of the Converse College Parents Council, and on the N.C. Museum of History Associates Board, among others.

A veteran of World War 2, he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy.

Among his many honors and citations, Dr. Davidson received the Charles A. Cannon Award for contributions to North Carolina history, the U.D.S. Military Cross, the Award of Merit from the N.C. Society of County and Local Historians; and the Davidson College Alumni Service Award.

In 1993, he received North Carolina's highest civilian honor for service, The Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

He held memberships in the Society of Cincinnati, the Huguenot Society of America, St. Andrews Society of Carolina, Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi.

He was also a member of Davidson College Presbyterian Church, the Charlotte Country Club and the Blowing Rock Country Club.

Dr. Davidson was the husband of Mrs. Alice Gage Davidson, also a Chester native and the daughter of the late Dr. Robert Gage, a longtime Chester banker.

In addition to Mrs. Davidson, survivors include a son, Robert Gage Davidson of Columbia; two daughters, Mrs. William R. (Alice Gage) Sims of Tacoma Park, Md., and Ms. Mary Gage Davidson of Decatur, Ga.; and four grandchildren.

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Announcing The Publication of:

"AMERICAN DESCENDANTS OF JOHN "JEAN" GASTON"

This Gaston genealogical history is an expanded and revised addition of the book, "The American Descendants of William Gaston and Mary Olivet Lemon", which has been out of print since 1990. There has been a demand for another Gaston book and the descendants have provided about double the informational data for this new book.

The descendants of John "Jean" Gaston moved from Scotland to Ireland, then to America settled in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina, Massachusetts and Virginia. The westward movement occurred in the early 1800's to Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama Mississippi and Texas.

This genealogy contains additional connections of the movement of the Gastons to Texas from Illinois, Ohio, S.C. and Alabama. Many of these descendants are from Justice John Gaston and Esther Waugh who settled in Chester Co., S. C. before the Revolutionary War and were early pioneers of the Southern States.

Related names to the Gaston Families are: Albert, Booth, Bovee, Boyd, Brice, Craig, Culp, Dale, Davis, Douglas, Drennan, Gamble, Goode, Gill, Hicklin, Johnson, Johnston, Kell, Kirkpatrick, Lewis, Lowry, Marion, McLure, McCullough, McConnell, Moffatt, Neely, Reid, Roach, Robinson, Rosborough, Rutter, Simonton, Stewart, Stroment, Strong, Telford, Thompson, Todd, Townsend,

Walker, Wallace, Weir, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wylie, Young and many others. The index contains 11,170 related names.

(NOTE: The other Gaston book of 212 pages sold for \$30.00)

LIMITED EDITION - Contains 407 pages, fully indexed, with soft binding. Available after September 1, 1994, from compiler: Max Perry, 2000 Harvard, Midland, Texas 79701.

PRE-PUBLICATION PRICE: \$30.00 plus \$2.00 Postage

PRICE AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1994: \$35.00 plus Postage.

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CONTINUED FROM THE JUNE ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN.....

THE PINCHBACKS OF CHESTER COUNTY

JAMES RICHARD PINCHBACK, son of John Joseph and Alamor F. (Howland) Pinchback, was born at Columbus, Texas on 1 January 1887. He was a registered pharmacist and lived at Garwood and Columbus, Texas before his death on 30 July 1952. Burial was at Eagle Lake, Texas. Mr. Pinchback married Corinne Jones at Minco, Oklahoma on 25 January 1912.

MARTHA REJINA PINCHBACK, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth Ann (Carter) Pinchback, was born at Columbus, Texas on 13 July 1856. She died at Columbus on 9 December 1929. Miss Pinchback married William Thomas Burford at Columbus, Texas on 20 August 1874. They resided at Osage, near Weimar and Columbus, Texas, where Mr. Burford was a farmer-rancher.

(Taken from Wilkes Family History and Genealogy by Ivan Ernest Bass.)

PINCHBACK BURYING GROUND

Located in Chester County, S. C., about three or four miles northwest of Chester on the Old Lockhart-Chester Hwy., beyond the location formerly known as Roddey's Mill.

JOHN PINCHBACK/Born in London/Died in Chester District, S. C. 25 June 1811.

JOHN T. PINCHBACK/Born 8 August 1773/Died 1 March 1839/aged 66 years/7 months/23 days.

JOSEPH PINCHBACK/Son of J.T. & MARY PINCHBACK/Born 13 September 1829/Died 18 August 1842/aged 12 years/11 months/5 days.

THOMAS PINCHBACK/Son of J.T. & **MARY PINCHBACK**/Born 22 December 1821/Died 9 August 1822/aged 7 months/17 days.

MARY T. PINCHBACK/Daughter of **WILLIAM & MARY E. PINCHBACK**/Born 29 April 1853/Died 10 July 1854/aged 1 year/2 months/11 days.

DAVID A. PINCHBACK/Son of **WILLIAM & MARY E. PINCHBACK**/Born 1 December 1854/Died 26 August 1855/aged 1 year/9 months.

DAVID PINCHBACK/Born 27 February 1827/Died 18 September 1858.

This article was sent to us by Bonnie Hyatt Kelly of Palacios, Texas. It appeared in the Bay City Texas paper on July 2, 1986. Sure did appreciate Bonnie sharing this with us:

**COLORADO COUNTY CEMETERY GETS NEW LOOK
FAMILIES OF JOHN AND WILLIAM PINCHBACK
CLEAR BRUSH, REPAIR TOMBSTONES**

JAN AIKENS
The Daily Tribune

Vegetation of several varieties had overtaken the Pinchback family cemetery. Some of the grave markers were broken; others were accidentally buried beneath the earth's surface as the years passed by. The iron fence that surrounded the cemetery had rusted with age.

This Colorado County cemetery was not a pretty sight, and Suzy Thompson of Bay City, a descendant of the Pinchback family, knew its appearance was an eyesore. She also knew it would take a lot of work to clean it up.

"Its appearance had been bothering us (family members), but we never got around to doing anything about it," said Thompson.

Thompson is the great-great-granddaughter of William Pinchback who came to Texas from South Carolina in 1858. Accompanying him were his wife, Mary E. A. Carter Pinchback, and his mother, Mary Anderson Pinchback. William was the brother of James and John Pinchback who came to Texas in the 1830s. James fought in the Battle of San Jacinto, Thompson said.

Thompson was inspired to clean up the cemetery when she attended a Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) meeting last year. The president of the club suggested that in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial that families clean up their family cemeteries. In April 1985 the work on Thompson's family cemetery began. Thompson said she and her husband drove out to the Pinchback Cemetery, which is located six miles south of Columbus,

to fully analyze the situation. What they saw was a horrifying sight -- brush growing everywhere, broken tombstones and a fence that was about ready to collapse. In the middle of the cemetery was a huge cedar tree, a landmark commonly found in old cemeteries. There are two theories addressing this tradition.

"People planted cedar trees in the middle of cemeteries because they grew tall and thus, the cemetery could easily be spotted. Another theory suggests the religious reference mentioned in the Bible of the Cedars of Lebanon."

The actual cleanup began the end of April of this year. Thompson mailed letters to family members asking them to help with the project. Fourteen people came, she said.

The first major project was to cut down the cedar tree; however; there was a small obstacle to overcome -- a swarm of bumblebees had made the tree its home. Thompson said they hired Robin Virtue who brought a couple of men with him to cut down the tree limb by limb.

"They tied ropes around the limbs so they would fall in certain directions. We didn't want them falling on the tombstones."

Children of all ages and adults were involved with the project, Thompson said. Using paintbrushes, the children cleaned the tombstones with water and Clorox. Other family members repaired the broken tombstones or straightened them, cleared the brush or repaired the fence. The footstones also were reset in a line.

"We felt Carla (Hurricane Carla) broke a lot of the stones, plus, the tree limbs falling down (on them)."

Some unusual items were found. The top portion of one of the tombstones was missing and a thorough search of the area turned up nothing. While one of the men was digging in front of this broken tombstone, his shovel hit a hard object. When more dirt was removed, the top portion of the broken tombstone was found. This tombstone was that of John Pinchback.

Two weeks later (May 10) two men buried in this cemetery were remembered for their contributions to the Republic of Texas during a special ceremony. They were John Pinchback, son of John T. and Mary Anderson Pinchback of South Carolina and bachelor brother of William Pinchback, and Elijah Pigott Howland, born July 31, 1814, in North Carolina. Howland was Thompson's great-great-grandfather. His daughter, Almanor Frances Howland married John Joseph Pinchback, and thus, Howland was able to be buried in the Pinchback family cemetery. Therefore, both of Thompson's great-great-grand

fathers (the other being William Pinchback) are buried in the same cemetery.

John Joseph Pinchback was Thompson's great-grandfather who co-founded Garwood State Bank in 1910. He was its first president, a position he held until his death in 1915.

Thompson said she had planned to hold the ceremony at the cemetery, but it rained that day. So, the ceremony was moved to one of the original Pinchback homes in Garwood. Sixty-five Pinchback family members participated in the ceremony. Later, when the rain ceased, the family went to the cemetery to place flowers on the graves.

In addition to family members, Donna Johnson and Margaret Seerden of Bay City and the Rev. Richard Gould of First Presbyterian Church of El Campo also participated in the ceremony.

"It was a wonderful experience to be involved with something like this -- it was meaningful for the family. I know the cemetery is better off now than before which is rewarding in itself. I'm glad I did it. The only ripple was the weather," said Thompson.

Fifteen members of the Pinchback family are buried in this family cemetery. The first grave was erected on Aug. 22, 1864, when Lee Davis Pinchback, 1-year old son of William and Mary E. A. Carter Pinchback, died. The newest grave was that of Almanor Frances Howland Pinchback who died June 16, 1932, at the age of 84.

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CONTINUED FROM THE JUNE ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN.....

THE ANCESTRY OF THE EDWARDS BROTHERS
JARROTT, JOSEPH, JOHN, AND STOURTON
BY
WALTER WHATLEY BREWSTER

On 21 August 1770, he "...bought six-hundred and forty-eight acres...lying...on the North side of Jacket Swamp in Halifax Co, as recorded in BOOK 11, pp. 148/9, from Michael and Sarah Wallace. This deed was recorded in Halifax County, North Carolina, during the August 1770 session of the Court.

By another deed recorded in BOOK 12, pp. 259/60, and signed on 19 August 1772, Joseph Edwards and his wife, Maryan, sold to a John Lock, Jr. of Halifax County, a "...parcel...containing one hundred

acres situated...on the North side of Jacket Swamp...it being part of a tract of land which the said Joseph Edwards and Maryan his wife purchased of Michael Wallace...". It is interesting to note that the grantee, in this case, was John Lock, Jr., one witness to the signature of the grantor was James Lock, Jr., and the other Thomas Suit. One of the witnesses to the will of Joseph Edwards, Sr., in 1714 was Meverel Lock, a prominent citizen of St. Mary's County.

I have often wondered what Maryan Edwards' maiden name was. I believe the answer to that question is found in the will of Thomas Suit, Sr., recorded in WILL BOOK T.A. #1, pp. 616/617, St. Mary's County, Maryland:

The last Will of Thomas Suit: "In the name of God Amen, the sixteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred, and sixty-five, I Thomas Suit of St. Mary's County in the province of Maryland, being weak of body but of sound, and perfect memory, and knowing...the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death do make...this my last will and Testament in manner and form following--ITEM I give and bequeath to my son Dent Suit one cow, and calf--ITEM I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Suit one cow and calf--ITEM I give and bequeath to my Daughter Ann Noe a cow yearling--ITEM I give and bequeath to my grandson Dent Suit, son of Thos Suit one feather bed & furniture, one cow and calf, one sow, and piggs, one gun one pewter dish & bason, and three pewter plates--ITEM I give and bequeath TO MY granddaughter SARAH EDWARDS, DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH EDWARDS, one feather bed & furniture, one cow and calf, one sow and piggs, one iron pit, one pewter dish & bason & three pewter plates--ITEM I give and bequeath to my daughter-in-law Mary Bright, the use of my negro fellow named Sambo, during her natural life and after her decease to fall equally between my grandson Dent Suit and my granddaughter Sarah Edwards above mentioned, and all the rest of my personal estate...I give to ...Mary Bright...whole & sole executrix of this my last will and Testament whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed my seal, the day and year above written--

Signed, Sealed & declared to be his) /s/ Thomas Suit (Seal)
last will and Testament in presence)
of /s/ Haze'h Turner)St.Mary's County, Towit,
Nathaniel Suit) November the 4th, 1771,
Samuel Cooksey Barron)Nathaniel Suit one of the
subscribing witnesses to the within last will and testament
of Thomas Suit late of Saint Mary's County deceased, and made
oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that he did see the
...Testator sign and seal this will...etc...before

/s/ I.A. Thomas, Dept. C__"

A noted researcher and genealogist of Maryland, Mr. Harry Wright Newman, in his book CHARLES COUNTY GENTRY, presents his data on the family of Captain John Dent, Gent. [pp. 57-59]. John Dent appears to have settled in Maryland as early as 1658; went back to England, and came home ca. 1676. He was married, possibly the second time, to Mary Hatch, prior to 1678. Their children were:

"1. Peter Dent, 2. Michael Dent, d.s.p., 3. John Dent married Catherine _____, q.v., 4. George Dent married twice, q.v., 5. Mary Dent, 6. Lydia Dent married Samuel, son of Edward Turner..., 7. Anne Dent married John Cadle..., 8. Abigail Dent., and 9. Christian Dent married Thomas Suite." In a footnote, we are informed that "At a subsequent date Thomas Suite held 130 acres...of "Cold Wells", originally a tract of 347 acres. Furthermore, Thomas Suite held 84 acres of "Trent Fork"--both tracts having been willed Christian Dent by her father..."

In the St. Mary's County Tax Lists mentioned previously, Joseph Edwards, Jr., was responsible for the levies on fifty-two acres of "Cold Wells" and eight acres of "Trent Fork". In his will, cited above, Thomas Suit's mention of "...my granddaughter Sarah Edwards, daughter of Joseph Edwards", coupled with the fact that Sarah's father had the use of land her grandmother Suit had inherited is strong evidence that her mother, Maryan Edwards was the daughter of Thomas Suit and Christian (Dent) Suit.

The fact that Joseph and Maryan had as neighbors, in North Carolina, John Lock, James Lock, Jr., Thomas Suit (Jr.?), and Richard Suit, leads one to speculate that perhaps these Suits were her cousins or nephews. It appears others from St. Mary's may have accompanied, or followed, them to Halifax County, North Carolina.

Joseph, Jr. and Maryan (Suit) Edwards had the following children: Sarah Edwards, b. ca. 1755, m. Ambrose Daniel ca. 1773; Jarrott Edwards, b. ca. 1757, m. 1) Susannah Porter, and 2) Rebecca Bell; Joseph Edwards, III, ca. 1759, m. Elizabeth (Turner?); John Edwards, b. ca. 1761, d. 1820, m. Olive Exum; Peter Edwards, b. ca. 1763; Mary Edwards, b. ca. 1765, d. 1861, m. Iles Cooper; Stourton Edwards, b. ca. 1768, d. 15 Nov 1838, m. Sarah _____; Jonathan Edwards b. ca. 1770, m. Mary _____; Ann Edwards, b. ca. 1772; and Jesse Edwards, b. ca. 1774.

The first five children would have been born in Maryland; and the rest were born in North Carolina. Two of the sons are known to have served the American cause during the Revolutionary War. Jarrott was appointed a Wagon Master by the Governor of North Carolina; Joseph, III, was a soldier in the North Carolina Militia; and their father was a Patriot who contributed supplies for use of the troops.

In the Courthouse there was, in 1962, an original copy of the tax rolls for the year 1782. Jarrott, Joseph III, and their father were adults and each as the head of a household was taxed for the number of acres and slaves he owned. Jarrott paid taxes on 150 acres; and Joseph Jr. on 268 acres and 1 Negro. Since sons Joseph and John were listed, but owned no land, we know they were at least sixteen years of age and can assume they still lived in their parent's home.

In the period 1784-1787, the State of North Carolina took a census of its population. The count in all districts of Halifax County was made in 1786. In District 10 where Joseph and Maryan lived the family was counted on 22 May. The following abstract gives us the family as it existed that year:

Dist.10-22 May 1786	W M	W M	W F	Blks	Blks
	21/60	-21/+60	All Ages	12/50	-12/+50
Jarrott Edwards	1		4		
Joseph Edwards, Jr.*		4	3	1	2
Joseph Edwards, III	1	1	4	2	1
Ambrose Daniell	1	5	3		

*In the census, he is Joseph Edwards, but since we have determined that his father was Joseph, he is designated here as junior and his son Joseph as the third.

By 1785, Joseph Edwards, III, was ready to set up his own establishment. In DEED BOOK #15, p. 438, Halifax County, North Carolina, is recorded the deed by which he purchased a tract of One-hundred and Ninety-seven acres from Solomon Turner, Judith his wife, and Richard Suit. The land was situated on the South side of Jacket Swamp, and bounded by the swamp, Everitt's land, Summer's land, Beeches Swamp, and Suit's land. The deed was signed on 2 July 1785, and the witnesses were James Ba___, Jr., Jarrott Edwards, and Elizabeth Turner. It does not seem that he would be setting up a separate household unless he intended to take a bride. We know from South Carolina records that he married a woman named Elizabeth. Possibly, she was the Elizabeth Turner who witnessed this deed.

It appears that Jarrott Edwards was the first of the brothers to migrate from North Carolina to Chester County, South Carolina. On 11 February 1788, Joseph Edwards, Jr., and Maryan executed a Deed of Sale to Hercules Morris. The tract of land involved was the "...parcel of land whereof Jarot (six) Edwards now heirs containing one hundred and fifty acres...lying and being in the aforesaid County of Halifax..."on the Horsepen Branch. This is the land for which Jarrott was taxed in 1782; and, according to this deed it was his inheritance from his father. The deed, which was witnessed by Arthur Sheffield, Stourton Edwards, and Randal Daniel, is recorded in DEED BOOK #17, p. 20 Halifax County Courthouse.

Joseph Edwards, Jr., wrote his will in 1783, but it was not recorded in Halifax County WILL BOOK #3, p. 228, until the May Session of the Court in 1794:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, I Joseph Edwards of Halifax County in the State of North Carolina planter, being weak of body but by the blessing of God enjoying the perfect use of my natural understanding, and Considering the Certainty of Death and the Uncertainty of life, do on this twenty eighth day of September One Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty three appoint this to be my last Will & Testament and after all my lawful and just debts are paid off I give & bequeath as followeth to my son Jarrott Edwards One hundred fifty acres of land, more or less, lying on the North side of the horse pin branch. I leave to my beloved Maryan all the land whereon I now live, and all my house hold furniture, and all the rest of my affects (sic) during her Natural life or Widowhood, and at my Widows death or Marriage, I give & bequeath as follows I give to my Daughter Sarah Daniel One feather bed & Cow & Calf which she has now in possession, to her & her heirs forever, I give & bequeath to my Children Joseph, John, Peter, Mary, St(o)urton, Jonathan, Ann & Jesse, Each of them a feather bed & Cow & Calf, and at my Widows death I leave my land to be sold, The money to be Equally Divided between all my Children excepting Jarrott. And the rest of my moveable Estate I leave to be Equally Divided between all my children. And I Constitute & Appoint my beloved Wife Maryan, & my Son Jarrott to be joint Executors of this my Will & Testament.

Malicha Butt, Richard Suit) /s/ Joseph Edwards (Seal)
James Neal, Thos. Lt. Hall)
Halifax County Ct. May Session 1794, then this Will was Exhibited in open Court & duly proved by the Oath of Richard Suit, one of the subscribing Witnesses thereto, & on Motion Ordered to be Recorded, whereupon Maryan Edwards the Executrix in the said Will named Came in & was duly Qualified thereto.

Witness: /s/ L. Long CCT."

An additional indication that Jarrott Edwards had left North Carolina is the fact that though he was named as co-executor of the will, he was not present to be qualified as such.

One year after the will of Joseph Edwards was proved, the executors of his son-in-law, Ambrose Daniel, appeared at the May 1795 session of court to prove his will. The following abstract is copied from Margaret M. Hofmann's GENEALOGICAL ABSTRACTS OF WILLS, 1758-1824, HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, p. 98:

"Will #523, pg, 251 Ambrose Daniel 9 Mar. 1795 May Ct. 1795
lend wife Sarah Daniel all my estate and at her death it to
be sold and money divided among all My Children: Brittain
Daniel, Willis Daniel, Cloe Daniel, Jesse Daniel, Sarah
Daniel, John Daniel, Joseph Daniel, Ambrose Daniel, Sion
Daniel and Mary Daniel.

Wit.: Isles Cooper, Nancy Cooper x her mark
Extrs.: my wife and my son Brittain"

The children of Joseph and Maryan Edwards were now drifting
away; Jarrott had moved to South Carolina, John had married Olive
Exum and was living near her family in Edgecombe County, NC; Mary
married Isles Cooper in 1790 and they eventually moved to
Tennessee. Then on 6 March 1790 a deed by which Joseph, III, and
Elizabeth Edwards of Halifax County sold to Samuel Bradley, for
Fifty-three pounds of Virginia money, their acreage "being...on
both sides of Beeches Swamp, containing one hundred & ninety seven
acres...". The deed is recorded in Book #17, p. 160, in the Record
Room of the Halifax County Courthouse.

Since Jarrott Edwards is the only one of the four brothers
enumerated in the 1790 Chester Co. Census, the other three were
still in North Carolina. We know that he had most likely moved
before his parents sold his farm in 1788. In 1790, his household
was made up of one male of 16 years and upward [Jarrott], two males
under 16 [John & Joseph], and three females [wife, Susannah;
daughters, Martha & Mary]. Jarrot and Susannah had another
daughter and two more sons [Jesse, Stephen & Elizabeth] before she
died ca. 1804. On the 1800 Census of Chester County, he and
Susannah, three sons, and three daughters were enumerated. After
the death of his wife, he moved his family to Edgefield County
where he married Rebecca Bell after 1806. They had seven children.

Also enumerated in the 1800 Census of Chester County were the
families of Joseph, III, and John Edwards.

Joseph's family consisted of himself [26-45]; his wife
Elizabeth (Turner?) [26-45]; a son [under 10] dsp; a son Stourton
[10-16] who m. his first cousin Sarah Daniel; one daughter [under
10]; two daughters [10-16]; one daughter [16-26] under 10. Only
two daughters lived to maturity, Sarah Edwards who married William
Walker, and Harriett Elizabeth Edwards who married 1) Samuel
McCreary, Esq., and 2) Major James Wood.

John's family consisted of himself [26-45]; his wife Olive
Exum [26-45]; son Edwin (King) [16-26] who m. Mary Crook; daughter
Elizabeth [10-16] who m. Abram Ferguson, Jr.; son Exum [10-16] who
m. Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of his aunt Mary (Edwards) Cooper;

Abner [under 10]; Martha [under 10] who m. Richard H. Fudge; Mary [under 10] who m. Daniel Brennan; Henry [under 10]; John Joseph [under 10] m. 1) Margaret McCammon, and 2) Delilah Pardue; and two daughters [under 10-dsp]. Their youngest child, Marmaduke Edwards, b. 1806, m. Nancy Hyatt.

Stourton was the fourth son of Joseph and Maryan (Suit) Edwards to migrate to South Carolina. The first record this writer has after his move is the 1810 Census of York County where he settled. In that year, his family consisted of himself [26-45]; his wife Sarah _____ [26-45]; one white female [45 & over], who could be his mother, Maryan, or his mother-in-law; one son, John [16-26] who m. Hannah Davis; daughters Martha [10-16] who m. Archie Steele; Mary [10-16] who m. John G. Lewis; and Elizabeth [10-16]; two daughters under 10] Feriba, and Ranie. [Info. re children of this family furnished from records of Stella Bryant Everhart, a descendant.]

NOTE: If anyone has additional information re these families, or corrections to my research, I would appreciate it being sent to me at 330 Braehead Dr., Fredericksburg, VA 22401.

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I became interested in the Robert Kilpatrick of Chester/Fairfield Cos. thru reading the CDGS Quarterly (Lathan History, CDGS, Vol. XII, December 1989, #IV, pp 126-127). After locating information on a Robert Kirkpatrick, of the same area, I am convinced that the two Roberts are the same person with different spellings of the surname. The Kilpatrick and Kirkpatrick spellings were often used almost interchangeably in the early days.

While my study indicates that there was only one Robert Kil/Kirkpatrick in the Fairfield/Chester Cos. area during this period, 1770-1840, I'll be glad to consider additional information from other members.

Sincerely,

George M. Kirkpatrick,
Member CDGS

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK IS ALSO LATHAN'S ROBERT KILPATRICK

In Revill's, "Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to SC, 1763- 1773, there is a Kirkpatrick family consisting of Thomas, a 48; Jane, a 50 & Robert, a 20. They arrived on the ship, Earl of Denegal, and were called Irish passengers as reported in the Council Journal for 22DE1767. The secretary was ordered to prepare Warrants of Survey for the passengers as follows: Thomas Kirkpatrick, 150 acres and Robert Kirkpatrick 100 acres (based upon 100 acres for the head of household and 50 acres for each member of the family). A deed was granted to Thomas Kirkpatrick for the 150 acres on 15JE1768 and Robert Kirkpatrick witnessed the signature. The 150 acre tract is located at Little River and Cobb's Creek, which is in the southwest corner of the present Fairfield Co., SC (Craven Co., SC in 1768).

Concerning the son, Robert, his grant was made in 1768 for 100 acres on Sandy Creek, Craven Co. There are several Sandy Creeks/Rivers in (the then) Craven Co. SC, which included the present Fairfield & Chester Cos. (see the southwest corner of Chester Co. and the north west corner of Fairfield Co., SC). By 1774 Robert had married Agnes Dunn(?), as he and Agnes sold 100 acres in Craven Co., on the west side of the Catawba River.

In 1776, Thomas Kirkpatrick sold, by lease and release, 140 acres of his 150 acre grant to James Meek(s). Shortly thereafter, Thomas K., a 59, died since an inventory of his property was filed 27DE1777 with a value of 1,602 pounds SC currency. The inventory was taken by Robert McClurkin, John Cayle & Hugh Kirkwood. (A Robert McClurkin arrived in SC from Ireland in 1776.)

The surname spellings of Kirkpatrick and Kilpatrick (or Killpatrick) were often used interchangeably in early documents. In Revill's book on early immigrants and on land transfer papers, Robert's surname is consistently spelled Kirkpatrick. However, in Moss's book on, "South Carolina Patriots in the Revolution," he is listed as Robert Killpatrick, born in County Antrim, Ireland, with a survivor's pension under file number S7112. Moss reports that Robert, "While residing on Rocky Creek in Chester District, he enlisted under Capt. John Nixon and Col. John Winn. He also served under Capts. John Nixon, Alexander Turner and Col. Lacey. While on the Florida expedition, he served as sergeant under Capts. Nixon and Turner. His last tour was under a Lt. Bowie. He was in numerous skirmishes with Tories."

In the 1790 South Carolina census record, Robert Killpatrick is listed in Camden District, Fairfield Co., with 2 M 16 or older and 4 M under 16, also 6 F. As will be brought out later, the Lathan family has also reported on Robert's family and they give the names of three sons, John, Robert and Thomas and two daughters, Sarah and Hannah. As given in the autobiography of Matthew Elder, Jr., the Elder House was 3 leagues (1/2 mile) south of Chesterville and on the main road leading to Charleston. Robert Kirkpatrick was an immediate neighbor and there was a marriage of a Nancy Kirkpatrick to James Elder. It seems likely that Nancy was another daughter of Robert and Agnes. Robert Kilpatrick (>45) is also listed in the 1800 SC census along with a Thomas Kilpatrick (16-25), probably his son, both in Fairfield Co., SC. In the 1800 SC census there is also a Robert Kilpatrick (Kirkpatrick) in nearby York Co. and the two Roberts are the same age and possibly related though no connection has been proven.

In the 1792 Tax List of Fairfield Co., SC, State Tax, there is a Robert Kilpatrick with 100 acres of 2nd quality land and 100 acres of 3rd quality land (apparently the tax was based upon land quality) and no slaves (From CDGS quarterly). In the 1810 SC census there is Robert Kilpatrick listed for Chester Co. and it is believed that this person is the same Robert as was listed in Fairfield Co. in 1800. There is a deed for a land transfer by Robert Kirkpatrick and Agness, his wife, of Chester Co., SC in 1811. This (quit claim) deed transferred land, dwellings etc. to a Hannah Kirkpatrick of York village which had come to Robert and Agness K. by the death of James Dunn, late of York District. This could mean that Agness was the daughter of James Dunn. The deed was witnessed by three Mc Clurkins, John, Elizabeth, and Beaty.

In the, "Yorkville Inquirer", it was reported that Robert Kilpatrick died at the residence of Capt. Thomas Kilpatrick in Fairfield District on June 6th, 1840. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was aged 105 years. If Robert was 20 in 1767, as reported by Revill, then he was born in 1747 and was 93 at his death in 1840. Robert had a story of how he three times escaped the British hangman's noose during the Revolutionary War. We give Robert credit for being a proficient storyteller who might have stretched his age a few years.

The Lathan family history says that Robert Kilpatrick married Isabella Dunn, who was born in 1730. Also that they came to America about 1760 and settled in Fairfield Co. Afterwards they moved to the lower edge of Chester Co. He was buried, at the age of 105, about ten miles from Chester, at Hopewell A.R.P. Church cemetery. They had three sons: John, Robert, and Thomas and two daughters: Sarah and Hannah. Sarah married Robert Patterson Jr.

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	0002 005 0017 00373 00	grant		1768/06/16
	0030 002 0008 00208 01	memorial		1768/09/06
	0002 005 0017 00603 00	grant		1768/09/01
	0030 002 0008 00301 05	memorial		1768/12/10

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by George M. Kirkpatrick, 202 David Drive, North Syracuse, NY 13212

THE FOUNDING OF A SOUTH CAROLINA BACKCOUNTRY SOCIETY
UNION COUNTY, HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

By

ROBERT J. STEVENS and LINDA STEVENS CRISSINGER

BLACKSTOCK

The annals of the Blackstock family have been preserved due to the efforts of two cousins, both Texans, both Blackstock descendants, Colonel Herbert E. Blackstock (USAF-Retired) and Helen Ring Womack. Both of them spent years in collecting and researching the family records independent of the other. After Colonel Blackstock retired, he joined forces with Mrs. Womack and their search took them all over the United States and Europe. In 1992, Mrs. Womack published Clan Blackstock, A Scotch-Irish Family, a superior book of text and pictures. The book was an instant success and, due to that, is no longer available. In 1993, Mrs. Womack enlisted the aid of Bob Stevens to identify some early Union County people and sent him one of the last available books, which makes this article possible.

In the early years of his research, Colonel Blackstock was provided with some incorrect information which, in 1980, found its way into libraries in Georgia and South Carolina. That erroneous material has been presented in print by a few authors since, but only Mrs. Womack's book can be accepted as errorless and accurate. In addition, Colonel Blackstock had a notebook containing incorrect information stolen from him at a reunion in Georgia, and some of that has mysteriously found its way into print.

William Blackstock, Sr., was born in Ireland shortly after 1700 and came to America at some unknown time. He settled first in Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Irwin before 1750, a daughter of William and Eleanor Irwin, and sister of General Robert Irwin, who later gained fame as a Revolutionary commander in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. She was the mother of all of William Blackstock's children, all born in Pennsylvania.¹

Sometime around 1770, William Blackstock, Sr., brought his growing family to South Carolina and bought a tract of land from John Irwin, located on the Tyger River in present western Union County.² This land was to later inscribe the name of Blackstock into American history forever. The only record of his purchase is now contained in a South Carolina Memorial (land tax) document. "A Memorial exhibited by Wm. Blackstock to be registered in the &C of a plantation or tract of Land situate as supposed when run to be in Mecklenburg County N Carolina on the S Side of Tyger river...originally granted 26 Sepr 1766 to John Irvin by Govr Tryon, and by him sold and conveyed to Wm. Blackstock the Memst by deed or release 8 Aug 1770 but by a late resurvey of the boundry line between N & S Carolina the above tract of land falls within the province of S Carolina in Craven County..."³ It was marked

1. Lyman C. Draper Collection, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison; hereafter cited as "LCD," currently available on microfilm in most major libraries.

2. S.C. Land Memorials, Vol. 12, p. 471.

3. Ibid.

with a "B" by William Blackstock on 11 March 1774. In that same year, 1770, John Irwin and wife Mary sold another tract of land near the Tyger River to Jonathan Parker, and the deed was witnessed by John Blackstock, a son of William Blackstock, Sr.⁴

The Blackstock land was located on a natural ford of the Tyger River through which ran an old Cherokee Indian trail from the mountains to the coast.⁵ That trail soon became known as "Blackstock Road" and his property "Blackstock's Ford."⁶ There he established an Indian trading post which became a landmark.

One of the more significant discoveries made by Colonel Herbert Blackstock was a series of letters written by Nehemiah Blackstock, Isaac Tinsley, and others, in the 1870's to the historian, Lyman Copeland Draper, which contain much of the basic Blackstock genealogy and information. Without those letters, it would have been difficult to reconstruct the family. Mr. Draper's interest was due to the Revolutionary battle fought on the Blackstock property on 20 November 1780.⁷

General Thomas Sumter's American command was surprised and defeated by Lord Banastre Tarleton and his feared Green Dragoons on 18 September 1780 at Fishing Creek in present Chester County, South Carolina. General Sumter, humiliated, barely managed to escape with his life. On 6 October, South Carolina Governor John Rutledge commissioned Sumter to a brigadier general and ordered him to attack and cut the British supply lines leading to the South Carolina backcountry, also to concentrate on the British outpost at Winnsboro. Soon after, General Sumter placed his newly formed army into motion down the Sandy River in present Chester County, unaware that British Major Wemyss, with his own troops and forty-five of the Green Dragoons, was pursuing him. On 8 November, General Sumter moved his army to Fish Dam Ford on the Broad River and went into camp on the east bank, still in what was to become Chester County. Earlier that day, he had captured a well-known Loyalist of that area, a Mr. Sealey, but had released him that afternoon. Sealey immediately rode to Major Wemyss and informed him of Sumter's camp. Major Wemyss devised a plan of attack. Since Sealey knew the location of General Sumter's tent, he was ordered to take a few men and kill the general during the assault. The strike came in the pre-dawn hours. General Sumter, in his underwear, managed to fight off the Sealey group and escaped to the Broad River where he hid under a bank until dawn, again humiliated. Meanwhile, his troops managed to defeat the British and took many captive. It was then that General Sumter learned that Lord Tarleton and the main force of Green Dragoons were pursuing him. He had to make the decision whether to run or fight. During a meeting of all of his officers, they decided the time had come to fight. Included in the group was Colonel Thomas Brandon, who had lived in the area for twenty-five years. He suggested William Blackstock's plantation as the place to make a stand. The buildings were of sturdy log construction and, due to the topography, the hills and river allowed only one avenue of attack and could be well defended. There was also a rear escape route to the Blackstock Road that, if necessary, could be used to slip away to the safety of the mountains. General Sumter immediately set his army in motion for the Blackstock plantation and called

4. Deed Abstracts of Tryon, Lincoln, and Rutherford Counties, N.C., 1769-1786, by Brent Holcomb.

5. Colonial and Revolutionary History of S.C., by Dr. J.B.O. Landrum.

6. History of Spartanburg County, S.C., by Dr. J.B.O. Landrum; hereafter cited as "Sptg. Co. Hist."

7. LCD.

in his ranging forces. By the following day, he had reached Hawkins' Mill on the Tyger River, where he went into delayed camp to wait for the rangers, all of whom joined him within a few days. His army then consisted of over a thousand men and seasoned officers, including colonels Edward Lacy, Richard Winn, William Hill, William Bratton, Thomas Taylor, John Twiggs, Henry Hampton, James McCall, William Few, and Elijah Clarke. On 19 November, Sumter again set his army into motion and made for Blackstock's. Tarleton had reached the immediate area by 18 November and was moving down the Enoree River in pursuit. General Sumter reached Blackstock's on the early afternoon of the 20th, and his men immediately began forming battle positions as word had been received that Tarleton was crossing the Enoree River in hot chase. It was at that time that Mary (Irwin) Blackstock ran from the home and informed General Sumter she was not going to tolerate any fighting on her property! Sumter had all of the family placed in an outbuilding for safety. The attack came as expected. Although Sumter took a chest wound, his men defeated the Green Dragoons for the first time on American soil, ninety-two of them killed nearly instantly.⁸ Another name went into history there, that of Golding Tinsley who killed British Major Money. Tinsley lived near Cross Anchor and had already gained some fame during the Battle of Musgrove's Mill on 18 August 1780. During the British retreat across the Enoree River, one soldier had dropped his pants and contemptuously displayed his bare buttocks to the Americans. Tinsley put a rifle ball into his exposed bottom. Tinsley had two brothers killed in the war and must have taken some satisfaction in killing Major Money. He was offered the personal effects of Money, but declined according to his son, Isaac Tinsley. "During the action my father and a small squad moved down the hill and took Trees near the enemy and finally (sic) succeeded (sic) in Killing their leader, Maj. Money, which ended the battle." "Who shot Money, I never heard any say who did it, but when the party went down to where he lay one of them pulled out of his pocket a fine gold watch and presented it to my father and said he was entitled to it and his reply was he had no use for it."¹⁰ The ninety-two British dead were buried in nine common graves on the Blackstock property, and the three American casualties buried nearby, all the graves still visible as depressions.¹¹ And, so, the name of Blackstock was born into the books of South Carolina and Revolutionary War history.

It is significant to note that Lord Tarleton reported the battle to his commander, Lord Cornwallis, as a British victory and that he had killed General Sumter!¹²

William and Mary (Irwin) Blackstock had five known children, all born in Pennsylvania. Mary died just at the end of the Revolution and was buried on her plantation. William then remarried to a woman named Euphamy, or "Fanny," about 1786, as she was named in his will of 19 September 1786, which seems to have been more of a post-nuptial agreement than a will. In it, he named wife Euphemy, daughter Margaret Beard, daughter Mary Beard, son William, son James, and grandchildren John and Ruth Blackstock, parents not named, and witnessed by William Clayton, Thomas White, and Samuel Bell.¹³

8. From Savannah to Yorktown, by Dr. Henry Lumpkin, Chapter X, "The Battle of Blackstocks;" hereafter cited as "Lumpkin."

9. LCD.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. Lumpkin.

13. Union County, S.C., Will Book A, pp. 100-102.

Not named in the will was son John, who had died the year before. From a letter by Nehemiah Blackstock, it's evident that the new wife was not accepted by his children. Nehemiah wrote "Wm. Blackstock's second wife was named Fanny, his first wife died about or just after the close of the war. he then married the 2nd who was some stragling (sic) old woman & of not verry (sic) good character, as all of his children was verry (sic) much opposed to it & would not associate with her. She died shortly after the death of her husband, she had no children."¹⁴ Nehemiah should have known, as he was born in 1794 at the Blackstock plantation and remembered William Blackstock, Sr., well as a stout Irishman, and even that he wore a strange "Scotch cap." Also, Nehemiah's step-grandfather, William Beard, had fought in the battle and lived until 1835. Nehemiah told Draper that William Beard had often discussed the battle with him.¹⁵ William Blackstock, Sr., died 14 December 1798 and was supposedly buried beside his first wife.¹⁶ It is not known where the "stragling old woman" was buried.

William Blackstock, Jr., was born circa 1750, died 9 May 1841 near Cross Anchor in Spartanburg County, and only a few miles from Blackstock's Ford. According to Nehemiah Blackstock, the "...oldest son Wm. Married a Miss Bobo and had 4 daughters & one son his son died before he was grown, his daughters married Yarbrough, Smith, Forster, & Pool. The 1st & 3rd moved to Georgia- the 2nd to Miss. & the 4th died in South Carolina."¹⁷ Most Bobo researchers agree that William Blackstock, Jr., married Mary Bobo, a daughter of Sampson and Sarah (Simpson) Bobo, but she may have been a daughter of Spencer and Judith (Foster) Bobo.¹⁸ Her given name is not known. The four brothers, Sampson, Spencer, Lewis, and Absalom Bobo, had come with their wives and children to the Tyger River area from the Northern Neck area of Virginia in 1770, and will be presented in a future article.¹⁹

The will of William Blackstock, Jr., was made 17 February 1841 in which he left everything he owned to "my two daughters Mary Pool and Jane Foster,"²⁰ with no mention of the other two daughters noted by Nehemiah Blackstock.²⁰ He appointed "my son in law Berry Pool executor and my daughter Jane Foster exertrix," indicating that Berry Pool lived in the Cross Anchor area. Witnesses were James Lambright, Isaac Tinsley, and David G. Tinsley. Obviously, his wife had predeceased him. There are no grave markers in the area for either, although it is now known that his property adjoined what is now known as the Bobo-Ducker Cemetery where the oldest marked grave is for Anthony Foster, Sr., who died in 1805, and where Golding Tinsley is also buried. It is also known that he joined a Baptist church in old age, which logically would have been New Hope Baptist Church at Cross Anchor, founded prior to 1800 by Reverend Spencer Bobo, and which has a beautifully kept cemetery still in use.²¹

Jane Blackstock (1794-post 1870), the daughter of William and Mary (Bobo) Blackstock, Jr., married Arkillis K. Foster (1784-1845), a son of Anthony and Sarah (Golding) Foster, Sr. He died in Georgia, and she in Alabama. Arkillis Foster must have moved to Georgia in early age due to having been

14. LCD.

15. Union County, S.C., Will Book A, pp. 100-102.

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. Correspondence by Robert J. Stevens to Bobo researchers, 1994.

19. S.C. Colonial Land Grants, 13 July 1770, 700 acres to Lewis Bobo.

20. Will of William Blackstock, Jr., Spartanburg Co., S.C., 1841.

21. LCD.

removed in 1812 as administrator of his father's estate because he "left and now resides without the limits of this state." (S.C.)²² The children of Arkillis and Jane Foster were William E., Anthony E., Polly G., Isaac T., J.F., Riley Bidemous, Edmund Bobo, Joel M., H.L., and Simpson Caswell Foster.

Mary Blackstock (1801-1874), the daughter of William and Mary (Bobo) Blackstock, Jr., married Berry Poole (1792-1847), a son of Seth and Elizabeth (Berry) Poole of Laurens County, South Carolina.²³ The Berrys had arrived in present Laurens County from Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1767 and settled on Warrior Creek, a large family headed by William Berry, Sr., who died during the Revolution. The best remembered of that family was Elizabeth (Berry) Poole's brother, George Berry, who married the renown Mary Musgrove, "Heroine of the Enoree," and more of this Berry family will be presented in a future article. Berry and Mary (Blackstock) Poole remained in Laurens County. Their children were William, Jane, Elizabeth, Allen, James, Mary, Martha, John Terry, George, Martin Bobo, and Ascenith Poole.

There can be no doubt that William and Mary (Bobo) Blackstock, Jr., did have two more daughters who married a Yarborough and a Smith and left the area, but no definitive proof has yet been established other than the mention by Nehemiah Blackstock. Perhaps some interested reader can provide more information.

It is important to note that Sampson and Sarah (Simpson) Bobo had a daughter,²⁴ Elizabeth, who married Anthony Foster, Jr., a brother to Arkillis Foster.

Margaret Blackstock (1755-c1835), the daughter of William and Mary (Irwin) Blackstock, Sr., bore an illegitimate child in July 1774, the father not known.²⁵ He was named Richard Blackstock (1774-1830) and became the father of the aforesaid Nehemiah Blackstock (1794-1880). Due to his birth, Richard was raised by his grandfather, William Blackstock, Sr. In 1777, Margaret Blackstock married her maternal first cousin, William Beard, a Revolutionary soldier who had come from Pennsylvania. At some time, they moved to the Pendleton District of South Carolina, then to Blount County, Alabama, where she died. William Beard then moved to Lincoln County, Tennessee, where he died in 1847.²⁶ According to Nehemiah Blackstock, Margaret bore only two Beard children. "I know of none of William Beard Grand children his only son moved to Georgia when his children was quite smal (sic)-his daughter moved to Tennessee & I know nothing of either of their family..."

Mary Blackstock, the daughter of William and Mary (Irwin) Blackstock, Sr., was reported by Nehemiah Blackstock to have married Robert Beard, and was named in her father's will of 1786 as Mary Beard. Nehemiah stated in 1873 "Mary Blackstock...the youngest Daughter of old Wm. Blackstock, married Robert Beard, brother to Wm. Beard, they are both dec'd. they had but few children, & they girls. I know nothing of them since they moved to Georgia

22. Estate of Anthony Foster, Sr., Spartanburg Co., S.C., 1804.

23. Berry family research documented by Helen Smith (Mrs. James Dean) of Augusta, Ga.

24. Sptg. Co. Hist.

25. LCD.

26. In his Revolutionary pension application made in Tennessee in 1846, William Beard stated he was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in July 1760, and came to Ninety Six, South Carolina, before the Revolution; that he then moved to the Tyger River, then to Georgia, back to South Carolina, to Blount County, Alabama, where his wife died, then to Tennessee. In the Revolution, "I volunteered to serve under Captain John Irvin (sic) my mother's brother."

in 1815." Did Nehemiah make a mistake in the given name? Let's explore further. There was a Robert Beard living in Henry County, Georgia, in 1827, a Revolutionary veteran, but nothing more is known about him. In the Union County Heritage is a Beard family history, written by Lawrence Betsill, which states a William Beard (1760-1809) had sons William and John, and that John married Mary Blackstock.²⁷ It's obvious that no man born in 1760 could have a son married by 1786, so his wife could not have been the Mary Blackstock in question. Both of your authors corresponded frequently with Mr. Betsill before his death. Bob Stevens once asked Mr. Betsill about this Mary Blackstock, but he couldn't positively identify her. Further, in his well-prepared book, South Carolina Roster of Revolutionary War Patriots, Dr. Bobby Moss gives Mary Blackstock's husband as John Beard. There was a John Beard that died in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1826 who left a widow named Mary. In 1847, that Mary applied for a pension based on the Revolutionary service of her husband, and the information provided clearly stated he served in South Carolina under Captain John Irvin (Irwin) and Colonel William Bratton.²⁸ She also stated she was born 1 October 1771 and they were married in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, in 1785. The problem here is that it's doubtful, if she were a Blackstock, her mother was Mary (Irwin) Blackstock, who would have been well over fifty years old in 1771. That age is derived from another statement written by Nehemiah Blackstock indicating that Mary (Irwin) Blackstock was twelve years younger than her husband, and that he was above ninety years at death.

James Blackstock (c1759-post 1830), the son of William and Mary (Irwin) Blackstock, was in Greenville County, South Carolina, by 1788. In 1798, he and wife Nancy, surname unknown, sold land there, and he was in Jackson County, Georgia, by 1808; Hall County, Georgia, by 1820; and DeKalb County, Georgia, by 1828. He was named executor and a brother in the 1785 will of John Blackstock of Laurens County, South Carolina. Before publishing her book, Mrs. Womack engaged the well-known South Carolina certified genealogist Brent H. Holcomb to make a study of which James was the brother of John Blackstock of Laurens County. Mr. Holcomb proved it was the James Blackstock in Greenville County by 1788 from a 1796 court case there.²⁹ The children of James and Nancy Blackstock have not been established.

John Blackstock (?-1785), the son of William and Mary (Irwin) Blackstock, married Naomi "Amy" Langston, a daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Bennett) Langston of Laurens County, South Carolina. John had served in the Revolution and, afterwards, had applied for a land grant, which was awarded to him posthumously in 1786, the later record of which is proof of his marriage.³⁰ John made his will in 1785 and it was filed in Ninety Six the same year. In it, he named his wife Naomi and son William, who obviously was then an infant. Amy and one male child were enumerated on that land in 1790, which was adjacent to that of her father and very close to Duncan's Creek Presbyterian Church. Sometime after 1790, she married Ephraim Christopher, as he sold that land in 1804 and records prove he could have obtained it only through marriage,³¹ and the deed stated it had been granted to John Blackstock. In his 1825 will, Solomon Langston named his daughter as Amy

27. Union County Heritage, pub. 1981, #491.

28. Clan Blackstock, by Helen Ring Womack, pub. 1992; hereafter cited as "Clan Blackstock."

29. Ibid.

30. Laurens Co., S.C., part of Ninety Six District, was formed in 1785, but probates were handled in Ninety Six until 1787; those records now in Abbeville, S.C.

31. Laurens Co., S.C., deed Ephraim Christopher to Henry Langston, 11/20/1804.

Christopher.³² It appears that the Christophers moved away from Laurens County after 1804, and nothing more is known about them. No further records have yet been found concerning the son, William Blackstock, although he could have been the one on the 1820 census of Hall County, Georgia, born ante 1785. The Langston name is best remembered because of Amy's sister, Laodecea "Dicey" Langston, who was the renown Revolutionary scout.³³

There is the present town of Blackstock, South Carolina, located on the line between Chester and Fairfield Counties, and only about forty miles from the site of the Battle of Blackstock's, which has caused confusion for years. The battleground in Union County was never anything more than a home site and is now part of the surrounding forest, located only by a historical marker on a nearby road (S.C. Highway 49). The town of Blackstock is marked on maps and exists as a small community. Geographically, the two places have no connection; genealogically, they might. The town was named for Edward "Ned" Blackstock, who arrived in Chester County from Ireland in 1792 on the ship Irish Volunteer, accompanied by his mother, a brother, Reverend William Blackstock, and a sister, Jane, the wife of William Skelly. Reverend William Blackstock, an Associate Reformed Presbyterian minister, was ordained and appointed as pastor to three York County, South Carolina, churches in 1794, Steele Creek, Ebenezer, and Neely's Creek.³⁴ One of the early elders of Steele Creek Presbyterian Church was General Robert Irwin, the brother to Mary (Irwin) Blackstock, but it is unknown if his position had anything to do with Reverend William Blackstock's appointment. Lyman Copeland Draper wondered about the possible family connection and posed the question to Nehemiah Blackstock. "Revd. Wm. Blackstock who you mention was couzin (sic) to Wm. Blackstock of S.C." was Nehemiah's reply, referring to William Blackstock, Sr., of Blackstock's Ford.³⁵ No further information was given, so it is not known if the statement was accurate. In all likelihood, Nehemiah knew Reverend Blackstock from his youthful days, due to a logical explanation. In his later years, Reverend Blackstock traveled extensively as an itinerant guest minister to churches in South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, staying in neighborhood homes.³⁶ It is not illogical to assume Nehemiah may have had contact with him more than once.

Reverend William Blackstock (1755-1831) married Sarah Hutchinson (1765-1810), and they supposedly had no children, although one researcher claims a son is buried beside his father in Tirzah Presbyterian Church Cemetery. In his last years, Reverend William lived part of the time with his brother, Ned, then moved to the home of Richard Peoples in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where he died.

Edward "Ned" Blackstock (c1765-1846) was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Wilson (1761-1814), buried in Hopewell Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Chester County, a daughter of John W. and Jennie (Grey/Guy) Wilson, beside whom Elizabeth is buried. The Wilsons had also come on the Irish Volunteer with the Blackstock family. Ned Blackstock then married Margaret Graham (also pronounced Grimes/Grimbs) (c1775-post 1836), a daughter of David and Janet Graham. Ned bought land in Illinois in 1818 and 1836, moved there

32. Will of Solomon Langston, Sr., Laurens County, S.C., 1825.

33. South Carolina's Distinguished Women of Laurens County, "most of whom were redheaded," pub. by Laurens County Historical Society.

34. Clan Blackstock.

35. LCD.

36. Clan Blackstock.

after 1836, and died there in Henderson County. He made his will on the same day he died, 20 December 1846, in which he left a hundred dollars each to two "colored" women, Rosana Graham and Emaline Foristor; an equal amount to Mary Perigo, a widow, if she applied for it within two years and, if not, to his nephew, Thomas Gray; an equal amount to his sister, Margaret Gray; and bedding to Thomas Rogers.³⁷ No mention was made of his son, Edward Blackstock, Jr., who had married Jennet Walker,³⁸ daughter of Thomas, and was known to have been living in Tennessee by 1815.³⁹

Jane Blackstock (?-1849) married William Skelly, and little is known about them. Jane died in Randolph County, Illinois, and left one known daughter, Margaret Skelly (1802-1880). Margaret was the second wife of Samuel Boyd (1777-1855), an Irish immigrant to Chester County, South Carolina, then on to Randolph County, a son of William and Margaret (Lyons) Boyd.³⁹

There was a John Blackstock living in early Chester County, South Carolina, who⁴⁰ married Elizabeth Miller, but his connection to the others is unknown.

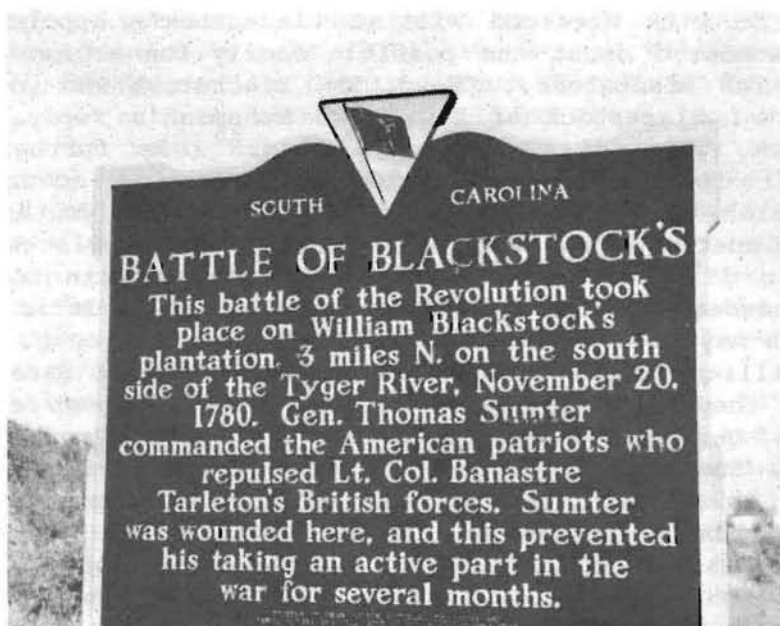


Photo by Linda Stevens Crissinger

37. Will of Edward Blackstock, Henderson Co., Ill., 1846.

38. Clan Blackstock.

39. Ibid.

40. Ibid.

**JOHN OWEN OF
CHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

John Owen was the father of Priscilla Owen who married Dempsey Winborne, Jr. and the grandfather of Rachel Winborne who married: First, Robert Walker (?), second Edward Thomas Broughton, Sr.

He was a large land owner in Chester County, South Carolina. He was given a grant of land on Fishing Creek in 1774 which he sold to Jeremiah Kingsley in 1799. He is probably the John Owen of Fishing Creek in proclamation by Governor Matthews "lately elected Rebel Governor of Charleston, South Carolina" who had the estates of a number of men amerced 12 percent by the Assembly at Jacksonburgh. Many of the men it was said retained a secret attachment to the cause of the rebellion, though they readily became subjects of Britain when their interest was to be affected by remaining firm to the good cause. Amerced, according to Webster, is to punish by fine, the amount fixed by court.

Owen was probably from Halifax, Virginia and might have come to the area about 1771. He had land deeded to him in Halifax County, Virginia 16 March 1763 by Edward Owen which he kept until June of 1799 when he sold to his son, Robert Owen for five shillings. The land was described as "beginning to Solomon Owen's lines on N. Fork of Little Polecat, being same tract of land conveyed to me by Edward Owen." The deed was recorded in Chester County June 1799.

John Owen was very active in the early courts of Chester County both as a plaintiff and defendant. In the October Court of 1786, held at the house of John Walker: John Owen vs. Ralph Griffin. Attachment Daniel Brown for Owen and defendant, failing to appear, effects in the hands of James Langley. Griffin was probably related. In 1799 Priscilla, David and Robert Owen were witness and executor to Samuel Griffin's will. He was the father of Ralph Griffin. And in Halifax, Virginia, Solomon Owen witnessed a deed for land bought by Samuel Griffin in 1762.

John Owen bought land on the Sandy River in 1785 from William Killen of 350 acres, and in 1790 he received a grant of 530 acres on the head waters of the Sandy River. In 1796, John sold or deeded much of his land, over 1,150 acres. At some time he deeded land to his son Robert, which Robert in his will bequeathed to his father and mother. A grist mill called Owens Mill was on the Owen land and is shown on the 1825 Mills Atlas. In the Chester County Minutes of the Court Order Book, it is ordered "a traveling road be laid out and cleared from Thomas Wallace to Robert Owen's Grist mill to be laid out at the direction of Thomas Wallace and William Nanashon . . ."

John was appointed administrator of the estate of Daniel Croft of York County in 1791. When the appraisers appeared at Croft's former house they "could not find nor see any property nor was shown anything by John Owen, Administrator. Certified by us this day 2 April 1791. Samuel, Thomas Bratton, and William Dawson, Appraiser . . ." Later, it is found Robert Owen bought the land from Samuel Croft. He willed it to his youngest son. It was known as Croft's Place.

The property of John Owen was near the present town of Lowry. Two old homes in the area are mentioned as being on property purchased from the heirs of Isaac Smith, being part of land granted to John Owen March 1, 1790. These are the homes of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Cassels mentioned in an article on "Old Homes of the Lowry Area."

John made his will 28th June 1817, and it was probated March 1819. The executors were his son, David, son-in-law, William Foreman and son-in-law, Dempsey Winborne. The witnesses were Jesse T. Wallis, John Partlow, and James M. Griffin. He names his "beloved wife," Rachel and the following children and grandchildren: Son Robert, who predeceased him; son, David; daughters, Priscilla Winborne, Elizabeth Foreman, Rachel Donald; grandsons John T. and Cook Donald; and granddaughter Rachel Winborne.

The children of John and Rachel Owen:

- i. Robert Owen married Kitty Leake, daughter of Elisha Leake (Mr. Felicity) in 1796 in Goochland County, Virginia. Robert died ca. 1801, leaving a will. Kitty went back to Virginia and married John Power; later went to Alabama. Robert was also named as one of the Commissioners of Road in Chester County in 1798. He and Kitty had two sons:
 - a. John Leake Owen who went to Morgan County, Alabama ca. 1830.
 - b. Robert Owen who stayed in York County and sold the Croft property March 8, 1842. He also brought suit against the estate of John Owen in 1832.
- ii. David Owen born ca. 1770, was deputy under Samuel Lacey. Married Mary Smith. Owned property that he gave to a Baptist church called Cold Spring Church with

condition that the land revert to him when church disbanded. He sold this land in Alabama 1825. One source states that David G. Owen, Thomas and William in St. Claire County, Al were brothers. Were they sons of David?

These were on the 1860 St. Claire County, Alabama Census.

- iii. Rachel Owen married Hezikiah Donald, his second marriage.
 - a. Cooke Donald
 - b. John Terry Donald

- iv. Elizabeth (Betsy) Owen married William Foreman, son of Samuel Foreman of York County, South Carolina. A marriage bond exists for this marriage. The Foremans remained in Chester County until after 1832 when they went to St. Claire County, Alabama. In 1829 Rachel gave William Foreman release to all the personal and real estate left in her possession. He was bound to her \$1000; and the document states that he was obligated "to well and truly support the said Rachel Owen during her natural life in all the necessaries of life which she now enjoys or cause same to be done..."

Children of Betsy and William Foreman:

- a. John Owen Foreman (Dr) born 12 October 1802, South Carolina, married December 17, 1826 to Nancy Joiner. John Owen Foreman was in Chester County and tended Rachel Owen and her slaves in 1832. Went to Attala County, Mississippi; died 1880.

- b. Rachel Owen Foreman born ca. 1804, married Robert Donald.

- c. Mary Foreman born 1806, married 8 February 1838 in St. Claire County, Alabama to Robert George; had 12 children.

- d. David Foreman born 17 March 1808 in South Carolina; married first to Martha Strange and second to Sarah Phillips 22 December 1857 in St. Claire, Alabama.
- e. James H. Foreman born 1810 in South Carolina, married 21 January 1845 in St. Claire County, Alabama to Parthena Dean.
- v. Priscilla Owen married Dempsey Winborne, Jr. They lived in Chester County, South Carolina until 1817 when they went to Monroe County, Alabama where Dempsey was a Primitive Baptist preacher. He died ca. 1823, and Priscilla lived with her son-in-law, Edward Thomas Broughton, Sr. She was born ca. 1778, married ca. 1800, and died ca. 1864 in Smith County, Texas. They had one known daughter.
 - a. Rachel Winborne born ca. 1800, married first to Robert Walker, and second to E. T. Broughton, Sr. in 1823 in Monroe County, Alabama. Moved from Alabama to Ouachita County, Arkansas ca. 1842; were in Cherokee County, Texas by 1850.

In estate appraisal made 14 May 1819, John Owens' estate was \$5,086.

On November 14 1831 another estate appraisal was made of the estate of John Owen, dec'd remaining in the hands of his widow at time of his decease. John G. Smith, John B. Davis, Henry Y. Turner and James Griffin made the appraisal of \$181.11. Rachel Owen was still living at this time for in a note by William Foreman dated November 1832: "Price of cow kept by old Mrs. Owen 15.00 Interest \$12.00."

Rachel probably died the latter part of 1832 as a bill for medicine for Mrs. Rachel Owen from (included in estate records) McClure and Henry Dr. and sworn before the court 31st January 1833 by Wm. McClure that it was just and true debt, and a receipt reads "Rec'd of Wm. Foreman, Executor, One dollar and 93 3/4 cents paid in full of the within acct. McClure & Henry. Dr. John Owen Foreman billed the estate \$39.19 and signed a receipt he was paid in full 23 January 1832.

END NOTES AND REFERENCES

RELATED BROUGHTON FAMILIES

John Owen Family

1. Will of John Owen, Chester District, South Carolina, 18 June 1817, Bk. G.P. 140 Apt. 53, Pkg. 841.
2. Chester District, South Carolina Deed Records Deed Book A, p. 375.
3. Ibid. Deed Book G, p. 66.
4. Brent Holcomb, Chester County, South Carolina Minutes of the Court, Order Book A, pp. 14 & 69.
5. Samuel Griffin Will (Copy from South Carolina Archives), 1799.
8. The Carolina Genealogist, "York County Estates," Book A 1787-9, Vol. 50, p. 46.
9. Will of Robert Owen, Chester County, South Carolina, 1801, Apt. 53, Pkg. 847.
10. Holcomb, Chester County, p. 274.
12. Mills Atlas of the State of South Carolina Chester District, Surveyed, 1825.
13. Holcomb, Chester County, p. 400.
14. Deed Records, Chester County, South Carolina, 1796.
15. Robert Owen Will , Chester County, South Carolina.
16. Holcomb, Chester County, p. 335.
17. Ibid., pp. 248-249.
18. Eleanor Guy Bankhead, "Old Homes of the Lowry Area," The Bulletin, Chester County Genealogical Society, 1975.
21. Chester County, South Carolina Deed Records, Book N, p. 29.
22. William Curry Harille, Kinfolks, A Genealogical and Biographical Record, Searcy and Phaff Ltd., La Fayette St., New Orleans, Louisiana, p. 299.
23. James H. Foreman, St. Clair County, Alabama, Letter.

24. Chester County Deed Records.
 25. Virginia Regan Foreman descendant.
 26. Broughton Memoirs, p. 217.
 27. Chester County Deed Records.
 28. Settlers of Northeast Alabama Quarterly Vo. XIV, No. 1, July 1975.
 29. 1810 Chester County, South Carolina Census.
 30. Chester County Deed Records, Book W, p. 50.
 31. Samuel Foreman's Will, York District, South Carolina, Book A, p. 240, Case No. 56, File NO. 143.
 32. Records of Helen Johnson, Chamblee, Georgia.
 33. Chester County Deed Records, Book W, p. 50.
 34. Alabama Baptists (See Dempsey Winborne, Jr.).
 35. Petition 1819 Alabama Territory.
 36. Deed Records of York and Chester County, South Carolina.
 37. Bonner Frizzell, The David Allen Owen Family History, 1967, Palestine, Texas.
 38. The Estate Records of John Owen, South Carolina Archives.
- * Later research showed a deed dated 8 March 1842 York District, South Carolina Deed Book N, p. 270. Robert Owens sold land originally granted to Daniel Croft 6 April 1765 206 acres more or less for \$1200. This is probably the son of Robert Owen, son of John. Robert Owen purchased this land from Samuel Croft in 1797, Deed Book D, p. 372, York District, South Carolina. John Owen had been named executor with Mary Croft, wife, of Daniel Croft's Estate 1791 in York County, Brent Holcomb, York County South Carolina, Minutes of the Court.

THE WINBORNES

DEMPSEY WINBORNE, JR., son of DEMPSEY WINBORNE, SR. and first wife, WINNEY STALLINGS married PRISCILLA OWEN, daughter of JOHN and RACHEL OWEN of Chester County, South Carolina. DEMPSEY, JR. and PRISCILLA were the parents of RACHEL WINBORNE who married first ROBERT WALKER, second EDWARD THOMAS BROUGHTON, SR.

Mrs. Helen Johnson, a descendant of DEMPSEY, SR., and his second wife, SARAH ANN PARTLOW, sent the Winborne information to the Special Collections Department at Sanford University in Alabama where this writer had written for information on DEMPSEY, JR. who was a Baptist Minister at Old Salem Church in Monroe County, Alabama. This was learned through Broughton Memoirs. Tom Broughton, in his letters, had mentioned to Mollie that his grandmother, PRISCILLA OWEN WINBORNE, lived in Smith County, Texas in 1864.

Information from Mrs. Johnson show the WINBORNES to have been in Nansemond County, Virginia as early as 1700.

1. WILLIAM WINBORNE, SR. is the progenitor of this line. He went from Nansemond, Virginia to Northhampton County, North Carolina in 1748 where he bought 100 acres of land from John Bass and 150 acres from Jacob Bass. Named in his will dated 6 August 1748 and proved May 1761 in Northhampton County, North Carolina, were his widow, ANNE WINBORNE, and the following children:

- i. WILLIAM WINBORNE, JR., died 1807 in Northhampton County, North Carolina.
- ii. DEMPSEY WINBORNE, SR., died 1809 in York County, South Carolina.
- iii. JESSE WINBORNE, SR., died ca. 1810 in Amite County, Mississippi.
- iv. DAVID WINBORNE, died 1779 in Northhampton County, North Carolina.
- v. ESTHER WINBORNE - no information.
- vi. ALICE WINBORNE - no information.

JOHN WINBORNE and PHILLIP WINBORNE, his brothers, were named executors of his estate.

2. DEMPSEY WINBORNE, SR., born before 1748 in Nansemond County, Virginia, was in Northhampton County, North Carolina by 1748 where he sold land inherited from his father to his

brother William. In 1768 he was in Mecklinburg County, North Carolina and later York County, South Carolina where he bought land adjoining JOHN STALLINGS, his father-in-law, from THOMAS MORGAN, 75 acres May 28. He and his wife, WINNEY STALLINGS, were named in the will of JOHN STALLINGS who died in 1784. Dempsey Winborne, Jr. is the only known child of this marriage.

DEMPSEY SR.'s second wife was SARAH ANN PARTLOW, daughter of David Partlow, Sr. of Virginia and North Carolina. Dempsey, SR. died intestate, and on 7 February 1809, William Partlow and Dempsey Winborne, Jr. made suit to be granted letters of administration on the effects of DEMPSEY WINBORN, SR. This was "published as the law directs" at Bethesda Church 12 February 1809 by Robert B. Walker in York County, South Carolina.

SARAH ANN was named guardian of the five children (minors) by her. She went to Gwinnett County, Georgia in the mid 1820's and died after 1850 in Cass County (Now Bartow County), Georgia.

DEMPSEY WINBORNE, SR. was a Revolutionary soldier and Patriot. He served in the South Carolina militia in 1780 under Capt. Henderson, Hanna, and Garrison (aa 8637). He also did some coopering and furnished cows for the Americans.

The children of DEMPSEY and WINNEY STALLINGS WINBORNE were:

- i. DEMPSEY WINBORNE, JR., born ca. 1778; died 1824 in Alabama; married PRISCILLA OWEN, born ca. 1778; died ca. 1864 in Smith County, Texas.

Children by SARAH ANN PARTLOW:

- ii. NANCY WINBURN was over 14 in York County Court Minutes
- iii. DAVID WINBURN, born January 1800 in York County, South Carolina; died 2 June 1879, buried Conyers, Georgia; married KEZIAH HERRING, born 17 September 1807, South Carolina.
- iv. JAMES WINBURN, born 1803 in South Carolina; died 1857 in Cass County, Georgia (now Bartow County); twin to Permelia.

- v. PERMELIA WINBURN, born 1 November 1803 in York County, South Carolina; died 4 March 1896; married WILLIAM HAYES, born 1793; died 1862.
- vi. WILLIAM WINBURN, born 21 September 1806 in York County, South Carolina; died 9 September 1886 in Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia; married first to ELIZABETH PENDLEY, and second to AGNES A. CASEY.

HELEN JOHNSON is a descendant of DAVID WINBORNE and KEZIAH HERRING.

The original land purchase of DEMPSEY, SR. in York County of 75 acres in 1768 plus 100 acres he bought from JOHN STALLINS was sold at public auction in January 1817 for "the benefit of his heirs".

At the estate sale in 1809, SARAH ANN WINBORNE was the principal buyer. Others were DEMPSEY WINBORNE, JR., JOHN OWEN, DAVID OWEN, JOHN BERRY, JOHN PARTLOW, WILLIAM PARTLOW, SAMUEL NEELEY, BENJAMIN and ISAAC FOREMAN and ELIJAH WARD.

3. DEMPSEY WINBORNE, JR. was born circa 1778 in what is now York County, South Carolina to Dempsey and Winney Stallings Winborne. As stated above, he was named in 1809 as one of the administrators of his father's estate. By 1810 he had married PRISCILLA OWEN, daughter of JOHN OWEN of Chester County. They were listed on the 1810 Chester County census living close to the OWENS, ALLEN KNIGHT and two of the Foremans, William and Benjamin. They had one female child in their household, age to 10.

In 1813 DEMPSEY, JR. received a grant of a tract of land of 957 acres situated in Chester District on the Head branches of South Fishing Creek, Waters of the Cawtawba River and on the head branch of Susy Bole and head branches of Sandy River, waters of the Broad River (20). It has not been yet determined how or why, or, when and how, he received this grant or when and how he disposed of it.

Before 28 November 1817 DEMPSEY and PRISCILLA WINBORNE had arrived in Monroe County, Alabama as they were listed on that date as being Charter Members of Old Salem Church, Mexia, Monroe County, Alabama. Among other charter members was SARAH BROUGHTON. At one of the first meetings, the church called upon Reverend Cornelius Thames to assist Rev. Benjamin Davis to ordain MR. D. WINBOURNE as a minister of the gospel.

The Bethany Baptist Church at Burnt Corn, Alabama was constituted 13 August 1821 in Conecuh County, and DEMPSEY WINBORN and William Jones are shown as Bishops.

Also in 1819 DEMPSEY JR. was on a list of petitioners along with SAMUEL TYNE OWINGS to the U.S. Congress. Five hundred and sixty-three inhabitants of Alabama protested the annexation of Alabama territory near the waters of Mobile and Tombigee Rivers to Mississippi.

The Baptist formed a State Convention 28 October 1823 at Greensborough, Alabama. REVEREND DEMPSEY WINBORNE was listed as a delegate from Salem Ladies Society. He was appointed with the Reverends Messrs. Hosea Holcombe and J. A. Ranaldson to prepare the plan for a constitution. On the 29th of October the delegates met, and the REV. MESSRS. WINBORNE and TRAVIS were appointed on a committee to revise the Rev. J. A. Ranaldson's address of which 600 copies of the minutes were to be printed. He was appointed a "DOMESTIC MISSIONARY" for the South.

On Friday 3 November 1824 at Marion, Perry County, Alabama, the first anniversary of the Baptist State Convention was held. Three of the domestic missionaries and Mr. J. Ellis, who filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of MR. WINBORNE made their reports. So DEMPSEY had died sometime during that year, apparently suddenly. In November of 1818 Dempsey had sold 98 acres in Chester District, South Carolina to William Smith. On March 19, he and Priscilla sold 491 acres and 42 acres to William Foreman of Chester District, South Carolina in 1821. This land was part of their inheritance from John and Robert Owen. On 27 May 1826 PRISCILLA appointed William Foreman as her attorney and signed the dower rights on property sold to William Smith. On the 9th of April 1832 she appointed JOHN L. OWEN, "now of Alabama, her true and lawful attorney." He was her nephew, the son of Robert Owen. A letter dated 6 April 1833 explains her actions. In 1864 Smith County Tax Records she owned a number of slaves; E. T. Broughton was her agent.

The children of DEMPSEY WINBORNE, JR. and PRISCILLA OWEN WINBORNE:

- i. RACHEL WINBORNE, born ca 1800; died Kaufman County, Texas 1869; married first to ROBERT WALKER, and second to EDWARD THOMAS BROUGHTON, SR.

END NOTES AND REFERENCES - THE WINBORNES

1. Will of William Winborne, Northhampton County, North Carolina, August 6, 1748.
2. Records of Mrs. Helen Johnson, Chamblee, Georgia.
3. Tryon County, North Carolina Deeds, North Carolina State Archives, C.R. 094.401.3, pp. 19, 21, 21.
4. Camden District South Carolina Deed Book A, p. 38.
5. Northhampton County, North Carolina Deed Book 4, pp. 185-186.
6. South Carolina York County Census, 1790.
7. Estate and Guardianship Records of York County, South Carolina of Dempsey Winborne, Sr. and Sarah Ann Partlow Winborne.
8. Sheriff's Deed Sale of Dempsey Winburn (Winborne) Land, 6 January 1817, York District, South Carolina.
9. York County Court Minutes Act 1814, Petition of Sale.
10. Chester County, South Carolina Federal Census, 1810.
11. Chester County Deed Book S, p. 464.
12. Chester County Deed Book U, pp. 50-51.
13. Chester County Deed Book X, pp. 119-120.
14. Chester County Deed Book Z, p. 82.
15. Letter from James H. Foreman (copy from Virginia Regan).
16. Letter of Priscilla Winborne to William Foreman, copy from Chester County, South Carolina in Robert Owen Equity Case 1831.2.
17. Hosea Holcombe, History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptist in Alabama 1840, Alabama Baptist Historical Society, Reprint.
18. Package from Samford University, Records of Salem Baptist Church, Monroe County, Alabama, compiled by Helen Johnson.
20. Stub Indents of Dempsey, Sr. from South Carolina Archives, copy.

Q U E R I E S

OWEN - Mary Lee Barnes 917 Lane #3, Athens, Texas 75751 still trying to research **DAVID OWEN**, the son of John Owen. Where did he go after moving to Alabama, where in 1825, he sold some land from Jefferson County. Is he the father of the David G. Owen who signed one of the deeds there and is in St. Clair County, Al in 1850. Who were his other children as enumerated on the 1810 census? Could he have been the David Owen in Pike County in 1830 and the father of Samuel Tine Owen who married Sarah Ward Knight in 1816 whose father, Allen Knight, was also in Chester County 1802-17. Who was Robert Walker who married Rachel Winborne and d. before 1823 in Monroe Co., Al.

* * *

NIXON-MCKINLEY/KINLEY-GULLEY - Published in the March issue on Page 31 and top of page 32 were submitted by Carole Nixon, 2413 South Main Street, Anderson, South Carolina 29624.

* * *

TOLLESON - Helen B. Smith, 2736 Henry Street, Augusta, Georgia 30909 looking for info: Was **JOHN TOLLESON** who died 1 May 1821 in the Pacolet Area of Spartanburg Co., SC the same person as the John Tolleson on page 53 in 1778-1779 THE JURY LIST OF SOUTH CAROLINA by Hendrix and Lindsay. "p 53 Camden District Petit Jurors between Broad and Catawba Rivers...Thomas Muse, JOHN TOLLESON"???Also was there a relationship between the above John Tolleson and Thomas Muse???

* * *

FERGUSON - RIGGINS - Louise Pettus, 708 Harrell St., Rock Hill, SC 29730 seeks info on **NASA/NACY RIGGINS** who is said to have married the daughter of John Ferguson, Sr. Did Nasa m. Rebecca Ferguson? Were they the parents, or the grandparents of Priscilla Jane Riggins, b. Nov 23, 1823 m. John R. Rodgers and of Susannah Riggins m. Ervin Sims? At various times the Rigginses lived in Lancaster, Chester and York Counties.

* * *

WYLIE/CAMPBELL - H. Jane Smith, 817 Murray Ave., Elgin, IL 60123-3407 needs info on **JAMES WYLIE** (b. 1722 - d. 1806 Chester Co., SC) and wife Sarah (b. 1729) and family came to South Carolina from Belfast, Ireland on the Ship Earl of Donegal, Duncan Ferguson, Master. The ship departed after 25 September 1767 weather permitting. They are recorded on the Council Journal Records compiled by J. Revill p. 312-325 "A Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to S.C. 1763-1773". Their children are:

- 1) Rebecca Wylie b. 1756 - d. 1817 Pulaski Co., Ky. m. 1817 Robert Adams 1778 Chester District S.C.
- 2) Margaret "Peggie" Wylie b. 1762 - d. 1846 Pulaski Co., Ky. m. 1778 John Dick, Chester District, S.C.
- 3) Samuel Wylie b. 1761 - d. ca 1780 killed in the doorway of the James and Sarah Wylie family home by Tories.
- 4) John Wylie b. 1763
- 5) Nancy Wylie
- 6) Mary Wylie married William McAilly

In Chester Co., S.C. a land indenture exists dated 7th of April 1789 between James Wylie and wife Sarah to Ralph McFadden from a Grant dated 6 April 1768 to Sarah Campbell now wife of James Wylie for 100 acres on the waters of Fishing Creek on the Roads leading from Sal and Matthew Neely's bordering on the Catawba River. This parcel of land in the County of Chester bounded by vacant land. (The indenture is witnessed by Ford Hopkins, James Knox, J. McClintock, Guy McFadden)

The Council Journal Records show Sarah Campbell received a 100 acre Grant on 6 April 1768 on Fishing Creek. Are James and Sarah Campbell Wylie the same James and Sarah Wylie who came to S.C. in 1767 listed on Council Journal Records? Or, is Sarah Campbell a 2nd marriage to James Wylie of the Council Journal Records? If so is Campbell Sarah's maiden name or her name from a previous marriage?

Wylie/Campbell descendants please contact me.

* * *

JOHNSTON and McELROY - Ron Winterrowd, 9800 Aldersgate Road, Rockville, Md. 20850 would like to exchange info on the families of **JOHNSTON and McELROY**. **JAMES JOHNSTON** b, cir 1791 Va. Served in the war of 1812 with South Carolina Volunteers. Married **SARAH (SALLY) McELROY** 1817 Fairfield Co. She was daughter of **JOHN McELROY and MARTHA _____**. who had at least two other daughters: Elizabeth who married Peter Wilson and Jane who married Wm. Mells. Martha widowed remarried 1817 _____ Murphy. I believe all moved to Ohio late 1820s.

* * *

COFFEY - Pam Folden, 14438 Nordhoff Street, Panorama City, Ca. 91402 searching for the parents and descendants of **ELIZABETH ELINOR (BETSY) COFFEY** b. 3 Feb. 1841, Lancaster, S.C. d. 1914 buried Charlotte Elmwood Cem. on 1 Jan. 1863 Lancaster S.C. M. Rev. John Laurence Stoudemire b. 16 Nov. 1828 Lex S.C. d. 2 Jan 1896 Charlotte. Children R. Baker, Minnie, Frank H., Palmer, Janie, Wade. Mother may be a **KERR**.

* * *

CHAMPION - Mary B. Smith, 209-1/2 High Street, Greenwood, Ms. 38930 - seeking info **MARSH WILLIAM CHAMPION** married Cansaudia? Marsh in Kershaw County, South Carolina. William was the son of Jacob S. Champion b. 1750 d. 1832. William and Cansaudia moved Lawndos Co., Al. by 1830 or 40. Their children were William J. b. 1815 SC, Zebedee, Henry, Sarah Ann, Delilah Penton, and Terrisa Penton. Who were the parents of Cansaudia Marsh? May I hear from the descendants of this family.

* * *

FOREMAN, NANCE - Birdle L. Cranford, 5536 Wagon Road Gap, Memphis, Ten. 38134-6630 - seeking info **BENJAMIN FOREMAN** died Chester District, South Carolina in 1813. His widow, Sarah, and children, Dempsey, Samuel, John, William, Mahala, Jesse, and James are mentioned in his will. His son, Benjamin, born after his father's death also shared in the estate. Benjamin Foreman's widow, Sarah, married second to William Nance. Did they marry in Chester District, South Carolina? Would like any information about William Nance. Had he been married before he married Sarah? Would appreciate any information about this family. They were all listed on the 1820 census for St. Clair County, Alabama.

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