

# THE BULLETIN

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

<i>From</i> <b>VOLUME XIX, No. 1</b>	<b>MARCH, 1995</b>
President's Page .....	Page 1
The Founding of a South Carolina Backcountry Society, Union County, Historical and Genealogical - <i>Brock, An Age-Old Mystery Solved</i> .....	Page 4
Home Sweet Homely...DeLancey Gill, Painting Modest 1880's Washington .....	Page 9
William and Jane (McKinney) Carlton .....	Page 12
The Christian Co., Ky/Cooper Co., Mo Wear's .....	Page 15
The Ancestry of James Ferguson, Jr., of Goochland Co., Virginia & Chester Co., SC .....	Page 24
Lowry's, SC, by T. J. Robbins .....	Page 29
Queries .....	Page 38
Map - The Walker Settlement on Rocky Creek in Chester Co., SC .....	Page 42
Index .....	Page 44

<i>From</i> <b>VOLUME XIX, No. 2</b>	<b>JUNE, 1995</b>
President's Page .....	Page 45
From the Editor .....	Page 46
Stranger in the Graveyard .....	Page 51
The Founding of a South Carolina Backcountry Society Union County, Historical and Genealogical - <i>Cane Creek Baptist Church</i> .....	Page 56
Excerpts from the Hopewell Presbyterian Church History	Page 70
Shattering Icons: Colonial Dames Were .....	Page 71
Descendents of John Gaston, Jr., James Gaston and Robert Gaston of the Revolutionary War .....	Page 74
From --Southside Virginia Families, John Bennett Boddie ...	Page 79
Queries .....	Page 81
Index .....	Page 85

<i>From</i> <b>VOLUME XIX, No. 3</b>	<b>SEPTEMBER, 1995</b>
President's Page .....	Page 89
From the Editor .....	Page 89
The Founding of a South Carolina Backcountry Society, Union County, Historical and Genealogical - <i>Colonel James Williams Revolutionary Patriot &amp; Martyr</i> ....	Page 100
Revisiting Their Roots: Sisters Return to Visit Fairfield, Old Albion Homestead .....	Page 107
Northern Ireland .....	Page 110
Map of Northern Ireland .....	Page 113
English-Speaking Settlers West of the Catawba .....	Page 117
Chotankers: A Family History .....	Page 118
History of the Wear Family .....	Page 120
Queries .....	Page 122
Index .....	Page 126

<i>From</i> <b>VOLUME XIX, No. 4</b>	<b>DECEMBER, 1995</b>
President's Page .....	Page 129
1996 Membership .....	Page 130
Mrs. Kathryn Geneva Grant White, 71, Retired Seaboard Railroad Employee .....	Page 131
Martha Gooch .....	Page 132
Mr. John Newton Bennett, Sr., Retired Postal Supervisor, Active Church Worker .....	Page 132
Death of an Old Soldier .....	Page 133
Corrections for 1995 Membership & Surname Book .....	Page 134
The Vance Family .....	Page 137
Samuel Brown Wylie, D. D. ....	Page 142
Will of John Wilson .....	Page 146
Westbrook Notes .....	Page 148
McJunkin and Some Related Lines.....	Page 152
The First Generation - Alexander Douglas of Lancaster County, South Carolina .....	Page 158
Queries .....	Page 162
Index .....	Page 165
Memorial-Alexander Douglas .....	Page 168
Publications for Sale .....	Inside Back Cover

## THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 336, Richburg, S. C. 29729

President .....	Mr. George H. Moore
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Dues: \$16.00 Per Calendar Year

# President's Page

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Hello Everyone,

Trust that all of you had a wonderful Christmas and hope the New Year will bring many new discoveries in your family research.

I would like to thank all of you that so graciously contributed articles for publication in **THE BULLETIN**, also for those of you who shared your family research for our library. Again, we ask if you plan to visit our library, please let us know in advance because Jean Agee has not been too well. I am working during the day and George will have to come down from Chester.

I was so happy to talk with Ann Herd Bowen in Greenwood, SC and find that she still had a few copies of the "Andrew Jackson, South Carolinian" which I had been trying to find for ages. They are \$10.00 each, ordered from her at 133 Grace Street, Greenwood, SC 29649. She is now working on the **Cokesbury** book.

Mr. Tommy Williams of Rock Hill has worked for years on the **Ferguson** family and created the chart along with Jean Agee. We would like to express our sympathy to him in the loss of his wife. Mrs. Williams worked along with him on these projects, doing a lot of the research and typing. We will all miss their visits to us.

Hope this proves to be the year you find your missing link.

Jean Nichols.

\* \* \*

The society membership continues to grow. In December, we mailed 902 **BULLETINS** to our members. Thanks!! We have been asked to run advertisements in **The Bulletin** for books, etc. relating to genealogy information. The Board has agreed to accept limited advertisement if the author or publisher will donate a copy of their book to the Society library, along with a sixty (60) word or less summary of the book to be published in **The Bulletin**.

We are saddened to hear of the death of two of our longtime members, Robert W. Johnsey, of Dallas, Texas on January 16th and William C. Hicklin of Arden, NC on January 25th.

Mr. Johnsey had visited here and was well known to these of us who were working with him on his family research. He and Fran worked long hours and traveled many miles to put together a very complete Johnsey history, connecting with many Chester County families. Our sympathy is extended to Fran and other family members who share this loss.

**MR. ROBERT W. JOHNSEY, 78, WELL-KNOWN GENEALOGIST**

DALLAS, TX - The funeral for Mr. Robert W. Johnsey of Dallas, Texas, a well-known genealogist, will be conducted at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, January 19, at the graveside in Laurel Land Memorial Park in Dallas with the Rev. Larry R. Kitchens officiating.

Mr. Johnsey, 78, died Monday, January 16, 1995. Born in Westminister, Texas, on March 15, 1916, he was a long-time Dallas resident and was retired after 25 years as a salesman with the W. W. Cannon Company.

Mr. Johnsey was a captain in the U.S. Army, having served in Japan at the end of World War II.

He was known here as a member of the Chester District Genealogical Society, and for his work as founder of the National Johnsey Family Reunion in June of 1986. He brought together numerous families, including some from Chester County, who previously had not known their relation.

He was also a member of the Dallas Genealogical Society, the DOS Group, and the Sunset High School 20-30-40 Club. He was a founding member of the Dallas Power Squadron and a former commander of the Dallas Yacht Club.

He is survived by his wife, Fran Johnsey of Dallas; two sisters, Mrs. Rena J. Banks and Mrs. Ruby J. Wright, both of Brownwood, Texas; and nieces and nephews.

The family is receiving friends from 6 p.m. until 8 p.m. tonight in the Sparkman/Hillcrest Funeral Home, 7405 W. Northwest Highway, Dallas, Texas 75225.

**WILLIAM CLOUD HICKLIN 1904 - 1995**

William Cloud Hicklin of Long Shoals Road, Arden, NC passed away Wednesday, January 25, 1995, at his home on "Hicklin Hill."

Services were conducted from Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church at 1:00 o'clock P.M., Saturday, January 28th with Rev. Wilson Busick officiating. Eulogies were given by two of his grandchildren, Susan Stuart Quarngesser and William C. Hicklin, IV. Burial was in the cemetery beside his wife and son.

Mr. Hicklin was born on September 16, 1904, within the bounds of Fishing Creek Church, son of the late William Cloud Hicklin, Sr. and the late Anna Poag Hicklin.

Mr. Hicklin was a graduate of Emory University and was well known for his aviation activities. In Rock Hill, SC, he flew with "Sonny" Phillips and Bob Bryant. He was a skilled pilot and was the first flight instructor at Chapel Hill, NC. His International Pilot License No. 42 was signed by Orville Wright. The first airmail pickup device was tested at Roosevelt Field, NY with Pilot Hicklin in a Ballanca plane, with hundreds of people lining the side of the airfield to watch this perfectly performed launch.

In January 1931, he married Ann Carson of Kershaw, SC. They were the parents of two children, William C. Hicklin, III and Mary Ann Carson Hicklin. Ann Carson Hicklin passed away in February, 1976. She and Cloud spend endless hours researching and compiling the Hicklin history for future generations. Their son, William C. Hicklin, III passed away December, 1986, after a very successful career as a Navy man, where he flew jets, made several Pacific cruises during Vietnam and lectured in California, Virginia and Germany. He was buried at Fishing Creek Cemetery.

Mr. Hicklin is survived by his daughter, Mary Ann Quarngesser of Baltimore, MD and five grandchildren and one great, grandchild.

Memorials can be made to Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery Fund, Route 4, Box 597, Chester, SC 29706.

Cloud Hicklin was a member of our Genealogical Society from its beginning in 1978, and contributed many articles over the years. He took great pleasure in preserving and replacing the tombstones at Fishing Creek Cemetery where he spent thousands of dollars on the markers of his ancestors which had been broken or were unreadable. He regularly made donations toward the upkeep of this cemetery. He was a man of much intelligence and very zealous in his wood working and gun repairs, possessing a very large gun collection. Cloud possessed a kind, genial and sympathetic nature and his cheerful, generous and friendly disposition endeared him to all who knew and loved him. The highlight of our summer and fall vacations to the mountains was to stop and visit with Cloud. I will truly miss my "old southern gentleman" for we loved him very much. (JEAN NICHOLS)

\* \* \*

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

By

ROBERT J. STEVENS and LINDA STEVENS CRISSINGER

**BROCK  
AN AGE-OLD MYSTERY SOLVED**

In a future article in this series, we'll present the Brock family of Union County, originally of Spotsylvania County, Virginia. To fully understand that subject, we feel it is important that our readers first be aware of information that we've recently discovered, and how it came to be, best done by publishing the following letter and photographs.

Mrs. Barbara P. Willis  
Virginiana Reference Librarian  
Central Rappahannock Regional Library  
The Wallace Library  
1201 Caroline Street  
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

Dear Barbara,

You will recall that we exchanged a number of letters in the 1980's concerning the Brock family of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, in my attempt to place some members. Undoubtedly, my letters were placed into a file in your library because various people from across the United States have written to me referring to those letters.

One of the problems that then eluded me was Mary Brock who married Reverend Thacker Smith Vivion in 1769. They immediately came to what became Union County, South Carolina, where he was the assistant pastor to Reverend Philip Mulkey at the Fairforest Baptist Church.

I am now pleased to inform you the problem is solved, thanks to my associate and cousin, Linda Stevens Crissinger (Mrs. J.L.), and her husband, Cris, who recently made a startling discovery in Union County. Since 1982, Linda and I have been studying this Brock family, especially the ones that came to South Carolina, and also the entire general family of Spotsylvania County in an attempt to solve the Mary (Brock) Vivion problem.

Luckily, Linda Crissinger met another Brock researcher,

Linda Bullard of Whitmire, South Carolina, who told Linda Crissinger that the Brock Cemetery in Union County had been found by Mrs. Bullard's cousin, Don Brock, a South Carolina Game Warden. Linda Crissinger called the Game Warden, who gave her explicit directions to the cemetery.

Let me digress and mention that the late eminent genealogist, George H.S. King of Fredericksburg, Virginia, spent years in studying this Brock family. His notes and records are on file at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond. Linda and I purchased his Brock files in late 1994. They are very enlightening and tend to confirm most of our previous findings. Mr. King gave us novel information as only an interested local genealogist could. From your library, we obtained a copy of James Roger Mansfield's manuscript "Locust Grove," which added appreciatively to the search.

To refresh your memory, I originally wrote to you that William Brock died testate in Spotsylvania County in 1768, his will naming his wife as Mary, and children as Joseph, William Orrill, and Mary. The sons, Joseph and William Orrill, became the wards of Reverend Thacker Smith Vivion in 1768, who transferred his guardianship to their uncle, Joseph Brock, in 1769. Logically, it would seem that Reverend Vivion had married their sister, Mary Brock. However, that assumption was defeated by a grave in Union County that shows a Mary Brock died in 1846, aged eighty-six years. This record was published in an inventory of Union County cemeteries by Mrs. E.D. Whaley of Union, South Carolina, in 1976. Based on that grave record, and her age, it could only be assumed that she was Mary Brock, the daughter of William Brock (d. 1768), and died a single person. In 1994, I discovered a number of inaccurate dates in Mrs. Whaley's book, which prompted me to write her and inquire. Her reply was that the publisher had made a number of mistakes that she wasn't allowed to correct. Mrs. Whaley is still very disturbed by that situation, and I can well sympathize with her.

Based on that information, I asked Linda Crissinger to locate that Brock Cemetery and verify the date for Mary Brock, no easy task because the cemetery is now located deep in a National Forest and the location known to only a few persons. From the enclosed photos, you will note that Mrs. Whaley's book presents an incorrect date for Mary Brock. She died in 1816, not 1846, so was the widow of William Brock (d. 1768), not the daughter!

A number of Spotsylvania County genealogists have often wondered what happened to the family of William Brock (d. 1768). The answer is very simple. In 1792, Mary (the widow) and her two sons, Joseph and William Orrill, and Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph, sold all their inherited land in

Spotsylvania County to their Duerson cousins and came to Union County, South Carolina, accompanied by Henry Stevens and his wife, Elizabeth, who was a Davis from Caroline County, Virginia.

As seen from the enclosed photos, all the Brocks are buried in what is known as the Brock Cemetery mentioned above. In Union County, they were Methodists; and there are records of an early Brock Methodist Meeting House, which, I'm sure, was the site of the Brock Cemetery, the original building probably occupying the below noted blank space of sixty feet.

Armed with this new information which identifies Mary Brock as the widow of William (d. 1768), not the daughter, it is now safe to assume that Reverend Thacker Smith Vivion did, indeed, marry Mary Brock, the daughter of William (d. 1768) and Mary Brock. The Vivions remained in Union County until after the Revolution, then went to Jefferson County, Georgia.

Unfortunately, Linda and I have never been able to identify the maiden name of Mary Brock, wife of William Brock (d. 1768). However, I think it important that interested Brock researchers learn where the family is buried. Also, Linda and I have located descendants of the Union County Brocks now living in Mississippi, one of whom owns the second generation family Bible. She was gracious enough to furnish Linda and me with photocopies of the contained entries, which give further proof of this Brock family.

I am enclosing a map that locates the Brock Cemetery in Union County, as I think it important it should be filed in your library for Brock researchers. Also enclosed are photos of the five marked graves, which establish the dates for the various family members.

I'm confident that George H.S. King made a mistake. He stated that Joseph Brock, the son of William (d. 1768) and Mary Brock, married Elizabeth Clayton, daughter of Jacob Clayton. Although that Joseph Brock did marry an Elizabeth, I'm sure she wasn't a Clayton. I'm certain that Elizabeth Clayton married Joseph Brock, Clerk, a son of George and Barbara (Estes) Brock, a first cousin to the Joseph Brock that came to South Carolina. There are a number of reasons that support my conclusion, the most important being a 1796 deed in Spotsylvania County whereby William Brock sold to his brother Joseph Brock his share of some slaves his grandfather, Jacob Clayton, had "loaned" to their mother, Elizabeth Brock, and then in the possession of their father, Joseph Brock, of Spotsylvania County. The Joseph and Elizabeth Brock that came to South Carolina had a son Joseph, but not one named William. Joseph Brock, Clerk, did have sons Joseph and William. Also, in 1796, Joseph Brock, son

of William (d. 1768), was living in South Carolina, not Spotsylvania County, but Joseph Brock, Clerk, was in Spotsylvania County. In addition, when the deed from William Brock was made to his brother, the Elizabeth Brock (Mrs. Joseph) in South Carolina was still alive. Furthermore, Joseph Brock, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Brock of South Carolina, was not living in Virginia in 1796, but was living with his parents in South Carolina, and was probably still a minor.

Linda and I are doing a series of articles, "The Founding of a South Carolina Backcountry Society, Union County, Historical and Genealogical," for the Chester (S.C.) District Genealogical Society Bulletin. In a future article, we will cover the Brock family, at which time I'll send you that article to add to your files.

In conclusion, I'm not sure the Virginia Historical Society would be willing to import this contained information into the George H.S. King files. We feel this information should be available to those who review the King files, as it certainly extends his data. You have our permission to contact and offer it to them.

Cordially,

Robert J. Stevens  
415 North Main Street  
Apartment 6-E  
Darlington, S.C. 29532-2245  
1/13/95

Linda S. Crissinger  
3032 Elmhurst Drive  
Inman, S.C. 29349-9315

SSSSS

THE STONES IN THE BROCK CEMETERY  
(STARTING FROM THE LEFT)

1. SACRED  
to the  
memory of  
ELIZABETH  
Wife of  
Joseph Brock  
who departed this life  
Dec. 13th A.D. 1796  
aged 46 years.



2. SACRED  
to the  
memory of  
JOSEPH BROCK  
who departed this life  
Feb. 10th A.D. 1807  
aged 59 years.

3. SACRED  
to the  
memory of  
JOHN BROCK  
who departed this life  
May 13th A.D. 1804  
aged 22 years.  
[A son of Joseph and Elizabeth Brock]

4. A blank space of about sixty feet.

5. SACRED  
to the  
memory of  
MARY BROCK  
who departed this life  
Jan. 17th A.D. 1816  
aged 86 years.

6. SACRED  
to the  
memory of  
WM. O. BROCK  
who departed this life  
Jan. 25th A.D. 1816  
aged 66 years.

Please note two very important things. (1) The stones are practically identical, suggesting they were all erected at one time after 1816. (2) William Orrill Brock, who was never married, and his mother died only a week apart, suggesting she lived with him and some disease caused their deaths.

**SORRY WE WERE UNABLE TO PRINT PHOTOS.**

The following was furnished by Edwin S. James, 365 College Avenue, Rock Hill, SC 29730 and was published in the Washington Post on April 19, 1992:

**HOME SWEET HOMELY...**  
**DeLancey Gill, Painting Modest 1880s Washington**

By: Sarah Booth Conroy  
Washington Post Staff Writer

In 1883, The Washington Monument was two years from being topped. The statue of Freedom had stood on the dome of the Capitol for 20 years, but a modern drainage system had just been installed. The White House had installed bathrooms five years before, but electricity was seven years away.

The famous and fortunate -- W.W. Cocoran on Lafayette Square and Frederick Douglass on Capitol Hill among them--lived in masonry mansions. Every day California gold and Nevada silver brought more millionaires on private railway cars.

In 1883, seeing that the city trembled on the edge of progress, DeLancey Gill set himself the duty of drawing the humbler houses, soon to fall into the past. With pencil, watercolors and camera, he began to record the transitory town. In his pictures, the domes and spires of the federal city are in the fuzzy background. His focus is on the ordinary people with their clapboard cabins, outhouses and land that provided slim pickings even for the chickens. His drawings are almost the only ones known to show what living on the fringes of the capital economy was really like in the early 1880s.

"Becoming the Capital City: DeLancey Gill's Washington" is open through January at the Historical Society of Washington, DC. The exhibit shows 39 of these works, together with city plats, census records and later (but not modern) photographs. Very often the official records identify the residents by name, age, occupation and origin. Diane Tepfer was curator; Niente I. Smith, the head of the exhibit committee. Douglas Woods Sprunt found the cache of works, principally from Gills' descendants, Agnes Gill and DeLancey Webster.

Common citizens, adventurers, aspirants and immigrants from Europe or Southern plantations lived in wooden structures that today would be called shacks and shanties. Most were respectable working people, doing their best to keep roofs over their heads in a town where housing was scarce and expensive and great crowds of newcomers arrived every day.

The informative--and free--accompanying publication calls Gill's interest "anticipatory nostalgia." This happy phrase is apt. Hardly had the last stroke been finished in some of Gill's drawings than the frame houses were melted in the crucible of the Gilded Age.

Gill, a member of a family of diplomats, skipped his native Chester, SC, at the age of 14 (doubtless in spite of his mother's tears) during the War Between the States to come to Washington. He went to work immediately for the government, first as a messenger, then a typesetter and, by 1877, an assistant draftsman.

Probably Gill, like many an impecunious artist, made the drawings with the idea of publishing them in the newspaper (his family's view) or a small book or swapping them for something he couldn't afford (his customary procedure). Instead, he left them to his descendants.

Actually, many years later, in 1921, his 1883 drawing "Near 18th and D NW" did run in the long-lamented Washington Herald under the headline "Where Marble Pillars Now Stand." The caption read: "Infamously ramshackle but picturesque cabins." Gill's drawing shows two side-by-side houses with lean-tos, fences and privies barely above the marsh water level. In an inset, Gill drew a flounder house (a half house with a roof that slopes only one way). By the time the drawing was published, the Corcoran Gallery, the Pan American Union and Constitution Hall had replaced the unassuming houses.

Gill was fond of showing the vagaries of the make-do structures. In one, what looks like stovepipe comes out through the walls and into the exterior of the chimney.

Three scenes of Meridian Hill are drawn on one sheet. At the top, a well-situated house has a fine view of the Capitol dome and the Washington Monument. Two others show the resident people and chickens. Barrels, likely for catching water, stand in several pictures. In 1883, according to the brochure, Meridian Hill land, for which James S. Topham had paid pennies per foot in the 1860s, had increased in value to 50 cents per foot, causing tenants like these to lose their houses.

"Near Boundary, 1st NE" incidentally shows the Capitol dome and its statue in the curve of the hill. More important in the picture is a rare prosperous-looking wooden house. Here, as in several others, ladders lean against buildings, perhaps for those who lived in the lofts. In the inset picture, a doghouse has been either overturned or situated on the slope of the hill.

At Dupont Circle, prosperity was more than just around the corner. Stewart's Castle, built in 1875 by Nevada Sen. William Morris Stewart, another mansion with a turreted roof and a row of houses are drawn by Gill in the background. In foreground are a shady shack and its attendant people and chickens. Gaslights stand along the street.

At 15th Street NW near L, a site dear to the Chronicler, Gill draws a grocery, operated by Richard J. Corcoran, a 30-year-old Irish immigrant. Peter Lewis, a Virginia man of color, a laborer, lived at the same address, together with shoemakers George Wayman and son Lewis, and another son who was a waiter.

In Gill's drawings, even the lots look haphazard, as though the earth itself was in upheaval. Actually it was, because the cutting, grading and paving by Boss Shepherd (who was running the city back then) left many an existing house, fancy or plain, perched precariously on the side of a precipice, such as the one at 22nd and O streets NW. The house at 2121 O, according to the census, was the home of an African American family: Mary Woodland, her daughter, her son-in-law and two nieces.

A house at 22nd and N NW looks about ready to topple. But one inset drawing shows a neatly arranged interior, with a mother and small child, and another is of a cart attended by a top-hatted driver. Gill notes that it was later the site of Moses Storage House.

After Gill finished this series of drawings and a few paintings, he took up in earnest the latest thing--photography. Indeed, there is some suspicion that earlier he may have used photography as the basis for some of the artwork. j He became the Smithsonian's photographer of Native Americans, carefully noting the names of their tribes, languages and places of origin. His records are still in use by people looking for their ancestors.

Gill joined the bicycle club and the Cosmos Club, swapped paintings for membership dues, traveled in Europe, bought rugs and bibelots, married three times, had eight children and died in 1940 from a fall.

But his view of shantytown Washington still is with us--as indeed are the problems of housing the capital's people.

\* \* \*

## William and Jane (McKinney) Carlton

William Ringold CARLTON [I believe], was the son of John and Mary RINGOLD CARLTON, born in Maryland on 9 Dec 1794. He died before 10 Mar 1834, in Carroll County, Tennessee, and is said to be buried there in the Furguson Graveyard, located near Cedar Grove.

William married 1821, in Chester District, SC., Jane McKINNEY,<sup>1</sup> b. 15 Jun 1800 in Chester Dist., SC, the dau. of James, Sr., and Elizabeth HAMILTON McKINNEY. Jane d. 1885 in Clarksburg, TN. William and Jane had seven children, all born in Chester District, South Carolina: Sarah Terrissa, James Daniel,<sup>2</sup> William Hutto, Mary Drucilla,<sup>3</sup> Margaret Elizabeth, Catherine Jane, and John Henry.

William Ringold Carlton, has been recorded in two old family legends of the Carlton and McKinney families. The oldest — *History of the McKinney Family*, copied from old family records in hands of Ann Grogan, in Calloway Co., Kentucky, by W. I. McKinney,<sup>4</sup> of Mena, Ark. on January 6th., 1900. Prepared by Charles E. Williams, Mena, Arkansas, March, 1933. A transcribed portion reads:

### "HISTORY OF THE CARLTONS

*The first Carlton that came to the United States was an Englishman and he first landed in Baltimore, Maryland. He married a German girl named Ringolds when he was twenty-six years of age.*

*They had seven children: James, William Ringolds, John Henry, Drucilla, Terrissa, Nancy, and Mary.*

*When William Ringolds was fourteen years old he was bound to a tailor in Baltimore, his father and mother both dying and leaving him an orphan at that age.<sup>5</sup> The tailor and his wife died when he was eighteen. He then went on board a vessel as a sailor and stayed on the ocean for seven years and three months, during which time he visited Asia, Africa, and South America.*

*William Ringolds was born in Baltimore in 1797,<sup>6</sup> and died in 1833, in Carroll Co., Tennessee and was buried in the Furgerson Graveyard. near Cedar Grove Post office. He landed at Charleston, South Carolina about 1820, and in company with Dr. Boyd,<sup>7</sup> who was also a Mariner, went to Chester District. Dr. Boyd to the practice of medicine and William R.*

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<sup>1</sup> See "History Of The McKinney Family," printed in the December 1994 issue of "The Bulletin," pub. by the Chester District Genealogical Society, page 144, paragraphs 3, and 5

<sup>2</sup> James' tombstone at the "Old Furguson Cem., Carroll Co., Tn. reads in part: "Born in Chester Dist. S.C." See the December 1994 issue of "The Bulletin," page 146, for some of James Daniel's descendants.

<sup>3</sup> Mary's tombstone like her brother James' reads: "Born in Chester Dist. S.C." See the December 1994 issue of "The Bulletin," page 147, for some of Mary D. (Carlton) McKinney's descendants

<sup>4</sup> Wm. Isaac McKinney, was the son of Young and Mary Drucilla (Carlton) McKinney. Eliza Ann Grogan, was Young's sister. Young and Mary's sister, Mary Jane McKinney, married James Daniel Carlton. Brother and sister, married brother and sister. James D. Carlton's wife and mother were said to be distant cousins. The families close relations through the years gave every indication that this is true.

<sup>5</sup> The Carlton/Carleton surname has not been found in the following indexes of the Maryland State Archives, at Annapolis: for Baltimore County: Administration Docket 1772-1851, Guardian Accts. 1786-1830, Orphans Court Proceedings 1777-1833, Estate Docket 1805-1818, County Indentures 1794-1823 (1803-1806 not indexed, and not yet researched), Guardian Bonds 1777-1830; for Harford County: Guardian Accounts 1801-1824, Estate Docket 1774-1913.

<sup>6</sup> 1880 census data of five of Wm. Ringold's children show birthplaces for self, father, and mother, as SC, MD, SC, respectively. The only exception was his daughter, Mary Drucilla McKinney, who gave England as her father's birthplace. Possibly she was confusing it with the birthplace of her grandfather, as it was written in this history.

<sup>7</sup> *Early Records of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, Chester County, S. Carolina, 1799-1859*, compiled by Brent H. Holcomb and Elmer O. Parker; records on page 39 — as a newly registered communicant for the period Apr 1819 through Apr 1820 — Dr. Charles Boyd. Perhaps he was related to the apparently well established Dr. Boyd listed on pg. 2 of the 1920 Chester Co., SC census — near Wm R. Carlton's future in-laws.

secured a position as overseer of slaves for General Green of Revolutionary fame.<sup>8</sup> He married Jane McKinney in Chester District, S. C. in 1821.

(see History McKinney Family paragraph #3)<sup>9</sup>

William Ringolds was light complexioned, six feet high and never weighed more than one hundred thirty six pounds. He was very active and a great climber."

[Except as noted, the above narrative conforms to most available records]

In support of the above account, there were two Carlton families recorded on the 1790 Census of Maryland:

John Carlton, in Harford County, north of Baltimore County, who listed:

1 free white male over 16 years old.

2 free white males und. 16 yrs. old

2 free white females, and no other free persons or slaves

[I believe John, to be the father of Wm R Carlton.]

Also, Joseph Carlton, in Montgomery Co. who listed:

3 free white males over 16

1 Slave

[Joseph, unmarried, and with grown sons, is less likely to be William's father.]

On 11 Nov 1800, a William Carlton was christened at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, in North Central Baltimore County, adjacent to Harford County. His birthday was recorded as 6 Dec 1794. Williams parents were John and Mary Carlton. Interestingly, a month earlier, a John Galloway Ringgold's birth was recorded. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Galloway) Ringgold.<sup>10</sup> They were the only families of either surname found in this church record for the period 1787-1815.<sup>11</sup> Was this just a rare coincidence? As yet no Maryland records connecting Ringolds and Carltons have been found.

On 17 Aug 1819, at the estate sale of Jennet McGlamry,<sup>12</sup> held in Chester Dist., SC, "Wm. R. Carleton" was recorded as purchasing "2 \_\_\_?\_\_\_ cotton cord for 12¢." "Jas. McKinney," William's future father-in-law, made the next purchase, "1 Flax wheel, for \$1.30."<sup>13</sup>

The 1820 census of Chester District did not carry William R. Carlton's name. Perhaps he was with the Green, for whom he is said to have worked as overseer of slaves [see note 8].

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<sup>8</sup> General Nathanael Greene, who was credited with much of the Patriots success in the South, was awarded land in Georgia, and South Carolina. But, Gen. Greene's death on 19 Jun 1786, preceded Wm Ringold Carlton's birth. William may have worked for one of his descendants, or perhaps another Gen. Greene. Two Greens were recorded on the 1820 Census of Chester Dist. Daniel Green, with 12 slaves, and Allen Green, whose exceptionally large number of 84 slaves, would most certainly have required an overseer.

<sup>9</sup> The portion referenced as paragraph 3, was printed in the December 1994 issue of "The Bulletin," pub. by the Chester District Genealogical Society, page 144, is really paragraphs 5

<sup>10</sup> Ringold In The United States, pg 27, compiled by, Mildred Cook Schock

<sup>11</sup> St. James Parish Register, 1787-1815, compiled by Bill and Martha Reamy — marriages, births, & deaths, recorded by Rev. John Coleman. It was located on the present border of Baltimore and Harford Counties, MD.

<sup>12</sup> Jennett McGlamry's Will has proven her to be the aunt of Wm Ringold Carlton's future mother-in-law, Elizabeth (Hamilton) McKinney. Elizabeth's husband, James McKinney was Executor of Jennet's Will.

<sup>13</sup> Referring back to the McKinney History on pg. 1, adding eighteen and seven years and three months to the 1797, would result in his arrival in Chester Dist., SC in 1822. The 6 Dec 1794 birthdate from the St James Church record previously cited, would more accurately place him in the Chester District about 1819.

On the 1830 Census of Chester Co. S. Carolina, page 320, W. R. Carlton, was recorded with:  
1 male, under 5 — William Hutto, b. 8 Oct 1824  
1 male, 5-10, — James Daniel, b. 9 Jul 1822.  
1 male, 30-40, — (William, recorded in the St. James Church Register would be 36)  
3 fem., und. 5, — Catherine, b.1830, Margaret, b. abt. 1828, and Mary D., b. 1826.  
1 fem., 5-10, — Sarah Terrissa. Carlton, abt. 1821 or 1823, if she were not a twin.  
1 fem., 30-40, -- Jane (McKinney) Carlton, b.15 June, 1800 (dau. of James)

[This was the only census on which William R. Carlton was found.]

Sometime after the year of the above census, William Carlton's family followed his wife's father to Carroll County, Tennessee. James McKinney, Sr., and his children (exc. for Catherine Culp) had migrated west about 1827. The Minutes of the Carroll County, Tennessee Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the December Term, Monday the 9th., 1833, page four contains the following entry:

*"Ordered by the Court that William R Carlton, a majority of the acting Justices of the Peace being present and not voting against it, be allowed the sum of thirty dollars for one years support and that Robert Carter and Phinehas Holmes be appointed to superintend the management of said sum and that the County Trustee pay the same out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."*

Minutes of the March term, Monday the 10th, 1834, pg. 16, read:

*"Ordered by the court that the order making an allowance to Carlton, a pauper, for one years support, be rescinded except for funeral expenses."* <sup>14</sup>

It would appear that in the preceding month, he had died at age thirty nine. If William, had been as vital a man as reported in the McKinney History, he must have fallen victim to an accident or disease shortly after arriving in Carroll County.

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The following written account was provided by a descendant named Charles Gabbard, of Memphis, TN. He received it from his aunt, Eddie Faye (Hopper) Tignor. The compiler was probably her father, James Carzie Hopper, born some fifty years after the death of his great grandfather, William R. Carlton.

*"Sylvester Carlton<sup>15</sup> came from Boston, Mass. He was a sea captain & came to Charleston, S. Carolina on a sail vessel. Met Gene McKinney,<sup>16</sup> and left the sea and never returned to Boston. He married Gene McK & came to Tenn, in 1833, when grandpa was 10 yrs. old. He left 11 brothers & sisters in Boston. . ."*

Though similar in some respects to the "Carlton History" found in the *History of the McKinney Family*, there are inconsistencies with official records, and information given by his own family. Five of William's children gave Maryland as his birthplace. It's possible that William had family connections in Boston, and went there after the death of his parents. There were many Carltons recorded in Massachusetts on the 1800-1810 Censuses, particularly in the coastal counties of Essex, Middlesex, and Suffolk. There is a slim possibility of a man his age attaining the rank of captain at age twenty five, with seven years experience. It is written, that in New England it was not out of the ordinary for an eighteen year old to command a small vessel, if well connected, or ready when an opportunity presented itself.

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<sup>14</sup> L.D.S. film # 0024610, Tennessee, Carroll County Court Records

<sup>15</sup> Sylvester may have been a nickname, but was never found on any other record. His name was given as W. R., and William R., on official records. Wm Ringgolds, and Wm Ringold in family histories. His daughter, Margaret Carter, named a son John William Ringold Carter.

<sup>16</sup> Gene may have been a nickname, it was Jane on all census records. On 2 Apr 1846, she made her mark beside the name Jane Cartin, on the only known document calling for her signature (a general contract between her father's heirs). The document also spelled her name Carleton, and Carlton. She was also recorded as Jane Calton on the 1840 census of Carroll Co., Tn. On the adjoining lines were her father and brother, James McKinney Sr., and Jr.

## THE CHRISTIAN CO., KY/COOPER CO., MO WEAR'S

by Kyle J. Wear

The ancestry of The Wear family that came from Christian Co., Kentucky to Cooper Co., Missouri in the early 19th century has long been in question. The purpose of this article is to clarify this issue. The following evidence will suggest and support that the progenitor of this family was George Wear of Chester Co., South Carolina. The ethnic origins, religious affiliations, and migration of this family shall also be discussed in some detail. This essay is organized in a series of propositions which establish points that support later propositions. The following propositions will show beyond a reasonable doubt this family genealogy.

### **Proposition #1: The relationships of the Christian Co., Kentucky Wear's**

A number of Wear's have been identified on the 1810 Census and the tax records of Christian Co., KY from 1800-1820.<sup>1</sup> These include George Wear Sr., George Wear Jr., Hugh Wear, John Wear, James L. Wear, and Joseph Wear on the West Fork of the Red River, another John Wear living on the border of Christian and Todd Counties, KY, as well as another James Wear living in Hopkinsville. The relationships of Hugh, John, and James L. living on the West Fork of the Red River has been established as being brothers in the History of Cooper Co., Missouri.<sup>2</sup>

Clearly, there appears to be a close relationship between George Wear, Sr., Hugh Wear, John Wear, James L. Wear, and George Wear, Jr. All of the individuals live on adjacent tracts of land on the West Fork of the Red River and appear simultaneously on the Christian Co., KY tax lists in 1805.<sup>3</sup> Also, on 1805 and 1806 tax lists there are two white polls over 21 listed with George Wear, Sr. and then in 1807 George Wear, Jr. appears next to George Wear, Sr. each with one white poll, suggesting that the George Wear, Jr. is in fact a son. It has been well proven that this George Wear, Jr. is the George Wear that married McOlin Stephens and moved to Madison Co., MO in 1815 and then to Cooper Co., MO in 1837. The relationship between George Wear, Sr., John Wear, and James L. Wear is suggested by the tax records as well. According to the 1806 tax records, George Wear had purchased 2 tracts of land--400 acres from L. Younglove and 400 acres from J. Smith. In 1807, George Wear, Sr. petitions for exemptions of local taxes on the basis of old age<sup>4</sup> (this establishes that George Wear, Sr. is much older than the other Wears on the West Fork of the Red River). On the 1808 tax records, George Wear, Sr. has no land, John Wear has acquired ownership of the land originally platted to J. Smith, and James L. Wear acquired ownership of the land originally platted to L. Younglove. There is no record in Christian Co. of an exchange of money in regards to these land transactions. George Wear, Sr. no longer appears on the tax lists after 1811, suggesting that he is dead. However, there is no will, estate settlement, or even an administration bond to explain what happened to his estate. This suggests that he had performed a deed partition, transferring ownership of his properties to his heirs. This had been done in the past to avoid the costs of probate and estate taxes when someone was anticipating his death. Also, the fact that there was not an administration bond suggests that he must have settled all of his debts prior to his death.

The relationship of Joseph Wear to the Red River Wears is less clear. His will appoints his brothers John and James Wear as executors, and also mentions that his administrators are to pay his debts to his cousins John and James Wear.<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately, he does not clarify which John and James were his brothers and

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<sup>1</sup>LDS File No. 0007926 [Tax Lists Christian Co., KY 1797-1816]/LDS File No. 0007927 [Tax Lists Christian Co., KY 1817-1828]

<sup>2</sup>History of Cooper Co., Missouri by Henry C. Levens and Nathaniel M. Drake; Perrin & Smith, Steam Book and Job Printers (1876); pp. 159,160,163

<sup>3</sup>LDS File No. 0007926

<sup>4</sup>County Court Order Book "B", part 1, Christian Co., KY 1805-1809; pp. 71, 154 (4/6/1807)

<sup>5</sup>Will Book B Christian Co., KY 1812; p. 27--Will of Joseph Weir written: 12/19/1811 proven: 3/9/1812



which were his cousins, but there are some clues to help with differentiation. He mentions leaving two slaves to his brother John Wear's second son William. The John Wear that went to Cooper Co., MO did have a son named William Bennett Wear, but he was John's fourth son--even if he did have an older son named William, since John was not married until 1802, his son clearly would not have been old enough to claim inheritance without specific instructions for him to receive when he turns twenty-one or to have an administrator to manage his affairs, of which there is no indication. Also, Joseph left three cattle to his brother James Wear's eldest son. James L. Wear's eldest son was Alexander Sloan Wear and would have been two years old when the will was probated--it seems unlikely that a two year old would be able to care for three cattle. Of interest is the fact that in the will, Joseph mentions giving his present crop of corn and cotton to his cousin James Wear and his wife when they cared for him while he was lying on his death bed. Joseph Wear's land was directly adjacent to James L. Wear's land, and it seems very likely that if he were to have fallen sick unto death, that he would have been more likely to go to a neighbor's house than to travel 15 miles to the Hopkinsville where the other James had lived. These various facts suggest that Joseph Wear was most likely a cousin to the other Red River Wears. Another interesting point is that Joseph Wear does not appear on the tax lists until 1807, along with the John Wear who resided on the border of Christian and Todd counties and the James Wear who lived in Hopkinsville. It seems most likely that these individuals were cousins to George Jr., Hugh, John, and James L. who lived on the West Fork of the Red River.

**Proposition #2: The origins of the Christian Co., KY/Cooper Co., MO Wears**

Assuming that George Wear, Sr. is the father of Hugh, John, James L., and George Jr., then the next question is "where did they come from?" Examination of the 1850 census of Travis Co., TX on page 143 reveals that John Wear (formerly of Christian Co., KY/Cooper Co., MO) stated that he was 70 years of age and that he was born in South Carolina. The 1860 census of Cooper Co., MO on page 42 shows that James L. Wear was 75 years of age and also stated that he was born in South Carolina. George W. Wear, on the 1850 Cooper Co., MO census page 136, stated that he was 60 years of age and was born in North Carolina. Also, Mary Miller, wife of John Miller, is thought to be a sister to the above Wears since John Miller married a Mary Wear in Roane Co., TN on 4 March 1803 and this same John Miller was the sole executor of Hugh Wear's will in Oct 1830. Evidence strengthening this assumption is the fact that George W. Wear named his youngest son John Miller Wear and John Miller named a son George Wear Miller. This Mary Miller stated on the 1850 Cooper Co., MO census on page 104 that she also was born in South Carolina. Also, Elizabeth L. McCorkle, daughter of Hugh Wear, stated on the 1850 Saline Co., MO census page 68 that she was born in North Carolina. This evidence suggests that the Wear family of Christian Co., KY/Cooper Co., MO spent a significant amount of time in the Carolina's (at least a twenty year span).

At this point, several assumptions can be made about this family. First, George Wear, Sr. appears to be the progenitor of the family. Second, this family spent at least twenty years in the Carolina's. Third, Hugh Wear had stated that his father had served in the Revolutionary War.<sup>6</sup> Actually, Hugh stated that he had served with his father, despite his being too young for prescribed military duty, because his father feared that he would fall into the hands of the Tories. Now, an individual can be searched for that must meet certain criteria.

Review of the tax lists of North Carolina from 1771-1783 and census schedules 1790 through 1820 shows only a single George Wear in Bertie Co., North Carolina that clearly remains in North Carolina until the 1820's and cannot be the subject of our sketch. Review of the South Carolina census schedules and the jury lists of 1778-1779 show only two George Wears in the entire state. The jury lists of 1778-1779 were compiled to identify patriots of the Revolution, and this George Wear was in the Ninety-Six District on the Bush River of Saluda.<sup>7</sup> However, this George Wear sells his land on the Bush River of Saluda (present

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<sup>6</sup>History of Cooper Co., Missouri by Levens and Drake (1876) pp.163-164

<sup>7</sup>The Jury Lists of South Carolina 1778-1779 by G.E. Lee Curley Hendrix (1980) p.93

day Laurens Co., SC) in 1779 and apparently moves to Chester Co., SC.<sup>8</sup> Upon review of the South Carolina census schedules, there is only one George Wear who appears on 1790-1830, and initially was thought to be the same individual. However, review of land records clearly shows that there were two George Wear's.

It should be pointed out that several of the families that the Wear family associated with in Christian Co., KY had their roots in this exact area of South Carolina. Laird Burns was closely associated with the Wear family--his daughter Mary married John Wear in Roane Co., TN on 25 Oct 1802 and his grandson Laird Burns married Mary Wear (daughter of Hugh Wear). Laird Burns stated on his Revolutionary War Pension Application that he was residing in Chester Co., SC during the Revolution and also gives an itinerary for his migrations--moved to Mecklenburg Co., NC in 1794, Blount Co., TN in 1814, Monroe Co., TN in 1826 and then to Roane Co., TN in 1828 where he lived until his death.<sup>9</sup> Archibald McCorkle, Sr. also had lived in this general area--Lancaster Co., SC (which is just east of Chester Co., SC). According to his Revolutionary War Pension Application, he was born in the Waxhaw Settlement (Lancaster Co., SC) on 27 Oct 1754 and resided there during the Revolution; an itinerary of his travels is also given: moved to Montgomery Co., TN in 1806 (which is just on the other side of the state line to Christian Co., KY), to Stewart Co., TN in 1827, and then to Henderson Co., TN in 1838 where he died 6 June 1844.<sup>10</sup> The McCorkle family also intermarried with the Wear family--Elizabeth L. Wear (daughter of Hugh Wear) married Archibald McCorkle, Jr. The McCorkle's also had a very similar pattern of migration to the George Wear of this sketch.

Now there are two George Wear's in Chester Co., SC. Also, there is significant circumstantial evidence to tie the George Wear of Christian Co., KY to this particular area. Efforts must be made to differentiate the two George Wear's to see if one could be the progenitor of the Christian Co., KY/Cooper Co., MO Wear family.

### Proposition #3: Differentiating the George Wear's of Chester Co., SC

One of the problems which immediately presented itself was the marked similarity between the two George Wear's. Upon review of various records, it became clear that despite the difference in geographical locations in the county, they both lived on Rocky Creek and both had wives named Mary. A colleague of this author had suggested that this was in fact the same person, especially since never more than one George Wear was represented on jury lists or census records at a time. However, further research would prove that my initial suspicion, that there were two individuals, would be correct.

One of the George Wear's lived in Chester Co., SC until his death in 5/1837. Since this George Wear spelled his last name primarily Weir, he will be referred to from this point forward as George Weir. This individual was a Revolutionary War soldier and applied for a pension on 17 Oct 1833 while residing in Chester Co.<sup>11</sup> In this application, he states to have been born in the Kingdom of Ireland in 1752 and came to the new world when he was about twenty years of age. Also, it states that he had lived in the same neighborhood in Chester Co., SC since 1773. This information is extremely important in differentiating the two George Wear's. George Weir is mentioned in the will of John Wear, probated May 1805.<sup>12</sup> George is identified in this will as a son-in-law and married John Wear's daughter Mary. It also specifies the exact tract of land which is to be inherited by George Weir--112.5 acres adjoining John Wear's plantation and bounded by John Hill, John Campbell, and Robert Fullerton. Another valuable document is George Weir's gifts to his children. On 16 July 1830, when George Weir was quite old, he gave various tracts of land to his children since he was no longer able to make a living on his own.<sup>13</sup> In

<sup>8</sup>Some South Carolina Genealogical Records by Jane Reville (1986) p.181

<sup>9</sup>Revolutionary War Pension Applications, pension claim 3091--Laird Burns

<sup>10</sup>Revolutionary War Pension Applications, Certificate No. 25558--Archibald McCorkle

<sup>11</sup>Revolutionary War Pension Applications, pension claim S.9528--George Weir

<sup>12</sup>Will Book B Chester Co., SC 1805; p. 154--Will of John Wear; Apt. 72 Pkg. 1143

<sup>13</sup>Chester Co. Deeds, Book Y, p. 89, No. 80 and 81

this he identifies the chain of ownership and the various land transactions in which he been involved. These include his plantation on Rocky Creek, which was granted to George Weir on 3 April 1786 by State of South Carolina, and a purchase of 114 acres from William McDaniel on 1 March 1817 which he gives to his daughters Nancy and Jeane (Janet). He then gives 200 acres which was part of the tract purchased of William McDaniel on 1 March 1817 to his son Ebenezer; this contains the land on where the family cemetery is (it still exists to this day, known as the "Paul Cemetery" and George Weir and his family are buried there). These documents give extremely specific clues in differentiating the two George Weir's.

The other George Weir is usually identified as George Weer in various documents and is presumed to be the progenitor of the Christian Co., KY/Cooper Co., MO Weirs; he will be referred to as George Weer from this point on. The first land record of George Weer is a lease from Hugh McDonald dated 24 Dec 1764 for "150 acres being and lying on both sides of Rocky Creek." This obviously cannot be the other George Weir, since he would have only been twelve years old and still living in Ireland. The aforesaid tract of land is then released to George Weer's ownership on 31 March 1770 and witnessed by Laird Burns.<sup>14</sup> This exact tract of land is then sold to Thomas Huston on 1 Sept 1777 and identifies the previous owner as George Weer, Jr. and wife Mary.<sup>15</sup> This clearly shows that George Weer also had a wife named Mary and that he had resided in Chester Co. at least ten years longer than George Weir. Even more valuable information is obtained from the deed records.

The deed records also show some period of migration. George Weer purchases 150 acres from John Troup which lies on "Rocky Creek at a fork and bounded on the north by John Burns," purchased on 6 July 1767 and platted 7 May 1771.<sup>16</sup> George Weer also receives a land grant on 18 May 1771 for "150 acres on Rocky Creek bounded north by John Burns" which is sold to John Gill, Sr. on 21 Jan 1777.<sup>17</sup> These two deeds can clearly be identified as George Weer, since their purchase is several years before George Weir arrives in the new world and they are also adjacent tracts of land. The second deed is particularly important because it identifies George Weer as being "late of St. Mark's Parish." St. Mark's Parish covered an area roughly the size of the Camden district which contained York, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Kershaw counties. The other deeds had stated merely, "George Weer of Craven Co." which actually covered a huge area, nearly one-third of the State of South Carolina. The deed of sale to Thomas Huston previously mentioned "George Weer of Craven Co." and was dated 1 Sept 1777, about the same time that the land sale to John Gill stated "George Weer late of St. Mark's Parish." Interestingly, a deed record in Laurens Co., SC (which was a part of Ninety-Six District) identifies "George Weer and wife Mary of Ninety-Six District" selling 300 acres on "Bush River of Saluda" to William Carson, Jr., dated 22 Sept 1779.<sup>18</sup> This deed is particularly important because it is an area of land that still lies in Craven Co., but is not in St. Mark's Parish. Also, since it identifies "George Weer and wife Mary" it must be the same individual that had previously been in Chester Co. on Rocky Creek. The deed in Laurens Co. states that George Weer purchased the land from Andrew Rodgers on 6 May 1775 and then sold it on 22 Sept 1779. There are no other land transactions involving George Weer in Laurens Co., suggesting that he was no longer there. Later evidence will show that George Weer moved back to Chester Co., SC.

Another interesting problem was solved through examination of the deed records. During the colonial period, a discrepancy existed in regards to the boundary between North and South Carolina. As a result, a large number of North Carolina land grants were obtained in the South Carolina counties of Lancaster, York, Chester, Union, and Laurens. A George Weir obtained a land grant in South Carolina--File No. 2511, Grant No. 477, Book 23, p. 295, "150 acres on both sides of the North Fork of Sandy River about three miles above the Suck."<sup>19</sup> From the initial description of the land, it appeared that this could

<sup>14</sup>Charleston Deeds, Book P-3, pp. 309-316 (4/3/1770)

<sup>15</sup>Charleston Deeds, Book Z-4, pp. 210-213 (1/18/1779)

<sup>16</sup>South Carolina Colonial Plats, Vol. 20, p. 444

<sup>17</sup>Charleston Deeds, Book Z-5, pp. 223-224 (7/25/1777)

<sup>18</sup>Laurens Co. Deeds, Book B, p. 74-76

<sup>19</sup>North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent H. Holcomb; Baltimore Publishing Co. (1986)

represent a third George Wear in the Camden District, present day York county. However, upon further review of the Chester Co., SC deed records it became clear that this was the George Weer that lived on Rocky Creek. The 1790 census of Chester County, SC shows George Weer next to a Hugh Weer.<sup>20</sup> Fourteen entries before George Weer is John Burns--his land had been described as being bounded to the north by John Burns. Eight entries after Hugh Weer is Hugh McDonald, from whom George Weer had purchased his first tract of land. Also, George Weer sells some of his land in 1797 to James Kennedy whose land bordered George Weer<sup>21</sup>; this James Kennedy appears two entries below Hugh Weer. This review of the 1790 Census clearly identifies this George Weer as the same George Weer whose roots in Chester Co., SC date back to 1764. With that in mind, the problem of the North Carolina Land Grant was solved when George Weer sold the last of his land in South Carolina to Hugh Weer (presumably his son) on 17 Oct 1797.<sup>22</sup> This chain of ownership is revealed when Hugh Weer sells his land on 12 Oct 1801 and leaves South Carolina.<sup>23</sup> This deed documents the sale of 300 acres of land from Hugh Weer to Alexander Boyd which consists of two tracts: 1) 118 acres of land which was originally granted to George Weer by Governor Pinckney of State of South Carolina and sold to Hugh Weer on 17 Oct 1797 2) 182 acres of land which originally granted to George Weer by Governor Tryon of North Carolina in Mecklenburg Co., now Chester Co., South Carolina. This set of deeds clarifies that the North Carolina land grant belonged to the George Weer of this sketch. It also raises the question of how Hugh Weer obtained the 182 acres of land since there was no evidence of a money transaction (possibly a gift?). This fact also potentially clarifies other problems for why some of the Wear's of this family believed that they were born in North Carolina. Since the individuals may have been born on the plantation that had at one time been part of North Carolina, they may have assumed that they were born in North Carolina (possibly confused about when it actually became part of South Carolina--in 1771).

Other valuable information is obtained from the census records. On the 1790 census of Chester Co., SC, George Weer is shown to have one male > 16, three males < 16, and four females. From what we know of George Weer's presumed family, his eldest son is Hugh Weer (listed next to George Weer), his other three sons would all have been under 16 years of age (John b. 1780, James b. 1782, George W. b. 25 Sept 1783) which fits the census schedule perfectly, and he had at least one daughter Mary (b. 1778)--which is consistent with the census schedule but suggests the presence of two other daughters. The 1800 census does not show George Weer, for he had already sold his land and moved away from South Carolina (as stated in the above paragraph), but Hugh Weer does appear in Chester County on page 91.<sup>24</sup> His family key shows 2 males under 10, 1 male of 26-45, 2 females under 10, and 1 female of 26-45. Of Hugh Weer's children, Samuel P. was born 1794-1797, Mary was born 1796, Elizabeth L. was born 1798, and James was born about 1800--this once again matches the family key of the census perfectly. This offers strong circumstantial evidence that this George and Hugh Weer are in fact the same George and Hugh Weer that later go to Christian Co., KY. Also, the deed records match up perfectly for our George Weer to be in Tennessee by 1800 since he sells his land in 1797 and Hugh Weer sells his land in time to be in Roane Co., Tennessee by 25 Oct 1802 to witness the marriage of his brother John Weer to Mary Burns and sign the marriage bond. Interestingly, on the deed when Hugh Weer sells his properties in Chester Co., SC, his wife's name is identified as Margaret when she releases her dower; the wife of Hugh Weer in Christian Co., KY is also known to be Margaret from deed records, suggesting that they are the same individuals. The George Weer on the 1800 and 1810 censuses can clearly be identified as the George Weer who remains in Chester Co., SC until his death in May 1837 since the family keys perfectly match what is known about his family and since he is located near his father-in-law John Weer (as described by his will in 5/1805) and the McCullough's.

Based on this information, the two George Weer's can be clearly identified as two distinct individuals. One stayed with his family in South Carolina until his death in 1837 and his land transactions can be

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<sup>20</sup>1790 Census for South Carolina; Iberian Publishing Co. (1990); Athens, Georgia; p. 15

<sup>21</sup>Chester Co. Deeds, Book F, p. 165 (2/15/1798)

<sup>22</sup>Chester Co. Deeds, Book H, p. 316-317

<sup>23</sup>Chester Co. Deeds, Book I, pp. 185-186 (12/23/1802)

<sup>24</sup>1800 Chester District Census, p. 91--Hugh Weer

specifically identified. The other George Weer shows a chain of land ownership in Chester Co., SC from 1764 until 1797 with a brief move to Laurens Co., SC, all of which has been clearly documented. However, there is further information that strengthens the case even more.

George Weir was a Revolutionary War Soldier that has been identified by the pension claim S9528. Further information has been obtained regarding his service record based on "Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution," the original records of which are kept at the South Carolina State Archives and History Museum in Columbia, SC. His claim no. 8334 contains his original service record, signed depositions for pension applications in 1819 and 1827 which had been rejected prior to their final approval in 1833, and signed depositions of the officers who verified his service. Claim no. 8331 is for George Weer of Camden District who was a wagon driver serving for 89 days from 24 March 1779 to 20 June 1779 under Col. James Williams' Regiment in General Williamson's Brigade. He signed a receipt on 9 June 1783 for payment of two horses that were lost at Sumpter's Defeat--this signature is obviously completely different from that of George Weir and settles the issue of the two George Weir's once and for all. Interestingly, a deposition was written on 3 June 1783 and signed by Laird Burns confirming the story that George Weir had lost two horses. Also, a George Weir was found to have enlisted on 30 Oct 1775 in the Volunteer Company of the Colleton County Regiment of Foot under Capt. Andrew Cummins.<sup>25</sup> Colleton County was one of the original provincial counties and did lie directly to the south of the Saluda River where George Weir was known to reside while in the Ninety-Six District from 1775 to 1779. Although solid proof is lacking, it seems likely that this represents George Weir of this sketch since no other George Weir was known to be in this area.

Now a George Weir appears to have been found who meets the criteria previously set for the progenitor of the Christian Co., KY/ Cooper Co., MO Weirs. This George Weir clearly is old enough to be the father of Hugh Weir (since he must have been at least 21 at the time of his first land transaction, his birth date must be before 1744). He also resided in South Carolina longer than the minimum twenty year span which had been previously specified by the birth places of various Weir's noted on the 1850 and 1860 census schedules. This George Weir also served in the American Revolution as specified by Hugh Weir in the Cooper Co., Missouri History (1876). The census records of Chester Co., SC clearly support everything that is known about the Christian Co., KY/ Cooper Co., MO Weirs. The deed records support the time frame for the Weir families removal to Roane Co., TN. Families from this area in South Carolina which associate with the Weir family in Kentucky and Missouri appear to associate with the George Weir in Chester Co., SC. In fact, no record has yet been found which disputes the above claims. Although admittedly circumstantial, the very weight of evidence appears overwhelming that the George Weir of Christian Co., KY was the same individual that resided in Chester Co., SC from 1764 until 1797.

#### **Proposition #4: The George Weir, Sr. family in Roane Co., Tennessee**

Research in Tennessee proved to be most difficult. No census records exist in Tennessee prior to 1820 and few tax lists have survived. Upon first searching in Roane County, I found no deed records pertaining to any Weir's; there were only a few references to John and George Weir in the court order books regarding the overseeing of road construction. The first evidence of the Weir's in Roane Co., TN was from a petition to form a new county from Knox County on 1 April 1799 which included the names of George Ware and John Ware.<sup>26</sup> Although the 1802 tax lists no longer survive for Roane Co., they were in existence in 1926 when Emma Middleton Wells wrote The History of Roane County, Tennessee, 1801-1870, where she lists the names from the tax schedule.<sup>27</sup> A John Weir was found in Captain John Walker's Company, but the names of other Weir's were missing. George Weir's name may have been omitted because individuals over the age of 55 did not pay local taxes in the state of Tennessee at that

<sup>25</sup>Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution, by Bobby Gilmer Moss; Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. (1983)

<sup>26</sup>Legislative Petition #4-1-1799-1; Tennessee State Library and Archives

<sup>27</sup>The History of Roane Co., Tennessee, 1801-1870 by Emma Middleton Wells (1926); The Lookout Publishing Company; Chattanooga, TN; p. 15

time. Interestingly, the names of John and James Miller, Robert McCorkle, William Barnett, and John W. Burns were found in the same company as John Wear and were also the names of neighbors of the Wear family in Christian Co., KY. Another petition to form Roane County from Knox Co., TN was found that was dated 30 Sept 1801.<sup>28</sup> This petition lists the names George Wear, Sr., John Were, James Were, and George Weire, Jr. At this point, similar names had been identified in Roane Co., TN that would be seen later in Christian Co., KY. However, there was no proof yet that these were the same individuals.

The proof that the family in Roane Co., TN was the same family in Christian Co., KY would be derived from comparison of signatures of family members. Hugh Wear's son Samuel P. Wear died in 1820 in Cooper Co., MO, leaving a young widow and infant son, but did not leave a will. An administration bond for Samuel Wear's estate was signed by Hugh Wear and John Wear.<sup>29</sup> Comparison of the Hugh and John Wear who signed the administration bond to the Hugh and John Wear who signed the marriage bond of John Wear to Mary Burns on 25 Oct 1802 in Roane Co., TN shows without a doubt that they are the same individuals. This conclusively ties the family in Roane Co., TN to Christian Co., KY and Cooper Co., MO.

This family would be tied to South Carolina in a similar way. Two law suits were found which simultaneously explained why no land records existed in Roane Co., TN for any Wear's and also why they most likely moved to Christian Co., KY. George Wear, Sr. and his family lived in Roane Co., TN north of the Clinch River with his property bounded by Poplar Creek near the Anderson Co. line. He was a tenant of Patrick Campbell, who had received a land grant from Knox Co. Unfortunately, the very same land had been granted to a William Henry in 1792 by Hawkins County, prior to the formation of Knox County, but he had never lived on or developed the land. A dispute arose when William Henry died in 1802 and his son-in-law, John Den, came to claim the land and found several residents already living on the land, namely: Richard Fen, William Gardenhire, William Barnett, and George Wear. There was a heated debate between Richard Fen and John Den which resulted in Mr. Den being run off the property at gunpoint. Richard Fen was promptly imprisoned for his indiscretion and John Den then proceeded to launch a lawsuit against the remainder of the residents to pay back-rent and damages prior to being evicted from the property.<sup>30</sup> As a result of the suit, John Den apparently won clear title of the land and the tenants were required to pay \$500 damages. A countersuit was launched by Patrick Campbell, William Barnett, and George Wear in March, 1804.<sup>31</sup> Although they won some minor compensation regarding the damages payments to John Den, they did not reclaim title to the land. The last court date of the case was during the June term 1805; however, George Wear's name was dropped from the case after the September term 1804. This suggests that George Wear probably realized the futility of the case and decided to move to Christian Co., KY sometime after September, 1804, but in time to appear on the 1805 tax lists of Christian Co., KY. The tie of this George Wear to South Carolina occurred by observing the signatures of two bail bonds in Roane Co., TN dated 29 July 1802. Comparison of this signature on the bail bond to the signature of the George Wear who signed receipts on 9 June 1783 for two lost horses at Sumpter's defeat from records of "Claims Growing Out of the Revolution", no. 8331 in South Carolina show that they are the same individuals. Now a complete account of the migration of George Wear, Sr. and his family from Chester Co., SC to Roane Co., TN and later to Christian Co., KY has been established with certainty.

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<sup>28</sup>Legislative Petition #25-2-1801-1; Tennessee State Library and Archives

<sup>29</sup>Estate of Samuel P. Wear; Cooper Co., MO Probate records; Case/File 1-17-82 [4 Oct 1820]

<sup>30</sup>*John Den vs. Richard Fen*, Superior Court of Tennessee, Hamilton District, Sept term 1802; Knox County Archives/McClung Collection

<sup>31</sup>*Patrick Campbell, William Barnett, and George Wear vs. the estate of William Henry, dec.*, Superior Court of Tennessee, Hamilton District, March term 1804; Knox County Archives/McClung Collection

## Conclusion

The lineage of the Christian Co., KY/Cooper Co., MO Wear's as descendants of George Wear, Sr. from Chester Co., SC has been established beyond a reasonable doubt. It has been shown that George Wear first appeared on Rocky Creek in Chester Co., SC in 1764; he moved to Laurens Co., SC from 1775 until 1779 when he then removed back to Chester Co. He definitely served as a wagon driver during the Revolutionary War in General Williamson's Brigade in 1779 and may also have served under Captain Andrew Cummins' Volunteer Company of the Colleton County Regiment of Foot in 1775. In 1797, he sold his land in South Carolina and migrated to Roane County, Tennessee. There two of his children were married, but legal problems precluded him from staying in Tennessee after the loss of his property. By 1805, he had moved his family to Christian Co., KY. Here, he started to feel his old age and then turned over his properties to his children in 1807. About 1811, he died, and his family would soon migrate to other parts of the country.

Little more can be said with certainty about George Wear. He was most certainly of Scotch-Irish descent and was most likely Presbyterian in religious affiliation. In fact, all of the other Wear families of Chester County, South Carolina were "Covenanters"—a very zealous religious group that was angry over the attempts to combine the Presbyterian Church with the Anglican Church. James L. Wear, son of George Wear, was a Presbyterian minister in one of the first Presbyterian churches west of the Mississippi river--New Lebanon in Cooper County, Missouri. Unfortunately, no records have been able to prove with certainty where George Wear had lived prior to his arrival in Chester Co., SC in 1764.

Four other migrations of Wear families arrived in Chester Co., SC after George Wear and all of them can be proven to have travelled directly from Ireland. However, it seems unlikely that George Wear had come directly from Ireland. In 1761, a headright act was passed in South Carolina that gave Irish protestants free passage to the colony and provided them with land grants as well as free supplies for their first year in the new world. It can be easily proven that all the other Wear families had done this, but there is no evidence that George Wear had. Actually, George Wear leased his first land in Chester Co., SC from 1764 to 1770, when he finally purchased the land. Although circumstantial, this would suggest that he had probably travelled to South Carolina from somewhere else in the American colonies.

At this point, the author is forced to speculate due to lack of records which could prove his possible origin. Throughout this article, it has been shown that there was a close affiliation between Laird Burns and George Wear. It has been proven that Laird Burns was the son of John Burns and had come from Ireland some time in the 1720's, having lived initially in Chester Co., Pennsylvania and then moving to Lurgan Twp. of present day Franklin Co., Pennsylvania (at the time they lived there, it was first Lancaster Co. and then Cumberland Co.) in the early 1750's. Interestingly, on the 1751 tax lists of Cumberland Co. are the names of Hugh Wier, Abraham Wier, and John Wier along with John Burns in Lurgan Twp.; there is also a Samuel Wier in neighboring Hopewell township.<sup>32</sup> In 1753, a widow Elizabeth Weer appears in neighboring Peters township. By 1763, a George Weir and Joseph Weir are paying taxes jointly on 100 acres of land and then no longer appear after this year; the Burns family no longer appears on the 1763 tax list. John Burns died in 1761, naming his son Laird Burns as executor of his will.<sup>33</sup> The family then moves to Chester Co., SC in 1762 or 1763. One wonders whether the George Weir noted on the 1763 tax list could be the same George Wear in Chester Co., SC given the close affiliation of George Wear with Laird Burns from South Carolina and beyond.

Even more interesting is the possibility of tracing the family back even further. The George Wear of this sketch has been identified as "George Weer, Jr." on a deed in Chester Co., SC selling 150 acres on Rocky Creek to Thomas Huston on 1 Sept 1777.<sup>34</sup> There was another George Weir in Chester Co., SC as

<sup>32</sup>Tax lists of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania--1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767 by Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann (1988); Dover, Pennsylvania

<sup>33</sup>Will Book A Cumberland Co., PA; p. 83--Will of John Burns written: 12/2/1760 proven: 3/17/1761

<sup>34</sup>Charleston Deeds, Book Z-4, pp. 210-213 (1/18/1779)

previously discussed, but he was the son of a David Weir and was at least ten years younger than the George Wear of this sketch. Therefore, the "George Weer, Jr." seems to imply a title, or the probability that George Wear was the son of a George Wear. Now, going back to Pennsylvania, there is a will in Chester Co., PA for a George Weire in West Marlborough Twp., dated July 11, 1754.<sup>35</sup> In the will, he stated having a wife, Elizabeth, and a daughter, Jane, married to Samuel Webb; he did not mention any other children. However, this does not exclude the possibility of other children since the law of primogeniture was in effect and the eldest son would automatically obtain all properties unless otherwise stated in a will. Interestingly, after the death of this George Weire in Chester Co., PA, a widow Elizabeth Weer appears in Peters Twp., Cumberland Co., PA. According to the Pennsylvania Archives series, an Elizabeth Wyer received a land warrant for 100 acres on 28 Feb 1754 in Cumberland County.<sup>36</sup> In 1760, the Elizabeth Weire, widow of George Weire, died leaving a will, naming the same daughter.<sup>37</sup> At the same time, the Elizabeth Weer in Cumberland Co., PA disappears from the tax lists, suggesting that they are the same person. Also, on the 1763 tax list, there is the George Weir and Joseph Weir listed jointly owning 100 acres of land in Lurgan's twp., Cumberland Co., PA. There is no evidence for sale of the land owned by Elizabeth Weer among the Cumberland Co. deeds (albeit they are admittedly incomplete). One wonders whether the George and Joseph could be sons of the Elizabeth Weer and had inherited the land. This is clearly circumstantial and only suggests the possibility that the George Weire of Chester Co., PA could be the father of the George Wear of this sketch.

The primary purpose of this article was to delineate the genealogy of the Christian Co., KY/Cooper Co., MO Wear families and identify the George Wear of Chester Co., SC as the father of Hugh, John, Mary, James L., and George who later settled in Cooper Co., MO. That part of the task has been completed. Also, the possibility of tracing the lineage back even further has been discussed. This author hopes that this essay will provoke other genealogists to continue further work on the genealogy of the Wear family. Perhaps with the combined efforts of many genealogists, it may be possible to uncover unique records that may settle this mystery once and for all.

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<sup>35</sup>Will Book C Chester Co., PA; p. 488--Will of George Weire written: 12/3/1750 proven: 7/11/1754

<sup>36</sup>Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series Vol. 24, "Warrantees of Land 1730-1898"; p. 776

<sup>37</sup>Abstracts of Wills and Administrations, Chester County, PA Vol. 2 1758-1777 by Jacob Martin; p. 43



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

Ann (Stubbleson) Ferguson, widow of John Ferguson, Sr., of Essex County, Virginia, died in 1735. Her will included the following bequest, "...the rest of my estate...be equally divided between my four children". They were, John Ferguson, Jr., James Ferguson, Sarah (Ferguson) Redd, and Samuel Ferguson. John Ferguson, Jr., lived and died in Essex County, though some of his descendants migrated to South Carolina; Sarah Redd never left the area; and, Samuel Ferguson and his family migrated to Culpeper County, Virginia, and settled on land that he inherited from their deceased brother, Joseph. Our story concerns son James whose wife was also named Ann. He will henceforth be referred to as James Ferguson, Sr.

When John Ferguson, Sr., signed his will on 10 May 1715 his first bequest was "...unto my eldest son John Fargeson...", and the second was "...unto my son James Fargeson...". His specification that John was the eldest, followed by the naming of son James seems to indicate that he is making his bequests in the order of his children's births. In Beverly Fleet's VIRGINIA COLONIAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. II, Baltimore, MD, 1988, p. 421 is the following deposition "4 July 1753 John Farguson aged 68 years". This is John Ferguson, Jr., stating his age; hence, he was born ca. 1685. Unless positive proof to the contrary is found, we assume that James, Sr., his younger brother was born ca. 1687.

There are numerous references to James Ferguson in the Essex County records. He witnessed many documents; brought suits in court, and was sued; registered the age of a slave in court records; and finally, on 10 December 1739 he signed the following Power of Attorney, recorded on 18 December 1739 in Essex County, Virginia, DEED BOOK 22, p. 108:

"I, James Farguson of the County of Essex, Southfarnham Parish have signed and sealed to two indentures of Bargain and Sale all my land scituate lying in the County of Essex, Southfarnham Parish...Indenture made between the said James Farguson of the one part and John Croxton and Thomas Barker of the other part...I James Farguson doth make ordain and place my trusty friend George Wright in my place as my true and lawful attorney...to do and execute all and every such thing as shall be needed in such effectual manner as I myself might or could do if I were personally present. In witness I herewith set my hand and seal this 10th December one thousand seven hundred and thirty nine.

/s/James Fargeson (Seal)

Witness: /s/Henry Baughan, /s/John Croxton"

James Ferguson, Sr., with wife Ann, departed Essex County soon after the 10th of December, since George Wright exercised his Power of Attorney on 18 December 1739 when he presented the following two deeds for recordation:

Essex County, Virginia, DEED BOOK 22, p.110 - James Farguson, Grantor, to John Croxton, Grantee - "...100 acres scituate and lying and being in Southfarnham Parish being part of that tract of land wherein James Farguson now dwells, beginning at a lower corner between the said land and land of Croxton, thence to another corner in the main swamp, thence down the swamp to the Broom Branch, thence up the Branch to the southside thereof to the head thereof being at the road, so down the road to the place where it began...to have and to hold the said land and premises excepting one acre round the burial place..." John Croxton paid 7000 lbs. Tobacco and Cask for this tract. The witnesses were George Wright, Henry Baughn, and James Croxton.

Essex County, Virginia, DEED BOOK 22, p. 109 - James Fargeson, Grantor, to Thomas Barker, Grantee - "A parcel of land scituate lying and being in Southfarnham Parish, containing 50 acres beginning at road at head of a small branch called Broom Branch on the north side thereof down the branch flowing into a larger branch called the Western Branch and so down the Western Branch to a corner along a dividing line of said land and land where Thomas Barker now dwells to corner between Thomas Barker and James Baughn, thence along the dividing line of James Baughn to the beginning." Thomas Barker paid 3000 lbs. Tobacco and Cask for the tract. The witnesses were George Wright, Henry Baughn, and James Croxton. [NOTE: John Croxton was the son-in-law of James Ferguson, and James Croxton was his grandson.]

It is unfortunate that we know so little of the situation of James, Sr., and his wife Ann, after their move from Essex County to Goochland County, Virginia. As it turned out, he had little time to establish himself in the new location, since he found it expedient to write a will which he signed on 12 December 1740. By July of the next year, he was dead. Following is a transcript of his will, recorded on 21 July 1741 in Goochland County, Virginia, DEED BOOK #3, p.429:

"In the Name of God amen the Twelveth day of November in the year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven hundred and forty, I James ffargesson of Goochland County of Virginia being sick and weak of body but of sound and perfect memory and [knowing] the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death I have thought fit to make ordain constitute & declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. ITEM, I give & bequeath to [my] eldest Son James ffargesson my pistols & holsters & four head of Sheep. ITEM, I give and bequeath to my eldest daughter Elizabeth Scanland Craine one cow and calf. I give and bequeath to my daughter Ann Croxen

one shilling but if my dear beloved Ann ffargesson thinks fit to give her the bed whereon they now lay she may use her pleasure. I give & bequeath to my son John my riding horse and saddle, and all the rest of my whole estate both real and personal I lend to my dear beloved wife Ann ffargesson during the time of her widowhood and after her death to be equally divided amongst the children that now lives with her and of this my last will & testament I do make Exrs. my dear beloved wife Ann ffargesson and my son James ffargesson. In witness whereof I have sett my hand and seal.

/s/James ffargesson (Seal)

Witnesses: /s/William Crenshaw  
/s/Jos. Crenshaw"

This will contains an intriguing clause to be borne in mind because of its implication regarding the size of their family. In disposing of his estate, James, Sr., states that after Ann's death the remainder be "...equally divided amongst the children that now lives with her...". The four children named in the will were adults, and had established domiciles of their own. It appears that there were minor children still living at home. John Boddie, in his HISTORICAL SOUTHERN FAMILIES, Vol. III, p. 228, included an account of the Foster Family of Caswell County, North Carolina, in which he lists the family of John Perkins and his wife, Rachel Fergusson, four of whose children's baptisms are recorded in the DOUGLAS REGISTER. Boddie states "...Rachel may have been the daughter of James Fergusson whose will was probated in Goochland in 1741...". The DOUGLAS REGISTER contains the earliest known record of marriages, baptisms, and burials for Goochland County. It was begun in 1757 by the then Rector of St. James Northam Parish. In it, he recorded the baptisms of children of the following couples, thereby establishing their marriages by inference: Sarah Ferguson and Richard Ogilsby, ca. March 1756; Mary Ferguson and David Knowling, ca. 1757; and Samuel Ferguson and Elizabeth Dunmore, 25 January 1759. The three Ferguson women, and Samuel may be those children "...that now lives with her...".

Soon after the death of James, Sr., George Payne, Phillip Webber, and Thomas Wadlow were directed to take an inventory of his estate. The following report was recorded in ORDER BOOK #5, p. 5, where they state it was "...taken by us the Subscribers August ye 1st 1741".

13 Cattle L11. . . .	14 Sheep L3.3. . .	one old black horse	20s.
one ditto bay	40s.		L17. . . .
1 bay mare L4.3. . .	Iron pots 30s.9.	2 pr. pot racks	1 iron hook 15s.
			6.5.9.
1 old small brass kettle	5s.	Sundry sorts of iron kitchen tools	15s.
			1. . . .
1 old weavers loom,	2 slays,	1 ps. harness	10s.
2 old wheat sieves	2s.		.12. . .

2 old horse collars, 1 ps. hames & old bridle 3s., 2 augurs 1 bro: ax 6s.	9.00
A parcel old iron tools 13/6, 3 iron wedges 4/	17.60
2 ps. spoon moulds, 1 old brass pestle and mortar 20/, 3 stone jugs 2/6	22.60
2 old spinning wheels 6/6, 1 old gun, 1 broken sword 15/ 1 wo. saddle 40s.	31.60
A parcel of old wooden lumber	14.00
1 old chest, 2 old trunks, 1 old table, and a Chest of drawers	1.00
A parcel of earthenware 7s.2/ small books & some small trifles 6s.	13.20
2 deerskins, 1 small leather trunk with some other things	19.00
11 plates, 5 dishes, 2 basons, 2 doz'n spoons, 47s., 2 old tinpans, 1 iron candlestick 3/6	210.60
1 feather bed w'th full furniture and bedstead	7.00
1 d'o 35s., 1 d'o 45s., 1 d'o L4.5., 1 d'o w'th compleat furniture L5.5.	1310.00
1 p'r cart wheels 20s., 2 old negro men L20.	21.00
3038 lbs. tobacco at 13/6 cent	5.00
Total	L101.18.1.

The inventory of a person's estate is always interesting as it tells us a little about a family and its lifestyle. The fact that books are included in this inventory tells us that some members of the family were literate. They possessed six beds, five plus the one left with Ann Croxton in Essex. All appear to include "full furniture" which would consist of the bedding and curtains; the bed valued at L7 probably was the handsomest and would probably have been reserved for the parents.

Some may ask how we can be sure James and Ann Ferguson who lived in Goochland are the same couple who sold their plantation in Essex. Two items of proof concerning the daughters named in James, Sr.'s will identify this as the same couple in each instance. James names his "...eldest daughter Elizabeth Scanland Craine..." and "...my daughter Ann Croxen [Croxton] "...if my dear ...Ann ffargesson thinks fit to give her the bed whereon they now lay...". Ann (Ferguson) Croxton was the wife of John Croxton to whom James Ferguson, Sr., sold his manor house and plantation by deed dated 10 Dec 1739, and recorded in Essex County on 18 December 1739.

In DEED BOOK "C", Spotsylvania County, pp. 395/6/7/8, is a deed executed by Henry Goodloe and Elizabeth his wife, and Robert Goodloe on 30 June 1740 by which they sold a tract of 554 acres in St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, to John Scandland Crane of the Parish of St. Stephen in King & Queen County, Virginia. John Crane became a prominent resident of Spotsylvania. He was styled "Gentleman"; commissioned a Colonel in the County Militia; and appointed Sheriff in 1772.

In his will, recorded in WILL BOOK "E", pp. 86/7/8, Spotsylvania County, he named his wife Elizabeth; sons John, James, and William; and daughters Ann, wife of William Wood; Mary, wife of William Bartlett; Elizabeth, wife of Mordicai Redd; Sarah, wife of Harry Bartlett; Phoebe Crane; Rachell Crane; and Frances Crane. Son James was an officer in the Continental Army, which qualifies a male descendant of his for membership in the Society of Cincinnati in Virginia. Elizabeth Scandland Crane, the daughter of James Ferguson, Sr., was Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel John Crane, Gentleman. of Spotslyvania County, Virginia.

The events surrounding the removal of James Ferguson, Sr., and his wife Ann, to Goochland County indicate that they were following their son James, Jr. He had settled in Goochland County and married, prior to 1738, Agnes Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, Sr., and his wife Mourning [Lewis?]. Although Robert Adams, Sr., signed his will on 22 February 1738, it was not recorded in Goochland County DEED BOOK #3, pp. 305/6 until 17 June 1740. In it, he named his wife Mourning; sons James and Robert [Jr.]; daughters Judith Clark, Mary Moorman, Elizabeth Moorman, Agnes Fargesson (who inherited "...400 acres lying in the fork of Lickinghole Creek lying on the North East side of Thomas Saunders land..."), Susan, Lucy, Anne the younger, and Sally. Thomas Saunders was a brother-in-law to Agnes, having married her older sister Anna prior to 21 September 1736. That was the date when their father made a deed of gift by which he gave 400 acres to his son-in-law Thomas Saunders.

(To be Continued)

The following article is by Mr. T. J. Robbins and sent to us by Mr. Edwin S. James:

Lowrys, S. C.

I have been requested to write something about the old men of this section. What I shall write will be from memory of what others have told me and what I know of them and some little facts of history.

The old mustering ground, a little above the Carter schoolhouse on the northeast side of the road where they met to muster for the Civil War, and fought chickens for sport. There was a school house there on the edge of the mustering field. Alex McCluney taught school there in 1866 or 1867. It was a log school house with dirt floor, two doors and one window, 1 x 7 ft. chimney, split logs for benches, planks for writing desks - 1 x 8 ft., where the children would take turns at writing. Now children, how does this strike you for school equipment?

About three-quarters of a mile from the mustering ground, lived Mr. Bobbie Coln, who ran a tanyard, to tan leather. The process of tanning in 1867 when I knew it, was: A long vat in which the hid was placed together with red oak bark -- a layer of hides and a layer of ground red oak bark. It took a good long while to make leather by this process. I think about twelve months. Some people would have hide tanned on shares.

In those days and before this time, shoes were made in the family home. A shoemaker would go to the home and make shoes for all the family. I think the price was fifty cents and board for the making, and the leather would cost about fifty cents, making a pair of shoes cost one dollar besides the shoemaker's board. One pair a year was all they had, and some did not get even one pair but had to go barefooted all the time, especially among the children. How does that strike you or compare with the shoe price of today and their wear?

Bobbie Coln lived to a good old age. I believe he was buried in the Lathan Cemetery in York county. He had four sons, I. S. Coln, Alexander, Tresvan, and Lorenzy Coln. Lorenzy died just after the Civil War. He was never married. He served four years in the Confederate War. Old folks of north west Chester do not know where he was buried. Tresvan lived to a good old age and his body lies in the New Bethel Cemetery. Alexander served through the Civil War, went to Mississippi and stayed a few years, returning to Chester County. He made his home in Chester. His body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Chester. I. S. Coln was a blacksmith and a mechanic and could make anything in wood or iron. He served four years in the Confederate War as blacksmith for the cavalry. He had the pleasure of shoeing General Robert E. Lee's horse, Traveller.

He was of a quiet and gentle nature. He lived to be an old man and his body rests in New Bethel Cemetery.

Joe Hancock was a carpenter by trade. Lived to a good old age. I am not sure where he was buried.

There was a man who lived in this section at one time by the name of McCauley. I do not know his given name. Also another man by the name of Billie Roundtree. I do not know what became of them.

M. M. Johnsey, of whom I have written before, liked to and could tell a good joke and never laugh. I never did hear him give a good hearty laugh, but have seen him smile. He was of gentle and meek spirit, honest and upright. He served four years in the Confederate War in the Artillery Division. He lived to be an old man and his body rests in the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery to await the Resurrection morn.

Thomas Robbins, my great grandfather, came from Virginia about 1752 and settled and built him a home one and one-quarter miles from my home in the fork of Susie Bowl and Turkey Creeks. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and was in the battle of King's Mountain, which was the turning point of that great war. While he was fighting to free our great country, my great grandmother would take her five boys and hide in the large cane brakes near her home from the Tories. The tories were men who aided the English government and would sometimes kill men who were fighting to free our country of English rule. His body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery. His sons were Elijah, Obediah, James, Thomas, and Joseph. Elijah went west in 1823. Do not know anything now of his family except I met a man in Fort Worth, Texas in 1920 who said he had married John Robbin's daughter. John Robbins was a descent of Elijah Robbins. Obediah Robbins had two sons named Chelsey and William. He died here and was buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery. Chelsey was a slave trade before the Civil War, had trading places over in Georgia, one of them being the home town of Alexander Stevens. Chelsey died about the age of 75 and was buried in the Atkinson Cemetery below New Hope Church. William Robbins died about the age of 72 and was buried at Bullock Creek. James and Thomas Robbins were deaf and dumb and weavers by trade. They wove counter panes. We still have one in our family. Some of their woven counterpanes are 150 years old. They died here and their bodies rest in Bullock Creek Cemetery. My grandfather, Joseph Robbins, was born in 1770 and died in 1863 at the age of 93 years and rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery. He was a Captain in the War of 1812, was for a long time a magistrate for Baton Rouge Township. He had most of his property in negro slaves. At his death, he owned more than one hundred negroes. I am glad to say he was as kind to them as he was to his own children and when he would hire them out to others, which he often did, that was one of the concessions that they should not be ill treated. He had four sons, Edward B. Obediah C., Thomas and

Varda. Thomas was in the Mexican War of 1845 and was in all the battles of the Palmetto Regiment. I have in my possession the silver medal given to him while in this regiment. He died from disease contracted in that war in 1846. His body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery. Obediah C. served four years in the grand old 6th Regiment. When they first went out they were taken near Charleston, SC. One night Uncle Obe Robbins, as he is better known, was on guard duty there. There were a whole lot of shells on the beach, tide being down. A dog came around and Uncle Obe shot at the dog, or shot to scare the dog and of course this aroused the whole company. They inquired of him what was the trouble. He stated, "Do you not hear him picking them up and setting them down?" The dog was running over the shells on the beach. I am sure that Hon. A. W. Wise will vouch for this statement. He lived to good old age and is also buried in the Bullock Creek Cemetery. Varda Robbins was deaf and dumb and was educated in Cedar Springs near Spartanburg. He was a farmer and wagon maker by trade. He accumulated some property. Died about 1870 and was buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery also. Edward Bell Robbins (Uncle Birdie) was born March 4, 1817 and died January 3, 1907, nearly 90 years old. At his funeral, Rev. J. B. Swann made the statement that Uncle Birdie did not have an enemy, that he had never heard anyone speak a harmful word about him. This is saying a great deal for one of his age. He was of a quiet and gentle spirit. He served as elder in Mt. Pleasant Church from its organization until his death. His body was laid to rest in the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery to await the Resurrection morn. He went out in the Civil War with the 60 year old men. He was brave and fearless. When Wheeler's men went through this section, he had five mules and one mare in one stable, which was locked. When a bunch of soldiers came to get his mules, he took his shot gun and told them he would shoot the first man that placed his hands on the lock. They went away and did not attempt to take his mules.

He was faithful in doing his part in the Reconstruction days, had his 16-shooter and sure would have used it had it been necessary. William J. Robbins, son of E. B., was born September 4, 1841, died in 1907. He served four years in the grand old Sixth Regiment in the Confederate War and was in all the battles of that regiment. He was wounded one, shot through the hand. He told me on one occasion in retreating he had to go through an opening and decided to trot and his foot hung under a vine which tripped him. When he fell the Yankees sure yelled. he knew now he had to run so when he got up he got up running. He said he could hear the bullets whistling by him and he wasn't long getting over the ridge. He was twice married, his first wife being Mittie Barns. They were blessed with five children, four boys and one girl. His second wife was Mattie E. Lathan, mother of nine girls and one son. They are all living except two boys and two girls. He was a faithful deacon in Mt. Pleasant Church where he was buried. He was of a gentle and quiet spirit. Like his father, he had no enemies. In



the Ku Klux time he was a member of that Klan and was never molested by the Yankees while they were here though they camped near his home for a long time. No negro ever reported him and he was never suspected of being a member.

William Carter, son of Silvenus, was born December 31, 1838. He also served four years in the Confederate War, went out in the Sixth Regiment. Do not know how long he served in the Infantry. He joined the Cavalry and was wounded in the shoulder. He was an honest and upright man, a Christian and a loyal friend. He was a member of Brushy Fork Baptist Church. He died May 24, 1916 and was buried in the Brushy Fork Cemetery. In the hottest of the Yankee rule, 1873, William Carter, M. P. Faris, Garland Smith and Walker Smith, out-witted the negroes and Yankee troops for nearly a year. They would lay out at night and in the day time they would get up on the hills of West Chester County and watch the Yankee troops search around in the valley below for them. They all four had Winchester rifles. At times it was all the other three men could do to keep Garland Smith from shooting up the Yankee troops. They would stay awhile in Chester County, awhile in Union and York Counties. They were loyally entertained by friends and went to rest on a good feather bed, a great improvement on a quilt in a pine thicket. He had a narrow escape from being caught by the Yankee troops. He was at his home when the dogs warned him and when he went to the door the troops were within fifty yards of his house, on horses, coming in a run. There happened to be two rail fences, one about 30 ft. and the other about 100 ft. from the house. Carter ran and jumped the first fence and was over the second fence by the time the troops got their horses over the first one. That was the last they saw of Carter, as he went on over the hill, waded Turkey Creek, got some dry clothes at the home of J. Craig Kirkpatrick, and kept going.

M. P. Faris also had a narrow escape from being arrested by the Yankee troops. He went to bed with E. L. Gaston, in the home of a man by the name of Rennells. This house had a potato cellar which was entered by raising some planks from the floor. When the Yankees surrounded the house, Faris being a small man, got into the cellar, while Gaston, being a larger man, could not get in. When the troops entered the house they could see that there had been two men in bed but could only find one, Mr. Gaston, who was arrested and carried to jail. They didn't find Faris who stayed in the cellar until they had gone. Faris served in the Confederate War along with the others that have been mentioned before. He was an elder for a long time in the Presbyterian Church. He lived to a good old age and was buried in Bethany Cemetery, ten miles above Yorkville, SC on the King's Mountain Road, among kin folks and old friends.

Walker Smith died at the old homestead and was buried at the Bullock Creek cemetery.

Garland Smith went to the great state of Texas, was elected an elder in an A.R.P. Church, which I am sure his old friends in this country are glad to learn. He died in the Line Star state.

Andrew Sanders lived to be an old man and I think he was buried in the Bullock Creek Cemetery.

James Sanders, son of Andrew, was a school teacher. He was the first teacher I went to school to. Later he entered the medical business at Lowrysville and died there. His body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery also.

William Sanders, another son of Andrew, volunteered in the Civil War at the age of 16 and I think he served four years. He lost one arm in the war between the states. After the war, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Chester, SC where he died. I do not know where he was buried.

James Sanders, son of Zeke Sanders, served in the Confederate War. He was also a member of the Ku Klux Klan and was sent to the penitentiary at Albany, NY. After his return home, a wagon ran over him. This happened on Susie Bowl Hill. This accident caused a painful death. I think he was buried at New Bethel Cemetery.

J. M. Sanders, another son of Zeke, was an elder in the Mt. Pleasant Church. He died at Lockhart, SC about the age of 68 and was buried by the side of his wife at Packlet, SC.

Rhet Sanders, brother of J. B. Sanders and James, went to Houston, Texas and died there.

Another brother, Lee Sanders, lived a long time at McConnellsville, SC, later moving to Yorkville where he died at the age of 65. He was buried at Yorkville.

James, J. B., and Lee, all sons of Zeke Sanders, married sisters, the Misses Bennetts.

Dr. William Barnes practiced his profession in this section. He lived to be a very old man and was buried at Bullock Creek. He son William was in the Civil War. Do not know where he died but I think in East Chester.

James Barkes lived to a good old age and his body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery.

J. T. Love was a deacon and later an elder in Mt. Pleasant Church. He was a jolly, whole souled man and liked a joke fine. He died with heart trouble at his home near Mt. Pleasant. He was buried at Bullock Creek cemetery.

Harrison Love, J. T. Love's father, was a great poetry writer. When anything happened in this section such as stealing hogs, sheep or chickens, Harrison Love would rhyme it into poetry, and a man by the name of Billie Roundtree would put the music to it and sing it to the hearty content of all this section. Harrison was buried at Bullock Creek, do not know what became of Billie Roundtree.

J. Craig Kirkpatrick was an honest a man as Chester County ever had. He was a magistrate for a while. He lived to a good old age, a Christian gentleman. Was buried at Bullock Creek cemetery.

Joseph C. Kirkpatrick was a true and tried friend which is vouched for by leading Chester County citizens. He was an elder for a long time in the Mt. Pleasant Church. He served as county commissioner of Chester County and had \_\_\_\_\_ a veteran of the Confederate War, through which he served in the 17th Regiment. His body rests by the side of his Godly wife in the Bullock Creek Cemetery. Well done faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord.

E. L. Gaston served four years in the Civil War in the Cavalry Division. His body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery.

Martin Love was a quiet peaceable man. He died at Lockhart, SC and was buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

Lomel Love was honest and upright in all his relations of life. He lived to a good old age. His body rests in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

Joseph Leonard was a carpenter by trade. He came here from North Carolina. He lived to a good old age and was buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

James Jamison lived to be a very old man. He was buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

John (Jackey) Smarr lived just over the Chester County line in York County. His home was a hospitable home. He was a genuine old time gentleman and had all kinds of fruits; a fine watermelon raiser. He would warn the young ladies, if they were going to church, to be careful about eating too much watermelon. I boarded with him for awhile and went to the McChright School and know that no truer gentleman ever lived in York County, than Jackey Smarr. He lived to a ripe old age and his earthly body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery.

William McCreight, my grandfather, was born May 10, 1783, in Ireland, and came to this country when ten years old. (His wife, Margaret McClueney, was born on the ship that he came to this country on). He was a loyal Christian man. He was Postmaster at Yorkville at his home near Lockhart, South Carolina, for a long time. I have a duplicate money order payable at Yorkville, S. C.

to William McCreight. He died August 11, 1870 and was 87 years old. His mortal body lies in the Bullock Creek Cemetery to await the Master's call at the last day.

Samuel McCreight was born August 23, 1819. He went to Mississippi in 1871 and died August 25, 1880.

Thomas McCreight, my uncle, was born October 10, 1826. He was killed, choked or smothered to death on the Bank of Broad River near Lockhart on January 22, 1852. It was never found out how or who killed him. He was buried in the Bullock Creek cemetery.

Joseph Samuel Robbins Alexander was born in 1841. He served four years in the Confederate War and went out with the grand old Sixth Regiment when the Fifty Regiment was formed. He was transferred to that Regiment and served to the end of the war. He was a true soldier of his country and a true soldier of Christ. He was a fine violin player. I think the violins made the sweetest music of any instrument invented by man. He died about 1916 at Whitmire, South Carolina.

John Calvin, an unoffensive old man, gentle and quiet. Wheeler's men took a fine young mule from him in 1865. I loved to hear him talk to his mare Milly when I was a little boy. He moved to Arkansas about 1879 and I heard nothing more from him.

Marvon Love was always in for fun and a grate prank player on other folk. He lived to a good old age and is buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

Doctor Thompson, owner of one of the best farms in Chester County and part of his farms was in York County. This farm is on Broad River above Lockhart. He was a beloved physician and lived to be a very old man. He is buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

Amos Osborne came here from Massachusetts for his health. At Charleston, S. C. he met a Mr. McCoullie and came home with him. Later he married his daughter. He was a mill right by trade and built a corn and wheat grinding mill on Broad River near Lockhart, S. C. He lived to be a very old man. He had four sons, namely Wade, Allison, Wright and Doctor Osborn. He is buried in Bullock Creek cemetery.

Wade Osborne's home was one of love and friendship. His home was always open to his friends. he was one of the best Postmasters in west Chester. He was upright and honest, living true to his friends. I served with him as School Trustee for more than twenty years and our relations as Trustee was as pleasant as could be. He served four years in the Confederate War in Hampton or Butler Cavalry. Was a true soldier and lived to a good old age and his body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery to await the last trumpet

call.

Allison Osborne, brother of Wade, served four years in the Confederate War in Hampton's or Butler's Cavalry. He was a good neighbor and friend to the poor and needy. He was always ready to help those in need of help. He lived to a ripe old age and is buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

Wright Osborne, brother of Wade and Allison, served four years in the Confederate War. I am not sure whether he served in Infantry or Cavalry, but I think he served in the Cavalry three or four years. Before he died he united with the Bullock Creek Presbyterian Church. When he was received in the church he made this statement that he had served four years as a soldier in the Confederate War, was under a Captain there but he was enlisting as a soldier of the Cross, Jesus Christ being the Captain now. He was between seventy and eighty when he died. His body rests in the Bullock Creek Cemetery while his soul has gone on to the Master.

Doctor Osborne made his home in Cleveland County about twenty miles from Shelby, North Carolina. He had three sons and one daughter. He is still living unless he died in the last few years. One son, Ruffian Osborne, is a dentist at Shelby, North Carolina. One son, J. C. Osborne, is a dentist in Umatilla, Florida.

William and Charlie Gilmore were brothers, and were boat makers by trade and farmed. They would boat cotton from Lockhart Shoals to Columbia and may have gone on to Charleston. I am not sure. They would boat cotton down and bring groceries back, sugar and coffee and corn, wheat and meat was raised at home.

Charlie Gilmore died at his old home and was buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

William Gilmore moved to Santuck, Union County about forty or forty-five years ago. He had been dead a good long while. He lived to be an old man. I feel sure he was buried in Bullock Cemetery.

Vardy Cranford was a great bee man and could handle them with ease. I have seen him put them in the gum with his fingers. He lived to a good old and rests in the Bullock Creek cemetery.

I have now completed the list of all men. I may have missed some but if anyone knows of others, they can write them up or call my attention to them by telling me or writing to me.

Mr. Editor, I have written this at the request of others. I have been a long time writing it up and my friends, I expect, are beginning to think that I have forgotten my promise to write about the old men, but I never forget a promise to any one.

I hope the folk will preserve the paper as published. Lay them away friends for future reference. You may be glad to see it some time or your children. I am asking Homo to take up the old men where I have left off and write something of the old men as he is familiar with all the old folk from where I left off on to the Fairfield county line. Spice it up with funny things that happened so long ago. Tell us about the town near the old Wade home and the man who would drag his coat on the ground and dare any man to step on it. So come right on Homo and give us a live write-up of the folk. Send me an extra copy as you publish as I want to send one to Texas and keep one myself.

Harvey Jagers lived two miles from Lockhart near the York County line, moved to Arkansas about 1879, and settled, I think, at Pine Bluff.

Frank Ross lived to be a very old man and is buried in Bullock Creek cemetery.

William Ross, son of Frank Ross, served four years in the Confederate War, I think in the Sixth Regiment and went to Arkansas near Pine Bluff and has been dead a long time.

Robert Ross, son of Frank Ross, served four years in the Confederate War. Lost one arm in that war. I feel sure he went out with the grand old Sixth Regiment. He moved to Arkansas and later settled about Pine Bluff. He served as sheriff a long time. He has been dead a long time.

James Robinson lived to a very old man and is buried in the Bullock Creek graveyard.

Jefferson Kirkpatrick was born near New Hope Church but lived in this section and reared a large family here. He was a great wheat raiser and a good farmer. He lived to an old man and was buried in New Hope graveyard.

James Kirkpatrick served four years in the Confederate War, went out with the Sixth Regiment and was transferred to Fifth Regiment. He has been dead a long time and I think he was buried in Zion graveyard. It may have been New Hope.

Abner Carter served four years in the Confederate War. I think the old Sixth Regiment. He has been dead a long time and was buried in New Hope graveyard.

James Hardwick I think went out in the Civil War until sixty years old. He lived in H. O. Brawley's place at one time and Mr. Brawley wanted him to let the preacher along. He hit Mr. Brawley with his walking stick and knocked him unconscious for a while. Mr.

Hardwick became very uneasy and said, "Squire, is you dead. Say, Squire, is you dead?" He moved to Texas when an old man and died in Texas and was laid to rest in Elgin Cemetery.

Jefferson Darby, I do not know whether he was in the Civil War. He died I think in 1863 or 1864. He is buried in the New Hope Cemetery.

W. R. Wallace was in the Confederate War and died in the old Confederate house in Columbia, S. C. His body rests in Mount Pleasant Cemetery to wait the resurrection call.

Preston Estes served four years in the Confederate War in the Cavalry Division I think Barber's Company. He moved to Texas in December, 1881 or in January, 1882 and settled near Elgin. He has been dead a long time and is buried in the graveyard at Elgin, Texas.

I had just thought of these old men today. I think I have them all in now. I am writing to W. B. Crankford to take it up where I have left off.

T. J. Robbins

## Q U E R I E S

**ARLEDGE - FEATHERSTON - RICHARD D. FEATHERSTON**, born 1840 TN - died 1870 and buried Bethesda Meth Church Cemetery, Mitford, S.C. - married 1860 **SARA JANE ARLEDGE**, (daughter of Joseph Arledge) born 1840 S.C. - died 1891 Fairfield Co. then the wife of W. T. Davis. Who were the parents of **RICHARD D. FEATHERSTON**?

**HARRISON - RAGSDALE - WALL** - Narcissa Harrison born 1870, Fairfield Co. died ca 1859 MS. married ca 1798 James Ragsdale, born 1778 NC - died ca 1849, Noxubee Co., MS. Their son, **BURR HARRISON RAGSDALE**, born 1806 died 1859, buried at Old Cath. Presb. Church Cem., married **ELIZA SMITH WALL** (daughter of Frances Thorn and Charles Wall), born 1811, Chester Co., died 1891, buried also at Old Cath. Presb. Church Cemetery. I need proof of their marriage and date. Any info would be appreciated. Ruby F. Wood, 5102 Fountainhead Dr., Brentwood, TN 37027.

## Q U E R I E S

**JOHN VICKERS** - VERNON EASLEY, PSC 79 BOX 27015, APO AP 96364  
Seeking info on JOHN VICKERS, Revolutionary soldier who resided in  
Wilkes, Rowan, Rutherford Counties, NC, CA 1762 to 1829.

**LAND-HOLDERBY-BAYLEY-EVELETH** - Marian Land Ferguson, 1027 Doe Lane,  
Las Cruces, NM 88001 seeking info on above families, descendants  
and ancestors. Lived in Carmi, IL area from 1808 thru?-late  
1800's at least. Who were parents of Sylvester Eveleth and  
Drucilla Bayley-Alson James Holderby?

**LAND - FIKE** - Marian Land Ferguson, 1027 Doe Lane, Las Cruces, NM  
88001 seeking connection between Robert Land - wife Lucy Fike whom  
are believes to have lived in Chester District, SC in late 1700's  
then moved to S. Il. Joseph Land possible father or uncle of  
Robert.

**LAND** - Marian Land Ferguson, 1027 Doe Lane, Las Cruces, NM 88001  
seeking info Land - Robert Land, B. CA 1781 possibly Va. migrated  
to Il. 1807-want info about parents (possibly Joseph) m. Lucy Fike  
CA 1802-first child, Yearby, b. 1802 S. Carolina (? or N. Carolina)  
need info about her parents also. Another Robert Land from  
Carolina fought for Tories and moved to Canada after war-possible  
connection? My lands from Chester District - Pendleton Co.

**SAMUEL HAMPTON MASSEY** - Mrs. Jessica Cole, 5556 LaGrange Road,  
Shelbyville, Ky 40065-9004 seeking info/ancestry of SAMUEL HAMPTON  
MASSEY and wife, LELIA ROBINSON, probably of Lancaster County, SC  
had at least one child, James Franklin/Francis Massey, born 4 Dec  
1902 Buford Township, Lancaster County, SC Emigrated to Kentucky;  
married Agnes Mary Dick pre 1920; died 17 Apr 1983 Jefferson Co.  
KY.

**WAGES - POPE** - Gail Pope Barnes, 305 Eastcrest Drive, Simpsonville,  
SC 29681-4647 (803) 963-7260 seeks info on MARGARET WAGES born  
about 1843 or 1849 in Chester or Fairfield Co., SC, married to  
Silas Pope by 1870. Need info on Abraham (Abram) or Abel Pope,  
both lived in Chester Co, SC between 1850 and 1880. Any help will  
be appreciated.

**GWIN** - Eloise T. Jones, 408 Ark Lane, Petal, MS 39465 seeking info  
AMELIA GWIN named in the will of Charles Coleman-1788 Fairfield Co.,  
SC who were her parents? Did she later marry Charles Coleman after  
he made this will? She had a son Jesse Coleman. Any info on her  
will be appreciated.

**McCOLLISTER-HICKLIN** - Robert W. McAlister, 130 Englewood Dr.,  
Fayetteville, GA 30214 researching ANDREW McCOLLISTER born about  
1790, lived in Chester Co. - found in 1830 Chester census. Looking  
for HICKLIN family connection. Exchange info.



**WESTBROOK-McELWEE-HINKEL** - Paul Rutherford, 1950 Mt. Holly Drive, Rock Hill, SC 29730 - 1. Sam'l G. Westbrook gave land to Shiloh Church 1844, I have no other info on him. 2. J.W. McElwee, Jr. gave land to Shiloh Church 1844 and again in 1884. I have nothing further except that there was a McElwee Academy about two miles from the present Mount Holly UMC. 3. James M. Hinkel gave land to Shiloh Church 1869. He was married to Lucy A. (?) Hinkel. Lucy was born 1806 died 1876-James was born 1810 died 1879 both are buried in the Mount Holly UMC Cemetery. Mr. Hinkel was a school teacher in the area. I need any background info any one might have on these people. They played a very important roll in the development of our church, The Mount Holly UMC.

\* \* \*

**COX FAMILY** - Sarah Leach Price, 3765 Shady Oak Drive, Acworth, GA 30101-3756 - If anyone has done or is working on a history of the Cox family who appeared in Anderson Co. in early 1800's, I would like to hear from you. My great grandparents were Matthew Leach born ca 1810 and Elizabeth "Betsy" Cox born ca 1815, both in South Carolina. I believe the James M. Leach who appeared in Anderson Co. census records 1830--living in close proximity with Cox family--and James Leach in Pickens Co. 1840 may have been Matthew, who by 1850 had moved to Pontotoc Co., MS. Two Leach males in Anderson Co. 1830 census, are old enough to be father of Matthew. Or, Eleanor Leach could have been his mother. He may have been related to Reuben Leach who was hanged in Anderson Co. about 1862 for murder. However, the facts turn out, if anyone can confirm or disprove the above theory, I very much want to know. If anyone has worked on either of these families in Anderson and Pickens Counties but cannot give me answers, I am still interested in your info as naming patterns sometimes gives clues. Also, I am still working on William Knighton and Matilda Waddle, probably of Spartanburg Co. who married 1852 in present day Calhoun Co., AL, and moved to Pontotoc Co., MS around 1872. I have only been able to verify two generations in my father's background and cannot give up until I have connected his two sets of grandparents to their families in South Carolina. HELP! Will gladly pay for postage and copies.

\* \* \*

**BROWN/SIMPSON** - Brown E. Simpson, 14642 Tonikan Rd, Apple Valley, CA 92307 - seeking any info. Will of Col. Joseph Brown recorded Aug 1822, Chester District, mentioned children Thomas Brown and Mary Simpson (believe wife of William). Mary was left all Joseph's land except that part given to son Thomas, a part of three tracts. I have never been able to find where this land was sold. Earlier will not recorded mentions son Steward and daughters Sarah Robins, Lucy Nunn, Elizabeth Thompson, and Nancy Foster. Joseph was a Justice of the Ordinary from about 1800 to 1815. William and Mary Simpson, my two great-grandparents, later settled in Warrick Co.,

IN where they died. William (b. 1782 Ireland) is the younger brother of Hugh and John Simpson (b. 1770 Ireland) of Chester District, SC.

\* \* \*

**BELL-STEWART** - Eleanor C. Richardson, 3205 Linda's Circle, Conyers, GA 30208 - seeking any info on Mary Stewart, b. 1794, and husband Thomas A. Bell, b. 1801. They came to Newton County, GA, in 1820s from Chester and Fairfield Counties, SC and were charter members of Hopewell Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ga.

\* \* \*

**CHAMPION DULANEY LEWIS** - Mary B. Smith, 209-1/2 High Street, Greenwood, MS 38930 - The 1850 census of Clarke Co. AL. reads "Rachel J. Lewis age 35 b. SC (widow of John Lewis) Florence age 4, John age 2. C. Champion male age 53 b. SC. In 1855 Rachel married a painter in Clarke Co. AL. What was the relationship of Claiborne Champion to Rachel? Was Claiborne's first wife a Dulaney or a Lewis?

\* \* \*

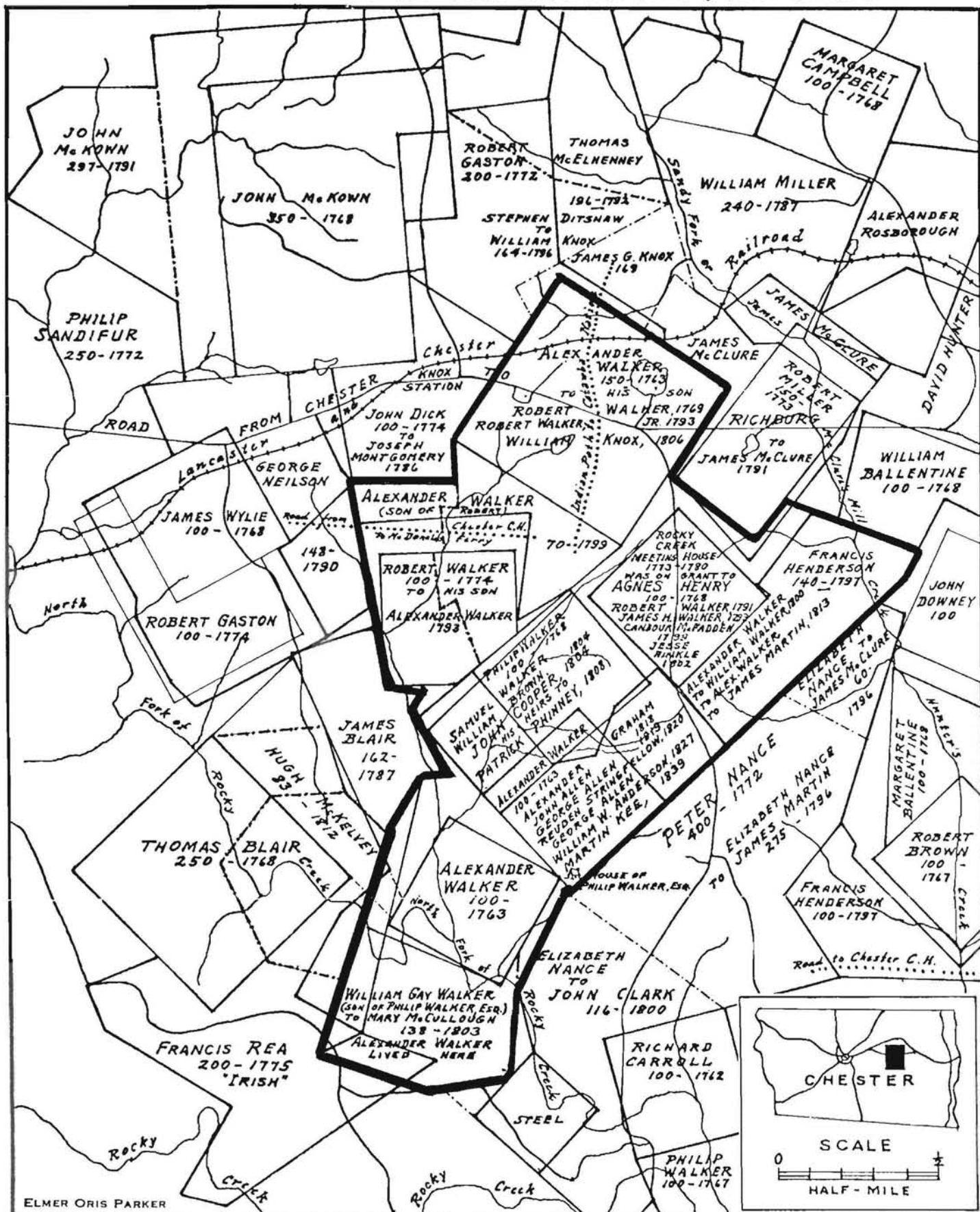
**SIMMS** - Agnes Bell Yount, 10031 Shortest Day Rd NW, LaVale, MD 21502 - need list of children and their spouses of William Simms and wife, Susanna Bullock. From Brunswick County, VA. They resided in York County; he died in Columbus County, GA 1814. Is William Simms uncle to Josia Smith, died 1815/18 in York County? Will exchange info.

**SMITH** - Agnes Bell Yount, 10031 Shortest Day Rd NW, LaVale, MD 21502 - seeks maiden name, parents of Frances, wife of Henry Smith of Sandy River, Chester County, Sc. Henry died 1846 and Frances appears in the 1850 census of Chester, age 85. Frances may be of a Virginia family. Will exchange info.

\* \* \*

**CAMPTON** - Ray Campton, 1706 Berkshire Way, Salinas, CA 93906: I have traced by Campton family back to York and Chester Counties, SC during the time periods of early 1800 to around 1880. All the info I have on the family at the time they were located in York and Chester Counties is as follows: The Mother, Ann Campton and her four sons, John, William M., Samuel Leroy, and Leander were listed in the 1850 census as living in York and Chester Co. Ann Campton and three of her sons moved to Carroll Co., TN around 1856 to 1860. However, the remaining son, Leander remained in Chester Co. and purchased land. j I would appreciate any info concerning any of the "Campton". Often the Campton surname was misspelled as "Compton".

THE WALKER SETTLEMENT ON ROCKY CREEK IN CHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



ELMER ORIS PARKER

CAPT. PHILIP WALKER, ESQ. WAS JUSTICE; ROBERT WALKER AND ROBERT MILLER WERE WOUNDED AT KING'S MOUNTAIN; JOHN COOPER WAS AT SUMTER'S DEFEAT. FRANCIS HENDERSON, JAMES BLAIR, ROBERT BROWN, ROBERT GASTON, JOHN KNOX, JOHN McKOWN, JOHN DICK, AND PHILIP SANDIFUR WERE IN THE REVOLUTION.

Our Birthday Party  
will be August 5, 1995  
in Winnsboro, South Carolina

We are planning to meet at Thespian  
Hall for Lunch and meeting. It is located  
behind the Clock Tower.

Our speaker has not been confirmed. If  
you know of anyone you would like to  
be speaker let us know ASAP.

There will be more information in the  
June Bulletin.

Thanks,  
Chester District  
Genealogical Society

**INDEX FOR THE MARCH, 1995 ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN**

Joseph Samuel Robbins Alexander 35  
 Dr. Wm. Barnes 33  
 James Barkes 33  
 Mittie Barns 31  
 H. O. Brawley 37  
 Brock Family 4-8  
 John Calvin 35  
 Wm. & Jane (McKinney)  
     Carlton Family 12-14  
 Abner Carter 37  
 Silvenus Carter 32  
 Wm. Carter 32  
 Alexander Coln 29  
 Bobbie Coln 29  
 I. S. Coln 29  
 Lorenzy Coln 29  
 Tresvan Coln 29  
 Vardy Cranford 36  
 Jefferson Darby 38  
 Preston Estes 38  
 M. P. Faris 32  
 James Ferguson, Jr. Family 24-28  
 DeLancey Gill 9-11  
 Charlie Gilmore 36  
 Wm. Gilmore 36  
 Joe Hancock 39  
 James Hardwick 37  
 William C. Hicklin 2,3  
 Harvey Jagers 37  
 Edwin S. James 29  
 James Jamison 34  
 M. M. Johnsey 30  
 Robert W. Johnsey 2  
 J. Craig Kirkpatrick 32,34  
 Jefferson Kirkpatrick 37  
 James Kirkpatrick 37  
 Mattie E. Lathan 31  
 Gen. Robert E. Lee 29  
 Joseph Leonard 34  
 Harrison Love 34  
 J. T. Love 33  
 Lomel Love 34  
 Martin Love 34  
 Marvon Love 35  
 Alex McCluney 29-30  
 Margaret McCluney 34  
 Mr. McCoullie 35  
 Samuel McCreight 35  
 Thomas McCreight 35  
 Wm. McCreight 34,35  
 Allison Osborne 35, 36  
 Amos Osborne 35  
 Doctor Osborne 35,36  
 Ruffian Osborne 36  
 Wade Osborne 35,36  
 Wright Osborne 35,36  
 Rennells 32  
 T. J. Robbins 29  
 Thomas Robbins 39  
 Elijah Robbins 39  
 Obedian Robbins 30  
 James Robbins 39  
 Thomas Robbins 39  
 Joseph Robbins 30  
 John Robbins 30  
 Chelsey Robbins 30  
 William Robbins 30  
 Edward B. Robbins 30  
 Obediah C. Robbins 30  
 Varda Robbins 31  
 James Robinson 37  
 Frank Ross 37  
 Robert Ross 37  
 Wm. Ross 37  
 Billie Roundtree 30, 34  
 Andrew Sanders 33  
 James Sanders 33  
 J. B. Sanders 33  
 Lee Sanders 33  
 Rhet Sanders 33  
 Wm. Sanders 33  
 Zeke Sanders 33  
 John (Jackey) Smarr 34  
 Garland Smith 32, 33  
 Walker Smith 32  
 Alexander Stevens 39  
 Rev. J. B. Swann 32  
 Doctor Thompson 35  
 W. R. Wallace 38  
 Wear Family 15-23  
 A. W. Wise 31