

THE BULLETIN

Published quarterly in March, June, September, and December

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

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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



I would like to apologize to all our members for the delay in getting their December **BULLETIN** on time. We received **THE BULLETIN** from the printer the last week of December. We could not get together to mail **THE BULLETIN** til the 2nd week of January. Now, I wish to thank each of you for the prompt renewal, the queries, nice comments, and especially the suggestions we received. We will do our best to incorporate them when we can.

Now a subject dear to my heart. Everything that is done at your Society is due to the work of **VOLUNTEERS**. Yes, **VOLUNTEERS**. No one, repeat no one, is paid a salary. **No perks** like free dues. The President and all other staff paid dues like everyone else.

We need more unsung heroes. Who are these unsung heroes? They are the ones that make this world work. **VOLUNTEERS**. They are found everywhere. They volunteer their time, knowledge, and help. Your Society needs more volunteers. We have projects that need to be accomplished but they are on hold for lack of help. If you can help, let us know. Thanks to the many who help, who share, and make things work. **THANKS VOLUNTEERS!**

Look at your label. If it does not have exp 96 or later on the label, this will be your last **BULLETIN** unless you renew.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO ATTEND

THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (NSG) and the MIDDLE TENNESSEE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY are sponsoring the 16th ANNUAL NSG CONFERENCE IN THE STATES in Nashville, TN, 8-11 May 1996. FOR MORE INFO write the NGS, 4527 17th St. N., Arlington, VA 22207-2399. Plan to attend.

* * *

FROM THE EDITOR:

As we begin a new year we trust this will be the year you find that missing link to your "family puzzle".

We received so many queries at the end of the year until we decided to include more in this issue and the June issue with the hope we can get all published as soon as possible.

George, Jean and myself are trying to keep up with the mail but we stay behind. Just the three of us and with sickness in our families, it has been hard to get all the letters answered.

We lost another charter member on Jan. 31st. **MARY ALICE WHITE** came down to Richburg in 1978 with Coy Stroud to discuss organizing a Genealogical Society. She became our first treasurer and held this position for over 10 years. Mary Alice helped with **THE BULLETIN**,

and researched, answered letters and planned our meetings. Sympathy is extended to Mary Abell and her family.

MRS. MARY MARSHALL WHITE, FORMER BANK EMPLOYEE

GREENWOOD- A memorial service for Mrs. Mary Marshall White of Greenwood, formerly of Wylie Street, Chester, will be conducted at 11 am today, Friday, Feb. 2, in Greenwood Methodist Home with the Rev. Dr. John Wall officiating. A graveside service will be held at 3:30 pm today in Evergreen Cemetery, Chester, with Dr. Wall and the Rev. Dr. George Fitzgerald of Chester officiating. Blyth Funeral Home of Greenwood is in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. White, 77, died Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1996, at the Greenwood Methodist Home. Born in Chester on May 3, 1918, she was a daughter of the late Mr. Frank Love Marshall and the late Mrs. Kate Cornwell Marshall. She was educated in the Chester schools and was a graduate of Draughn's Business College in Columbia. Mrs. White was a retired employee of First Union Bank in Chester and had been a life member of Purity Presbyterian Church where she taught Sunday School in the Primary Department and sang in the church choir. She was also a volunteer at the Chester County Hospital for a number of years.

After moving to Greenwood, she became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwood and served as a volunteer at the Greenwood County Library. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Erwin (Mary Alice) Abell of Greenwood; four grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

The family is at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Erwin Abell, 130 Highland Drive, in Idlewild, Greenwood.

It is suggested that memorials be made to either The Greenwood Methodist Home Van Fund, 1110 Marshall Road, Greenwood, SC 29646 or to Purity Presbyterian Church, Chester, SC 29706.

* * *

BOOKS:

1. The Centennial History, First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rock Hill, SC by Paul M. Gettys is available from the Church at POB 3114, Rock Hill, SC 29732, cost \$30.00 including postage. It contains 176 pgs of pictures and history of this old church. Thank you Paul for sending us a copy for our library.

2. Our Scotch-Irish Ancestors by Donald Jones contains 101 pgs on Brownlees, Hamiltons, Orrs. McMillans and Struthers, pictures, maps and cemeteries. This book can be ordered from the Marissa Historical and Genealogical Society, POB 47, Marissa, IL 62257 for \$18.00 plus \$3. postage.

RECEIVED COPIES OF:

3. Thomas Cousar 1759-1805 by Philip Francis Cousar Sr. and Bessie Lorene Tompkins Cousar.
4. Descendants of the Kell Family by Joseph L. Firoved.
5. The Lee Family donated by Mrs. Walter Simmons of Madison, MISS.
6. Kell Immigrants 1772 donated by Mrs. Frances Roberts of Eastover, SC.

This is just a few of the many family histories you have shared with us for use in our library and we appreciate this. Members using our research room will find all of these helpful.

7. The Civil War Diary of the Rev. Charles Bower Betts, D.D. by Robert W. Patton, Sr., M.D., 2548 Aspen Terrace, Rock Hill, SC 29732 can be ordered from Dr. Patton for \$40.00. Hard bound volume of 240 pgs.

8. The Clinkscales of America - The Stream Flows On by Wilda B. Wing. A cloth covered, hard bound volume containing more than 900 pgs, listing slightly less than 16000 persons (descendants, their spouses and spouses' parents) of Adam and Mary Clinkscales who settled in Port Tobacco, MD in the early 1700's. Primarily it deals with the family of Francis Clinkscales (first son of Adam, Jr.) of Anderson County, SC. The book includes letters, wills and articles about family members, plus 12 pgs of pictures. Write Wilda B. Wing, POB 908, Marysville, CA 95901.

* * *

**THE TOMB FAMILY IN NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA, MISSOURI
AND CALIFORNIA: WERE THEY ALSO IN ILLINOIS?**

In 1768 John Tomb arrived in Craven County, NC (probably at New Bern) from County Antrim Ireland with his son Alexander, his son's wife Elizabeth Love Tomb, their five year old son David and according to family tradition, a son Hugh.

After ten years in NC, the family moved to Chester Co, SC where they settled on Wilson's Branch of Turkey Creek in the Pickney District.

David Tomb enlisted in the SC troops in June of 1780 and served at various times until the latter part of July, 1782, in all amounting to nineteen months as private and sergeant under Captains James Reid and Robert Frost and Colonels Will and William Bratton. According to Veterans' Administration Pension Claim S 17155 filed September 22, 1832 by his wife Sina Tomb in Pike County, Missouri, David was in the Battles of Rocky Mount, Hanging Neck, Fishing Creek and Eutaw Springs.

According to records in the Chester Co. Courthouse, Captain J. S. Tomb's will was probated there, with no genealogical info on it, and I have been unable to find out if this is a Revolutionary title, or from earlier wars with the Indians. Alexander Tomb's estate was probated June 26, 1794, with Elizabeth and David Tomb as administrators. It lists Mary, Elizabeth and Jean (Jane) Tomb as legatees.

The 1790 census of Chester Co. lists Alexander Tomb as head of household with wife, three daughters and one son. Evidently Mary, Elizabeth and Jean (Jane) were the daughters, and David the only son. There is, however, a gravestone from John S. Tomb who died Dec. 25, 1791 at six months of age in the Bullock's Creek Churchyard, which is about three miles north of the Chester Co. line in the southwest corner of York Co. It was one of the earliest Presbyterian churches in the area.

David married Sina Sharp, born May 3, 1793, in Chester Co. on Dec. 31, 1798. Several land transactions were recorded in Oct. of 1796 which list Elizabeth Tomb, David and Sina Tomb, John and Elizabeth McKelvey, Josiah and Jane Kirkpatrick, and James and Mary Jamieson. There would seem to indicated not only who Alexander's daughters married, but also that his widow Elizabeth was still living at that time. Robert Love witnessed one of these deeds, but I have been unable to find out his relationship to Elizabeth Love Tomb.

Also buried at Bullock's Creek are Mary Jamieson who d. Feb. 8, 1835 at the age of 69, her husband who d. June 26, 1838 at the age of 81; Elizabeth McKelvey who d. Sep. 16, 1848 at the age of 74, her husband who d. July 30, 1853 at the age of 90; and Josiah Kirkpatrick who d. Dec. 10, 1846 at the age of 71. There evidently is no headstone for his wife Jane.

In 1818 David and Sina Tombs, along with son David, then 18 years old, moved to Pike Co., Missouri where they settled on a farm seven miles from Bowling Green in what is now part of Indian Township. (James Love also established one of the first farms in this area).

David Jr. married Louisiana Basye, daughter of John Walter Basye, the founder of Bowling Green, and his wife Agnes Ballou. David and Louisiana were the first couple to be married in Bowling Green and their wedding took place on Oct. 14, 1823, according to A History of Northwest Missouri, Vol. I. They had two sons, James who m. Elizabeth Green and were the parents of William David, b. 1848, who m. Amanda Williamson, and John who m. Ada South, and Frank, who never married; and Samuel Alexander, b. 1828; and daughters Adeline, Susan, Margaret, Mattie, Agnes and Betty.

Samuel Alexander m. America Susan Whitledge in 1855 and their sons were Perry, Curry, and James William, my grandfather. He next m. her sister, Sara Whitledge Doyles, and they had Ada, Anna, and

Hampton. Sara d. in 1874 and he m. Berthenia C. Cameron in 1883. She d. in 1892 and he next married Rebecca Mix in 1893. She was the aunt of Laura Belle Anders, who m. my grandfather in 1900. Samuel and Rebecca lived on the Tombs Farm until his death in 1904.

In searching for the parents' names and the birthplace of my great-grandmother America Susan Whitlege Tomb, I accidentally stumbled across the marriage of Samuel Alexander Tomb and Mrs. Sara Hoyton, Aug. 18, 1852, in Pike Co., ILL. I must confess that I thought an earlier first marriage for my great-grandfather, which none of the family knew about, was a bit much, considering four other wives, but I decided to check it out.

When I was in Pike Co., Missouri last summer I was not even aware of a Pike Co., ILL, although I was actually in it when I drove across the bridge at Louisiana, which according to several reports was named after my great-great-grandmother, Louisiana Basye, but that is another story in itself. According to the 1825 Pike Co., Missouri, will of Andrew Love (relationship unknown to me), Samuel A. Tomb and David Tomb were the executors. David Tomb, Sr. d. in 1839. Was it possible that he and this Samuel A. Tomb were brothers? This was three years before my great-great grandfather was born, so it was not his signature on the will.

Virginia Hart, president of the Pike and Calhoun Counties of Ill. Genealogical Society, reports that Tombs live near New Canton, ILL. and I have recently found out that Tombs also lived in New Hanover Co., NC where Wilmington is a port city located south of New Bern where John Tomb arrived. My grandparents moved to Calif. in 1900. I wonder how we are all related.

There was no mention of Alexander's son Hugh in Chester Co. records. Could he have stayed in NC and emigrated to ILL around the same time as David, his brother? And who were Alexander's wife, Elizabeth Love's family? Were Robert in SC and James and Andrew in Missouri, members of it? I have also not been able to find any info about the family of Sina Sharp Tombs who died in Pike County, Missouri in 1831.

My Tombs and Basye records are quite complete, and I have found out that America Susan's parents were Thomas and Sara G. Cury Whitlege who came to Missouri from Harrison Co., Kentucky. (The family was originally from Virginia). I would like to share them with anyone who might be researching mutual lines. I belong to the Genealogical Society of Vermont and the Society of Mayflower Descendants and am also willing to exchange New England research for Southern and Midwestern, as none of that info is available here.

Submitted by: Patricia Tombs Baker King, 62 Mountain Street, Bristol, Vermont 05443

SKETCH OF THE COVENANTERS OF ROCKY CREEK, SOUTH CAROLINA ABOUT 1750-1840

Transcribed by Phyllis J. Bauer

Written by Miss **Mary Elder**, 1886, dictated by her father **Mr. Matthew Elder**, Yorkville, SC. (The first part taken from a *Sketch on the Covenanter* written by **D. G. Stinson**, Esq. of Cedar Shoals, SC. an uncle of Miss Elder; see the Chester Reporter, March 23, 1876, Chester, SC.) The editor has taken the liberty to use more paragraphs than the original, in order to improve readability.

The earliest settlement of this part of Chester District took place in 1750-51 by a few emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia. [Editor's note: it was at that time Camden District] Among these were **Hugh** and **John McDonald** with their families. **Hugh** settled where **Mrs. Moore** now lives, on Little Rocky Creek, five miles from Catholic Church.¹ **John** settled a plantation known as **Davis Wilson's**, at the south of Bull Run on Big Rocky Creek.

He [**John McDonald**] and his wife were both killed in 1761 by the Cherokee Indians, and their seven children carried off. (See **Mrs. Ellet's** 3rd Vol. *Women of the Revolution* article by **Catherine Steele**: "The night succeeding this - the scalping of **Barbara McKenny** - preparations for hostile action was going on also at Steele's Fort. The Cherokees had passed over to Rocky Creek and still intent on rapine and bloodshed, had stopped at the house of **John McDaniel** whom they killed, with his wife, and carried away captive seven children, the eldest a girl fifteen years of age. The outraged settlers were not slow in collecting a party of 10 or 12 men to pursue them. **Thomas Steele**, the leader, was well calculated for the service, having been an Indian Trader and being acquainted with their language. The party followed the trail almost to the borders of the Cherokee nation. They came upon the savages at length, in dead of the night, assaulted and completely routed them. One of the white men, **Thomas Garrett** of Rocky Creek, chanced to kill the Indian who had tomahawked **Mrs. McKenny** and found the scalp in his shot. Other bloody trophies were recovered to carry back to the friends of the murdered, and then placing the children on their horses, the men retraced their steps homeward. The joy of the poor little captives at the sight of familiar faces was more than reward enough for their deliverance. They had no parents to welcome them home, but their uncle, **Hugh McDaniel [McDonald]** received them.")

In 1755 there was a considerable increase in the settlement by correspondence to Ireland and there commenced an emigration by way of Charleston. The settlers were a mixed mass as to religion, they were Associated Reformed, Presbyterians and seceders. **Rev. William Richardson** of Waxhaw was the only minister within a hundred miles, and they applied to him to supply them with preaching. He consented and directed them to build a church, as he would preach to them week days; the first preaching day was Monday. He named the church, which they built according to his directions, Catholic. It is situated 15 miles southeast from Chester Court House, near Rocky Mount Road. See **Dr. Howe's** History Presbyterian Church.

Rev. William Martin emigrated from Ireland at least as early as 1772; he was the first Covenanter preacher in the settlement. I have a letter in my possession from **Henry Malcomb** and **Margaret Malcolm**, written to his son-in-law, **John Lin**, in which they refer to **Mr. Martin** as being over here in this Rocky Creek

1. Note: This is not the same as Roman Catholic.

SKETCH OF THE COVENANTERS . . . (Cont.)

settlement; this letter is dated May 30, 1773, in answer to one from his son-in-law; the reference to **Mr. Martin** is in these words, "We hear it reported here that **Mr. Martin** and his Covenanters had ill getting their land and that **John Cochran** was the occasion of all their trouble." I suppose the reason of this trouble about land was that they expected to settle all down close together in a colony, but such was then the situation of the country that they had to scatter and select lands at a considerable distance from each other. They were entitled to bounty lands, 100 acres to each head of a family and 50 to each member -- those who had means bought from the old settlers. **Rev. William Martin** bought from **William Stroud** a plantation of a mile square, 640 acres, on the north side of **Big Rocky Creek**, on which he built a rock house and a rock spring house. The place selected for a church was 2 miles east of Catholic on the Rocky Mount Road near the house now occupied by **Mrs. James Barber Ferguson**. It is described as a log building, was burnt down by the British in 1780. See *Women of the Revolution* 3rd Volume, Art. Nancy Green. Also, *Dr. Howe's History Presbyterian Church* Art. "Lebanon Church" - Mary Barkley.

After **Martin** was released by Cornwallis at Winnsboro, owing to the state of the country, he went to Mecklenburg, NC. There he met a **Mr. Grier**, a refugee from Georgia, whose son, **Isaac**, he baptized; he was said to have been the first Presbyterian child born in Georgia. This **Isaac Grier** was afterwards the Minister at Sardis; was the father of **Robert Calvin Grier**, who was President for many years of Erskine College, Due West, - and his son, **William Moffatt Grier**, is now the President of that College.

After the war, when **Mr. Martin** returned to Rocky Creek, he was employed as supply at Catholic for 3 years; he was dismissed by the people of Catholic on account of becoming intemperate; he however, did not quit preaching; he preached at a Stand of Schoolhouse at **Ed McDaniel's** about a mile or two west of the place at which the brick church was afterwards built.

He [**Mr. Martin**] also went down to Jackson's Creek in Fairfield County and preached there. I recollect that **Richard Gladney** was a Covenanter in that neighborhood and doubtless there were others. He was also in the habit of crossing the Catawba River and preaching at the house of **William Hicklin**, who had moved from Rocky Creek to Lancaster. He frequently preached at other places, often at private homes. The congregation afterwards built him a church 2 miles from the site of the one formerly burnt, near the Rocky Mount road, on a beautiful hill in rear of what is called Earle's House, a fine grove of trees; the lands are now all cleared up and there is a negro's house now on the top of that hill where the church once was; in that hill and dale country it can be seen for miles.

He [**Mr. Martin**] must have continued to preach there until near his death. I have frequently heard him preach at that place as well as at my father's. Some two years before his death his rock house was burnt down, it was in the early part of the night. I suppose most of his property was saved. He after that lived in a log cabin. He sold his plantation for six hundred dollars, one hundred to be paid yearly. After his death his widow received this payment. He had been three times married, but left no children living. His only daughter, married to **John McCaw**, had died before him.

Shortly after coming to this country, he [**Mr. Martin**] took up about 400 acres of vacant land which he made a present to his nephews, **David** and **William Martin**, now **Mrs. Gaston's**. **Mr. Martin** often staid at my father's for days or a week at a time. I do not remember ever seeing him under the influence of liquor but once, that was one day he came in company of some wagons. It was a wet day. My mother, with the assistance of two negro women, her servants, got him to the back door, and bringing him in put him to bed. She came out, I remember, with a long face. The last visit he ever made to my father's, after crossing the creek at Stroud's mill, in some way he got his horse's head turned up the creek by the path. He fell off in the water, being old and feeble, he was unable to rise. He was found by a **Mr. Thralekill**, was said to be in the act of praying when found. **Mr. Thralekill** understood from him where he wanted to go. My father sent for him and had him brought to the house. He had fever, and lay there for more than a month. In the delirium of fever he constantly quoted scripture, and spoke of the crossing of Jordan. My mother becoming alarmed sent for my father, thinking **Mr. Martin** was near his death. But he recovered, and became able to walk. My father mounted him on a horse and took him home. He soon became again became confined to his bed and died in about six months, in 1806. He was buried in a grave yard near his own house; whether there is a stone to mark it, I do not know, though I have seen the grave.

He [Mr. Martin] was a large, heavy man, by those who knew him said to have been an able divine. He came here from county Antrim, Ireland. In the same party with him came my father, his brother, James Stinson then called Stevenson, Wm. Anderson, his wife, Nancy, Alex Bracy and wife, Elizabeth, I think the Lin's and possibly the Kell's. Mr. Martin owned two negroes, I recollect Savannah and Bob by name my father owned three, so did some others of the congregation. Some who owned slaves refused in 1800 to submit to the regulations made by Mr. McKinney and Wylie, believing that the scriptures justified possession of the heathen, whom they as teachers were civilizing and christianizing; it would be, they thought, as cruel to free them as to turn a child out to buffet with the world.

After writing this and the following sketches a pamphlet was sent the author of the sketches purporting to be *Reminiscences of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, written by Mr. Faris, a son he supposed of the Rev. James Faris, a native of South Carolina; these Reminiscences were published in the *Reformed Presbyterian Covenanter*, a monthly, from Pittsburgh, PA. This article he revises, exposing the many errors it contains. In this article it is asserted that Mr. McGarrah married himself; it was Mr. Martin, who married himself, not Mr. McGarrah. This was a legal marriage according to the laws of South Carolina. "Those whom God has joined together let no man put asunder," found an easy acceptance here. Divorces were never granted until after Reconstruction. We close this with an anecdote related to Mr. Martin. When the "Red Coats" evacuated South Carolina, he was east of the Catawba River preaching. As he was returning home, when nearing the residence of Mr. Lynn in Chester, he saw the lady of the house passing through the yard and called out in true stentorian style, "Good news, great news, glorious news, woman, the British have sailed from Charleston for England, and may the devil go with them!"

The next Minister of the Covenanters was William McGarrah in 1791 he settled on the North side of Beaver Dam, a branch of Big Rocky Creek. His first wife died shortly after his coming, leaving one daughter, who was married to Henry Lynn. Mr. McGarrah marrying badly the second time was the cause of his being for a short time suspended. His second wife was Miss McCann; she was the mother of an illegitimate child, born before her marriage. She called it the child of her sorrow and named it John Kirkpatrick. By the second marriage he had sons James, William, Joseph and David, all long since removed to the north west. Mr. McGarrah died about 1816, was buried in what was called Paul's grave yard. His wife died soon after and was buried at the same place, that graveyard is on the road above Mount Prospect, a Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, (on the plantation Rocky Creek, 15 or 16 miles east of Chester Village. More Covenanters are buried here than at any other place in the South.

Rev. Mr. King arrived here in 1792. He settled on the South side of beaver Dam, near Mount Prospect Church, on the plantation now owned by Mrs. Backstrom. He died in 1798 and is buried at the Brick Church. He left two children, both daughters, one of whom married Abram White, and was the mother of Rev. W. G. White, who is now pastor at Tirzah and Douglass Churches in Lancaster County. The other married to Archibald McGurken and emigrated to Illinois. Hugh McQuiston married the widow of Rev. King; they had three children, a son and two daughters, -- they moved to Ohio.

Rev. James McKinney was the next in order. Where his residence was, I do not know. He was pastor of the congregation at the Brick Church and died in 1803, August, and was buried at the Brick Church.

Rev. Thomas Donnelly was licensed to preach at Coldingham, June 1799 -- he settled first somewhere near Little Rocky Creek. He afterwards bought Stephen Harman's place on the north side of Big Rocky Creek -- a plantation now owned by Mr. George Heath. I recollect hearing him preach at a stand near his house some time in the year 1804. From this date he was the only minister until the arrival of Mr. Riley in 1813, and preached at most of the churches that will hereafter be mentioned. After the Covenanters had generally removed from the country, Mr. Donnelly preached at Old Richardson, a Presbyterian Church -- a portion of the time at his own house, there being some of his people scattered in the country. He and the elder Thomas McClurken married two of the sisters of David Smith this connection

was numerous on Little Rocky Creek. **Mr. Donnelly's** eldest son, **Samuel**, became a Presbyterian minister, now residing in Florida (deceased), his father frequently visited him when he lived at Liberty Hill, and preached in his son's church. **Mr. Donnelly** died in 1847 - his family after his death removed to Illinois, it consisted of **John, Thomas** (who married to **John Cathcart's** daughter) and **Nancy**, she married in Illinois, **Riley Linn, the son of Henry Linn**. **Mr. Donnelly** was buried at the Brick Church by the side of **McKinney and King**. His wife was also buried in the same place.

The next minister, **Rev. Jno. Riley**, came into South Carolina in 1813, settled on the south side of Big Rocky Creek, about a half mile of **Martin's** first church, the one burnt. He was a popular preacher, his places of preaching were the **Beaver Dam Church**, the **Brick Church**, and **Richmond**. He died in 1820, is buried at the **Brick Church**, some distance from the other ministers -- All have appropriate tombstones.

The **Brick Church** situated three miles from **Pleasant Grove**, on the plantation now owned by **John Hood**, has all been removed, nothing but the graveyard left. There was a considerable immigration to this country after 1785, but whether this church was built before **Mr. King** came or not, I do not know. It was first a log building. The brick building was built about 1810.

Hugh McMillan came to the section of country after '85. His brother **Daniel [McMillan]** came at the same time. **Daniel** and his family went into the Associate Reformed Church, Hopewell. **Hugh** had sons, **Daniel** a merchant, **John, David, James, Gavin** and **Hugh**. The last two were ministers of the gospel -- all Covenanters. There was a family of **Coopers, McKelveys, Robert Hemphill** -- brother to the **Rev. John Hemphill** -- **Darrande Woodburne, Montfords** and **Nebitts**, were some of the names composing a part of this large and flourishing congregation of covenanters.

** the **Hunters, the Hollidays, William Harbison, Munford, McQuiston** and many others - I do not remember, these however, composed part of the Covenanter's Congregation. **James Wilson** an elder was also a worshiper here.**

The **Beaver Dam Church** on a branch, on the north side of Big Rocky Creek -- on a plantation now owned by **Stephen R. Ferguson**. The church was about a mile distant from **Mr. Kings'** and **Mr. McGarrah's** when organized I do not know, but probably about the time that **Mr. McGarrah** arrived in [17]'91. In the bounds of this congregation were the **Kells, the McHenry's, the Ervins/Ewins, the Orrs, the Littles, the Rodmans, the Lynns, the Bells, the Ewings** and the **Blairs, John Rock, Paul Guthrie, the Gellesples, the Steeles, the Martins, the McFaddens, the Simpsons** and many others. In **Mr. Riley's** time that congregation was very large. The church and people have all long since disappeared.

The **Richmond Church** was situated near the dividing line between **Chester** and **Fairfield**. This was **Mr. Martin's** church, and was removed three miles south to a more convenient situation for the neighborhood. Members of this church were the **Dunns, Daniel Wright, the Hoods, Sprouls, Hugh Henry, James Stormont, the Cathcarts, John and William McMillan, and the Richmonds**.

*****Probably built before 1800, here worshipped the elder **James Cathcart** and his son **John**, the **Marshalls, Richmonds, Jim Hood, Alexander Kell, Sprouls, Hugh Henry, McMaster, Dan Wright, David McMille, James Stormont**, with others. **Rev. Maddon** was their pastor.

The **McNinch Church** was situated three miles east of **Chesterville**, built after 1813, by **John McNinch** himself. Of the congregation, which I think was numerous, I now can remember but one name, **Andrew Crawford**.

The **Smith Church** was on Little Rocky Creek, on the south side about five miles south west of **Catholic Church**. In that congregation were several families of the name of **Smith** who were relatives of **Rev. Thomas Donnelly**.

A church, called the **Turkey Creek Church** in **York County**, was situated about two miles west from **McConnellville**, on the **Chester and Lenoir Railroad**, in the bounds of the congregation of this church were some families of **Wrights** and **Wilson's**.

SKETCH OF THE COVENANTERS . . . (Cont.)

We will now go back to the close of the Revolutionary War. **Martin's** church being burned down, he preaches a supply to the congregation of Catholic, through the years [17]'82, [17]'83 & [17]'84, at the same time visiting and preaching to different societies of his own people, as heretofore stated. In the year [17]'87, **Matthew Lynn** of the A. [associate] R. [reformed] Church, came out as a missionary.

The next year **Rev. Jas. Boyce** of the A. R. church likewise came and commenced preaching at the schoolhouse near **E. [Edward] McDaniel's**; afterwards at the stand where the Hopewell Church now is. A large majority of the Covenanters at this time went into the A. R. Church -- leaving a few still scattered over the bounds of the different congregations. From the year 1785 until 1812, there was a considerable immigration coming every year from Ireland, filling up the congregations.

At the time that **Mr. Riley** came, in 1813, the congregations were pretty numerous, the restrictions on the subject of slavery took some covenanters out of the church. **Mr. Riley**, however, received into the church **Mrs. Isabella Hemphill** and her sister, **Mrs. Jane Cloud** and her daughter, **Mrs. Sarah Hicklin**. These ladies had been members of **Mr. Martin's** church. He had baptized their children, and each of them had a son called for him. They were received in the Richmond Church, notwithstanding their families were large slave holders.

Mr. McGarrah, after he was restored, preached for a few years at the Beaver Dam church, but not after the arrival of **Mr. Riley** in 1813.

Mr. King preached at the Brick Church and probably at other small societies scattered over the country. After the arrival of **Mr. Riley** at the Brick church, **Mr. John McNinch** was tried in the session, and the congregation became dissatisfied with **Mr. Donnelly**, which was intrinsically the cause of the churches **Smith** and **McNinch**, being built.

John Orr immigrated to the United States after 1790. He was a classical scholar and had taught in Ireland before coming out here. It is said the **Rev. Sam'l B. Wylie** and **Rev. John Black** of Pittsburgh commenced their literary course with him in Ireland. After coming here he continued to teach. A good many young men started the classics with him, among them, **Jas. A. Hemphill** and **Alex. Curry**, both afterwards physicians. **Rev. John Kell**, after being prepared by **John Orr**, went to Scotland and graduated there. Judge **John Hemphill** of Texas, was among his scholars. **Mr. Orr** had a numerous family of sons and daughters. He removed from the State to Ohio in 1832. It was said that although over eighty years of age, he walked every step to Ohio, refusing to ride.

Rev. Hugh McMillan commenced preaching in the year 1822, at the Brick Church where he had a large school for a number of years also one third of his time he preached at the Turkey Creek Church in York, about the same date **Rev. Campbell Maddon** commenced preaching at the Richmond Church and at a stand at **Jonnie Orr's**, he also taught a school, he had studied medicine before he came out here -- he spent a winter at Lexington, Kentucky where he received a diploma, he commenced the practice of medicine but did not live long; had married a **Miss Cathcart**, left children, a son and two daughters now living in Winnsboro.

Rev. Hugh McMillan and **Robert Mondford** were graduates of the S.C. College. **McMillan** commenced preaching in 1822 at the Brick church where he had for a number of years a large classical school. He preached one-third of his time at the Turkey Creek church in York county. About the same date **Rev. Campbell Madden** commenced preaching at the Richmond church and at the stand at **John Orr's**. He also taught a school near Gladen's Grove. He had studied medicine before he came out here. He spent a winter at Lexington Ky., where he received a diploma -- he commenced the practice of medicine, but did not live long. He married **Miss Cathcart**, and left children, a son and two daughters, now living in Winnesboro.

Rev. Hugh McMillan must have left the country as early as 1831, removing to the North West. The Covenanters commenced emigrating soon after the death of **Mr. Riley** and continued to do so from year to year until the congregation became weak. **Revs. Fisher** and **Scott** supplied the Churches in [18]'32, that is during the winter of that year. **Revs. Black** and **McMaster** in the winter of [18]'33; these were Licentiates. **Rev. Gavin McMillan** was here in the spring of [18]'32, and held communion assisted by **Fisher** and **Scott**. **John Kell** in the spring of 1833 held communions, assisted by **Black** and **McMaster**.

[Ed. Note: The microfilm copy was very poor for the next paragraph.]

The few Covenanters that remained went into the A. R. Church. _____ some who never _____ church. **Hugh Henry** is the only one I now recollect who remained a covenanter until his death which took place in 1867. His family _____ in the A. R. church. He has now a grandson in his second year in the Theological Seminary at _____ West. **Mrs. Madden**, her son and two daughters have within a few _____ connected themselves with the _____ Church.

Remarks

In 1801 **Mr. McKinney** and **Mr. _____** with other ministers and Elders _____ the church held a Presbytery at the house of **John Kell**. One of the **Kells** owned a negro, at this time he freed her. He probably was the only Covenanter that owned a negro except those heretofore mentioned. **Mr. Martin** was asked what he thought of slavery. His answer was that he had owned a boy **Bob**, who was unmanageable and for that reason he had sold him.

Rev. Samuel W. Crawford was raised within three miles of Beaver Dam church until he was nine or ten years of age. In a letter directed to me he states that while living at **John Wylie's**, he went to the spring to bring up a pail of water. While there he heard a cow bell, and looking up he saw a negro driving a cow. In great terror he ran to the house as fast as his feet could carry him. He says you may imagine what I thought it was. I got no sympathy; they merely said it was a negro belonging to some one lately moved into the neighborhood; since I had never before seen an African, you may know they were not numerous in that section. At that period but few of the sons and daughters of Ham had cast their dark shadows over the country; instead thereof it was thickly settled by an industrious and energetic white population.

In the bounds of 20 square miles there were four Presbyterian churches, two Associate, three Covenanter, one Baptist, and Smyrna, an Associate church. In every neighborhood there was a good school. The School-master was abroad then. The Bible and Testament were the principal school books. The catechisms were also taught.

(Note by D. M. Little re-typing the above in 1977: **Hugh McMillan**, brother of **Gavin**, born in Chester District, SC, Feb. 1794, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Returning home, he was elected Professor of languages in Columbia College. Determining to consecrate himself to the ministry, he entered the Philadelphia Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, and in 1820 was licensed to preach. After doing missionary work from Ohio to South Carolina, he was ordained and installed pastor of Rocky Creek Brick Church in 1821. He was married in 1822 to **Mary Ann McClurg** of Pittsburgh and was the father of three children, of whom two died in infancy. He taught classical literature at the Brick Church for a number of years as well as ministering to the congregation there. He preached one-third of his time at the Turkey Creek Church. He was a man of great ability and his antipathy to slavery soon made his location untenable. In the fall of 1828, on his return from Synod, he visited his brother, **Gavin**, at Cedarville, Ohio and assisted in serving the Lord's supper. The congregation was so pleased with him, and since **Gavin** was spending only one-fourth of his time with them, gave **Hugh** a call, understanding that he wished to remove from Rocky Creek with as many of his congregation as would accompany him and settle in the free states.

Book on Walker, Gaston, Nutt, McCain, Huey, Edwards, Wherry, Thomasson, Workman, McConnell, Hanna, Settlemyre, Burgen, Morrow, Smith given by Harold Walker and son, Robert Walker.

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

by

ROBERT J. STEVENS and LINDA STEVENS CRISSINGER

MAJOR WILLIAM "BLOODY BILL" CUNNINGHAM

Most serious students of South Carolina Revolutionary War history are familiar with the name of Bloody Bill Cunningham, but, to our knowledge, no definitive work has ever been published exclusively on the subject. The large majority of Revolutionary War history readers find his name in text, but with no great identity of him. In more recent times, some authors have included expanded information about him in their writings, probably the most thorough and accurate of those being Robert Stansbury Lambert, Ph.D., currently Professor Emeritus of History at Clemson University, and Terry W. Lipscomb. We do not claim this article to be completely definitive because the field of research on the topic is still greatly unexplored. The male counterpart author of this article had an aunt, Mildred E. Whitmire of Greenville, South Carolina, who, in the early 1950's, went to Nassau to research the subject of Richard Pearis, a banished South Carolina Loyalist who had fled to the Bahamas after the Revolution. There, she said, she found "numerous documents crumbling with age relating to Richard Pearis and Bloody Bill Cunningham."

In this article, we will draw only on secondary sources, some documented, as in the Lambert and Lipscomb works, some seemingly of accurate tradition, as in the work of Dr. J.B.O. Landrum, and some of the same by others perhaps less accurate. Major Cunningham had such a nefarious reputation after the war that it invited some less than truthful persons to boast about their encounters with him in a manner of sensationalism to invite respect of courage. Also, his name may have been honestly confused with other Tories of infamous reputation. Furthermore, Major Cunningham, at times, commanded a large body of officers and men, any of whom may have committed depredations out of concert for which he received the blame. Dr. Landrum recorded numerous incidents of Cunningham's atrocities, but his work was drawn mostly on hearsay, probably mostly accurate. The memoirs of Majors Joseph McJunkin and Thomas Young can be taken literally because they were witnesses and honorable men with no reason to distort the truth.

Four important points need to be made initially. First, although Bloody Bill Cunningham was not a native of what became Union County, he and his men committed enough acts of violence there to be included in its history. Also, many of the Whigs involved against him were from there. Second, he was a true Tory. Having written that, we need to clarify the term by rephrasing an old axiom: All Tories were Loyalists, but not all Loyalists were Tories. Loyalists were, generally, men of honor fighting for what they believed was politically just, their allegiance and duty to Great Britain. Tories were, generally, opportunists using the cause to plunder for personal wealth, or to maim and kill for personal vengeance. The subject is far more complex with degrees in each

class, but those are the most simple definitions. Third, the conflict between the Whigs and Tories in the South Carolina Backcountry was truly a civil war, the first such ever fought on American soil, often pitting cousin against cousin, brother against brother, sometimes even son against father, and did not exempt women and children. And, fourth, not all Whigs were men of honor, quite a few just as guilty of the same reprehensible actions of plundering and murdering as their Tory adversaries, well documented. Considering that over fifty percent of all the battles fought during the entire American Revolution were fought on South Carolina soil, that is not too surprising! (1)

William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham is thought to have been born near Little River in what is now Abbeville County, South Carolina, then Ninety Six District. He later claimed he was born in Ireland, but his actions during the war were of a psychopath, so it's difficult to believe anything he said. Even the British government, after the war, disallowed his claim for loss of South Carolina property, terming it "fraudulent." His date of birth is unknown, but of some date that he reached maturity by at least 1775. Dr. Landrum and others wrote that Cunningham was first a Whig in Captain John Caldwell's Company of militia, which recruited from the Saluda and Little Rivers area. In that company, he was in General Williamson's 1776 expedition against the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina and Tennessee. That company returned to Ninety Six District in October of 1776, and the facts then become clouded. All of the old writers agree on the single fact that he was taken to Charleston, where some incident caused him to desert to the enemy. Some insisted that he broke some military law, was placed in chains, and whipped by Captain Caldwell; others insisted it had something to do with being passed over for promotion in favor of Captain Caldwell's brother. Whatever the cause, it created a lasting rage, enough for him to later seek out Captain Caldwell and murder him in a vicious manner. (2)

After he deserted in Charleston, his whereabouts is not known for the next few years. It's thought that he joined some Loyalist force in the South Carolina Lowcountry and fought against the forces of General Francis Marion. Wherever he was, he must have been under the command of some leader who kept his actions in check because there is no record of any atrocity he committed during that time. However, it's evident that his rage must have been fermenting and finally reached the exploding point in late 1780. William Cunningham was in the Battle of King's Mountain, fought on 7 October 1780, and was probably among the few who managed to escape. Perhaps the events at the conclusion of that battle drove him over the edge. The victorious Whigs, still trigger happy, killed over a hundred prisoners just after they had surrendered and grounded their arms; then they hanged some and jailed many others the next day. Perhaps he witnessed the ultimate insult to Colonel Patrick Ferguson, the British commander who was killed trying to escape in the last minutes of the battle. Some of the Whigs gathered around his lifeless body, stripped it of clothes, then urinated on him! (3)

Bloody Bill Cunningham's first recorded act as a military leader, then a captain, occurred on present Union County soil. At sunrise on 5 June 1780, Cunningham and his mounted troops attacked the troops of Colonels Thomas Brandon and John Lyles camped on Fairforest Creek, killed a few men, including Robert McJunkin and John Young, mere boys, took some prisoners, and unsuccessfully pursued the remainder some fifteen miles eastward. (4) Compared to Cunningham's later recorded actions, that was strictly a military affair, indicating his rage hadn't then exploded. Note that the date was a few months before the Battle of King's Mountain.

In a statement given to John Logan for his intended second volume of South Carolina history, Robert Long said that on 28 December 1780, he was in a party that attacked a Colonel Moore and five hundred Loyalists camped on Bush River. They killed many of them and took around forty prisoners, the rest escaping, including Bloody Bill Cunningham and about a hundred of his men. This engagement is not well known, referred to in most history books that do mention it as the Battle of Hammond's Store, and the details substantially support Long's account. The Loyalists were commanded by Colonels Moore, Mayfield, and Thomas Pearson. General Daniel Morgan was then on the Pacolet River in present Union County and learned of the Loyalist camp. He dispatched Colonel William Washington and Captain James McCall with nearly three hundred mounted men to engage the Loyalists. Arriving at the Loyalist camp, they immediately charged it, and the Loyalists had only time to flee on foot. The Patriots massacred them with sabers, the reason most of the old writers tended to ignore this rout, considering the Whigs. This must have been about the time that Cunningham, then a captain, carried his band of men to the mountains and established a permanent camp located near the present town of Walhalla, then a dense wilderness. By 8 May 1781, he was again ranging. Joseph McJunkin had been captured by a Tory band led by Bud Anderson and was being taken to Ninety Six prison when Cunningham encountered them. He rushed upon McJunkin with drawn sword to kill him, then stopped and said he'd mistaken him for another man.

During the war years when the British held the fort at Ninety Six, their forces ranged all over the Ninety Six District and afforded some protection to the Tory families. That all changed on 8 July 1781 when Colonel Cruger abandoned the fort and marched his troops towards Charleston. The news that he was leaving had circulated throughout the district for weeks before, terrifying the Tory families that they would be defenseless after he left. They well knew their fate. Days before he left, the Tory families began assembling on the road outside of the fort, their most valuable possessions loaded in wagons. When Cruger left the fort in flames and marched his regiment eastward, they were trailed by hundreds of people and wagons. These people joined others upon reaching Charleston and established what was known as "Tory Tent City" on the marshy flats just outside of the city, or from present Boundary Street westward, where many perished from disease.

When Colonel Cruger left Ninety Six, his pay records listed William Cunningham as in his regiment. However, it's obvious that Cunningham didn't leave the area with Cruger. He retreated to his stronghold in the mountains because a week later he and his men sallied forth to raid some settlements in present Abbeville County for supplies. Unfortunately for him, he encountered Major Field Pardue and his troops of General Andrew Pickens' Army, who chased them back to their mountain stronghold, but not before killing five of Cunningham's men.

On 1 August 1781, Cunningham brought his troops to the area between the Saluda and Enoree Rivers, where they killed eight "noted Patriots," but the various histories recording the fact don't give the names of the victims. He delayed in the area long enough to recruit sixty more Loyalists, then retreated to his mountain stronghold, as reported by a Charleston Loyalist newspaper. On 5 September, he was again in motion, this time to attack a blockhouse on the Reedy River in present Laurens County, where he killed Captain John Ridgeway, another unnamed officer, eight privates, and took the remainder prisoner. (5) Again, he must have withdrawn to the safety of the mountains. On 3 October, he

attacked Pratt's Mill on Little River in present Abbeville County, occupied by Captain John Norwood and thirty Patriots. All managed to escape, but Captain Norwood was wounded. Considering the events to this time, his rage was just beginning to explode.

On 23 October 1781, he was in Charleston when he drew pay for his 1780 service. This was a decisive time in his life, well evidenced by his psychopathic behavior thereafter, but there is no known record of what may have influenced him. He was promoted to a major and recruited fresh troops from the Tory refugee camp, including the company of Captain Hezekiah Williams. He also promoted a man named Radcliffe to captain and assigned him troops. All of these men were natives of Ninety Six District.

On 1 November 1781, Major William Cunningham left Charleston with five hundred men and rode west into infamy on what would later be called the "Bloody Scout." We must realize that once he cleared the protection of Charleston, then the last British-held area in South Carolina, he was in enemy territory. The last great battle on South Carolina soil, Eutaw Springs, had been fought three weeks earlier and the British knew they had lost the Southern Campaign. That makes it even more obvious that Major Cunningham's mission was not of military design, but of vengeance. They traveled light, carrying no artillery or wagons and only limited provisions. His plan was to strike and run, strike and run. It also appears that he may have had a list of intended victims.

By 13 November, they had reached Rowe's Plantation near Orangeburg, where they went into camp. There, they were attacked by Major John Moore of General Thomas Sumter's Brigade, but they defeated Moore's contingent quickly. Some of the Loyalist commanders not directly under Major Cunningham lost their taste for further battle and turned back to Charleston, leaving Cunningham with his select troops and those of Captains Radcliffe and Williams. They moved westward to the Saluda River, where he split his forces into three groups, sending Captains Williams and Radcliffe towards the Little Saluda River in advance of himself. Cunningham's select troops, from British pay records of 3 November 1781 to 2 January 1782 were as follows, and it must be remembered that those who were killed drew no pay, so these men must have survived the Bloody Scout to reach the safety of Charleston:

CAPTAINS: John Hood, William Parker, William Helms [Hellems], and Richard Lang. **LIEUTENANTS:** Joshua Nunn, Daniel Cargill, Isaac Dyer [Dial], and George Madden. **ENSIGNS:** Michael Melton, Joshua Washam, Harmon Crum, and Ralph Hughes. **SERGEANTS:** John Atkins, Thomas North, James Sims, Peter Phillipot, Timothy Niblet, Henry Foster, and Barkley Warton. **PRIVATEES:** Bartholomew Craddock, John Craddock, Jesse Youngblood, William Bealy, William Grimes, Bunch Johnson, Joseph Atkins, Junior and Senior, John West, John Underwood, Daniel Martin, John Cargill, William Cargill, Winn Hendricks, John Goodin, George Stimson, Alexander Montgomery, James Mills, William Lasly [Leslie], Joseph Lasly, Roger Murphy, Robert Wood, Thomas Atkins, Archy Shayers, Joshua Spurlock, Thomas Lasly, John Anderson, William Anderson, William Runnels, John Griffin, Senior, James Foy, Joshua Cross, Jonathan Waits, James Summers, Thomas Wood, James Wood, James Green, William Erwin, William Luter, James Collins, Samuel Duncan, William Bratcher, Aaron Niblet, William Burris, John Mading, Junior and Senior, Robert Shurley, Joseph Williams, James Lester, William Musgrove, Stephen Mills, John Brown, John Griffin, Junior, Thomas Hughs, Mickagey Hendrick, William Drew, William Lucas, David Lang, Phillip Proctor, Edward Proctor, William Largent, John

Silcock, Matthew Love, Caleb Powell, John Atkins, and David George.

Captain Sterling Turner of the South Carolina Militia was ordered to deal with the two advance Tory parties, then plundering along the Little Saluda River. He sent some of his men after Captain Radcliffe, while he pursued Captain Williams, whom he caught in present Lexington County. That conflict ended in a truce, and Captain Turner withdrew his troops into camp on Cloud's Creek, about ten miles east of the present town of Saluda. In the meantime, Turner's other group had caught the Captain Radcliffe party in present Newberry County, killing Radcliffe and a few others. In that Whig party were Smallwood Smith and James Butler, Junior. They retired and joined Captain Turner at Cloud's Creek. Major Cunningham's years of past rage finally exploded when he heard of the death of Captain Radcliffe, his close friend. At sunrise on 17 November, Cunningham descended on the Cloud's Creek camp with three hundred men. The Whigs, twenty three in number, took refuge in an unfinished log cabin and tried to negotiate a surrender. When Cunningham learned Smallwood Smith and James Butler, Junior, were in the cabin, he refused to discuss any terms and ordered the cabin stormed. Smith, Butler, and Matthew Jones were killed during the fight. After the Whig surrender, Nat Corly was shot while attempting to escape; Sterling Turner, James Butler, Senior, Burdette Eskridge, Benjamin Bell, William Scissom, John Bland, Gideon Nicholson, Peter Foy, Berryman Bledsoe, and a soldier named Sullivan were put to death by the sword. Benjamin Hughes was the only one to actually escape. Hendly Webb and Bartlett Bledsoe were allowed to live because of Tory friends pleading for them. The rest of the names are unknown. The Whigs claimed twenty-eight men killed.

The next day, Cunningham went to the blacksmith shop of a man named Ensley in present Newberry County, where he killed Captain Oliver Towles and two other men. (6) He then moved to the home of his former commander, Captain John Caldwell, murdered him in front of his wife, and burned his house. Dannett Abney was also murdered during that time.

On the following day, 19 November, he arrived at the blockhouse garrisoned by Colonel Joseph Hayes and a small party of his Little River Regiment. One of the Hayes men, his name lost to history, was responsible for whipping Major Cunningham's father and brother, the brother actually beaten to death. The Hayes blockhouse was on the Little River in present Laurens County and was the former residence of a well-known Tory, Colonel Thomas Edgehill, who had been wounded and evicted by the Whigs, along with his wife and nine children. Major Cunningham offered Colonel Hayes terms of surrender, but Colonel Hayes refused and the Tories set fire to the structure. Again, Cunningham offered them terms of surrender as prisoners of war, and Hayes accepted. As soon as the Whigs left the burning building, Cunningham hacked the killer of his brother to death, then ordered Colonel Hayes and Captain Daniel Williams, the second in command, hanged from the pole of a fodder stack. The pole broke, dropping the strangling men to the ground, where Cunningham chopped them to pieces with his sword. He then turned on the other prisoners and began butchering them until his arm became exhausted, at which time he invited his men to kill whom they pleased. Matthew Love went among the wounded Whigs and dispatched them with his sword. He was to later pay the supreme price for his act. Murdered there that day were Colonel Joseph Hayes, Captain Daniel Williams, Lieutenant Christopher Hardy, Lieutenant John Neill, Clement Hancock, Joseph Irby, Senior and Junior, Joseph Williams, John Milven, James Ferris, John Cook, Benjamin Goodman, and Yancy Saxon. (7) The only Whigs known to have been spared were James and Golden Tinsley, brothers,

saved by the pleas from a Tory friend.

Rapidly moving into the southern part of present Union County, Cunningham visited the home of John Boyce, a Whig well known to him, and a veteran of the Battles of King's Mountain, the Cowpens, and Eutaw Springs. Boyce fled to the nearby forest for safety, but not before Cunningham rode him down and nearly chopped off three of his fingers. After the Tories had left, Boyce returned to his house, had his hand bandaged, then rode to Cross Anchor for help from Colonel Levi Casey. Colonel Casey, with about fifteen men, pursued the band of Tories, but it's doubtful he had any desire to ride into the rear of an army three hundred strong. He did manage to pick up either the rear guard or some stragglers, including one man named McCombs with a particularly obnoxious reputation, and immediately hanged them all from a handy hickory tree at what is now Cross Keys in Union County.

Cunningham then swiftly moved his troops to what is now lower Spartanburg County and plundered the home of Charles Moore and family. (8) A young man named Captain Benjamin Steadman, engaged to Violet, one of the Moore daughters, was lying ill in a bed and was killed, along with two soldiers guarding him. His next stop was at the home of Colonel John Wood, a Whig who was at home on sick leave, being nursed by his wife, the former Rebecca Barry. Cunningham shot him down in his yard in front of his wife and small child. Next, they went to the home of James Wood and shot him. While leaving the Wood home, they discovered another Wood brother on the road and promptly hanged him from the nearest tree. Hurrying to the home of Colonel Edward Hampton, they shot him in front of his family. (9) They then moved to Poole's Iron Works and killed John Snoddy. Making a quick stop in the same neighborhood, they killed a Lawson man. Next, they visited Wofford's Iron Works and burned it to the ground. They were then rushing unchecked through the country, murdering and plundering as they went. Hearing of the situation, a Captain McClure of Fishing Creek in present Chester County quickly brought his company of mounted troops to the Tyger River to intercept Cunningham. (10) Captain John Barry of the Edward Hampton neighborhood had also assembled a mounted company and was chasing Cunningham. Somewhere in present Union County, the forces clashed. Cunningham decided not to fight, but to run, although four of his men were captured and hanged by McClure. While the McClure party was attending to the hanging, Captain Barry gave close chase to Cunningham and ran him until a pistol shot by Cunningham killed Barry's horse.

Bloody Bill and his party then rode towards the safety of Charleston, but he sent Hezekiah Williams and his troops to raid in the Long Canes area as a diversion. That was a very wise decision because many military leaders were converging on him, including Captains McClure, Barry, William Butler, Major Benjamin Kilgore, Colonels Samuel Hammond, Levi Casey, Thomas Brandon, and General Andrew Pickens. General Pickens was unaware that John Crawford, one of the Tories in the Williams party, had captured his brother, John Pickens, and turned him over to the Cherokee Indians, who tortured him to death at that time.

Cunningham and his small army went into hiding in the swamp when they crossed the Edisto River about ten miles from Orangeburg. However, realizing the danger from the pursuing army, he split his men into many small camps. When all the pursuing Whigs reached the Edisto River, General Pickens took command of the entire force. On the morning of 20 September 1781, Pickens led his army across the Edisto River and attacked the Tory camps. Appropriately enough, this engagement is now known as the Battle of the Tory Camps. The capture or death

of Bloody Bill was not to be at that time. He escaped by swimming his horse, Ringtail, across the river and made it to the safety of Charleston. The Bloody Scout was too much for Ringtail. He died of fatigue shortly after, and Cunningham buried him in Charleston with military honors and tears. (11)

Cunningham fled to Florida when the British abandoned Charleston in 1782. Proving true to his nature, he began raiding and plundering homes along the St. John's River. The citizens sent a plea to South Carolina for help. It's not hard to imagine Cunningham's surprise when he discovered he again faced former foes still thirsty for his blood. Colonel William Young and fifty volunteers, all from the Tyger River of South Carolina, went to Florida and stopped the plundering, although Cunningham again escaped them.

Near the end of the war, South Carolina declared the more notorious Tories as outlaws, confiscated their property, and banished them. The less offensive Tories were forgiven by an act of amnesty, many returning to their former neighborhoods. William Musgrove, who was with Bloody Bill Cunningham on the infamous Bloody Scout, returned to the Saluda River in present Newberry County and lived unmolested until he went to Georgia after 1790. Matthew Love was not so fortunate. He returned to present Laurens County where he was promptly arrested by the sheriff and charged with murder for his actions at Hayes' Station. He was carried to the Ninety Six Court, where he appeared before Judge Aedanus Burke. Judge Burke ruled his arrest was illegal due to the state amnesty act and ordered him released. On leaving the court house, Love was seized by a group of men, taken out of the town, and hanged. The next day, the men told Judge Burke that they had hanged Love outside of the town so as not to embarrass Judge Burke.

Many rumors flourish about where Bloody Bill finally wound up -- Florida, Nova Scotia, England, the Bahamas. In all likelihood, Bloody Bill Cunningham was buried on New Providence Island in the Bahamas. The ghosts of his many victims would, no doubt, love to haunt that psychopath's grave.

Most of the other members of the Cunningham family in the South Carolina Backcountry were Loyalists during the Revolution, and most returned to their former homes and were accepted by their former enemies. As infamous as Bloody Bill Cunningham was, the equation seems to have been balanced by a cousin of a later generation, Ann Pamela Cunningham of Laurens County, South Carolina. Miss Cunningham founded the Mount Vernon Society and raised the funds to restore President George Washington's home and make it a national shrine.

NOTES

1. Letter of 16 November 1977 from the office of the Honorable James B. Edwards, Governor of South Carolina, signed by L. Roger Kirk, Jr., Executive Assistant, to Mrs. Jay Womack, Dallas, Texas.
2. John Caldwell was a son of William Caldwell and an uncle of later Statesman John C. Calhoun.
3. The final insult to Colonel Ferguson's body is not mentioned specifically in older texts. The old writers sometimes mentioned that the Whigs "desecrated" his body, but didn't elaborate. The information about what actually happened was

related to Robert J. Stevens in his youth by the late Henry Ravenel Dwight of Pinopolis, SC, "The Sage of St. John's," a leading Battle of King's Mountain scholar during his time, and whose Patriot ancestor had fought there.

4. Robert McJunkin (1762-1780) was a brother to Major Joseph McJunkin, sons of Samuel and Anne (Bogan) McJunkin. John Young (1760-1780) was a brother to Major Thomas Young and Colonel William Young, sons of Thomas and Katherine (Brandon) Young. The McJunkins, Youngs, Brandons, Bogans, and others, were Scotch-Irish and came from Pennsylvania as a group in 1755.

5. A blockhouse was a hurriedly built small log fort, the roof of logs laid flat, resembling a large block. It was used only for defense, the men sleeping in nearby tents.

6. Oliver Towles was a son of Stokely Towles of Virginia. He had been captured at the fall of Charleston, had spent 14 months in a British prison, and had just returned home when he was murdered. He left widow Jane and children Daniel (also an R.S.), John, Elizabeth, and Tabitha.

7. Daniel and Joseph Williams were sons of Colonel James Williams, featured in our last article in this series.

8. The Moore home, known as Walnut Grove Plantation, still stands today and has been restored to its original era, 1763 to 1830, by the Spartanburg County Historical Foundation. The plantation is world famous for its documented restoration, its authentic and unique furnishings and accessories, and its ties to the times before, during, and after the Revolutionary War. On the floor in the manor house's upstairs dormitory can be found, to this day, the legendary blood stains that are the remnants of the murder of Captain Steadman. There is a trail of stains all the way down the stairs and out the side door where Steadman was dragged, later to be buried in what became the Moore family cemetery. Ruby Lee Stevens (Mrs. Walter) of Union, who is the mother of the female counterpart author of this article, worked as a guide and the Head Guide at Walnut Grove Plantation for over 20 years. She has had the privilege of telling the story of this historical plantation to thousands of tourists, including Mr. David Hume, an associate of the British Broadcasting Company (BBC), who visited and took the story, in a BBC radio special and in a detailed newspaper article, to his homeland, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, which is the exact place which Charles and Mary Moore had left to come to their new home in Backcountry South Carolina.

9. Edward Hampton was a son of Anthony Hampton and a brother to Wade Hampton I. He was also an uncle to a long line of Wade Hamptons who reached great distinction in South Carolina politics. Anthony Hampton, his wife, and other family members were killed by Cherokee Indians in 1776.

10. Dr. Landrum wrote that it was Captain John McClure who came from Fishing Creek, but that is impossible. He died on 18 August 1780 after having been mortally wounded on 6 August at the Battle of Hanging Rock. It was probably one of his brothers, William or Hugh, who led the troops.

11. It seems that Cunningham had another mount, a white horse named "Silver Heels," according to Mary C. Simms Oliphant.

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{The authors of "MAJOR WILLIAM 'BLOODY BILL' CUNNINGHAM" are deeply grateful to J.L. (Cris) Crissinger for his invaluable technical assistance on this article.}

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THE FIRST GENERATION

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS OF LANCASTER COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

For almost a century, the descendants of Alexander Douglas I of Lancaster County, South Carolina have had copies of what I will call the Alexander Douglas Memorial, a copy of which is on the opposite page. Briefly, it told that our ancestor had come from Northern Ireland to New Hampshire in America, and immediately gone into the militia. Also that he had fought at Valley Forge, and then gone to South Carolina to fight again in 1778 (1).

Until recently, this was believed. But the story of Alexander must be rewritten. From the National Archives came records of the Alexander Douglass who fought in New Hampshire with all the records attributed to ours. But this man's application for pension was made in Franklin, Vermont. The certificate of Pension was issued the 27th day of May 1836 which was nine years after our Alexander was said to have died in Tennessee while visiting his sons (2). One wonders why Lucia Douglas, who was an historian, did not discover this but perhaps even when she went into the D.A.R., records were not available as they are now (3).

Then from the South Carolina Archives are the records of Alexander of South Carolina. Two records of an Alexander Douglas are listed in Moss's Roster of South Carolina Patriots (4). One states he was in Ely Kershaw's Regiment, the Snowy Campaign, and the Georgia Campaign. Upon receiving copies of his service record and petition for pension that he makes in 1819, I believe this is our Alexander. He states that he is 65 years old and has five motherless children (four girls and one boy) (5). This correlates with the information in the letter that was addressed to Ebenezer Douglas, his son, who at that time was in Ohio (6). Also he abbreviates Alexander both in the letter and some of the papers in the same way: Aleascr. but, upon close inspection, the as is an x. And the age correlates with information in the memorial. The annuities quoted in Lucia Douglas' file are included in this record. But he states he first went into the service in 1775 in South Carolina! So he was never in New Hampshire. I submit that the two records of two different men were put together by whoever did the memorial. And I believe that person was Mrs. Sophia Lawson Thornton who was the first one to go into the D.A.R. on the Alexander Douglas line. She was very prominent in organizing the Talladega, Alabama's chapter of D.A.R. She was a granddaughter of Robert Douglas (7).

Since realizing our Alexander was in South Carolina by 1775, there are records which suggest that he may have been by age 14. In Citizens and Immigrants in South Carolina, there

are Douglas families who arrived on the Snow James and Mary in 1768. John Moore, master, administered oaths to those of age. Listed were James Douglas 34, Rose 32, Mary Douglas 8, Robert 11, James 4, James 40, Agness 50, Mary 14, Alex 14 and Isabell 12 (8). A James Douglas received 300 acres on the east side of the Cawtaba River and both sides of Beaver Creek bounded on all sides by vacant land. Survey certificate 13 July 1758. On September 1768 the Governor signed grant to James Douglas and Memorial was made 27 February 1769 (9). In 1794 there is a will of a James Douglas made 1 March 1794, Lancaster County, Will Book C, p. 126; James Douglas on Beaver Creek, Lancaster County names daughter Martha, Marey, son Alexander (10).

On August 19, 1817, there is a judgment case on file with a Robert Douglas vs. Samuel Douglas for a plea of trespass on lands of Samuel. In it is named Mary Douglas McMeen who had a land grant in 1773. She later married Matthew McMeen. She deeded land to Samuel Douglass witnessed by John McMaster. Other witnesses named: James Douglas, John Douglas, Robert and Alexander Douglas who was summoned to appear and bring evidence of title which he stated he could not (11). On the 29 August 1808 Mary Douglas Mc Moor (McMeen?) and James Mc Moor to Samuel Douglas for 100 land on waters of Camp Creek granted 6 February 1773 (12).

There is proof in Georgia Records that an Alexander Douglas did fight in a battalion of Minutemen. In July of 1777 two battalions of State Troops were created under Colonel John Stewart and Samuel Jack known as "Minuteman Battalions" (14). The first one was under Colonel Stewart with Lt. Colonel Elijah Clark as second-in-command. The men in the battalion were to have two years service. The battalion was to be augmented by two companies of light horse. The men suffered heavily in the Florida Expedition (15). Alexander received a "certificate of Colonel E. Clarke that he was a minuteman, though not an inhabitant of the State at time of enlistment, and prays for bounty land in Washington County" (16). Under Bounty Surveys, Alexander Douglas 287½ acres, Washington County, bounded all sides surveyed, or vacant, survey 209, August 5, 1784, p. 107 (17).

The Snow Campaign to which Alexander made reference in his pension papers took place in December of 1775. Colonel Richard Richardson had been given authority by the Provincial Congress to take his Camden regiment of militia in the back country of upper South Carolina and roust the Tories there. On November 8, 1775 he received permission to return to the Santee and call for assistance from other Whig Colonels and start for Ninety-Six. One of the first he called was Colonel William Thomson, his regiment of militia from Orangeburg and his six companies of rangers encamped in Amelia. He called many others. One was Captain Thomas Sumter (18). It could be that Eli Kershaw was among these, but he was not mentioned in

the sources I researched. One source says Kershaw was a captain and served with the 3rd South Carolina, and resigned in 1777 (19).

At one time Richardson had three thousand men as he began a slow march through the Dutch Fork. As he marched, his rangers swept through the area, picking up Loyalists. As the campaign began drawing to a close, some of the King's Men under Captain Cunningham had fled to the plantation of Alexander Cameron in the Cherokee Nation and were hiding in the Great Cane Brake on the lower Reedy River. On December 21 Richardson called for volunteers to invade the cane brake. Major Thomson was in command with 1300 troops. They marched for 25 miles at night to strike at day break. But Cunningham escaped. However, they captured 130 and killed six Loyalists. Thomson seized the arms, ammunition and baggage of the King's Men, but fearing to send his men into the cane brake, started the march back. On December 23 they reached Hollingworth's plantation when a heavy rain flooded the creeks and rivers which was followed by a blizzard that covered the area with two feet of snow. Richardson is said to have released the others and continued on to the Congarees with his troops (20). One source states the men had only their saddle blankets (21); another, they cast away the snow with their hands, spread pine boughs and put the wet blankets over the pine. On foot for seven days, they did not set foot on dry ground (22). It became known as The Great Snow Campaign.

There is no information found thus far on the military record of Alexander Douglas who applied for compensation in which he spent 126 days under Col. Fred Kimball (23). One record states Kimball was under Colonel Marshall in 1780-81; another that he was Lt. Colonel in Col. Postell's Regiment in 1781. James Postell was in Marion's Brigade (24) in one source.

LAND RECORDS

A land grant of 822 acres obtained by ALEXANDER DOUGLAS dated the 7th of May 1787 gives the following description: "Eight hundred and twenty-two acres situated in the district of Camden on the east side of the Cawtawba River and waters of Camp Creek bounding the Lines running SE on Bailey Fleming; Robert McIlwain, Inc., Makey and Nath Pace NW on Wm. Ferall SW and NE on ALEXR DOUGLAS, Adam Carnichan and Thos. Pendry, NW on Jos Baird SW and SE on G. Curry, Henry McElwain and Alex Turner and Nath Lace and for which nineteen pounds 3/7d sterling money was paid" (25).

This seems to be the same land which is described in the following: December 1796, Abdon Alexander, Sheriff of Lancaster County to James Douglas for 30 silver dollars, 822

acres called Alexander Douglas' land on lower Camp Creek adjoining Henry McElwain, Turner Pace, William McGarrah, Joes Crili, Bailey Fleming, Farril's Quarter, Adam Carnahan, Pender Blair, said land sold to satisfy a judgement of L 10 sterling which Daniel Brown recovered against ALEXANDER DOUGLAS and damages of L 4 5 6. Wit. Geo. Alexander Eliezar Alexander (26).

Another court case was one involving trespass in 1788 (see later). ALEXANDER DOUGLAS had other land grants before the one in 1787. Several transactions in Lancaster County Deed books reveal the following:

1. In a deed dated 7 November 1802, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS of Lancaster District sold 60 acres, part of 640 acres, to Andrew McElwain, adjoining Andrew McElwain for \$65.00 of waters of lower Camp creek, granted 15 March 1785. Robert McElwain and James Douglas were witnesses. It was proved by James Douglas 7 February 1803 (27).

2. ALEXANDER DOUGLAS of Lancaster District for \$100 to Thomas Mackey, planter, part of tract granted to Alexander Douglas, 25 March 1784 or 1785 on south side Camp Creek on Water Branch on to a grant to Hennery Clark, 29 June 1807. Witnesses: John Hogan, Sam'l Dunlap, ALEXANDER DOUGLAS (Seal) proved 28 December 1807 by Samuel Dunlap before Wm. Barkley, J.P. (28).

3. On 5 January 1808, Thoms. Lee, Esqr., Sheriff of Lancaster District to James Douglas, Esqr.--whereas ALEXANDER DOUGLAS was seized of a tract of 100 acres on both sides lower Camp Creek adjoining lands granted to Samuel Lamp. John Markup; granted to Wm. Carson plat 33 February 1773, and said ALEXANDER DOUGLAS became indebted to Ebenezer Elliot as administrator of the goods and chattels of Wm. Elliot, dec. for 69.79, sold for \$111. Wit: A. Perry, John Garrah, Thos. Lee S.L.D. proved by A. Perry 23 January 1808 (29).

ALEXANDER did marry, first, Jane Elliot. Was William Elliot her father? Was James Douglas a cousin?

Another transaction by ALEXANDER DOUGLAS of Lancaster is the sale of one sorrel mare branded with a heart and other cattle (mark and brands given and swine and furniture) 17 November 1785. James Cowsar witnessed and proved this deed in Kershaw County 1 December 1794 before Thomas Creighton (30).

Alexander sold to James Douglas, a negro wench, named Kate, and her child, Doll, 1 November 1796 for 49 pounds sterling. James Houston and Wm. Barton witnessed this with Barton proving it before Eliezar Alexander on 13 Novmeber 1796 (30).

If all of these transactions were our Alexander's then it seems he was always troubled by financial problems and the loss of his land which condition continued until 1819 when in a letter to his son, Eli Ebenezer, he tells about another lawsuit in Camden involving the loss of his land or slaves and a Captain _____ (31).

That the land he had was on Camp Creek is verified by this letter to Ebenezer dated 1819. Miss Nancy Crockett of Lancaster County, South Carolina verified that the Couser who married the Douglas lived above Gill's Creek, and that the families named from Augusta, Virginia also settled in the area (32).

The children of ALEXANDER DOUGLAS and his first wife, JANE ELLIOT, who died in Chester County, South Carolina, were:

1. SAMUEL, born in Chester, South Carolina, April 2, 1790. Samuel Douglas was on 1830 South Carolina Census.
2. JAMES, born in Chester, South Carolina, March 4, 1792. No other information.
3. EBENEZER, born April 10, 1794, died May 13, 1839 and is buried in Decaturville, Indiana. It is he to whom the letter to Oxford, Butler County, Ohio is addressed, and by the statement made that he was at "his cousin James' Father's House," we know there were relatives there.

Children of marriage to MARY STAPLETON:

4. ROBERT, born in Lancaster, South Carolina, November 20, 1797; died December 25, 1868 in Galveston, Texas. Story later.
5. JOSEPH, born Lancaster, South Carolina, December 3, 1799. According to the Alexander Douglas "Memorial" he removed to West Tennessee about 1825. In his letter to Ebenezer, Alexander makes the statement that "Nov. last, Joseph went to Cumberland that fall you left us and went a volunteer member of Jackson's life guard." This places him in Tennessee no later than the fall of 1818. He was one of a party that captured the notorious outlaw, "John A. Murrell." Joseph was pronounced secessionist in Perry County, Tennessee. The prison near Chicago was DOUGLAS Prison. In 1862, he was arrested by the Union soldiers as a "rebel" and carried to Alton, Illinois penitentiary where he died and is buried.

6. JOHN, born November 26, 1801; died 1882. Buried at Durango, Falls County, Texas. Married Margaret Braden. Story later.
7. ALEXANDER, born October 27, 1807; died August 19, 1853 in Tyler, Texas, and buried in Oakwood Cemetery there. Story later.
8. AGNES, was born October 30, 1809; died September 20, 1889. She married Elegier Hotchkiss, born 1797, died 1834, married 1830, and is buried at Little Rock, Arkansas. It is mentioned in the memoirs of Alice Douglas, wife of James P. Douglas that Agnes had the family Bible in her possession. She had descendants who were members of D.A.R. One was her daughter, Mrs. Jessie Hotchkiss Smith, National No. 119328 (Mrs. Sander W. C. Smith).
9. ELIZABETH, born in Lancaster, South Carolina, married Nathaniel Hotchkiss, date not known. No other data.

These are the Revolutionary Records believed to be our Alexander:

12 August 1785 - Audit of Accounts - No. 62 240 Alexander Douglass for 44 days on horse @ 20/ and 82 days on foot @\$110 ?Curcy Or day? in 1781 and 1782. amt to Curcy L85.--.-- 126 days Stg. L12.20.10 1/2. Twelve pounds Two Shillings Ten Pence Farthing. State of South Carolina. To Alexander Douglass Dr. June & July 1781 to 44 days service done under the Command of Col. Fredk Kimball in the Horse Service and found my own Horse and arms a 20/ per day L44-0-0. September and October 1781 42 days Service done under the Command of Col Fredk Kimball in foot Service at 10/per day L21-0-0. May and June 1782 to 40 days Service do a do L20-0-0 old currency L29-0-0 Sterling L12-2-2. I do here by certify the above account to true Fredk Kimball Col. Camden District - This day came Alexander Douglass and Duly made oath that the above account in just and true and that he never received and satisfaction for the same. Sworn to before me this 5 August 1784, Fredk Kimball, J.P.

On December 1785 - Audit of Accounts - No. 96 7292 Alex Douglas. For a horse impressed for Public Service in 1782 and to L20 North Carolina Curcy equal to South Carolina Curcy. L80. Amt Stg L11:8:7. Eleven Pounds Eight Shillings and seven pence Sterling.

31 December 1785 - Indented Certificate - Mr. Alexander Douglass Eleven Pounds Eight Shillings and Seven Pence Sterling payable on 31 December 1786.

14 November 1819 - Lancaster District - Application for Rev War Pension. Personally came before me Alexr Douglass and after being duly sworn, deponent Saith on oath that he served as an enlisted soldier in the United States Service under the command of Col Wm Thompson of the third Regiment of the South Carolina Line that he entered in the year 1775 for the term of Sixteen months that he was regularly Discharged that afterwards he entered in Captain Bivens Company of the Second Battalion of Minutemen under the command of Col. John Howars of the State of Georgia faithfully served his tour of enlistment and was regularly discharged. This deponent further saith that from the fatigue and exposure to all the difficulties of the Snowy Campaign he was attacked with ?fams? which fell into his leg and often endangered his life and rendered him unable to work for Several years past, that he is indigent Circumstances and unable to support his five motherless children of which four are females. Sworn before ???????, 14 November 1819, Alexr Douglass.

MORE LAND RECORDS

24 January 1811 - Jesse Hood and wife Elizabeth of Lancaster District, for \$80 to Andrew McElwain . . . two plantations 33 1/3 acres each on Kemps Creek adj. John McKey, granted to James Adams, 8 July 1774, and one tract granted to Robt McElwain, 29 December 1786, adj. Alexander Douglass. Jesse Hood, Elizabeth Hood (E), Wit: George Perry, James Cunningham. Proved 10 April 1811 by G. Perry before Robt Crockett, J.P.

19 August 1817 - Judgement Lancaster County File 329 Roll 29 - Robt Douglass vs Samuel Douglass. Plea of Trespass on lands of Samuel. 100 acres originally granted Mary Douglass McMeen 6 February 1773 (Resurvey 111½ acres). John McMaster attested that he knew James and Mary (Douglass) McMeen and that she married Matthew McMeen, decd. and had a son, James McMeen. He saw Mary and James sign, seal and deliver the deed. Other witnesses: James Douglas, John Douglas, Robt Douglas, Hugh McKrey, Andrew McElwain, Margaret McElwain, Charles Mackey, Robt McElwain, Alexander Douglass. Alexander Douglass was summoned to appear and bring all such deeds, etc. that showed evidence of title. Alexander swore he had no such evidence. Robert recovered \$83.72 for costs and charges. (Have copy of Hough's extract and Plat resurvey 18 October 1817.)

Was Mary Douglas McMeen a sister of Alexander? How were the older Samuel and James Douglas (naturalized in 1807 who came to America about 20 years before) (13) related? Was James Douglas who signed or proved so many deeds of Alexander, and who bought the land he lost, this James? All above is speculation, and it would be difficult to prove. But on 1810

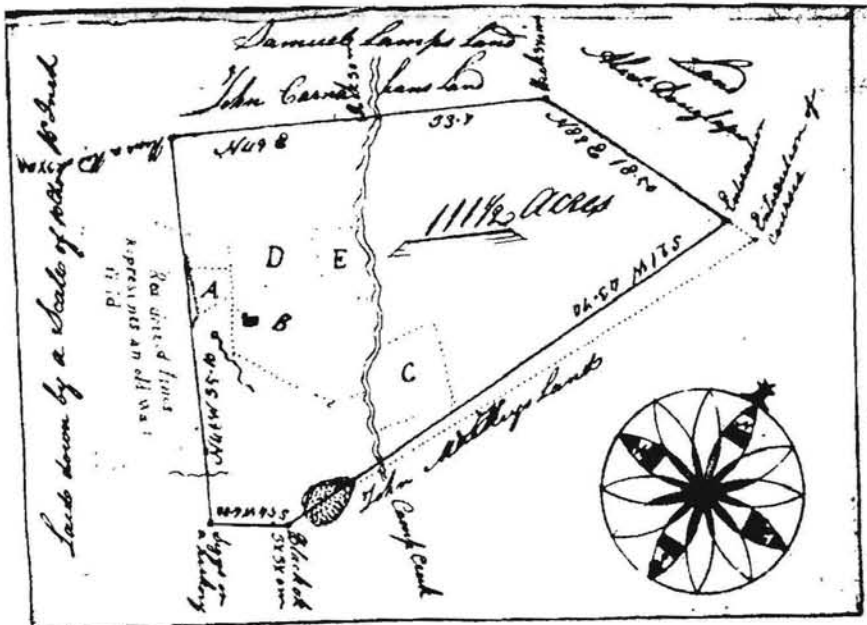
and 1820 appears only one Alexander Douglass in Lancaster County.

25 November 1820 - Receipt by Alexr Douglass for 60 Dollars for my annuity.

3 December 1822 - Receipt by Alexander Douglass for 60 Dollars for my annuity.

24 November 1824 - Receipt by Alexr Douglass for 60 Dollars for my annuity.

3 June 1820 - Receipt by Alexr Douglass for account of pension due (Revolution of 1819).



South Carolina
 The above is a true plat of a tract of Lands Now Claimed by Samuel Douglas. It is in possession of Robert Douglas being a tract Originally Granted to Mary Douglas on the 6th day of February 1775 for one hundred Acres & by Reason here is found to contain one hundred & Eleven Acres & one half Acres of which would be over the Lines shewed as boundaries. Situated in Lancaster District on the waters of Camp Creek Run out by Order of Court the 7th of October 1817 by
 J. M. Daniel D. C.

field A Represents a piece of Land Cultivated in
 field B Represents a piece Cleared by Mathus Moon
 field C Represents a field Cleared by Robt Douglas in 1816 & 1815
 field D Cleared by Sgt. Evans in the Year 1812
 field E Cleared by Samuel Douglas previous to the Year 1812

Q U E R I E S

WESTBROOK - Phyllis Arnold, 814 Kingwood Circle, Cabot, AR 72023 desires info on the family of **ARTHUR WESTBROOK, SR.** b. 1781-1790 in Virginia. Died in Chester County, SC, Dec 1848. His first wife was Elizabeth **MORGAN** b. ca 1784 d. ca 1821/1822. She was the daughter of William **MORGAN** and Mary _____ also of Chester County. The **MORGANS** were also originally from Virginia. There were seven children b. of this m. probably all b. in Chester County: (1) David **WESTBROOK** (note: There was more than one David **WESTBROOK**. The most likely one to be this David b. ca 1808 and lived in Fairfield, SC. His wife's name was Ann). (2) Catherine **WESTBROOK** b. ca 1810 m. John **BISHOP** (3) Patience **WESTBROOK** b. ca 1817, m. Wm. T. **NICKLES** (4) Arthur **WESTBROOK, JR.** b. 3 July 1818, d. 29 June 1897, m. Nancy **McCREIGHT**. He is buried in ARP Cemetery, Edgemore, SC. (5) Henry **WESTBROOK** b. 31 Aug. 1821, Chester, SC, d. 15 Dec 1909 in Corinth, Miss. m. Cynthia Watson **McCULLOUGH**, daughter of Daniel **McCULLOUGH**. (6) Hannah **WESTBROOK** m. Jesse **HEATH**. She d. prior to 1848. Their children were: Eliza **HEATH**, Henry **HEATH**, and Nancy **HEATH**. (7) Gray **WESTBROOK** (no further info).

Note: The above seven children were named in Arthur **WESTBROOK'S** Will which was written in 1822 with a codicil written 1827. After the death of Elizabeth, he remarried and had a second family of six more children. He d. in 1848. His estate went into the equity courts where there are numerous accounts of this family. If the seven children mentioned in the Will, only Hannah and Gray were not in the equity records. Jesse **HEATH** is named as the father of the **HEATH** children Gray **WESTBROOK** is not mentioned in the equity records leading me to believe that he probably d. young and unmarried, or he may have m. but had no children to be heirs in his father's estate.

The second family of Arthur **WESTBROOK SR.** and his wife, Mary (**MARSHALL**) **STRANGE**, widow of Joseph **STRANGE** were: (1) Sarah E. **WESTBROOK** b. 1829 d. before 1857, m. William **HOUSTON** (they had one daughter Mary S. **HOUSTON**) (2) Mary W. **WESTBROOK** b. 1833 m. 1855 Dr. A. J. **PEAY** (3) Rebecca L. **WESTBROOK** b. 1834 or 1837 m. #1 a **HOUSTON**, m. #2 William **REID** (4) Helen A. **WESTBROOK** b. ca 1838 (no further info on her) (5) James Alexander **WESTBROOK** b. 1842 d. 26 Jan 1922, buried Neely's Cem. York Co., SC. 1st wife unknown. M. #2 Mary Jane **ADAMS** (6) Charles C. **WESTBROOK** b. 1845, was in Civil War. No further info on him.

The equity records also show that Mary (**Marshall**) **STRANGE WESTBROOK** had a daughter by Joseph **STRANGE**. Her name was Lodoisho **STRANGE** who married James **ENGLISH**. Lodoisho is never mentioned in Arthur's estate because she was a step-daughter; however, she is mentioned in the equity records of her mother, Mary S. **WESTBROOK**. In 1858 Lodoisho sends her consent to sell her interest in her mother's estate from Sharpsburg, Bath County, KY.

WALLACE/WALLIS - Gary E. White, 10534 Rippling Fields Dr., Houston, TX 77064-4205 need parents for both ASA **WALLACE/WALLIS** (b. ca 1788 S.C.-d. 3 Feb. 1864, Tuscaloosa, AL) and Spouse **SARAH (SALLY) WALLACE/WALLIS** (Maiden name) (b. Ca 1790 SC-d. aft 1870, Tuscaloosa, AL) who were married 10 Mar 1808 in Chester Dist., SC Will be happy to exchange info.

CAMERON FAMILY - Eleanor H. Howard, POB 2005, Vero Beach, FL 32961 needs info: Parents names not sure of or number of children. **JOSEPH** moved his family to Plant City, FL. **NAN CAMERON HOY** moved to Sanford, FL. **ROBERT ROSS** mvd. to Marion Co., FL. **MARY ELIZABETH m. JAMES ATKINSON PAGAN** after the death of his first wife and moved to Marion Co., FL abt. 1890-2. Their mother (maiden name unknown) was a young girl during Civil War. Union Soldiers captured her when she tried to check on their farm. She was hung by her wrists when she refused to answer the location of the stock and possessions. Does this info ring a bell with any **CAMERONS**? I would appreciate any help at all.

JOHN ELLIS BLACK - Philip J. Black, 930 Shirley, Arcata, CA 95521. **JOHN ELLIS BLACK** b. York (District) County, SC 1820. Where did his parents come from? What were their names? **JOHN ELLIS m. TALLITHA E. EGGER** 19 July 1845, d. 29 Sept. 1864 in Lockhart, Miss. Where did his parents come from? Could be father's name **JOHN ELNATHAN BLACK**, mother's name could be **EMILY EASTEN**? When did the family move to Miss? Any info appreciated. Thanks.

BUFORD - Catherine F. Cline, 2029 Forbes St., Jacksonville, FLA 32204-3801 looking for: **FRANCES RAGSDALE BUFORD**, **FRANCES CORBIN BUFORD**, **MARY OSBORNE BUFORD**, **MAJ. JOHN BARKLEY & wife** (probably Agnes), **MARTHA MONTGOMERY HANNA**, **MARY WRAY WILSON**, **NANCY BRECKENRIDGE WILSON**, **ELIZABETH NEELY FLEMING...**:also **LIVELY WEBB**, **LEONIDAS WEBB** and the surname **LIVELY**.

COOPER - Barbara S. Lyle, 1160 Sunnyside Dr., Lena, MS 39094: Who were the parents of **STEPHEN D. COOPER**, b. c 1817 SC and d Aug 1880 in Neshoba Co, MS? **STEPHEN COOPER** married **JANE SMITH**, daughter of **SAMUEL SMITH** and **NANCY (WHITE?)** before 1841, possibly in Union Co. Was he from the **COOPERS** from Bucks Co., PA, who settled in Union Co. with the **PEARSONS** from Bucks Co?

ADDIS - Barbara S. Lyle, 1160 Sunnyside Dr., Lena, MS 39094: Was **ELIZABETH ADDIS**, wife of **RICHARD ADDIS** of Union Co., SC, the sister of **WILLIAM HALL**, whose will she witnessed in 1809? **WILLIAM HALL m. ANN TORBERT**, daughter of **SAMUEL TORBERT, SR.** and **SUSANNAH (Haslet) ADDIS**, widow of **RICHARD ADDIS, SR.**, who d. in Bucks Co. PA in the fall of 1749. **RICHARD ADDIS, SR. m. SUSANNAH HASLET** in Feb. 1748. **RICHARD ADDIS** of Union Co., SC was b. 4 Feb. 1749, in Bucks Co., PA and d. 16 June 1842 in Union Co, SC.

MARCUS -MARQUIS - Jeannette M. Christopher, POB 145, Carlisle, SC 29031: ELIZABETH MARCUS³MARQUIS m. ca 1820 in Chatham Co., NC HENRY HARRIS (d. ca 1853 in Chathan Co., NC) I have read that others in her MARCUS family moved to SC. Would like to get in touch with descendants of the SC branch of the **MARCUS** family.

ANDREW McCOLLISTER - Robert W. McAlister, 2032 Parkridge, Hurst, TX 76054 looking for info/leads regarding **ANDREW McCOLLISTER** b 1790 - 1795 Old Ninety Six Dist., Chester Co., SC Married? Moved to Lincoln Co., TN 1831.

A.R.P.S. and ERSKINE - Dr. John Hamilton Miller, 305 East Vine St., Barton, FL 33830: Because the founders of the A.R.P. Church, fled Scotland for Ireland, and after a few generations recruited 5 ship loads of their people to migrate to N.A., their close association resulted after 4-5 generations in remote but definite mutual kinship. For this reason in the past few years I have made efforts to encourage the establishment of a point of collection and correlation of genealogical material by A.R.P.S. and ERSKINE Graduates on a site near and connected to ERSKINE COLLEGE. Any collection should not necessarily be restricted to this group but they could get together a significant nucleus of family history for people who descended from some of the original settlers in North and South Carolina.

SMITH - Sallie M. Bradley, 1307 Grant St., Alcoa, TN 37701 seeks info on **HENRY SMITH** b. 15 May 1826 in Fairfield Co, SC d. 12 July 1899 in Kershaw Co., SC m. 1st a CLOWNEY. M. 2nd SARAH JANE WATTS b 13 May 1840 Kershaw Co., SC d. 7 May 1920 Kershaw Co., SC. HENRY'S and SARAH JANE'S children were: WM. HENRY, MARY ELLA, HARRIET ANN, JOSEPH ISAIAH, SALLIE EMMA, JAMES MONROE and JOHN KEITH (Jack) SMITH. One of Henry's brothers was DAVID HARRISON SMITH. Does anyone know who Henry's parents and other siblings were?

CARLTON -CARLETON - Paul R. Carlton, 30703 Eiffel, Warren, MI 48093 or PRCARLTON@aol.com - seeks any info on **WM. RINGOLD CARLTON**, b.c. 1794, who came to the Chester Dist. about 1819 and departed about 1833. The only Chester records I've seen bearing his name was the Inventory of the Estate Sale of Jennet McGlamry, recorded 17 Aug 1819, and the 1830 federal census. Will pay for copy of any document bearing his name.

BLAKE - Brian Blake, 43 Peach Farm Rd., Oxford, CT 06478 seeks record of marriage of **WILLIAM BLAKE** (ca 1750-1781) and **PHANNEL HORNSBY** (1743-after 1801), "ANN" or "FANNY", daughter of **LEONARD HORNSBY** (1700-1779), d. Chester Co., SC. **WILLIAM** and **PHANNEL** m. probably about 1773-1774 probably in Chester Co but possibly in Bertie or Hertford Co., NC. Seeking husband and children, if any, if **LEAH BLAKE**, b Chester Co., SC 12 Jan. 1776. **LEAH** was the daughter of **WILLIAM BLAKE** and **PHANNEL "Fanny" HORNSBY**. Seeking

wife and children, if any, of **JOHN WILLIAM BLAKE**, b. Chester Co., SC 15 Jan. 1781. **JOHN WILLIAM** was the son of **WILLIAM BLAKE & PHANNEL "Fanny" HORNSBY**.

NICHOLAS & HANNAH BISHOP and **SAMUEL & MARGARET McCULLOUGH** - Earl Colley, 321 Wells Ave. East, North Syracuse, NY 13212-3113: On 31 Jan 1775 REV. **JOHN SIMPSON**, Pastor of the Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church in Chester Co., SC was calling on families of his congregation. One of the families was that of **NICHOLAS & HANNAH BISHOP** and their children. We believe this wife was b. **HANNAH BRACKEN** in Delaware. Another family called on that day by Rev. Simpson was **SAMUEL & MARGARET McCULLOUGH**. Now a theory has been advanced that this **MARGARET McCULLOUGH** is a daughter of **HANNAH BRACKEN BISHOP** by a previous marriage to a **MR. DIDDY**. We need evidence to prove or disprove this theory.

PATTON - Kathryn S. Carter, 718 West Washington, Tecumseh, OK 74873 still trying to prove **JOHN PATTON** (b. ca. 1760) m. **ELIZABETH NICHOLS** and lived in Lancaster Co. 1800-1810 census, land owner there to 1817 - was son of **JAMES PATTON** (d. 1767 Chester Co.) and **PRUDENCE FARRELL** of Chester Co.

BROWN - George Knight, 8 Blackberry Lane, Lake Wylie, SC 29710 seeks info on **WALTER BROWN**, father of **JANE (Jenny) BROWN**, wife of **JOSEPH GASTON**, especially his date and place of death and info on his wife and his parents.

BOUTWELL - CAIN - Patsy Cooley, 202 Annie Laurie, Springdale, AR 72764 looking for info regarding **NEELY BOUTWELL** b. 25 Jan. 1815 in SC. She m. **WILLIAM R. CAIN** ca. 1835. Believe her mother to have been **JANE BOUTWELL**. She d. in 1864 in Leake Co., MS. Children of **NELLY & WM. CAIN** were **SARAH JANE, ROBERT C., CARROLL C., LENORA, JOHN H., WILLIAM, JAMES B. & AMANDA**.

NESBITT - BROWN - Barbara A. Sherman, POB 146, Moro, OR 97039 seeks parents and descendants of **MARY NESBITT** b. ca. 1793 SC d. 28 Oct. 1875 Perry Co., IL. m. **WILLIAM BROWN** b. 6 Feb. 1795 SC, d. 31 Mar. 1855 Perry Co., IL.

TARLTON MURPHY - W. John Dye, 3621 Joseph Dr., West Palm Beach, FL 33417 seeking info on parents of **TARLTON MURPHY** b. 1878, Ireland and came to SC when 8 yrs. old. m. **NANCY SIMMS**. Will share info on **MURPHY** family.

MORRIS-NUNN-HOLLADAY - James T. Morris, 1800 W. Buchanan Dr., Columbia, SC 29206 seeks info about related Chester Co. families (**NUNN, MORRIS, HOLLADAY**) that migrated to Chambers Co. AL after 1836. **LOFTON NUNN**, a son of **ELIJAH NUNN** (1750-1809) of Chester Co, SC d. in Chambers Co. in 1839. The Chambers Co. will of **LOFTON NUNN** (1780-1839), formerly of Chester Co., SC, mentions his daughter **ELIZABETH (Nunn) MORRIS**, b., ca. 1800 SC. Two other

daughter of LOFTON NUNN m. into the HOLLADAY family and moved to Chambers Co. It is believed that daughter ELIZABETH NUNN MORRIS is the mother of LOFTON NUNN MORRIS b. 1826 SC d. 1864. LOFTON N. MORRIS m. ELIZABETH F. SMITH in Chambers Co. in 1847. I will gladly share info.

JOSEPH McBRYDE/McBRIDE - Charles L. Bausch, 1615 Sheba Dr., Columbus, GA 31904 needs info on **JOSEPH McBRYDE/McBRIDE** b. 1816 SC, d. ca 1880 Lee Co., ALA. Lived in Lee, Chambers & Macon Co., ALA. m. **AMANDA WHITE**, Lee Co., ALA June 1845. Where in SC was he from? Who were his parents?

LAWSON - Jane L. Hurd, 2019 Pinebrook Cir., Charlotte, NC 28208-2430: My great grandfather, **BERRY LAWSON, SR.**'S parents were **WILLIAM & MARGARET LAWSON** (buried in Lawson Family Cemetery in Union) Does anyone know **MARGARET'S** maiden name? In the 1850 census **PRISCILLA DUKE(s) LAWSON** is enumerated after **WILLIAM & MARGARET**. However, there are published accounts saying that her son, **WILLIAM**, had a different family. Does anyone have info that documents her parentage of either William?

MONTGOMERY-PERRY-REYNOLDS-McARTHUR - Roma Lenehan, 3317 Lake Mendota Dr., Madison, WI 53705 will exchange on **MONTGOMERY**, Families of Chester, Fairfield, Richland & Kershaw Co, SC and **PERRY, REYNOLDS & McARTHUR** Families.

LATHAN - Joyce M. Guinn, 505 Eaves Rd., Whitmire, SC 29178 looking for info on **JOHN LATHAN** b/o **SAMUEL M. LATHAN**.

HORATIO GATES HOTCHKISS - Edwina W. Eubanks, 6004 Wolf Pond Rd., Monroe, NC 28112: **HORATIO GATES HOTCHKISS** came to the Funderburk Mine from Windsor, NY. He lived at Taxahaw until 1886 when he moved to Union Co. having bought a farm on Wolf Pond Rd. He started the Altan Mine. After his wife died in 1902 he m. **BILSEY HARRIS** in 1904. They were m. in Lancaster by Rev. J. H. Baldridge of Lancaster Baptist Church. Can anyone provide any info about the Funderburk Mine from 1884 to 1886 or about who **BILSEY HARRIS** was?

THOMPSON-STEADMAN/STEDMAN-NICHOLS-YARBOROUGH/YARBROUGH - Margie O. Hanna, 523 W. Taft St., Lafayette, LA 70503-2136 seeking the parents of **RACHEL THOMPSON** (b ca 1805; d ca 1846), first wife of **ROBERT IRA FERGUSON**, youngest son of **PLEASANT FERGUSON**. Was **RACHEL'S** father **MILLS THOMPSON**? Her brother may also have been named **MILLS**. Was Rachel's mother a **STEADMAN/STEDMAN**? Also seeking the parents of **THOMAS NICHOLS** (b ca 1805; m. (1) **MARTHA FERGUSON**; (2) **ELIZA (Ferguson) SIMPSON**; d after 1870 in AR where he was visiting his 8 living children who had migrated to Bradley and Cleveland Co., AR from SC after the Civil War. Was **THOMAS NICHOLS'** mother a **YARBROUGH/YARBOROUGH**? Was his father also named **THOMAS NICHOLS**?

CURRY-HARBISON -Roberta Hagemann, Rt. 2, Box 86, Ozawkie, KS

66070-9416 would app. hearing from anyone who has info on parents of **WILLIAM CURRY** who m. **MARGARET HARBISON**. Also info on the parents of **MARGARET**, who were **WILLIAM HARBISON** (Revolutionary soldier) and **ANN JOHNSTON**. Who were Ann's parents?

DICK FAMILY - Barbara Ann Renick, 311 Copa De Oro Dr., Brea, CA 92621-7018 seeking info on the descendants of the **DICK FAMILY** who received Irish-Protestant land grants in Chester District in 1772. **SAMUEL DICK** may have been the father or an older brother. **CHARLES DICK** was b. before 1753 and d. 7 Jan 1827 in Union District, SC, wife's name **REBECCA**. **JOHN DICK** fought in Rev. War and m. in 1778 **MARGARET WYLIE** dau of **JAMES & SARAH WYLIE** of Chester Dist. **JOHN DICK** migrated to Pulaski Co., Ken. about 1800. **NANCY AGNES DICK** was b 1755/56 received her 100 acre grant on Wateree Creek, m. **JOHN GILL** and may have d. in 1803 in SC.

WILLIAM THOMAS BONEY - James C. Boney, 400 Springwood Dr., Spartanburg, SC 29302 - would like info on disposition of land purchased in Chester Dist. by **WILLIAM THOMAS BONEY** 12-03-1867 from **THOMAS WATERS**. Land located on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek bounded by lands of **CAPT. WM. FERGUSON, W. J. (or Y) HICKLIN, THOMAS GILLESPIE** and **JOSHUA BLAKE**. Land was conveyed to **THOMAS WATERS** by mortgage to **THOMAS WATERS** in a deed made by **JAMES R. MORGAN, EDWARD STEADMAN, A. G. STEADMAN** dated 16 Dec 1858, rec. Deed Book **KK315-316 & 317** in Register Office Chester Dist. Anyone who can assist me in finding **WILLIAM THOMAS BONEY** or who his land was left to or sold to I would greatly appreciate it. Surely there are descendants of these people who could help me. As near as I can find this land was located between Richburg and Great Falls, SC.

PROCTOR - Sarah L. Price, 3765 Shady Oak Dr., Acworth, GA 30101 regarding the article or letter in Dec. 1995 on **PROCTOR** if anyone reading it has an interest in **RICHARD PACE** mentioned on pg. 141, or a **PACE** line, The Pace Society of America has extensive info. At least two books and several papers are available. They are not a fly by night group who compile names-contact Katherine Pace Baldwin, 699W. Verna, Jasper, TX 75951 for membership or Dianne Pace, 600 Olive, Jasper, TX 75951 for books and publications. Info can also be found on **RICHARD PACE** in Adventures of Purse and Person and Cavaliers and Pioneers which may be available in your library.

HOWELL-SCARBOROUGH - Eloise T. Allison needs names and info on parents of **NANCY & EDITH HOWELL** (sisters?) and also names and info on parents of **JOSIE HOWELL**. Also requests surname and info on **SARAH**, wife of **DAVID SCARBOROUGH** and mother of **ADDISON SCARBOROUGH**. (One researcher states that this **SARAH** was not a **DUNN**).

(HUGHEY) HUEY, JAMES, SR. died about 1810-1811, buried _____ ? near Chester (?) in Chester Co, SC? - James Renwick Thompson, 2507 Ridgewood Rd., Ocean Springs, MS 39564-4216.

THOMAS & HANCOCK-Anne Thomas Carr, POB 241214, Montgomery, AL 36124-1214 need proof for **DAVID THOMAS, SR.** (b. 1 Mar 1775 Anson Co. NC.-d. 5 Sep 1828-Chester Co, SC) and his wife, **MARY PRESLEY** (b. 1779 Anson Co NC -d. Nov. 1836-Chester Co, SC) m. 1798 in Anson Co., NC and their son, **DAVID THOMAS, JR.** (b. 11 June 1801 in Anson Co., NC. d. Dec. 1844 and his wife **MARY SATTERFIELD** b. 1804 in Chester Co, SC d. 1899 Chester Co, SC m. ca 1830-1832. Where are they buried? Who were their children? ALSO, need proof for **JOHN STARLING TAYLOR HANCOCK** b. 1849, d. 16 June 1919, m. 8 Sep 1869 to **MARY L. SANDERS**, b. 11 Mar 1854, d. 6 Jan. 1935. Her father was **WILLIAM SANDERS** and mother was **LORENE GASTON**. Need proof for dates, places, children, etc.

THOMAS A. BELL - Eleanor (Chesnut) Richardson, 3205 Linda's Cir., Conyers, GA 30208 seeking info on **THOMAS A. BELL** (b. 1801) and wife **MARY STEWART** (b. 1794). They came to Newton Co., GA in 1820's with other couples who organized the Hopewell ARP Church.

Rhonda H. Carter, 750 Six Flags Rd # 513, Austell, GA 30001-7839 would like to share info with anyone researching the **CARTER, CARLTON, McKINNEY & ALLIED FAMILIES** who resided in Chester Co, SC early 1800's and migrated west to the Carroll County, TN area ca 1825-1830. Interested in any info regarding **THE JUMPER FAMILY** of SC, GA, AL, MS. **ALLIED FAMILIES** are **CRIM, WINDHAM, ENGLISH, McELROY**.

AUGUSTUS McKINNEY - Peggy L. Broadway, 209 Trombridge Pl, Euless, TX 76040 looking for mother, father or siblings of **AUGUSTUS McKINNEY** b. 1792 Scotland? d. 1853 Carroll Co., TN. m. in Lancaster Co, SC 1823 to **MARY ANN GILLESPIE** b. 1794 NC d. 1879 Granbury, TX.

THOMAS GANTZER MORRIS - Mary Scott Frazier, 8704 Southwind Dr., Memphis, TN 38125 need info on **THOMAS GANTZER MORRIS** originally from Orange Co., VA, m. **DELLA KNIGHT** in Edgecombe Co., NC. Believe he had a son **SPENCER MORRIS** who migrated to Chester Co or York Co, SC in early 1800's.

KNOX, CRAIG, EOFF - Joan Vickers, 110 Pine Meadows Loop, Hot Springs, AR 71901-8229 researching families of **JAMES KNOX/ELIZABETH CRAIG** and **PETER EOFF/ELIZABETH**? Much intermarriages between two families. Other surnames intermarried with **KNOX FAMILY** from Chester Dist. were **GASTON, MILLER, GILL, JONES, MORROW, SUTTON**.

STEPHENS-JOYNER - Katherine Stephens, Rt. 3, Box 9A, Tulia, TX 79088 will exchange info with anyone researching the **STEPHENS-JOYNER** families in Lancaster Co., TN. (Hanging Rock area) from about 1785 to 1815 when they moved to Bedford and Coffee Co., TN. They may have been connected with **MIDDLETON & BOYER**.

ATTERBURYS-Mrs. Leota L. King, 2229 W. Rowan Ave., Spokane, WA 99205-5659: From about 1774 the **ATTERBURYS** owned property in Chester Co in the areas of North Fork of Sandy River, Welches Fork of Sandy River, Wright's Mill Creek, Brushy Fork of Sandy River, Kit Creek Branch of Sandy River and "on Smith's Creek and waters of Brushy Fork". Are there any churches near those areas or any cemeteries? Is there a local map showing those areas?

CANDOR McFADDEN - Martha A. Hill, 103 Wychwood Crt., London, On. Canada N6G 156 - seeking to confirm birthplace and birth date of my ancestor, **CANDOR McFADDEN** (1710? 1727? Antrim Co? Ireland), also route and date of his migration to Chester Co, SC (possibly via Nova Scotia, Canada, between births of his son, ISAAC, and daughter, MARY, 1753 and 1757, in Ireland, and his son, GUY, 1764, in East Chester District, SC?, also to confirm his date of d. in Chester County, SC (1775)?

RICHARD WINCHESTER WILKINS - Martha A. Hill, 103 Wychwood Crt., London, On. Canada N6G 156 - would welcome any info about my ancestor's origins. **RICHARD WINCHESTER WILKINS** b. approx. 1807 in NC, parents and location unknown. He married REBECCA McFADDEN (widow of Thomas Lane and dau. of Guy McFadden and granddau. of Guy McFadden) in Tenn. in 1827. His wife, Rebecca, b. in Chester Co, SC in 1800.

BOYD, REEDY, NELSON, DOROUGH, GOINGS - Mack N. Boyd, 1119 Lincoln St., Alice, TX 78332 would like info on **ALEXANDER BOYD'S** sons who married the REEDY, etc. girls and moved to Ark. before the Civil War.

JOHN LATTA - Christopher M. Agnew, 74 South St., POB 215, Litchfield, CT 06759: **JOHN LATTA** b. in 1728 most likely in Pennsylvania. He may have been the son or brother of THOMAS LATTA who in 1740 was living on the Manor of Maske in what is now Adams Co., PA. He d. Jan. 9, 1795 and is buried in the Waxhaw Presb. Cemetery. He was a Lay Elder of the Waxhaw Presb. Church, Chester Co., SC. During the Revolution he provided horses and provisions to the State Militia for which he was compensated by the State of SC after the war. He m. Elizabeth _____. She d. some time between Jan. 30, 1775 and 1785. He m., as his 2nd wife, the widow Sarah Ramsey Dunlap. His children were: Prudence b. 1751 d. 1832 m. Thomas Neely; John Jr. d. Jan. 19, 1819 m. Margaret Neely, Jan. 1, 1782; William; Thomas Latta b. Nov. 4, 1763 d. Nov 14, 1807; Jane. His dau. by his 2nd wife: Elizabeth b. Oct. 20, 1786 d. Apr. 25, 1849 m. John Stewart. Wanted any info on maiden name, parents and date of death of his first wife Elizabeth _____. Also any documentary evidence that would prove or disprove his link to Thomas Latta of Pa.

SAMUEL SMITH - Mrs. Barbara S. Lyle 1160 Sunnyside Dr., Lena, MS 39094 seeks the lineage of **SAMUEL SMITH** who d. Feb. 1838 near Mount

Tabor, Union Co., SC. Samuel m. Nancy (White?), who moved to Madison Co., MS before 1850 and d. in Neshoba Co., MS about May 1873. Their children were William W. Smith, Robert Palmer Smith (my ancestor), George W. Smith, Jane Smith (m. Stephen D. Cooper), Sarah Melissa Smith (m. John M. Plexico), Elvey Matilda Smith (d. 1844 Union Co., SC), Wylie J. Smith (d. in the Battle of Corinth in 1862), Nancy Permelia Smith, Rebecca Caroline Smith (m. Haywood Minshew), and Dempsey Knight Smith (d. 1841 in Union Co.). Sarah Melissa Plexico remained in Union Co. and d. before 1860. A clerk's copy of the will of SAMUEL SMITH of Jones Co., GA who d. before 10 Feb. 1816 has been preserved in my branch of the family since the copy was requested early in 1838. Samuel Smith, Jr. was named executor but he d. about the same time as Samuel, Sr. William Smith, son of Samuel, Sr., who had moved to Madison Co., AL served as executor. Samuel of Union Co. appears not to have been the son of Samuel, Jr. and no probate of William Smith has been located to date. Robert Palmer Smith m. Nutty Newton Alverson, dau of Benjamin Alverson and Polly (Addis?) both of whom d. in 1825 in Union Co. of typhoid fever. Robert P. and Nutty Smith moved to Pickens Co., AL before 1844 and later to Leake and Scott cos., MS. Their second son was named Samuel Feemster Smith. Was there a relationship to Samuel Feemster, who d. in 1816 in Chester Co., SC? Was there also a connection to the Palmer family in Union Co., SC?

BENJAMIN & LUCY MOORMAN JOHNSON - Mrs. Barbara S. Lyle, 1160 Sunnyside Dr., Lena, MS 39094: I researched **BENJAMIN JOHNSON** (d. 1797 Union Co., SC) and **LUCY MOORMAN JOHNSON** of Louisa & Campbell Cos., VA. They can be found in the records of Bush River MM in Newberry Co., SC. Their son Charles M. (Moorman?) Johnson m. Elizabeth Buford, dau of Warren & Mary (Buford) Buford, and Charles d. in Abbeville Co. by Oct. 1819. What happened to Charles's siblings David, Collins, Benjamin, James Moorman and Judith Johnson, and a married sister, Lucy Miller? I also seek info on **CHARLES M. JOHNSON'S DAUGHTERS** of his marriage to **ELIZABETH BUFORD**: Agnes, Polly, Lucy and Sarah. His son, Warren Buford Johnson, m. Mary Stephens, dau of Henry & Elizabeth Stephens of Union Co. Warren B. and Mary (Stephens) Johnson moved to Greene Co., AL before 1830 with some of the Bufords and later lived in Kemper, Marshall, Scott, and Leake Cos., in MS. Charles M. Johnson had Benjamin T.J. and Elizabeth Cartherine from his second marriage to Alse _____.

JOHN McDONALD/McDANIEL - Peter D. Gold, 4865 Rainbow Dr., Rainbow City, Ala. 35906: **JOHN McDONALD/McDANIEL** b. Chester SC May 5, 1787, m. Eleanor/Ellen/Johnston of Chester. Issue: Eliz J. 1829, Sarah R. 1830/SC/ Mary b. 1817 SC, Thomas S. b 1832, Madson L. b 1833 in Georgia. j Who are the other two children: one went to the Mexican War, not heard from ever, other child possibly Luvista McDaniel, b SC abt 1825. Family removed to Ga abt 1829 to Ala 1848, St. Clair Co.

MARY CUDD GREGORY - Mrs. E. D. Whaley, Sr., 109 Merriman St., Union, SC 29379 - am interested in **MARY CUDD GREGORY** who married **JOHN AUSTIN** in early 1800's then married a **McJUNKIN**.

COSTLER - T. H. Peake, 4054 Village Dr., Trinity, NC 27370 - Does anyone have knowledge of a **COSTLER** family that lived in Chester County ca 1819 when my g, great grandmother, **SELINA ANN COSTLER** was born. Family lived in Yorkville, SC until 1832-34 where father was a tailor. Selina m. **WILLIAM GARVIN**, b. 1811 in Chester Co. After first two children born moved to Wilkes Co., GA in 1835. Any help on either the **GARVINS** or **COSTLERS** line would be greatly appreciated.

BIGHAM-BINGHAM-FERGUSON-HARMON - Eric C. Bigham, 2511 Foxwood Dr., Chapel Hill, NC 27514 seeking any info on the family of **JAMES BIGHAM (BINGHAM)** who m. **SALLY HARMON**. Their son, **NATHAN H. BIGHAM** b. 21 Sep 1816 m. **MARY FERGUSON** b. 25 Feb. 1823 (father, **PLEASANT WILLIAM FERGUSON**, mother **PATIENCE COLLINS FERGUSON** who moved to Chester Co area from Pa.

JOHN THOMAS YARBOROUGH - Martha Snow Barnes, 2992 Woodhaven Rd., Macon, GA 31204 - need to find my G-Grandfather's parents. His name was **JOHN THOMAS YARBOROUGH**, b. Aug. 1829, d. Apr. 1918 in Lando, SC. His dau. my grandmother **ANNA ELIZABETH** was b. in Ridgeway, SC in 1857. Anna and her sister, Lessie lived with their aunt and uncle **JOHN AND NANNIE BOLICK**, who ran the "OLE JAIL". I think this was in the Winnsboro area. This was necessary after their mother died and their father was fighting with the Confederate Army. Their mother was Nannie (maybe Nancy) **MURPHY**. His 2nd wife was **JANIE TIDWELL**. If anyone knows of this family please let me know.

JEREMIAH (JERRY) WALKER - Josephine W. Trowbridge, 2925 Pemberton Court, Macon, GA 31204 - desires info on the ancestry of **JEREMIAH (JERRY) WALKER**, b. Fairfield Co., SC ca 1780, believed to have lived in the Blackstock community, Chester Co. ca 1830, d. 29 Oct. 1852, Sumter Co., Ga. He m. (1) ca 1800 **ELIZABETH DELASHNET** also of Fairfield Co., SC (b. ca 1780, d. 14 June 1842 in Sumter Co., GA), (2) **OLIVE HARP** of Sumter Co., GA. **JEREMIAH** is believed to be the son of **ANDREW WALKER** who was head of household in the 1790 US census for Fairfield Co. and who possibly died ca 1830. I believe my "illustrious" ancestor, **JEREMIAH**, to be the **JERRY WALKER** mentioned on pgs. 9 and 10 of the "HISTORY OF HOPEWELL ASSOCIATED REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH", Chester County, SC by Rev. Robert Lathan, publ. 1879.

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 John Orr 10
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 Rob. W. Patton, Sr, MD 3
 Rev. Wm. Richardson 6
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 Mrs. Frances Roberts 3
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 Steeles 9
 Catherine Steele 6
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