

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

Dues: \$16.00 Per Calendar Year

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President	Mr. George H. Moore
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Editor-in-Chief.....	Mrs. Barnette F. Nichols

President's Page

We wish to thank our members for their prompt membership renewals. It makes our task much easier. Some have renewed their membership for several years. **THANKS.**

We request that each of our members check his address label. If you have not renewed, this will be your last **BULLETIN**. There will be no reminders!!!!!!!!!!

Please not send cash in the mail. We accept personal checks. We have never had any bad ones. Not one to bounce since we were organized.

Our first meeting for the 1997 year will be APRIL 6, 1997, AT RICHBURG, SC. We look forward to this meeting at 3:00 o'clock PM.

Some people have requested that we do a class in beginning research in Genealogy. If you know of someone who would be interested (member or non-member) please let us know. We need a minimum of 12 people. The cost will be \$5.00 each for supplies and materials. We will keep you advised as to when and where. Again, I wish to express my thanks for the renewals. The staff promises to continue to make **The Bulletin** an excellent publication.

FROM THE EDITOR:

Well, another year has come and gone. I want to thank all of our members for your support this past year. We are down to three volunteers and even through we try to get answers off to everyone, sometimes we are slow. The library is now open by appointment only, so please call and make arrangements for someone to meet you. We appreciate all the great articles you share for publications in our bulletin, and the family file folders and book that go into our library to help with research.

One of our projects this year is to either get the county to cut a road into Burnt Meeting House Cemetery or pave a walkway from the highway to walk in, since it is not too far off the highway.

We also hope to publish a history of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery inscriptions this year. If anyone would like to share some deeds, plats, pictures, etc. about the church, we would appreciate them. We want to thank Mr. Paul Rutherford, Mount Holly United Methodist Church Historian for compiling such a wonderful history of the church. Mount Holly is

one of the oldest Methodist churches in our area, dating back to 1844. Also included in his book was a copy of the cemetery and membership list. This is certainly a welcomed addition to our library and has already been used by some of our out-of-state members who found it answered their questions. We all appreciate this work by Mr. Rutherford.

Trust you will continue to support your society and wish everyone a great year!!

Jean N.

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We have obtained a very limited number of items listed below for sale. The prices include postage.

1. Chester County Heritage History Vol II, 282 pages--\$55.00
2. Directory of Beersheka Presbyterian Church Cemetery, York Co. Revised 1988. 1996 Supplement. Church organized in 1769. First ordained minister was Rev. George McWhorter--39 pgs--\$6.00
3. Cemetery Roster and Historical Data on Veterans from 1776 to 1864 of Bullock's Creek Presbyterian Cemetery. York County--66 pages--\$19.00
4. Map of Fairfield County 18" x 24" color coded. Listing where numerous families lived. Drafted by Wm. B. Elkin in 1876. It is a reprint from the original--\$10.00.
5. Map of Fairfield County 18" x 24" Mills Atlas reproduction of 1800. \$5.00.

* * * * *

The NGS Conference in the States will be held May 7-10, 1997 at Valley Forge, Pa. For more info write: NGS, 4527 Seventeenth ST, North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399 or toll free 800-473-0060.

The 2nd Annual USA PHILLIPS FAMILY GENE SWAP MEET WILL BE HELD AUG 14-17, 1997 AT CHICKASHA, OK. FOR MORE INFO CONTACT DALE F. PHILLIP, 1927 So. 7th St, Chickasha, OK 73018, PH 405-224-6927.

The USA Brees/Breese Family will be held Sept. 25-28, 1997 at Chickasha, OK. For more info contact Clara Ann Brees. PH (405) 224-6927. Some Brees(e) variations: Bro, Bryce, Bruce, Brass, Brice, Breeze.

The following is the speech given by Dr. Edward Lee, Winthrop Univ., at our Annual Meeting:

THE PEOPLE OF THE CAROLINA BACK COUNTRY

The history of the Carolina back country is the story of fearless and hardy people searching for, as one scholar put it, "cheaper, better, and freer lives than they had known." Our ancestors were drifters, wanderers, and buffalo hunters. Before 1750, the few whites who came to the back country were Indian traders, traders of deer, bear, elk, and buffalo. The "skin trade" lured adventurous souls to the banks of the Catawba River to trade with Native Americans at trading sites such as the one where present day Byrnes Auditorium at Winthrop University is located. But, around 1750, a flood of white settlers flowed into South Carolina's up country. Down the Great Wagon Road they came--these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

As I survey the migration route later by the settlers of the back country, I marvel at their tenacity and their determined dream to secure "cheaper, better, and freer lives". They fled Scotland in the 1600's for Northern Ireland, then came to the Colonies in the 1700's, and, in five great waves, the Scotch-Irish drifted from Philadelphia, to Virginia, Shennadoah Valley, to Salem, N.C., to Charlotte (which George Washington would later label "a trifling place") down today's Highway 521 to Lancaster, then over to York, Bullock's Creek, down to Pine Tree Hill (now known as Camden), and then to Chester and Rock Hill.

It gives me great pleasure to meet with you this afternoon at the "end of the line"--so to speak. The Chester District Genealogical Society selected an excellent location for today's "birthday party". Your Society's roots are planted deeply in the Carolina back country--in Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Union, and York Counties. Therefore, we are, in a very real sense, sitting along the Wagon Road right now.

William Byrd, II, the wealthy, cultivated, and socially charming owner of 179,000 choice Virginia acres, visited the Carolina back country in 1728 to survey a line between North Carolina and Virginia. He was shocked by the laziness and lack of initiative displayed by the Carolinians. In his report on his trip to Carolina, William Byrd tells us:

"The men, for their parts, just like the Indians, impose all the work upon the poor women. They make their wives rise out of their beds early in the morning, at the same time that they lie and snore, till the sun has run one-third of his course and dispersed all the unwholesome damps. Then, after stretching and yawning for half an

hour, they light their pipes and, under the protection of a cloud of smoke, venture out into the open air, though, if it happens to be never so little cold, they quickly return shivering into the chimney corner. When the weather is mild, they stand leaning with both their arms upon the cornfield fence, and gravely consider whether they had best go and take a small heat at the hoe, but generally find reasons to put it off till another time...."

I hasten to stress to you that William Byrd was appalled by the irresponsibility and make chauvinism of frontier North Carolinians. Unfortunately, such sloth-like behavior was not restricted to just our neighbors to the north. The most damning indictment of rural South Carolinians comes from the journal of Father Charles Woodmason, an itinerant Anglican priest who visited near where we sit tonight between 1766 and 1768.

During his two year trek through South Carolina, Father Woodmason commented upon the careless dress (and presumably loose morals) of backcountry residents. Woodmason said 94% of the women he married were already pregnant. 9/10 of the blacks had venereal disease.

"It would be a great novelty to a Londoner to see one of my congregations -- The men with only a thin shirt and pair of breeches or, trousers, barelegged and barefooted. The women bareheaded, barelegged, and barefooted, with only a thin shift and under petticoat-- Yet I can not break them of this, for the weather admits not of any but thin clothing, I can barely bear the weight of my wig and gown during service. The young women have a most uncommon practice which I can not break them of. They draw their shift as tight as possible to the body and pin it tight to show the roundness of their bosom and slender waists, for they are generally finely shaped, and draw their petticoats close to the hips to show the fineness of their limbs--so that they might as well be in Puri Naturalibus. Indeed, nakedness if not censurable or indecent here and they expose themselves quite naked without ceremony, rubbing themselves and their hair with bear's oil."

In December 1767, Woodmason, still trying to convert Scotch-Irish ruffians to Anglicanism and still attempting to bring morality to the backcountry, wrote:

"This day we had another specimen of the envy, malice and temper of the Presbyterians. They gave away two barrels of whisky to the populace to make drink and for to disturb the service--for this being the first time the

Communion was ever celebrated in the Wild remote part of the World".

"The company got drunk by 10 o'clock and we could hear them firing, hooping, and hollering like Indians."

Undoubtedly, you noted that both William Byrd and Charles Woodmason criticized our forefathers by labeling them "Indians". There is great irony here because, as I survey the history of the backcountry, I find "Indians", at least the Catawbas, to be a major element in grasping where this region has been, and where it might go in the future. William Byrd and Charles Woodmason might have looked with disdain upon the Indians, but I suggest to you that we cannot comprehend the backcountry's history without first examining the role played by Native Americans in laying the foundation of our region, a region which surveyor John Lawson said in 1700 had soil "as red as blood".

Native Americans are, I tell my students, the great losers of American History, victims of a tragedy motivated by greed and cultural warfare. All one has to do is read accounts of the 1838 Cherokee Trail of Tears to feel the pain as something approaching genocide occurred in this land. Remember, British journalist Frances Trollope said of the Trail of Tears: "Americans are deficient in every feeling of honor and integrity." History Professor Theda Perdue puts it this way "manipulated, exploited, and oppressed, the Indians did not have the power to direct their own course or to determine their own future".

One of the best books on the subject of Native Americans in the Carolina backcountry is Professor James H. Merrell's The Indians' New World: Catawbas and Their Neighbors From European Contact Through The Era of Removal. One of the themes which flows through this book is that of the clash of cultures on the frontier. By 1750, white colonists were haunted by the ghosts of Indian attacks which had occurred sporadically. SC Governor James Glen warned the general assembly in 1756: "We are a handful of People thinly spread over a widely extended country. We are surrounded with Indians much more numerous than us, much more accustomed to the use of arms...better able to endure the severity of the winter and scorching heat of the summer, more patient of want, of hunger I think, and who can better endure toil and fatigue...". Governor Glen's fears of Indian uprising were shared by the white citizens of this area. Catawbas could, if they chose to do so, plunge the Carolinas into a race war. One nervous settler commented "they [the Catawbas] would be worse than twice the number of other Indians they [the Catawbas] being so well acquainted with the country."

When North Carolina surveyors trampled across Catawba burial grounds, a few miles from where we sit today, during the summer of

1762, the Indians, who until that time "had contented themselves with complaining only" chased the white intruders out and "pursued with an intention to murder them". In 1767, Catawbas and settlers got into a brawl at a church service. Thus, for much of the colonial period there is the very real possibility that the backcountry might explode in warfare.

In August of 1761, at Rocky Mount, near present day Great Falls, Cherokee Indians attempted to murder the William McKenney family. Mr. McKenney was away that summer day and a group of Cherokees advanced around the McKenney farm. Amazingly, a number of Cherokee women formed a human shield around Mrs. McKenney and protected the family from harm.

Later the angry Cherokee men came back, scalped Mrs. McKenney, and left her for dead. She did, however, survive.

The Catawbas--who were usually the enemies of the Cherokees--except when they sided with the Cherokees--seem by the mid 1700's to have adjusted to the presence of whites like the McKenneys in the backcountry. A hey date in Catawba history came in the summer of 1763. On August 30 of that year, King Hagler, chief of the Catawbas, was slain by another group of Indians (usually identified as Shawnees).

Without Chief Hagler, who regularly traveled from the Waxhaws to Camden to Charleston to plead the Indians' case before white officials, the Catawbas lost a powerful vote.

The establishment of a reservation helped lessen tensions sometime before the American Revolution, Thomas Spratt and his family stopped along the Catawba River, on the way from NC to Savannah, met a band of Indians, and obtained a large grant of reservation land. The Spratts, joined by two other white families, set up homesteads on the Catawba property and began living "much in the Indian fashion".

It seems to be a little presumptuous for me to talk this afternoon about the settling of the backcountry without acknowledging that, in the case of the Catawbas, settling occurred around 500 A.D.--fully 1200 years before many of our ancestors started coming south on the Great Wagon Road.

The Catawbas were friends of the settlers but the friendship was repaid with 99 year leases which, by 1828, meant that the Catawbas had signed away virtually all their land. Thus, we in the Carolina backcountry had our own "Trail of Tears" in which an unratified treaty, desolate and rocky reservation, and a settlement 150 years after the questionable Nation Ford Treaty of 1840 are the legacy for the first settlers of the Carolina backcountry, who, by 1900 numbered only 12 households on the Reservation.

Pretty close to American genocide for the first settlers of the backcountry.

Father Charles Woodmason, I think it safe to say, would not have approved of this cozy blending of cultures, with whites living in the Indian fashion. The Anglican priest did not like the Indians of the backcountry, and he did not trust our ancestors, the Scotch-Irish, who arrived in five waves: 1717-18, 1725-29, 1740-41, 1754-55, and 1771-75.

The last migration, the one which took place from 1771-75, occurred just in time for the American Revolution. By that time one out of ten people in America was Scotch-Irish and many of them, despite Father Woodmason's persistent efforts to pry them away from Presbyterianism, settled in the backcountry.

One of these Scotch-Irish immigrants was William Hill, born in Ireland in 1741. Hill settled in the Carolina backcountry at a site near Allison Creek, just in time to participate in the Revolution. Operating an iron ore mine atop Nannie's Mountain, Hill was elected a patriot colonel after the fall of Charleston in 1780. Hill helped organize resistance to the British and South Carolina historian David Duncan Wallace records that Hill and his associates "formed a camp, raised the American flag and thus became the first community to move to redeem the State."

In June of 1780, England's Captain Christian Huck and 400 cavalymen, instructed "to push the rebels as far as they might deem convenient, attacked Nannie's Mountain and buried Hill's foundry. The backcountry had become, as historian Robert M. Weir tells us, immersed in "an increasingly ugly war".

Col. Hill was away from Nannie's Mountain at the time of Capt. Huck's attack. South Carolina Gov. John Rutledge explained to the Redcoats' tactics this way: "The enemy seems determined, if they can, to break every man's spirit, and if they can't, to ruin him." Hill's spirit, however, could not easily be broken.

Hill led Patriot assaults at Rocky Mounts (southeast of Chester, near where Father Woodmason encountered the loose backcountry and where Mrs. McKenney was scalped by Cherokee Indians, women) and at Hanging Rock (south of Lancaster). Wounded, Hill recuperated enough to be one of the 910 patriots who took part in the October 1780 Battle of Kings Mountain. Later, he would boast that the attack plan at Kings Mountain had originated with him.

Hill became a state legislator for the New Acquisition (York County as it became known in 1785), owned 24,000 acres, and scaled the social ladder toward his goal of becoming a southern gentleman.

Journalist Clare Boothe Luce, you might know, defined southern gentlemen this way: "A southern gentleman is someone who can shoot like a South Carolinian, ride like a Virginian, drink like a Kentuckian, make love like a Georgian, and be as proud of it as an Episcopalian."

More to the point, Bergen Evans said: "On the southern frontier a gentleman is any adult white male who is not in jail at the moment being alluded to."

The frontier, thus, was society's edge, and some backcountry folks tumbled off the edge.

The people of the backcountry could be a superstitious lot. Take for instance, the reaction in 1771 to the suicide of Rev. William Richardson, pastor of Waxhaw Presbyterian Church. When his widow, Agnes, remarried, Archibald Davis forced Agnes to press her hand down upon Rev. Richardson's corpse to see if blood would pour forth. The belief was that such an occurrence would prove complicity in a murder.

No blood flowed -- but Agnes cried out during this macabre scene.

In 1813, a Lancaster girl accused Chesterfield County's Barbara Powers of witchcraft. According to the girl, Ms. Powers had turned the girl into a horse and then rode around the backcountry at midnight, stealing from stores from Chester to Cheraw.

The young girl swore, in the last witchcraft trial held in America, that Ms. Powers could slip through keyholes. The Judge, David Johnson, who later became a South Carolina Governor, had heard enough. He found Ms. Powers innocent of witchcraft and lectured the young girl on the need to tell the truth.

In the 1800s, Architect Robert Mills, a man of vision, dreamed of a canal system for cotton transportation which would stretch from Ohio to Charleston. Beginning construction of the Landsford Canal in 1819, Mills envisioned harnessing the power of the Catawba River, and redirecting the flow of this body of water. After four years and a cost of \$122,900.13, however, time and technology had passed Robert Mills by, the railroad -- not the canal-- was the transportation system of the future.

The people of the Carolina frontier did not come in just two colors: red and white. I emphasize to you that the history of the backcountry is a multi-colored mosaic with shades of brown and black as well as red and white--even though, in the 1760s, only 10% of the backcountry population was black. That would change quickly.

Col. Hill regained his economic footing after the American Revolution with the help of enslaved African-Americans. One story, which has some validity to it, is that a cave on the side of Nannie's Mountain served as a haven for runaway slaves, a backcountry depot on the underground railroad. Fugitive slaves--like rumors of Indian uprisings--struck fear in the hearts of even men of courage.

Like William Hill, runaway slaves, you understand, could destroy the foundation of the South's economic system, political order, and social structure.

Slave rebellions were never far from the minds of those white people who built the small farms and large plantations of South Carolina. Black slaves made up a majority of the population in eighteenth century South Carolina. They dreaded of freedom and, sometimes, they turned their dreams into action. In 1739, Slaves rebelled along the Stono River (near Charleston) and almost succeeded in their goal of reaching freedom in Spanish Florida.

In 1831, Nat Turner and 70 of his fellow African-Americans armed themselves and swept across Southhampton County, Virginia. Sixty whites were killed by Nat Turner's band and even though the slaves never made their way out of Virginia, slave owners feared for their lives.

While Nat Turner was on the loose, the S.C. Gazette published this announcement:

"WANTED: Dead or alive, Nat Turner 5 ft 6 or 8 in high, weighs between 150 and 160 pounds, rather bright complexion, but not a mulatto. Broad shoulders, large flat nose, large eyes, broad flat feet, rather knock-kneed, walks brisk and active. Hair on the top of the head very thin, no beard, except on the upper lip and at the top of the chin. A scar on one of his temples, also one at the back of his neck. A large knot on one of the bones of his right arm, near his wrist, produced [by] a blow."

Now, I must tell you that 80% of white Southerners owned no slaves and only 1% of whites owned more than five African-Americans. But the fear of slave revolts mirrors the irrationality of the system which propped up "the peculiar institution". Even non-slave owners displayed a bizarre commitment to maintaining the status quo. And, among the 1%, there was almost a paranoid obsession with slave rebellions.

On the eve of the Civil War, Mary Boykin Chestnut, residing on a Mulberry plantation near Camden, wrote in her famous diary "if the slaves come tonight, who will hear my screams?"

Slavery was, I tell folks, an addiction which harmed the black as well as the white and stunted the growth of the backcountry. I cannot understand it, but I accept it as one of the major stains on our region's history...a stain which still discolors social relations in South Carolina.

As the Civil War commenced, my great-great grandfather, a Confederate Captain named Obadiah Hardin, was ordered to leave Chester County to fight in Virginia. His wife begged him to remain at home with herself and the couple's four young children. Early one December 1861 morning, Capt. Hardin slipped out of his house, leaving his wife this note:

"I dreamed last night that the Abolitionist came to South Carolina and took our slaves. If I can stop them in Virginia, my dream will not come true."

Within three weeks, Hardin would be mortally wounded at the Battle of Dranesville. Dead at age thirty. Was this a display of Southern honor or of support for a system of human bondage which cannot be defended? Southern honor is a very real part of the history of our region. It borders on obsessing love of the soil, the people, the culture, the time of adulation experienced by Civil War General Daniel Harvey Hill, grandson of William Hill, who remembering "I love South Carolina like I love a woman".

Nightly, the backcountry's African-Americans earned their freedom and began in the 1860s their long trek toward independence and success. Education became the vehicle for arriving at the good of social equality, economic independence, and political leverage.

In 1866, the New York Presbyterian Church and the Freedmen's Bureau established a school for former slaves in Chester. They named the institution "Brainerd" in honor of David Brainerd, an early Presbyterian missionary among Massachusetts Indians.

An 1874 report to the Presbyterian Church explained Brainerd Institute's purpose this way: "The purpose of the school is to give the highest educational advantages to children of the Chester mission." The Brainerd curriculum included English, Science, Mathematics, Home Economics, French, German, and Music. One Brainerd graduate recalls: "Everyone was required to take the Science of Music, and if you showed any aptitude you could take private lessons after school. In the later years, there was a small orchestra".

Brainerd became an outpost in the backcountry for dispensing the intellectual tools necessary to succeed in the post Civil War South. By the 1920s, Brainerd Institute sponsored football, baseball, tennis, and debate teams. Shakespeare was performed, and African-Americans stood firm in their resistance to the racism of

the Jim Crow era.

I want to close my overview of the backcountry by shifting away from the cloud of red and white and the injustice of slavery, and focus upon what I consider to be the vitality of our region. Col. Hill represents the courage and commitment to freedom which typifies the settlers of the backcountry, the citizens who built hamlets like Kershaw County's Liberty Hill, Union County's Fair Forest, York County's Tirzah, Chester County's Blackstock, Fairfield County's Mt. Zion, and Lancaster County's Flat Rock.

The people of the frontier bore surnames like Gaston, Ayers, George, Blue, Bankhead, Davie, Moore, Richards, Pettus, Allison, Bowser, Belton, Douglas, Lowry, and a thousand other names.

The history of the Carolina backcountry is a tale of the courage of Col. Hill, the tragedy of the Catawbas, the misguided honor of Capt. Hardin, the frustration of Father Woodmason, the back-breaking force labor of African-Americans, and the fear of Mary Boykin Chestnut.

Nowhere do I see the talents of the backcountry people displayed any purer than I do when I look at the community of Union...a town which years ago endured a terrible ordeal.

In 1923, the people of that town decided to build a hotel. Card tables were set up on Main Street and people invested in the hotel project. By May 1923, over \$112,000.00 had been raised. The Fair Forest Hotel, which opened its doors in 1927, was Union's dream and everybody in town purchased a little piece of that dream.

The backcountry has been a land of dreamers and do-ers. In his massive book, Albion's Seed, David Haskett Fischer tells us that the Carolina frontier was settled by "Crackers, Rednecks and Hoosiers".

In 1766, a representative of the English government defined "crackers" as "great boasters; they are a lawless set of rascals on the frontier of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia, who often change their abode", one step ahead of the bill collector.

In her 1830 book Mrs. Royall's Southern Tour, Anne Royall notes that "rednecks" were backcountry settlers who, as Presbyterians, resisted the Mother County and dissented against the crown.

And Hoosiers, before they migrated westward to Indiana, were large and rough and callused and uncouth, or as The Mind of the South's author W. J. Cash defined "Hoosiers": "a hell of a fellow".

The backcountry, therefore, was--is-- the product of blacks, reds, and whites, each making contributions to a history as colorful as their skin tones. The frontier is the land of "Crackers", Rednecks, Hoosiers, Presbyterians, Catawbas, Runaway Slaves, the free-at-last descendants of Runaway Slaves and all of the above, carving out of the backcountry wilderness with steely determination a civilization of which we can all take pride.

The backcountry, you see, is a region inhabited by people who, as writer B. Welty has told us, have an intense devotion to "place". As Welty has written: "Southerners feel passionately about Place. Not simply in the historical or philosophical connotation of the word, but in the sensory thing, the experiences, the working of noises and sound and smell, in its earth and waters and sky and in its seasons."

Each of us, as students of history, with ties to the Carolina backcountry, feel passionately about this "place", its sights and sounds and smells and its land and its water and its sky and its seasons, and its talented people.

* * * * *

REVERE FAMOUS FOR MORE THAN JUST RIDE

THE STATE FEB. 12, 1997:

Everybody knows about "the midnight ride of Paul Revere." But very few people know anything else about him. Revere was also a silversmith and an engraver.

A well-known poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow tells of Revere's midnight ride on April 18, 1775. Revere took part in that ride with William Dawes and Dr. Samuel Prescott.

The British army was going from Boston to Lexington and Concord, Mass., to capture Samuel Adams, John Hancock and some cannons belonging to the colonists. When it was clear that they were going to march instead of row up the river, Revere slipped past the British soldiers and rode to Lexington in time to warn the colonists. There he was joined by Dawes and Prescott.

Beyond Lexington, the men rode into a trap. Only Prescott escaped and warned people on the way to Concord. Because of the warning, the farmers, or Minutemen, defeated the British in the first real battle of the American Revolution.

Revere later set up a powder mill during the war and served in the Massachusetts militia.

When Revere was 65, he built the first copper sheet mill in America. These copper sheets were fastened on the bottoms of sailing ships to protect them. The frigate "Old Ironsides" was sheeted in copper made by Revere. So you see, Paul Revere did more than just take the famous midnight ride.

Nashville
1852/94

Dear Sir

Here with copy #2.

When I wrote "last week of
his time" I meant the limited time:
Hazeckiah, Hagar, Shalmy, Shalmy II.
Then when Hagar II (key son) comes
along, even that limited claim was
invalidated.

TITLE
PAGE

THE
HOLY BIBLE

ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORIZED VERSION

WITH A

PERPETUAL GENEALOGICAL

FAMILY REGISTER

ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL

NASHVILLE

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE
M DCCC LIX

Regards,
A. E. Foote

The following submitted by: Dr. A. Edward Foote, 222 Shirley Drive, Florence, AL 35633 (205) 767-5159.

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE FOOTE FAMILY, TAKEN FROM THE FAMILY BIBLE BY SHELBY FOOTE, THE LAST MALE OF HIS LINE

1. George Foote, b. 1734, Virginia removed to North Carolina.
2. William Foote, son of George Foote was born in NC on the 6 March 1771. Died in Chester District, SC on the 15 July 1831. Aged 60 years, 4 months, 9 days.

William Foote, son of George Foote and Nancy S. Rice (or McDaniel), daughter of David and Mary Rice, were married in Chester Dist., SC on the 6th of April, 1806.
3. Margaret Sophia Kinchilo Foote, daughter of Wm. and Nancy Foote, born in Chester Dist., SC on 4 April, 1808. Died in Noxubee Co., Mississippi on 31 October 1844. Aged 36 years, 6 months 27 days. Was married to Doctor Wade Hopkins, April 17, 1828.
4. Emeline Elizabeth Rice Foote, daughter of Wm. and Nancy Foote, born Chester Dist., SC on 4 April, 1808. Died in Noxubee Co., Mississippi, 1864. Aged 55 years. Was married to George W. Hopkins, son of Ferdinand Hopkins in Chester Dist. SC.
5. Hezekiah William Foote, son of Wm. and Nancy Foote, was born in Chester Dist. SC on 17 Dec 1813. Baptized Dec. 1841 by William Wier. Died Mississippi 1899. Was married to Lucinda Frances Dade, daughter of Henry C. and Catherine D. Dade, 16 Nov. 1856, in Noxubee Co. Miss. Also to (2) Mary Foote, 1856; (3) Sybilla Wessinger, 1863; and (4) Eleanor W. Curtis.
6. Amanda Jane Frances Foote, daughter of Wm & Nancy Foote was born in Chester Dist. SC on 20 Dec. 1812. Died in Charleston, SC Was married to George F. Kennady, 12 May 1829. Three children born Laural, who married Ruff, and Mollynaux, Feni...
7. Harriet Rebecca Foote, daughter of Wm and Nancy Foote, born in Chester Dist., SC on 7 Oct. 1814. Married to Hiram Brawley, Chester Dist., SC.
8. Thomas Means Foote, son of Wm. and Nancy Foote, born in Chester Dist., SC 5th Mar 1817. Died in Noxubee Co., Miss 19 Aug 1836. Aged 19 years, 5 months, 14 days.
9. Ann Foote, daughter of H.W. and L.F. Foote born in Macon, Miss 28th Dec 1837. Baptised 1842 by Rev. Wm. Wier. Married to Early C. Clements, son of Hardy Clements, 30 Dec. 1862.

10. Katharine Lewis Foote, daughter of H.W. and L.F. Foote, born in Macon, Miss. 21st Jan. 1840, Baptised 1842. Died in Macon, Miss 12th day of Jan. 1890. Aged 49 years, 11 months, 22 days. Married to Israel Welsh who died. She afterward married Thomas J. Patty.

11. William H. Foote, son of H.W. and L.F. Foote, born in Macon, Miss. 8th Dec. 1841. Baptised 1842 by Rev. Wm. Wier. Died in Macon, Miss. on 3rd Nov. 1875. Aged 33 years, 10 months 25 days. Married to Mary Sellick, daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Gooch, in Macon, Miss.

12. Henry Dade Foote, son of H. W. and L. F. Foote, born in Macon, Miss. on 3 Dec. 1843. Baptised 1844 by Rev. Wier, Married to Susan C. Walker, daughter of A. Drew Walker, in Mobile, AL.

13. Margaret C. Foote, daughter of H.W. and L.F. Foote, born Macon, Miss. 14 Dec. 1845. Baptised 1846 by Rev. William Wier. Died 3 Sept. 1849 in Macon, Miss. Aged 3 years, 8 months 20 days.

14. Thomas Foote, son of H.W. and L.F. Foote, born in Macon, Miss on 18 Nov. 1847. Married to Annie Allen at Oral Oaks, Laurens County, Virginia.

15. Fannie L. Foote, daughter of H.W. and L.F. Foote, born at Macon, 27 Feb 1850. Died at Macon, 8 April 1850.

--- Hezekiah W. Foote, son of Wm. Foote of SC and Mary C., daughter of Gilson Foote (brother of Frederick who built "Waverly"), were married in Macon, Miss. on 10th Sept 1856 by Rev. William P. Harrison. He was 43 at the time.---

16. Emmeline Rice Foote, daughter of H.W. and L.F. Foote, born in Macon, Miss. on 8th Apr. 1852. Baptised 1853, by Rev. William Wier. Married to Henry M. Patty in Macon, Miss.

17. Huger Lee Foote, son of H.W. and L.F. Foote, born in Macon, Miss. on 24 Apr. 1854. Baptised 1855 by Rev. William Wier. Married: (1) Mattie Cavett, 1878. She died of yellow fever? (2) Eva P. Cooper, 1882: daughter of George Cooper, Yazoo City; and (3) Kate Shelby, 1884 or 1885, daughter of Evan Shelby, Washington Co. Huger Foote died in Greenville, Miss on 18 July 1915, Aged 61.

19. Mary Frances Foote, daughter of H. W. and M.C. Foote, born in Macon, Miss on 19th Oct. 1859. Died in Macon, 2 Nov 1859. Was married to T.T. Patty, son of John W. Patty, in Macon???

---(Hezekiah William Foote, was married for the third time to Sybelia Antoinette Messinger, daughter of Daniel Messinger of Mass. in Macon, Miss on 14 Dec 1863 by Rev. Josiah Bancroft. She died in Macon 13 Mar. 1885)---

20. Georgie Antoinette Foote, daughter of H.W. and S.A. Foote, born in Macon, Miss. on 14 Nov. 1866. Baptised August 1867 by Josiah Bancroft. Married William McKindree Paine, son of Bishop Robert Paine, in Macon, Miss. 19 Dec. 188__.

(---(Hezekiah W. Foote was married for the fourth time to Eleanor W. Curtiss, daughter of William M. Curtiss, in San Antonio, TX on 20th of Nov 1884 by Rev. Chappell. He was 71.)---

21. Huger William Foote, son of H.L. and K.S. Foote was born in Rolling Fork, Miss. on 11th Dec 1886. Died 1951.

22. Shelby Dade Foote, son of H.L. and K.S. Foote was born in Rolling Fork, Miss on 11th Oct. 1891. Died in Mobile, AL on 6th Sept 1922. Aged 30 years, 10 months, 26 days. Was married to Lillian Rosenstock, daughter of Morris and Minnie Peters Rosenstock, in Greenville, Miss on 1st July 1915, by Dr. Graves.

23. Kathryn Lee Foote, daughter of H.L. and K.S. Foote, born in Rolling Fork on 3rd May, 1893. Died 8 March 1981.

24. Elizabeth Foote, daughter of H.L. and K.S. Foote, was born in Foote, Miss. on 16 Jul 1904. Died 2 Jan 1989.

25. Shelby Dade Foote, Jr. son of S.D. and L.R. Foote, was born in Greenville, Miss 17 Nov 1916.

26. Huger Lee Foote, son of S.D. and G.R. Foote, was born in Memphis, Tenn. 13 Nov 1961.

George Foote of Virginia

William Foote of SC

Hezekiah W. Foote of Miss

Huger Lee Foote rode from Macon to Rolling Fork a gray mare.

Shelby Dade Foote died young

Shelby Dade Foote, II--God knows

Huger Lee Foote, II born Tenn 13 Dec 1961.

1. Richard Foote b. 1632 removed to London 1652.

2. Richard II, b. Jan. 31, 1666; Came to Stafford County 1688, d. 15 Apr. 1726.

3. George Foote of Virginia b. 1706, m. Frances B_____, (died Chester Dist.)

4. George II, b. 1734 m. Margaret Kincheloe 1760.

5. William Foote of NC (1771-1831).
6. Margaret Sophia Kinchilo Foote (1808-1844).
 Emeline Elizabeth Rice Foote (1809-1844).
 HEZEKIAH WILLIAM FOOTE of Chester Dist. SC (1813-1899)
 Amanda Jane Frances Foote (1812-?)
 Harriet Rebecca Foote (1814-?)
 Thomas Means Foote (1817-1836)

 Ann Foote (1837-?)
 Katharine Lewis Foote (1840-1890)
 William H. Foote (1841-1875)
 Henry Dade Foote (1843-?) Capt. CSA
 Thomas Foote (1847-?)
 Emmeline Rice Foote (1852-?)
7. HUGER LEE FOOTE (1854-1915) Macon, Miss.
 Margaret S. Foote (1845-1849)
 Fannie L. Foote (1850-1850).
 Mary Frances Foote (1859-1859)
 Georgia Antoinette Foote (1866-?)

 Huger William Foote (1886-1951)
8. SHELBY DADE FOOTE (1891-1922)
 Kathryn Lee Foote (1893-1981)
 Elizabeth Foote (1904-1989)
9. SHELBY DADE FOOTE, II (1916-) Greenville, Miss
 Margaret Foote (1948)
 Huger Lee Foote (1961) Memphis, Tenn.

* * * * *

We are sorry to hear that one of our members was killed recently in an automobile accident in Texas, along with her husband. Our condolences are with the Mione Family.

* * * * *

N O T E:

QUERIES ARE NOT INDEXED. WE WANT YOU TO READ THEM AND HELP YOUR FELLOW SOCIETY MEMBERS. ALSO WE (THE SOCIETY) WISH TO THANK YOU FOR A COPY OF YOUR BOOK OR WORK. WE WILL LIST YOUR NAME AND COST OF THE BOOK IF YOU HAVE ANY EXTRAS FOR SALE.

* * * * *

FINDLEY and MARY (MORRISON) McCLURE

Findley and Mary (Morrison) McClure came first to Pennsylvania from the village of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, probably in the 1730s. They brought their family with them, the known members being Matthew, born about 1727, James (m. Mary Morrison) and William. On 28 February 1739 he purchased 440 acres of land in Orange County, Virginia, an area that in 1740 became Augusta County. The land was located about 5 miles north of Fishersville in Long Meadow on the Middle Fork of the Shenandoah River. In 1742 Findley is listed as a soldier in Capt. John Christian's company of Augusta County militia. In 1749, Robert Alexander, a Master of Arts of Dublin University built a log school house on land owned by Findley McClure, which was the beginning of Washington and Lee University. It is not known when or where Findley or Mary McClure died.

1. Augusta County, Virginia, created from part of Orange County - 1740.
2. Augusta County split into Augusta and Botetourt Counties - 1764.
3. Rockbridge County created from the south part of Augusta Co. & the north part of Botetourt Co. - 1778.



1. Findley McClure and his brother, James in 1738 settled at Long Meadow on the Middle Fork of the Shenandoah River about 5 miles north of what is now Fishersville, Augusta County, Virginia.
2. In 1742 Halbert & John McClure settled in a part of Augusta Co. which became Rockbridge County in 1778.

McClure Chester County
 McCler South Carolina
 McLure (Previously part of)
 McCler Craven Co. S.C.

✓ = will of Mary McClure
 1802 - wife of James
 X = Visitation Record - 1775
 Fishing Creek Presb. Church
 † = Will of Jane McClure
 1829 - wife of Hugh

with 1771 Charleston, with 1769
 - Deaver Dam
 Anson Co., N.C. land grant
 17 May 1754 - later part of Chester Co.
 1768 land on Rocky Creek, Craven Co.

McClure
 Family from Ayrshire,
 Scotland emig. to
 Ireland early 1600's
 v. Raphoe, County Donegal
 v. Pennsylvania pre 1739
 v. 28 Feb 1839 Orange Co. Va
 which became Augusta Co.
 - 1742 Virginia Militia
 - 1758 - witness to Deed
 Washington Lee land, on
 part of his land

Findley McClure
 m. Mary Morrison
 (brother Andrew Morrison)

One of the Signers
 of the Mecklenburg
 Declaration of
 Independence - 1775

William McClure

b. ca 1725 near Raphoe,
 Co Donegal, Ireland
 v. Augusta Co. Va 1739-1764
 v. Mecklenburg Co., NC. 1765
 Elder Hopewell presb. ch.
 d. ca 1812

Mathew McClure

resident Fishing Creek
 1775. Chester Co. S.C.

X Isaac McClure

X Margaret
 Chester Co. S.C.
 1740 Census Rev War Vet

? Samuel McClure
 2 sons 1 dau

1764 will of James McClure - in 1802 will
 Deed 3 Jun 1774 from
 Student Wm McClure ST Marks
 Parish S.C. to John McClure Planter
 100 Acres on Rocky Creek. Land
 willed to him by father James.

Dr. William McClure
 res: New Bern
 N.C.

b. pre 1760
 will 1827 Rev War Vet
 James McClure

m. Jennet (Jane) Martin

b. ca 1760 d. 3 May 1802 age 42
 Rev War
 Capt. Hugh McClure

m. Jane Porter - 1780 b. 1763
 will 10 Oct 1824 d. 4 Aug 1838

b. 1754 S.C. d. Wilcox Co., Ga
 Martha McClure 1st Georgia

m. Hugh Gaston 1751
 Son of J.P. John Gaston
 T. Wilcox Co., Alabama, 1827
 d. 1836

Mary McClure

m. Samuel Lowery

d. 18 Aug 1780 from wounds
 from Battle of Hanging Rock

X Capt John McClure

m. Mary Porter

"olive" d. pre 1802

X Margaret McClure

m. Edward Martin
 In will of 1764 not in will 1802
 d. pre 1802

X Robert McClure

William McClure

Thomas McClure
 Guardian of John RB 1742

Joseph

minor - 1742

John

minor - 1742

Robert

Sarah

m. John Henderson

Elisabeth

m. Samuel Harris

b 1758 S.C.
 d. 1824 Christian Co. Ky.

Mary McClure

m. William Gaston
 ca 1781

b. 10 Jul 1757
 d. 12 Jan 1838, Ill.

Mary McClure
 White

+ Susannah McClure
 m. Rowland Boyd
 Bapt. 4 May 1800 P.C. Church

+ Hugh McClure
 m. Margaret ?

+ William McClure

b. ca 1741 d. 26 Jun 1838 age 28
 Hannah McClure

m. John Poag 22. Cornelia
 wife of 1812 b. 1755 1787
 Oct 1855

+ Capt. James McClure
 m. Mary 1788 - 1865 both buried at
 Fishing Creek Ch.

+ Mary McClure

+ m. Samuel Gill

+ John McClure

James Gaston

Mary Gaston

Mary Lowery

Mary McClure

Rebekah Martin

Mary Martin

Margaret Martin

Martha Martin

b. 1782 d. 1831 Ill
 Margaret Gaston

m. Thomas Keil 1802

b. 1784 - 1867
 Ann Gaston

m. Matthew Rainey 1804

b. 1786
 William Gaston

m. John McClure 2812 Cornch

b. 1787 Lancaster Co. S.C.
 Samuel Gaston 1826 Illinois

m. Esther Gaston 1806

1790 d. Bond Co., Ill
 John Gaston

m. Elizabeth Carson 1816

1794
 Robert Gaston

m. Ann Carson 1814

1792 Cornch Co. d. 1834, Ill.
 Sarah McClure Gaston

m. Matthew Cunningham 1812

1796
 Betsey Gaston

m. Andrew Carson 1814

d. 1843, Ill
 Mary Gaston

m. 1) Hugh White 2) H. White

b. 14 Sep 1833
 d. Mar 1848 P.C. Ch
 Sarah McClure

John A. Gill

Eleanor Gill

James N. Gill

+ Jane Gill

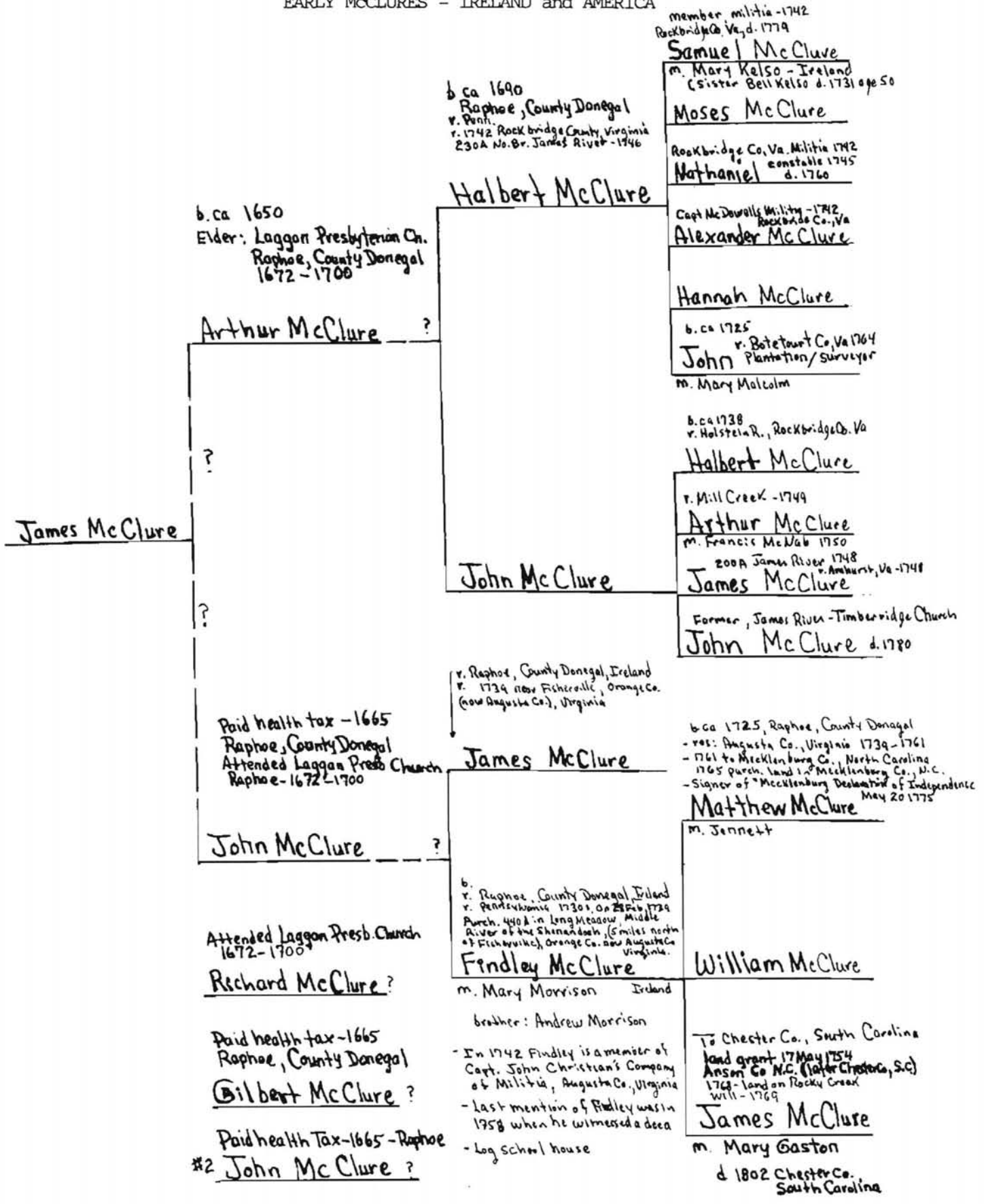
Robert G. Gill

George H. Gill

Margaret Gill

b. 1797 Cornch Co. d. Mississippi
 Samuel C. Gill

m. Susan Ewing
 b. ca 1800 Ky



The Sons of James and Mary McClure

In The Revolutionary War

All five known sons of James and Mary (Gaston) McClure, John, James, Hugh (our ancestor), William and Robert were veterans of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. Many who fought with them or served under them were relatives or in-laws.

John and Hugh McClure were together as early as December 1778 when they are recorded serving under Captain William Gaston at Monck's Corner near Charleston. This was just after the British had captured Savannah and the Americans were preparing for some counter attacks which did not succeed including the retreat across the Black Swamp from Savannah/Augusta area toward Charleston by General Moultrie in April of 1779. There were skirmishes in May and June near Charleston. Considering their location John and Hugh would have been involved in all or part of this action along with other relatives, Sgt David Gaston, Sgt Robert Gill, Pvt John Mills (later Captain), Pvt Hugh Gaston and Pvt George Kelso who were also recorded at Monck's Corner at this time. On 14 April 1780 Capt. John McClure was again at Monck's Corner under LtCol William Washington when Tory LtCol Banastre Tarleton and his mounted "British Legion" awakened the Americans with a full calvary charge at three O'clock in the morning. John McClure escaped but Charleston fell to the British on 12 May and John brought the news of the fall of Charleston and defeat at Monck's Corner to Fishing Creek shortly after. The British quickly established forts throughout South Carolina in order to control the state, however, Capt John McClure and Lt Hugh McClure and the nine Gaston brothers almost immediately became thorns in their side. On 24 May 1780 John and Hugh led a surprise attack at Beckanhamville with 37 men and scattered a large meeting of Tories. On 26 May John led an attack on gathering of Tories at Mobley's Meeting House. These skirmishes caused the British to better fortify nearby Rocky Mount and send out parties under Capt Houck (Huck) which raided the homes of the rebels, destroying crops and harrassing the women and children. They made the mistake of burning the home of the Fishing Creek Church minister, Rev. William Simpson, further irritating the local population. About 400 Tories under Capt Houck and British Major Fergeson were camped at Williamson's Plantation on 12 July 1780 when "the brave and couragous" Capt John McClure under Cols Bratton, Lacy and Neal suprised and routed them. Capt Houk and Major Ferguson were killed. These victories caused many more men to join General Thomas Sumter's new command and a major offensive began.

men to join General Sumter's growing command, the core being Capt John McClure and his company. General Sumter attacked heavily fortified Rocky Mount on 23 July 1780 under Col Lacy and Col Hill with Capt John McClure and Lt Hugh McClure but the attack was unsuccessful with both sides losing about 14 men. John McClure was promoted about this time and Hugh became Capt in his place. The next battle took place 6 August 1780 at Hanging Rock and was won by the Americans with about 60 casualties with about 200 for the Tories. However the cost was high with Col Hill, Major Winn and Major John McClure wounded. John McClure died of his wounds on 18 August at Charlotte, North Carolina, at the Liberty House which was being used as a hospital. (Five years earlier on 20 May 1775, his uncle, Matthew McClure had been one of the signers of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" at this same house.) Capt Hugh McClure continued to serve under Col Lacy and may have been at the Battle of King's Mountain on 7 Oct 1780, a major victory for the Americans.

James McClure, according to pension records, served under Capt Richard Winn and Col. Lacey during 1777 and lost a horse when his unit surrendered at Fort McIntosh. In addition he served 158 days under Capt. John McClure, Col Lacey and General Sumter in 1780 and was probably in action under John and Hugh. He also served under Capt John Mills and Col Henry Hampton in a company of light dragoons under General Sumter.

Dr. William McClure enlisted in the 3rd Regiment on 24 Jul 1776. He was a prisoner of war in Charleston. He lived at New Bern, North Carolina, and studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Alexander Gaston, who was killed by Tories on 20 August 1781.

Robert McClure is listed as served in General Sumter's brigade.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE JUNE, 1997 BULLETIN.....

FROM THE COURT ORDER FILES OF BOTETCOURT COUNTY, VIRGINIA:

11/15/1797; P. 149: It appeared to Court that the smallpox hath broken out in the body of James Bratton, who is now in town. It is therefore ordered that inoculation for the same be prohibited, and it is further ordered that the Sheriff immediately remove the said James Bratton to some convenient and proper place in the County to prevent the spreading of that disease and all persons who have not had the small pox be prevented from going near or having any intercourse with Bratton. The place to which he is removed to be appointed an hospital for reception of any other person who may take said disease.

* * * * *

A Gill Marriage
by Lt. Mark B. Guevarra

Much has been written over the years on the Gill family of Chester County, South Carolina. The following article details the ancestral relationship between John Green Berry Gill and his wife, Eliza Susannah Gill, distant cousins whose early nineteenth century marriage produced descendants which to this day still reside in Chester County.

Members of the Gill family emigrated from Northern Ireland to the United States settling first in New Jersey, by the early 1760's in eastern Pennsylvania, and by the late 1760's in what is now Chester County, South Carolina.¹

Children of --- Gill:

1.	William Gill	b. ca. 1714
2.	Robert Gill, Sr.	b. 1720
3.	Ellen Gill (?) ²	
4.	John Gill	b. ca. 1727
5.	George Gill	b. ca. 1730

2. Robert Gill, Sr. b. 1720 d. 30 Jun/Jul 1804, Chester Co., SC bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC m. Eleanor --- b. 1721 d. 13 Dec 1801, Chester Co., SC bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC.

This family is well documented by researchers.³ Robert moved his family from Pennsylvania to the upper part of South Carolina in the late 1760's. In January of 1770, he purchased 600 acres of land on the Broad River in what was originally lower North Carolina (Parish of St. Marks) but later became South Carolina.⁴ Robert later sold half of the land to his son, James,⁵ and the other half to his son, John, and son-in-law, John Mills.⁶ Robert also deeded in February of 1774 to his son, John, 150 acres of land that he had acquired from Richard Carroll on Fishing Creek in Craven County (now Chester County), South Carolina.⁷

In June of 1804, Robert wrote his will and shortly thereafter passed away.⁸ He was laid to rest in Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Chester County, South Carolina. His wife, Eleanor, and son, Thomas, are buried beside him.

Children of Robert Gill, Sr., and Eleanor --- Gill:⁹

2.1	Thomas Gill	b. 1745
2.2	John Gill	b. ca. 1748
2.3	Robert Harvey Gill	b. 1752-1753
2.4	George Gill	b. 1753
2.5	William Gill	b. 1754
2.6	James Gill	b. 1755
2.7	Archibald "Mad Archy" Gill	b. 16 Jan 1757
2.8	Eleanor Gill	b. 1757
2.9	Mary Gill	b. Oct 1758
2.10	Margaret Gill	
2.11	Jane/Jennet Gill	

2.2 John Gill b. ca. 1748 d. between 02 Nov 1790-12 Apr 1791, Chester Co., SC m. Nancy Agnes --- b. ca. 1755 d. 1803, Chester Co., SC.

John was born around 1748, the son of Robert and Eleanor Gill. As a young man, he travelled with his father's family in the late 1760's to upper South Carolina. In February of 1774, John received from his father 150 acres of land on the waters of Fishing Creek in what was then Craven County (now

Chester County), South Carolina.¹⁰ John paid a memorial return on the land in June of 1775, and after his death in 1791, his executors disposed of the land with 88 acres of it going to his daughter, Eleanor.¹¹ In April of 1787, John also received (with his brother-in-law, John Mills) half of his father's 600 acre Broad River land grant.¹²

In November of 1790, John wrote his will and named his brother, Col. Archibald Gill; first cousin, Col. George Gill; and brother-in-law, Col. John Mills, as executors of his estate.¹³ He passed away shortly thereafter and his will was probated in April of 1791.¹⁴

Agnes passed away intestate in late 1803.¹⁵ It is believed that both she and John are buried in unmarked graves at Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Chester County, South Carolina. Children of John Gill and Nancy Agnes --- Gill:

2.2.1	Samuel Gill	b. <1790
2.2.2	Eleanor Gill	b. <1790
2.2.3	Elizabeth Gill	b. <1790
2.2.4	Robert Gill	b. 1770-1790
2.2.5	Alexander Gill	b. <1790
2.2.6	George Gill	b. 11 Sep 1786
2.2.7	John Gill	b. 1790-1791

2.2.6 George Gill¹⁶ b. 11 Sep 1786, Chester Co., SC d. 05 Jan 1847, Chester Co., SC m. 01 Oct 1806, Elizabeth Susanna Thompson b. 01 Mar 1789 d. 27 May 1837, Chester Co., SC.

George was born in September of 1786, the son of John and Nancy Agnes Gill. He was known as Captain George Gill in his day,¹⁷ but is more often referred to as "Blacksmith George Gill" by his descendants because of his bible record. On October 1st, 1806, he married Elizabeth Susanna Thompson. Elizabeth is said to have been the daughter of John Thomson and Mary Strait Thomson (b. 08 Jan 1769¹⁸), granddaughter of Christopher Strait (b. 1739, NJ d. 14 Jan 1816) and Mary Cooper Strait (b. 1737 d. 29 Aug 1784), and great grand-daughter of Johann Leonhardt Streydt (b. 28 Jul 1720).¹⁹

George and Elizabeth soon started a family that grew to include seven daughters and one son. The couple were members of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church in Chester County, South Carolina, and of their eight children, the first four were baptized there: Nancy in 1809,²⁰ John in 1811,²¹ Anne in 1813,²² and Mary in 1816.²³ The couple's four younger daughters were probably baptized at another church, for between April of 1823 and 1824, the family left the Fishing Creek Church.²⁴

In October of 1815, George and Elizabeth deeded their share of 340 acres of Chester County land to George's brother, John Gill.²⁵ The land was part of the 600 acre tract that was bought in January of 1770 by George's grandfather, Robert,²⁶ and later deeded from him to George's father, John, and uncle, John Mills.²⁷ George's siblings and first cousins (children of John Mills) joined him in deeding the land.²⁸ Later that same year, in December of 1815, George and Elizabeth sold 67 acres of Chester County land on the waters of Fishing Creek for \$134.²⁹

Elizabeth passed away in May of 1837, followed by George ten years later in January of 1847. George's son-in-law, John Green Berry Gill, served as an administrator of his estate.³⁰

Children of Captain George Gill and Elizabeth Susanna Thompson Gill:

2.2.6.1	Nancy Gill	b. 16 Aug 1808
2.2.6.2	John Gill	b. 14 Feb 1811
2.2.6.3	Anne Gill	b. 04 Dec 1813
2.2.6.4	Mary Gill	b. 25 Aug 1816
2.2.6.5	Sarah Gill	b. 03 Jan 1820
2.2.6.6	Eliza Susannah Gill	b. 02 Aug 1822
2.2.6.7	Louisa Gill	b. 28 Mar 1826
2.2.6.8	Martha Jane Gill	b. 01 Jul 1829

2.2.6.6 Eliza Susannah Gill b. 07 Aug 1822, Chester Co., SC d. 16 May 1883, Chester Co., SC bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC m. ca. 1840, John Green Berry Gill b. 07 Oct 1810, Chester Co., SC d. 18 Aug 1878, Chester Co., SC bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC.

Children of John Green Berry Gill and Eliza Susannah Gill:

(see 4.4.6)

2.7 Archibald “Mad Archy” Gill b. 16 Jan 1757 d. 12 Oct 1803 bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC m. 1) Catherine --- bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC 2) Agnes Denton bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC 3) Mary Mills.³¹

Colonel Archibald Gill was born in January of 1757, the son of Robert and Eleanor Gill. By the late 1760's, he had moved with his parents to the Fishing Creek area of South Carolina.

Archibald began his military career in the Revolutionary War, serving in April of 1776 in the Sixth Regiment of the South Carolina Continental Line. He was discharged on June 1, 1777. He served in 1778 under Captain Richard Sadler. In 1779, Archibald went on the Charleston Expedition under Colonels Thomas Neel and Samuel Watson. In 1780, he served under Captains Alexander Fagan and John Mills. Archibald served as a Lieutenant in the Light Dragoons under Captain John Mills, Cooper, Colonel Henry Hampton, and General Sumter in 1781. He lost a horse at Sumter's Defeat. In 1782, Archibald served under Captain Knox, and at some time he served under Colonel Edward Lacey.³²

In May of 1780, the British captured Charleston when General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered 5,000 American troops. Following this success, British forces swept through South Carolina. On the 29th of May in 1780, British Colonel Banastre “Bloody” Tarleton overtook American Colonel Buford and 300 Continental soldiers near Lancaster Village at a spot later called Buford's Battleground. There, as some members of the outnumbered Continental force tried to surrender, they were slaughtered by the British. Archibald's reaction to this massacre earned him the nickname “Mad Archy.”³³

This nickname apparently suited Archibald for some time however, for even after the war he displayed a penchant for passionate reaction. In 1787, he pleaded guilty to assault and battery on the Chester County Attorney, Daniel Brown. Archibald was placed under a peace bond of fifty pounds for this.³⁴

He earned a new title, however, when he served as Colonel of the 11th Regiment³⁵ of the South Carolina militia around the turn of the century. He was thereafter referred to as “Colonel.” In his later years, Archibald operated a fishery at Catawba Falls and it is said that “he would never tolerate the pursuit of business on Sunday.”³⁶

The Colonel was thrice married, and he had at least four children. He was concerned for their care in his final days, and he planned ahead to make provision for them after he was gone. A week before he was to pass away, Archibald named his close friend, Colonel George Gill, as one of the executors of his will. George and Archibald were first cousins and so close in age that they developed a special bond. Together, they had fought in the Revolutionary War (Archy had gotten George into the service in 1780),³⁷ commanded regiments of the state militia after the war, and carried out the will of Archibald's brother, John.³⁸ In Archibald's last wishes, he asked George and his other executors to ensure that his son, Robert, received a complete college education, and that his other children be taken care of by his brother, Thomas, and sister, Eleanor.³⁹ Archibald passed away on October 12th, 1803, in



Marker of Col. Archibald Gill
at Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Chester County, South Carolina. He was laid to rest at Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery alongside two of his wives and his many Gill family relatives.

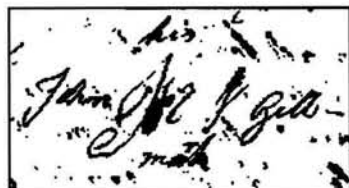
Children of Colonel Archibald Gill:⁴⁰

- 2.7.1 Robert Gill
- 2.7.2 James Gill
- 2.7.3 Mary Polly Gill

Children of Colonel Archibald Gill and Mary Mills Gill:⁴¹

- 2.7.4 Sarah Gill

4. John Gill b. ca. 1727 d. 17 Jul 1797, Chester Co., SC m. 1748, Sarah Duncan d. >1797.



Mark of John Gill

According to an account written in 1893 by his great-grandson, John was apprenticed to a weaver in Ireland before marrying his wife, Sarah Duncan, in 1748 and settling in New Jersey.⁴² There the couple had four children before moving to Pennsylvania between 1761 and 1764, joining the family of John's brother, Robert. In the late 1760's, the families moved to upper South Carolina.

On April 25th, 1767, "in the seventh year of his Majesties Reign, under the hand of his Excellency William Tryon Esquire Captain General and Governor in chief and over the Province of North Carolina,"⁴³ John and Sarah were granted 500 acres of land on the waters of Fishing Creek in what was then Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (Parish of St. Marks), but later, after extension of the boundary line, became first Craven County and then Chester County, South Carolina.⁴⁴ John and Sarah later leased and sold 67 acres of this land in September of 1774 for one hundred pounds.⁴⁵ In January of 1786, they sold another 200 acres of this land to their son-in-law, Josiah Porter, for sixty-two pounds ten shillings sterling.⁴⁶

John and Sarah also acquired 376 acres of Craven County (now Chester County) land on Rocky Creek through a 150 acre land grant in October of 1772 and a land purchase of 226 acres in January of 1777.⁴⁷ They later deeded parts of this land to William Lewis in October of 1790 and, in April of 1796, to their son, John Jr.⁴⁸

During the Revolutionary War, John rendered service and supplies to the American cause.⁴⁹ John and Sarah's four oldest sons fought with distinction in the South Carolina Continental Line.⁵⁰ After winning their independence, the Gill family continued their farming and raising of children. By 1790, John and Sarah had only two sons and two daughters remaining with them in their household in Chester County.⁵¹

In February of 1797, nearing 70 years of age, John wrote his will.⁵² He died in the summer of that year, followed by Sarah sometime thereafter. The exact location of their final resting places in Chester County is not known. John's will was probated in September of 1797.⁵³

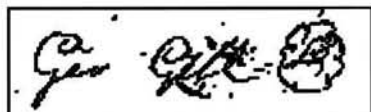
Children of John Gill and Sarah Duncan Gill:⁵⁴

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 4.1 | Thomas Gill | b. 27 Aug 1755 |
| 4.2 | Rachel Gill | b. 1757 |
| 4.3 | James Gill | b. 14 Apr 1760 |
| 4.4 | George Gill | b. 1761 |
| 4.5 | Robert Gill | b. 19 Aug 1764 |
| 4.6 | Sarah Gill | b. ca. 1767 |
| 4.7 | John Gill, Jr. | b. 1769-1774 |
| 4.8 | William Gill | b. 1776-1778 |

4.4 George Gill b. 1761, New Jersey d. 08 Jul 1844, Chester Co., SC bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, Chester Co., SC m. (1) Margaret Strait (2) 1809, Jane Cooper b. 4 Mar 1781 d. Mar 1847.

Colonel George Gill was the third son and one of eight children of John Gill and Sarah Duncan Gill. In his pension application of 1833, he stated that he was born in New Jersey in 1761 and moved to Chester, South Carolina, with his parents at an early age.⁵⁵

During the American Revolution, George enlisted on April 1st, 1780, into the American cause. He entered service under Captain William Jones and Colonel Edward Lacey, later serving under Captain John McClure and Colonel Lacey. He fought against Tories at Mobley's Meeting House in June of 1780. Thereafter, he joined General Thomas Sumter's command at Clem's Branch and fought in the Battle of Rocky Mount (with his brothers Thomas and James⁵⁶). Next, under Captain John Mills and General Sumter, he was active in suppressing Tory activity. George fought in the Battles of Congaree Fort (with his brother Thomas⁵⁷), Mott's Fort, Buckhead Fort, and Wright's Bluff. (In George's pension application of 1833, he stated that his brother (James)⁵⁸ was wounded in the battle at Wright's Bluff.⁵⁹) On May 1st, 1781, he enlisted again under Captain Mills and Colonel Henry Hampton, but transferred to the command of Colonel Wade Hampton. In September of 1781, he fought in the Battle of Eutaw Springs.⁶⁰



Signature of Colonel George Gill

George was discharged on May 12th, 1782, at New Market on the Congaree River, but his military service did not stop there. Continuing his military career after the Revolutionary War, he commanded a cavalry brigade of the state of South Carolina beginning in 1797. On December 16th of that year, the South Carolina state legislature passed "An Act concerning the Cavalry and Artillery of this State" requiring each of its brigades to have a regiment of cavalry. When lots were cast, George was elected lieutenant colonel of the Third Cavalry Brigade,⁶¹ in which capacity he served as late as 1814.⁶²

The Colonel continued his public service entering politics in the South Carolina House of Representatives. His House service began with election to the Eighth General Assembly (1789-1790) by the District Between Broad and Catawba Rivers. After the establishment of Chester District (1790), the Colonel served in the Fourteenth General Assembly (1800-1801). Following a special election in Chester, he qualified on November 24th, 1803, for the Fifteenth General Assembly (1802-1804) and continued service in the Sixteenth (1804-1805), Seventeenth (1806-1808), and Eighteenth (1808-1809) General Assemblies.⁶³

Local offices that the Colonel held were tax inquirer and collector for the District Between Broad and Catawba Rivers (1783), commissioner of the high roads in Chester District (1784), and justice of the peace for Chester County (1787).⁶⁴

Colonel Gill was a member of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church in Chester County, South Carolina, for over forty years.⁶⁵ He was twice married. The Colonel had five children by his first wife, Margaret Strait, and one son, John Green Berry, by his second wife, Jane Cooper (the daughter of John Cooper and Elizabeth Walker Cooper). In 1840, the Colonel and Jane resided in Chester County beside their son, John Green Berry. At that time they owned eight slaves.⁶⁶ In February of 1842, the Colonel deeded 40 acres of his Chester County land to his son, James.⁶⁷

In addition to being a retired soldier and statesman, the Colonel was a large plantation owner, cattleman, farmer, blacksmith, manufacturer, mill owner, and railroad and bank share owner.⁶⁸ In his will of 1844, he made a provision to ensure that two of his slaves would have no work imposed on them after his death and they be allowed to farm as much of his land as they could work.

On July 8th, 1844, the Colonel passed away and was laid to rest at Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery. South Carolina newspapers reported his passing on August 21st, 1844, in the following manner:

"The Grave is gathering home the last few remnants of the revolution ! Col. George Gill, of Chester District, breathed his last on Monday, the 8th of July last, and was buried with the honors of war, at Fishing Creek Church. The following companies of infantry and cavalry turned out in full uniform, to participate in paying the last sad tribute of respect to the departed hero, viz: Capt. McDill's Rocky Creek Rifle Company, with its excellent Band of Music, Capt. Simson's Lewisville Rifle Company, Capt. Walker's Chesterville Company of Cavalry, and Capt. Backstrom's Rich Hill Troop of Cavalry,- all under the command of Capt. McDill of the Rocky Creek Rifle Company. The citizens of the surrounding neighborhood, numbering over **one thousand**, were in attendance to witness the solemn rites, and mingle the tears of sympathy and sorrow with the afflicted family!

Colonel George Gill, the subject of this short Biographical sketch, was enlisted into the public service by his cousin Col. Archy Gill, in the year 1779, being then about 18 or 19 years of age. He had previously, with great difficulty, been restrained by his father from entering the service, but after Hook's defeat had restored the drooping spirits of the whigs of York and Chester, and given that onward impulse to the cause of liberty which was never again checked till the enemy expelled from the country, the ardor of our youthful hero could no longer be restrained by parental authority. The first engagement which he was in was at the taking of Mobley's meeting house, under Capt. McClure. He was under the same officer, at the investment of Turnbull's Fort, at Rocky Mount, in an unsuccessful attempt to take that place. From thence he went down to the Congaree, and was at the taking of Congaree Fort, by Sumter, who caused the garrison to surrender by throwing up a breastwork in the night which threatened to demolish the place. He was also at the taking of Motte's Fort, on the Congaree, where the lady proprietor in her devotion to her country, furnished the patriot army with the means of firing her own splendid edifice to dislodge the enemy.

He was at the investment of Ninety-six, under Gen. Greene, and being out on a scouting expedition, and having made prisoner of a British soldier, and being as yet ignorant of Greene's retreat, he entered within the British line, and the Picket Guard closed upon him.- But putting spurs to his spirited charger, he escaped amid a shower of bullets.

He was after this retreat of Greene, in the swamps with Gen. Sumter, until the battle of the Eutaw Springs. He belonged at that time to the state troops, under Col. Wade Hampton. The day previous to this well contested battle, they employed themselves in grinding their swords, and thus prepared themselves for that scene of havoc, which is told to us even at this remote day, by the dry bones which are bleaching on that sanguinary field. The fight commenced at Williamson's Branch, three miles from the Eutaw Spring's, where [Col. "Light Horse Harry"] Lee's legion charged the vanguard, and the State troops, the British infantry. After the battle was over, our hero had fearful evidence of his proximity to danger and death, from the fact that Barnet his inseparable companion, was slain, and blood was dripping from the point of his own sword."⁶⁹

The Colonel's will was written January 3rd, 1844, and probated July 17th, 1844. It included an addendum and was executed by his sons, Christopher Strait and John Green Berry Gill, and his first cousin (once removed), Blacksmith George Gill (who was also father-in-law to the Colonel's son, John Green Berry).⁷⁰ Jane passed away in March of 1847, three years after her husband, and her will was executed by their son, John Green Berry.⁷¹ She is said to have been laid to rest beside her husband at Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Chester County, South Carolina.

A crayon drawing of the Colonel (the "Father's likeness" mentioned in the 1878 will of John Green Berry Gill) was passed down to his descendants and existed until destroyed by a fire in the late 1950's. Made in Richmond, it portrayed the Colonel from the chest up wearing a grey coat, white shirt with straight standing collar, and a bow tie. The Colonel's pose demonstrated a distinguished profile, and his hair was straight, grey, and parted on the left side. The family resemblance to his son, John Green Berry (next page), was notable.

Children of Colonel George Gill and Margaret Strait Gill:⁷²

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 4.4.1 | James Gill | b. 09 Jan 1787 |
| 4.4.2 | Mary Gill | b. 1790 |
| 4.4.3 | Sarah Duncan Gill | b. 1793 |
| 4.4.4 | Thomas Porter Gill | b. 20 Jun 1796 |
| 4.4.5 | Christopher Strait Gill | b. 26 Jun 1802 |

Children of Colonel George Gill and Jane Cooper Gill:

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 4.4.6 | John Green Berry Gill | b. 7 Oct 1810 |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------|

4.4.6 John Green Berry Gill b. 7 Oct 1810, Chester Co., SC d. 18 Aug 1878, Chester Co., SC bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC m. ca. 1838, Eliza Susannah Gill (see 2.2.6.6) b. 2 Aug 1822, Chester Co., SC d. 16 May 1883, Chester Co., SC bur. Fishing Creek Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE JUNE, 1997 BULLETIN.....

Q U E R I E S

97-1. **PAGAN:** Mrs. Eleanor H. Howard, Box 2005, Vero Beach, FL 32961 seeking the names of **ALEX PAGAN, SR.** parents--and other close kin. When did they arrive in Chester area? Does a SHIPS list exist? **JOHN PAGAN, ALEXANDER BROWN AND CO.,** owners of the SHIP **PEARLE** out of Glasgow, brought goods to S. C. At **HENRY LAURENS** request from 1759 thru 1760's. Can anyone help?

97-2. **ADAMS FARGESSON/FERGUSON:** John Markham Ferguson, Jr., 102 Cove Road-Kingspoint, Wmsbg., VA 23185-4414: Are there current residents of Pesch Road vicinity who descended from **ADAMS FARGESSON/FERGUSON**?

97-3. **ELI JOHNS - JAMES GASTON:** Shannon M. Burdock, Rt. 4, Box 175, Pageland, SC 29728: **ELI JOHNS** of Pageland, was **DAVID JOHNS** his father? The Taylors in the 1880 census of Lancaster are only listed by their initials: S.D.; M.E.; M.J.; J.C.; and W.?. Does anyone know their names? **JAMES GASTON** born 1793 married Elizabeth Borns. I cannot find a record (in Chester, SC) of his birth. The genealogy charts do not even have my line of Gastons listed, but James was born in Chester and attended Hopewell A.R.P. Church in Richburg, SC. Moved with group from church to Alabama between the years 1820 and 1826. Any info would be appreciated.

97-4. **WILLIAM PRICE FAMILY:** Karen P. Myers, 2675 Gulf of Mexico Dr. #403, Longboat Key, Florida 34228-3114 would like to correspond with anyone researching the **WILLIAM PRICE FAMILY** of Fishing Creek origins and his children: **THOMAS PRICE** and **JEMIMA ALEXANDER**. Have lots to share.

97-5. **ROWELL:** Sheryl Rowell Townsend, 417 N. Saint Mary St., Carthage, TX 75633-1809: **ROWELL,** Samuel b. abt. 1800 SC & 1860 census Wild Cat Creek, P.O. Lancaster County, SC m. Lavinia Unknown - need very much to locate info on this **SAMUEL** need b. place & parents along with any other info on him. **ROWELL,** James Harvey b. 11 May 1826 SC, m. Mary Ann **TAYLOR** 6 children resided Lancaster Co., SC, m 9 Nov. 1862 - Sarah Ann **SMALL** 2 children b. SC 6 children b. TX bur. Hopkins Co., TX. **SMALL,** Joel B. b. abt 1805 SC mother Ronea **STEPHENS** father Thomas H. **SMALL,** d. abt 1872 supposed bur. Minton Amos **BLACKMON** from Lancaster Co, SC. m. 1st Mary **DEASON** 2nd **ISABELLA BLACKMON** 1860 census Flint Ridge Lancaster Co SC 1870 census Wild Cat Creek Lancaster Co SC. Surnames that seem to have connections with these families are: **WILLIAMS, FUNDERBURK, GRIFFIN, HINSON, EVANS, REAVES, CARNES, HILL, BELK, STOGNER, CASKY.**

97-6. **MAHAN - EDWARD LACEY/LACY, SR.:** Brian R. Mahan, 10983 Conservation Road, Baldwin, IL 62217 seeking info on **MAHAN** family and **EDWARD LACEY/LACY, SR.** (sons "Col." Edward, Reuben, and Samuel). **MAHANS** possibly associated with **LACEYS** in Mecklenburg Co.

NC-York Co. SC-Chester Co SC area. JOHN MAHAN (b 1781 TN) married Reuben's daughter, Rachel, in Randolph Co. IL (1813).

97-7. **BLACK-KIRKPATRICK-EASTEN:** Kathryn Morrow, Black Family Research Organization, 22 University Circle, Longmont, Colorado 80503; Ph-303-678-8028; Fax-303-684-9228; BlackFamRO@AOL.com: has a **JOHN ELNATHAN BLACK** born abt. 1780, possibly married **EMILY EASTERN**, had children **JOHN ELLIS BLACK**, **MARY BLACK**, maybe others. John E. Black may have owned land near the York-Chester line, and a **JOHN E. BLACK** is mentioned in the will for **THOMAS H. LOVE** in Chester Co. His property was next to **AMZI LOVE**, **ELI LOVE**, **JOSEPH LEONARD** and **JOSEPH ROBBINS**. He is not on the 1850 Chester or York census, and may have left or died between 1842-1850. Son John Ellis went to Choctaw and Attala Cos., MS but John Elnathan is not there. Daughter **MARY** supposedly married a **KIRKPATRICK** and lived and died near Sharon, SC abt. 1905. Not on the York County land index. Would also like location, plat map, date of sale and purchase for land. This may be a son of **JACOB** and **MARY BLACK**.

97-8. **JOHN DAVIS:** Louise H. Parker, 1801 SE 24th Road, #133, Ocala, FL 34474: **JOHN DAVIS** b. 1748 or 1750, land on Sandye River, Chester Co., daughter Eliz m. Henry Hardin Chester Co. 1798 d 1819. Andrew _____ received money for children of John Davis who were hurt in the War. Can anyone give me info?

97-9. **ROBERT M. & HARRIETT BAILEY WALKER:** Mrs. Don Zimmerman, Box 200, Hanuel, IL 62538 seeks info and correspondence with descendants of **ROBERT M. AND HARRIETT BAILEY WALKER** (Abbeville and Chester). Also, seeking info on ancestors of **JOHN & JEAN JAGGER SEELY** (Chester).

97-10. **MOORE:** George L. Irwin, POB 4262, Greenville, SC 29608-4262, seeking parents of **PETER MOORE** b. ca 1795 where? possibly eastern York Co., married Polly McWaters ca 1813 in Fairfield Co., d. 1860/70 Chester Co., believed buried Woodward Baptist Church cemetery. Children: Mary, Elizabeth m. Samuel Irwin, Jr., William A. m. Jane Raines, Elihu m. Elizabeth Rutland, Benjamin C. Moore.

97-11. **SMYTH** (consistent spelling): George L. Irwin, POB 4262, Greenville, SC 29608-4262 seeking parents of **SAMUEL SMYTH** b. 1758 where?, m. Rebecca Snow (1764-1836) when? where?, in Flat Rock area of Kershaw Co. by 1796, d. there 1819. Children: Robert S., William, Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Rebecca m. David Greenhill Leigh, Sarah, Joseph, Abigail Smyth.

97-12. **JOSEPH SINCERNEE (ST-CERNY), AND ANNA YARBOROUGH:** Martha S. Barnes, 2992 Woodhaven Road, Macon, GA 31204 seeking info on marriage of grandparents, **JOSEPH SINCERNEE (ST-CERNY)** and **ANNA YARBOROUGH**, circa 1880-1885. Second child born in 1888 in Rock Hill, SC.

97-13. **BELL:** Eva Myer, 808 Treeline, Brandon, MS 39042 seeking info on the following **BELLS** who were in Chester Co at time of 1790 census: **ARCHIBALD, DAVID, JOHN, VALENTINE** and **WILLIAM**. About 1809-1812 several of these went to area around Huntsville, AL then up into Lewis Co. and Maury Co., TN. Will exchange info.

97-14. **THOMPSON - MILLS - STEEDMAN:** Margie Hanna, 523 W. Taft, Lafayette, LA 70503-2136 looking for the wife of **JOHN THOMPSON**, whose children, **JOHN MILLS** and **RACHEL**, were baptized at Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, Sept. 19, 1810. Was she **NANCY STEEDMAN**, daughter of **EDWARD** and **AGNES (FERGUSON) STEEDMAN**? Also would appreciate any info on how **MILLS** Family is connected to **JOHN THOMPSON**.

97-15. **ALEXANDER GASTON:** Carolyn J. Cunningham, 17128 Randalls Ferry Road, Norwood, NC 28128 needs info on **ALEXANDER GASTON** b. SC. d. Wilcox Co., Alabama. Had son **ALEXANDER** who moved to Ouachita Co., Arkansas ca 1850. Alexander second had several children: one, **GEORGE W. GASTON** is my great-great-grandfather by his daughter, Lucinda b. AL who m. William Landon Webb in Ouachita Co., Ark. ca 1867. George Gaston killed in Civil War.

97-16. **KNOX, CRAIG, EOFF FAMILIES:** Joan Vickers, 110 Pine Meadows Loop, Hot Springs, AR 71901-8220 seeking any info on **KNOX, CRAIG, EOFF FAMILIES** living in Chester Dist. around 1760-1800.

97-17. **JOHN R. RODGERS:** Louise Pettus, 708 Harrell St., Rock Hill, SC 29730-3308: **JOHN R. RODGERS**, b Chester Dist 1814 m. **PRISCILLA JANE RIGGINS**. Need parents of both.

97-18. **JOHN ROSEBOROUGH:** Billie M. Goldwire, 819 Elizabeth Dr., Forest Park, GA 30050-1360 needs info concerning location of portrait of **JOHN ROSEBOROUGH**, Clerk of Court for Chester Co. for over fifty years. This portrait was said to be located in the Chester County Courthouse in the 1960s according to the book written by Mary Roseborough Bair. Anyone know what happened to it?

97-19. **JOHN CALVIN ANDERSON:** Janet H. Anderson, 3155 Las Palmas, Houston, TX 77027-5724: For years we have tried to learn the parentage of **JOHN CALVIN ANDERSON** (1804, SC-12 Feb. 1845, Amite Co., MS). Family legend is that this father remarried and bound the boy out to learn a trade. Unhappy, he ran away to Miss. and joined a half-brother, **RANSOM CASTON**. A **WM. RANSOM CASTON** of Lancaster Co., SC did obtain a passport to travel through the Creek Nation in March of 1811 so perhaps this part is true. But since he had broken the law perhaps his name was not **ANDERSON**. A **JOHN ANDERSON**, age 16-26 is in Wilkenson Co., MS and **WM. R. CASTON** is in adjacent Amite Co., MS, in the 1820 census. John C. Anderson was in Amite County by 1821 according to a county history. Could a **CASTON** descendant throw some light on this or offer a suggestion?

97-20. **THOMAS WALLACE:** Robert E. Wallace, 950 Torchwood Drive, DeLand, FL 32724 seeking documented proof that THOMAS WALLACE was born in Chester Co. Pa., 18 Aug 1744. No proof has been found in PA records. No record of parents found. He buried alongside relatives. Documents prove him closely related to the Capt. James, Oliver, and other Wallaces who lived on South Fishing Creek; Desire documents connecting him to Thomas Wallace, Sr. (He was Junior) who lived in Cumberland County, PA circa 1750-1760. No evidence has been found that he married in Augusta County, VA. Have been to Chester County, PA.

97-21. **JESSE TROUBLEFIELD:** Daniel B. Troublefield, 210 Pointe Circle, Rock Hill, SC 29732-1145: Jesse Troublefield, 1800 Federal Census, York Dist., SC, page 619 census, page 948 microfilm. Seek to identify the location of Jesse Troublefield's residence in York District. Believe he lived near Chester District line. Census listed Jesse between Michael Berry and Theophilus Vicars. Other neighbors: James Whitesides, Hermon Platt, William Massey, George Massey, Halsel (?) Davis, Robert Lynn, John Vicars, Ralph Vicars, William Wherry, James Wiley, Elizabeth Campbell, James Kenmore, Thomas Whitesides, William Brockett, Thomas Poag, David Dunlap, among others. This is not my direct line. Jesse was from Chesterfield Co., Cheraw Dist., SC and moved from SC to Knox Co. TN. Can anyone researching above families identify their location in 1800 York District?

97-22. **McDONALD:** Peter D. Gold, 4865 Rainbow Drive, Rainbow City, AL 35906 need info of descendants of: F. WM. McDONALD b. Nov 14, 1769 and his sister, MARY McDONALD b Jan 3, 1771; children of John McDonald b Jan 15, 1746 and his wife, Christina? Also need same info on their uncle, Francis McDonald, b abt. 1748 who was a blacksmith Chester Co., SC; Need descendants of HENRY McDONALD b abt 1755 who m. Mary Bankhead. He is son of Hugh and Rebecca McDonald, Chester Co., SC; need info on Indian Massacre of John McDonald and wife summer of 1761 at the plantation at Rocky Creek and Bull Run Chester. He was brother of Hugh McDonald, who d before 1814. Children rescued and raised by Uncle Hugh McDonald.

97-23. **DANIEL DUNCAN JAGGARS:** Kirleen Hiett, Rt. 2, Box 103D, Denison, TX 75020 seeking wills other documents showing birth 1792, death after 1860 of DANIEL DUNCAN JAGGARS b. SC (Chester Co.) removed to Madison County where he married Hephgabel/Hepsiby Sanderson 1816, then married Sarah (Bell) Sanderson May, 1831. They moved to Marion County, ALa. then he disappeared abt 1838. He reappeared in Bradley Co., Ark. by 1846 where he and new wife, Rutha McCaskill, were on census records until 1860. Didn't appear on 1870 Bradley Co., Ark. census. Possibly died in Bradley Co. between 1860-1870. Possibly Nathan Jaggars son--Nathan b 1759 Craven Co./Chester Co., SC Also seeking documentation that Daniel Duncan Jaggars was Nathan's son. Nathan had a son named Daniel, documented by Mary (Jaggars) Creighton b 1795, naming a son Daniel

Jaggers Creighton after her brother, Daniel Jaggers. Seeking Nathan Jaggers b ca 1702 NY, d SC and his relationship to Nathan b 1759 Chester District, SC.

97-24. **DONALD - NIX:** Gloria E. Nix, POB 132 Moreland, GA 30259 seeking info/family history of ancestors and/or descendants of: ALEXANDER DONALD: sons--James Donald, Joseph Donald, John Donald, Hezekiah Donald; daughters-- _____ m. James Douglas; Mary Gray m. Andrew Gray; Nancy Gray m. Robert Gray; Grandsons--West, James Jr., Andrew, George Donald; grandsons: Archibald Douglas; Greatgrandson: Donald Douglas. **EDWARD NIX:** sons: James Nix, George Nix, Valentine Nix. Daughters: Sabra Lax, Francis Doss; Grandsons: James Nix, Ambroise Nix, John Lyon; Great Grandsons: Elijah and Elisher Lyon.

97-25. **SYLVANUS ESTES:** Jerry C. Spain, 1507 Vincent, Brownwood, TX 76801-3521 searching for info concerning my gggg-grandfather, SYLVANUS ESTES (ca. 1760-65) who died before Jan. 6, 1823. His place of death was Chester Co, SC. Would like to know his correct birthdate, place of birth, and actual date of death if possible. Was his wife Nancy Carter? Sylvannus was the son of William Estes (ca. 1730-40 to ca. 1807) and Elizabeth (?) Estes born before 1755. Any help would be appreciated.

97-26. **MAYFIELD:** Kay Mayfield, 5072 Cottonwood Rd., Wimberley, TX 78676 seeks: Allen Mayfield, b. circa 1810 Chester Co., SC m. Sarah Cassels, seeks expanded info on, exact birthdate, marriage date and any siblings, parents, gparents, etc. Also possible exact location of property in New Hope Twp. in Chester Co. Will pay for copy and postage or trade info.

97-27. **GILLESPIE, CHARLES:** Peggy Horn Broadway, 209 Ironbridge Place, Euless, TX 76040 looking for parents, wife, siblings. Listed 1790 Census Mecklenburg, NC, listed 1800 Census w/6 children and wife. Bought land on "12 mile Creek" Lancaster Co., SC. Died 1837 leaving land to son, Andrew and home to daughter, Mary Ann Gillespie McKinney (b-1794 NC) (d-1879 TX). Also bought land with John Gillespie 1825 Lancaster Co., SC.

97-28. **WILLIAM GUTHRIE, SR.:** Col. W.R. Guthrie, 133 Lake Otis Rd., Winter Haven, FL 33884 need info: Was my GGGGGF WILLIAM GUTHRIE, SR. died Lancaster Co., SC abt 1787 m. Elizabeth Barnett the same as William Guthrie b? Back Creek, Hamilton Township, Cumberland (now Franklin) County, PA Cumberland Valley?

97-29. **L. GORDON:** Ruth Gordon Hooker, 3709 Morganton Rd., Fayetteville, NC 28303-4962 searching for L. GORDON, b. 1800 m. Susan b. 1801. Children of this marriage are: R. Gordon, John Gordon, Elizabeth Gordon, Samuel Gordon (My great Grandfather), Lee Gordon. Had a brother named Madison.

97-30. **CARTER - PRICE FAMILIES:** Frank C. Davis, 4453 SW 32 Place, Ocala, FL 34474-4327: always happy to hear from anyone who is researching either CARTER or PRICE FAMILIES in Chester Co. Particularly those researching or with information on PRICE families ca. 1830-1850.

97-31. **COL. WILLIAM WALKER:** Jack D. James, 351 S. Fort Christmas Road, Christmas, FL 32709-9188: need info on COL. WILLIAM WALKER, reported in 1860 Census as hotel keeper, who m. R.E. McCollough. Anyone having input on parents of either please write me.

97-32. **PATTON:** James S. Mason, 4214 Mt. Davis Avenue, San Diego, CA 92117-4849 desires to correspond with ANYONE having info on parents, siblings or descendants of **JOHN PATTON** (c 1766 PA-cl835 TN) who m. cl790 SC, Elizabeth NICHOLS (cl765 SC-cl845 AL) and lived in vicinity of Hanging Rock, Lancaster District, SC prior to their removal to GA (1818) and Franklin Co., TN (1819). Issue: James (cl792-cl828 TN); (M.E. Rev.) Edward (1795-cl870 AL?); (M.E. Rev.) Samuel (1797-1854 TN); Thomas (cl798-1817 SC); (M.E. Rev.) John, Jr. (cl800-aft 1836); Prudence (cl802-1817 SC); Elizabeth (cl804-1859 AL); William (cl806-liv 1850 TN); and Isaac (cl808- liv 1859 AL)--all born SC. Prominent collateral surnames: HILLIARD, MOR(R)ISON, GILLELAND, (M.E. REV) WM. McCLELLAN, WILEMAN, WEEKS, WORLEY, WOOD(S)(SON), VANCE, MOORE, NETHERLAND, KELLY, CLOUD, CARTER, BLAIN, CROCKETT, HAWKINS, FAIN, GAINES, HARRIS, KING, LYNN, MOSBY, RHEA, ROCKHOLD, SEVIER, KELSEY, and McCracken.

97-33. **NELLY BOUTWELL:** Patsy Cooley, 2100 Clapboard Hill, Little Rock, AR 72227; E-Mail pcooley@intellinet.com: looking for any info on NELLY BOUTWELL that m. William R. Cain. She was born 25 Jan 1815 in SC. Believe her mother's name was Jane. Nelly and William Cain were married circa 1835 probably in MS. Their children were: Sarah Jane, Robert C., Carroll C., Leonara, John H., William, James B., Amanda A. William and Nelly (Boutwell) Cain died in Leake Co., MS. Please contact.

97-34. **THOMAS-SATTERFIELD-ASH-LATHAM:** Anne Thomas Carr, POB 241214, Montgomery, AL 36124-1214: Need to find proof of the parentage of DAVID THOMAS, JR. b. 11 June 1801 in Anson Co., NC, d. Dec 1844 in Chester Co., SC. He married MARY SATTERFIELD (b.1804, d. 1899) about 1830 in Chester Co., SC; Need to find proof of parentage of ROBERT ASH, JR. b. 8 Nov 1803, d 18 May 1884 in York Dist, SC. He married MARGARET LATHAM (b. 1810 York Dist. SC) about 1834. They lived in the Bethesda Section of York Co, SC and are buried in the Bethesda Presbyterian Church cemetery. I look forward to each issue. I send along a big thank you to all the volunteers.

97-35. **LUCAS:** Sue County, 1945 Green Meadows, McAlester, OK 74501 needs info: **RICHARD LUCAS** b. 1772 ca - death 1844 ca Chester County, SC (Jas. Egger burying ground Chester Co., SC) m. Mary _____ . Partial list of children: Thomas, William, Jacob, Mary, Nancy B., Elizabeth m. Nathan Yarbrough. Would like to correspond with anyone who has info on this family.

97-36. **JIMISON MASSEY:** Glenn Massey, 585 Waldrop Rd., Campobello, SC 29322 needs help finding the parents of **JIMISON MASSEY** b 5-8-1813 and wife Louisa Scarborough b 8-21-1820. They were born in Union Co. NC or Lancaster SC. They died in Kimper Co, Miss.

97-37. **McKINSTRY - McQUISTON FAMILIES:** Karen A. Groce, 733 Lincoln Dr., Starkville, MS 39759-9603 researching the **McKINSTRY** and **McQUISTON** Families from Chester Dist. These two families left Chester and moved together with several other families to Fayette Co., TN From there they moved to Drew Co., AR. I believe the Miller and Wright families traveled with them.

97-38. **FLOYD:** Mrs. Morris Efurd, 827 Park, Gilmer, TX 75644-3341: Who were the parents of **ENOCH FLOYD**, he gave corn to Rev. War in Spartanburg Co., SC.? Who were the parents of **MARGARET WHITE FLOYD** w. of Enoch Floyd. She had at least one brother, John White. They all lived in Spartanburg Co., SC.

97-39. **REBECCA CURRY:** Bud and Paula (Gill) Miller, POB 1291, Trinidad, CA 95570: Rebecca Curry (b. ca 1769) m. Thomas Gill (b.ca 1764 SC, d. 16 Dec. 1839 York Co., SC) on 27 Jun 1793. Thomas was a Rev. War Pvt. and a SC pensioner. A son of Rebecca and Thomas was Samuel Curry Gill (b. 22 Mar 1796 SC., d. 19 May 1857 Pontotoc Co., Miss, near Chesterville). Rebecca's father is a brother of Rebecca is probably Francis Curry (b. ca 1768, d. 13 Sep 1849) also bur. at Beersheba Presby. Cem. Thomas Gill's father is probably clockmaker/silversmith George Gill (b. ca 1740 d. 13 Jun 1795 Chester Co., SC), a brother of Robert Gill (1720-1804) and John Gill (ca 1738-1797) of Chester Co. George Gill orig. 200a Straddled the York/Chester Co's boundary west of old Saluda Road. The oldest known sons of Robert and John Gill were named Thomas and are both documented. George purportedly had a son named Thomas and the above Thomas m. Rebecca is the sole remaining possibility of record of the right age and location.

97-40. **JAMES HUEY, JR.:** James R. Thompson, 2507 Ridgewood Rd., Ocean Springs, MS 39564-4216: **JAMES HUEY, JR.** (later senior) was Sergeant in Rev. War from Chester Co., SC. m. in SC. wife's data including name, marriage date, etc. unk. James Huey Senior #1 died in SC ca 1810-1812. Date and burial place highly desired.

97-41. **MARTHA BROWN:** E. R. Stanford, 108 Lynnmoor Dr., Silver Springs, MD 20901: Pedigree of MARTHA BROWN, b. abt 1760 (VA?), m. Thomas Stanford b. abt. 1756 VA; they lived in Chester Co., SC during the Rev. War and thereafter until abt 1809 when they emigrated to Giles Co., TN. Martha Brown had a brother named George Brown. Through him, her children inherited an interest in his estate which was administered in Chester Co., SC Will Book W, Page 437.

97-42. **MARY WELLS WILLIAMSON:** John Rountree, 19 Park Terr. Dr., St. Augustine, FL 32084 would be grateful to know if you might have any info on MARY WELLS WILLIAMSON b. Mar 20, 1821, d. Dec. 9, 1882 in Winston, NC. She was born in Spartanburg, SC, m. to Rev. William T. Farrow, a Baptist minister and chaplain of the First Regiment of SC Volunteers during the war. Children: Miles, Nannie, Jamie, William, Mary Ellen, Thomas and Sidney.

97-43. **COL. MIDDLETON'S FAMILY:** Mary R. Laird, 115 Lexington Rd., Bel Air, MD 21014-5505 would appreciate any info concerning COL. MIDDLETON'S FAMILY on Rocky Creek in now Chester Co. in the late 1700's, early 1800's.

97-44. **JOHN COOPER:** Jo Ann Cooper Killeen, 1501 Natalie Joy Lane, McLean, VA 22101-5635 seeks parents of JOHN COOPER b. 1812, Fairfield Co., SC; m. Nancy Johnson, Fairfield Co., SC.

97-45. **KNIGHTEN:** David J. Knighten 14 S 800 West, Oren, UT 84058-5349 needs info on ISAAC KNIGHTEN b. 1790/1800 m. bef. 1819 d. before 1 Jun 1837. Wife's name was Jane? They moved from SC to Lawrence Co. ARK probably abt 1818 or 1820.

97-46. **GARRETT GRAHAM:** Charline Morris, POB 507, Linden, TX 75563-0507 searching for GARRETT GRAHAM b. 1769 NC or SC, d. 1815, Butler Co. KY. Wife Esther (???), b. 1779 NC or SC, d. 1868, Butler Co. KY. What was Esther's maiden name and who were their parents? When Garrett & Esther's daughter, "Polly" Catherine married in Butler Co. KY in 1823, Jonathan Ferguson (formerly of Chester Dist. SC) gave his consent as her guardian. The Fergusons came to KY ca 1796-98 from Chester Co., SC.

97-47. **WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON:** Mary Jane Hyatt, 6609 W Rockwood Dr., Pine Bluff, Ark. 71603 seeking info on WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON b. ca 1845 in NC, d. 10 Aug. 1890 in Chester, He had lived in Lancaster and York Co., m. Eleanor Adaline Carnes. They had five children, Mary Jane, John, Sally, George and Henry. Also, a brother J.J. Richardson living in Rock Hill that worked at Standard Cotton Mill.

97-48. **ALEXANDER CARTER:** Rhonda H. Carter, 164 Sunset Pointe, Chatham, LA 71226-8847 would like to correspond with anyone researching the ALEXANDER CARTER family of Chester Co., SC and Carroll Co., TN.

97-49. **CRAIG BROTHERS:** Ann Burton, 43779 Valley Rd (669), Decatur, MI 49045-8905: looking for any descendants of or info about the families of the three CRAIG BROTHERS in Rev. War from York Dist. Henry m. Mary Erwin; James m. Hannah McCoy and Samuel m. Ann Brownfield.

97-50. **DANIEL McCULLOUGH:** Phyllis Westbrook Arnold, 814 Kingwood Circle, Cabot, AR 72023: DANIEL McCULLOUGH (born ca 1771-1780). 1840 Census of Chester District SC:

DANIEL -- 60 and under 70

Male -- Age 5 and Under 10 (son, **Daniel** or **David*** would have been ca 10 years old) *Clearly Daniel in the Deed; however, clearly David on the 1850 Tippah MS Census

Female -- Age 5 & Under 10 (Dau. **Sarah L.** Wd have been ca 7 yrs old)

Female -- Age 10 & Under 15-(Dau. **MARGARET HARRIET.** Wd have been ca 15 based on two other census. Diff could be due to month taken)

Female -- Age 10 & Under 15-(Dau. **Cynthia.** Wd have been ca 13)

Female -- Age 40 & Under 50-(Wife **Harriet.** b. ca 1793)

Using the lowest age range of 60 for **Daniel, Sr.** and the highest age range of 15 for a child; **Daniel McCullough, Sr.** would have begun his family around age 45.

Question: Due to the age of **Daniel McCullough, Sr.** and the ages of the children and wife, did he have a previous wife and other children in Chester or elsewhere?

The last Chester County record that I have located for **Daniel McCullough, Sr.** are two deeds made in 1846. March 1846 to Dr. **Chas. Thorn**, and one in Dec. 1846 to **James A. McCrorey.** (I do not have copies of the Chester Deeds) After that, Daniel McCullough, Sr. purchased land in Tippah County Miss. on 6 Nov 1847 from Jacob and Elizabeth A. McCarty. The last record in Tippah County, MS occurred 20 June 1848, Deed to each child and spouse for slaves. **Daniel McCullough, Sr.** was deceased by the Census of 1850.

Daniel McCullough, Sr. was born in Ireland. His wife and children were all b. in SC. Known marriages of his children: **Cynthia W. m. Henry Westbrook**, son of **Arthur Westbrook, Sr.** of Chester Co.; **Sarah L. m. a Meeks** (after the gift deed date and probably in Miss); **Margaret Harried m. 1st Samuel Storement** of SC; m. 2nd **John Graham**; **Daniel/David m Esther** _____ probably in MS.

Will answer all letters with a SASE.

97-51. **ALEXANDER & MARTHA BOYD:** THE PERSON WHO SENT IN THIS QUERY, PLEASE SEND IN YOUR NAME AND WE WILL REPUBLISH: Three of **ALEXANDER & MARTHA BOYD'S** sons and one of his daughters left the Blackskstock, SC area and moved to Arkansas in the 1820-1850 period. The boys were: JOHN (TANNER) BOYD, m. Martha Boyd; CHARLES BOYD, m. Margaret Reedy; JAMES BOYD, m. Fannie ___? Nelson. The daughter was JENNIE BOYD, m. Jesse Goings. What ever happened to them?

97-52. **JOHN GAREY/GOREE; WILLIAMSON LILES; TIDWELL; HOLLIS; WILLIAM DICK:** Mrs. Joseph (Sylvia) Mione, 1718 Ridgemont Drive, Wichita Falls, TX 76309 would appreciate any help on the family of **JOHN GAREY/GOREE** who died 1795 Newberry Co., SC. Need the name/names of the wife/wives of **WILLIAMSON LILES** who died 1790-1800 Newberry Co., SC. Will exchange info on **TIDWELL** and **HOLLIS FAMILIES** in Fairfield Co. SC; Need the parents of **WILLIAM DICK** b. 9 Aug 1781 in SC. He married Mary (Polly) Price, dau of **EVAN** and **NANCY GILLIAM PRICE** in Greene Co., GA 1811.

97-53. **ISAAC TAYLOR:** Mrs. Leota L. King, 2229 West Rowan Ave., Spokane, WA 99205-5659 would like to have any and all info on **ISAAC TAYLOR AND WIFE** _____. They were parents of **JOHN** and **MARY**. There were other children. John was b. May 1, 1772 in Maryland. Shortly after the family moved to Chester Co., SC. Mary b. 12 Dec 1783, m. Elijah Atterbury.

97-54. **TATE - McDONALD:** Maurine Wallace, 2418 Maplewood Dr., Champaign, IL 61821 searching for parents of **NANCY TATE** who m. **WILLIAM McDONALD**, probably in Chester Dist., SC by or before 1790. **WILLIAM McDONALD** was a son of **HUGH McDONALD, SR.** (both Rev. Soldiers). **NANCY** died before **WILLIAM** who d. in Oct. 1830.

97-55. **ANDREW FALLS:** Agnes B. Yount, 10031 Shortest Day Rd NW, LaVale, MD 21502: The will of **ANDREW FALLS** of Lincoln Co., NC (in the area now in Gaston Co.) names an executor, James McNair. Perhaps this is the James McNair buried at Pisgah ARP Cemetery, died Aug. 24, 1821, aged 65 years. Also buried there is Ann McNair, died Sep. 30, 1844, aged 73 years. What is the relationship of James McNair to Andrew Falls, died 1796, aged 63 years, and his wife, Sarah, died 1830, aged 84 years?

97-56. **JOHN McCALEB CLARK:** Aileen L. Catlett, 213 Byrd Dr., Midwest City, OK 73110 seeking info on descendants of **JOHN McCALEB CLARK** b. 1767, d. 1838, came to Knoxville, Tenn. after leaving Chester Co., SC then to Princeton, Indiana.

97-57. **JOHN TERRY:** Jim Abeloe, 22487 Ferdinand Dr., Salinas, CA 93908 interested in all information about family of **JOHN TERRY**, born 27 April 1752 in Chester Co., S. C.

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