

President's Page

We had a very successful birthday meeting with 57 people in attendance. Dan Patterson brought insight in the trade of early tombstone cutters in the surrounding area. He also shed some light on why a number of settlers left the area and moved to other areas of the country.

Now I hope we have our problem solved with our mail. Sorry that a number of you got two **BULLETINS**---that problem is solved.

I wish to thank all who have sent articles for **THE BULLETIN**, books to our library, and other articles made available to our members. Thanks again.

Our research director, Jean Agee, is slowly improving. Wishing her a fast recover. Thanks for the many cards, etc.

The Lancaster County Library staff cannot answer genealogical inquiries received by mail or phone. Mrs. Ione R. Lawson, 9011 Mini Ranch Road, Waxhaw, N. C. 28173, phone 1-704-843-3540 has consented to help research info on Lancaster County. Contact her at the above address. The library has The Hough Papers, the Floyd Papers, and other papers, material on early Lancaster County history.

* * * * *

SUBMITTED BY: Mrs. Malcolm L. Marion, Jr., 138 West End, Chester, S. C. 29706:

There are two probable corrections to recent editions of **THE BULLETIN**. The first comes from the March 1997 edition on page 25 on the 4th paragraph. It reads in part: "In 1780, he (Archibald "Mad Archy" Gill) served under Captains Alexander **Fagan** and John Mills." I believe that there was a typographical error and the surname **Fagan** should read **Pagan**.

The second possible error came in the June issue. It begins on page 46 under the Diary of James Law McCrorey, 2nd Lt. Co B, 4th South Carolina Calvary (sic) 1864. Note Calvary (sic) in the index. In the 2nd paragraph it reads: "T.C. Worthy, Frank Boulware and Taylor **Marvin** captured." I believe that the surname **Marvin** should read **Marion**. James Taylor Marion (July 9, 1845-April 19, 1916) served in Co. D of the 17th S.C. Infantry. He was captured at the battle of Cold Harbor in May of 1864, and remained a prisoner until the end of the war. I have a copy of his life during that period.

* * * * *

The following article was submitted by Col. Carroll Heard Goyne, 10019 Canterbury Drive, Shreveport, LA 71106:

Article was published in the GOWEN RESEARCH FOUNDATION, A Non-Profit Heritage Society, 5708 Gary Avenue, Lubbock, Texas 79413 806-795-8758, NEWSLETTER Volume 8, Number 8, April 1997:

TURKISH TOUR GROUP ACCORDED REGAL WELCOME IN ANATOLIA

ON March 8, 1997, a group of 11 persons led by Dr. N. Brent Kennedy departed Atlanta, Georgia for Turkey. Being one of only two members of the Foundation making this trip [the other being Brent Kennedy], I Was "elected" to make this report.

It is just as well, for all who know Brent Kennedy know that he is too modest to tell you that he has become a celebrity in Turkey. He has been on Turkish TV so often on his four visits there, that he is recognized on the streets, and people ask for his autograph. Some small amount of that "fame" rubbed-off on the rest of us in the traveling party, as we noticed people pointing us out on the streets.

In Turkey, the notion that the Melugeons are the descendants of Ottoman Turkish sailors who were taken to America by the Portuguese or Spanish in the 16th century is not a theory, it is an accepted fact. The Turks were absolutely enchanted with the idea that their "long-lost cousins" had returned for a visit to the mother-land after an absence of 500 years. The media could not get enough of it. We had TV coverage, both regional and national, on a daily basis, and press photographers with us frequently. The photos of our arrival in Turkey appeared in at least eight newspapers the day following our arrival.

We arrived in Istanbul on a Sunday morning and were met by a battery of press and TV cameras. A large delegation, led by the Director of Tourism for Istanbul, Yalcin Manav, presented each of us with a bouquet of flowers. Two people raised a banner behind us that read: "Welcome Our Melungeon Cousins," written in both English and Turkish. That picture appeared the next day in color in the principal Istanbul newspaper.

On arrival in Izmir that Sunday afternoon, we were met by an even larger press and TV contingent. The Mayor of Cesme, Nuri Ertan, led a welcoming group from that city. They gave us the traditional Turkish greeting, a kiss on each cheek. They too presented us with flowers. From the Izmir airport we were driven to the five-star Princess Hotel overlooking the beautiful blue Aegean Sea, where we were to stay three nights. The general manager of the hotel sent fresh flowers to our rooms, and Director

of Tourism for Istanbul, Yalcin Manav, sent a basket of fruit. He did this at each of our three hotel stops.

On Monday we visited Celcuk, the fifth incarnation of Ephesus, where we toured the Museum of Ephesus. Our tour was conducted by the archaeologist of the museum. While in the museum, our Turkish tour director, our lovable Mehmet Topcak, received a phone call [on his very busy cell-phone] from the mayor of Celcuk who invited us to visit with him in his office.

At the entrance to the municipal building, a young lady poured a lemon-scented refresher into the palms of our hands. Another young lady offered us a foilwrapped chocolate. We would enjoy this ritual at each of our official government stops. The mayor graciously received us in his office and offered us tea or coffee.

The mayor told us of the history of Celcuk and of Ephesus. He expressed his interest in Celcuk becoming a sister-city in the Melungeon region of America. Following our meeting with the mayor of Celcuk, we had lunch at the village of Sirince on a mountain top near Celcuk.

After lunch we visited the last home of the Virgin Mary, located on a mountain overlooking Ephesus. One of the young nuns who guided us was from West Virginia.

I was surprised to learn that both Christians and Muslims pray at this shrine. We drove down the mountain to Ephesus where the archaeologist of Ephesus was awaiting us. We had a private tour of that magnificent ancient city, completing it after sunset.

On Tuesday we visited Cesme, sister city of Wise, Virginia, and home-port for much of the Ottoman navy of the 16th century. We were met at the otoban (interstate) exit for Cesme by Mayor Ertan and a delegation of citizens. A Cesme police car led us into the city. The governor of Cesme joined us in the mayor's office. Mayor Ertan placed medals around our necks, and presented us with other gifts. All of the ceremonies in Cesme, day and night, were covered by both Aegean TV from Izmir, and Turkish Radio and Television, the national network.

From the mayor's office, we walked to a school for ladies who were learning needle-craft. They presented us with knitted ski-caps and scarves with the names "CesmeWise" woven into the caps. Following that, we drove to the top of Melungeon Mountain overlooking modern Cesme. The ruins of ancient Cesme are located there. Each of us planted a tree in Melungeon Forest located near the ruins, and afterward tied a ribbon with a brass plaque attached around the tree. The plaques were engraved with our names and the date "March 11, 1997." The plaques will be permanently affixed to

the trees when they have grown to maturity. There is a sign in Melungeon Forest that read essentially as follows: "This forest is dedicated to the memory of the men of Cesme who were taken to America in the 16th century by the Portuguese and became the Melungeons."

We visited two schools in Cesme, one elementary [the first five years], and the other secondary [the next seven years]. The small children lined up, shook our hand, kissed the back of our hand, then placed the kissed spot to their forehead as a sign of respect. All secondary school students in Turkey study English.

We were deluged with requests for our names and addresses; the students saying they would write to us. The governor of Cesme went to his home during our visit, and obtained a photo of his young daughter. He gave it to Betty, along with his daughter's name and address, with the request that our granddaughter in Shreveport correspond with his daughter.

While visiting a building under construction on the outskirts of Cesme, that is designated to become the Melungeon Academy of Sea Captains, we heard a call from across the street. A man shouted "Brent." Brent Kennedy and an elderly Turkish man met in the middle of the street and embraced. They had met the year before. The man invited us to come to his home. So, all of us, the mayor of Cesme, leading citizens of the area, and the national TV crew walked down a narrow street to the man's small home. It was quite a surprise for the family and the neighbors.

That evening we had dinner at the home of Mayor Ertan, the food being prepared by Mrs. Ertan. She is a practicing attorney, and a very good cook. Turkey's "Diane Sawyer" interviewed several of our group for national TV. When she got to Mayor Ertan, he talked for about 20-minutes, pointing his finger at the camera. I asked an interpreter seated next to me: "What's going on?" He replied that the mayor was lecturing the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, and the Turkish Ambassador in Washington. He was telling them to learn something about the Melungeons and to get involved in our research. He was telling the Prime Minister to open the Turkish archives, and to appoint people to assist in our research. It was a very startling performance.

On Wednesday, we traveled in our bus to the city of Bursa, about a five hour drive from Izmir. On arrival in Bursa, we immediately went to a delightful restaurant near the Green Mosque for a late lunch. We were joined by several people of Bursa, including our tour-guide for the day, a retired teacher.

Bursa is an ancient city located on the slope of Mt. Olympus. It is the center of the silk industry due to its cool climate. Bursa was the original seat of the Ottomans before their conquest of Turkey. The Ottomans later established Istanbul as their capitol. We visited the boys' school for those being trained for the Muslim clergy. While there, we were treated to a performance by a Janissary Band, composed of teen-aged boys with adult leaders. The mayor of Bursa presented Brent Kennedy with a Koran and a silk Turkish flag. Again, national TV covered the event.

On Thursday, we drove to Istanbul, taking a shortcut across the Sea of Marmara by car-ferry. We voted to skip lunch, and go directly to the covered bazaar before going to our hotel. Soon after our arrival at the bazaar, Brent was surrounded by a group of young people asking for his autograph. We were eventually allowed to make our way through the crowd to do some shopping.

That night, Yalcin Manav, hosted a dinner for our group. It was at the most popular restaurant in Istanbul--the Orient House--and included a beautiful floor show. Betty and I were surprised when the master-of-ceremonies announced our 50th wedding anniversary. As we stood to acknowledge the applause, Yalcin Manav poured a bowl of flower petals over our heads. I can't imagine who would leak that sort of information!

Friday and Saturday were packed with sightseeing of most of the great sights of Istanbul. On Friday we had lunch at Topkapi Palace, the original Ottoman palace. On Saturday we lunched at a restaurant on the grounds of the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent. We saw the priceless treasures of Turkey, including the second largest diamond in the world. We saw many magnificent treasures of the Ottoman Sultans, and the holy relics of Islam.

The grand reception hall in Dolmabahce Palace, the last home of the Ottoman Sultans, contains a crystal chandelier weighing four and a half tons. That great hall must be the most magnificent room on earth.

On Friday night we dined at a restaurant on the European side of the Bosphorus near the Black Sea. It featured contemporary Turkish music. We again enjoyed that exquisite Turkish cuisine, served in many courses. As it turned out, contemporary Turkish music is great to dance to, even by the "elderly". We arrived back at our hotel close to 2 am. On Saturday night, our last night in Turkey, we were hosted to a dinner at our hotel by the Director of Tourism, Yalcin Manav.

The wives and teen-aged children of our several hosts attended, as did the TV crew from Turkish Radio and Television that

had been with us all week. We were again presented with gifts, some quite valuable. Brent Kennedy presented Betty and met with a copy of the 1997 edition of his book, **"The Melungeons, The Resurrection of a Proud People,"** thoughtfully inscribed. The last sentence of his inscription reads: "Given in Istanbul, Turkey on the evening of your departure. Love, Brent K." I had placed the book on the dinner table before me, when the TV director picked it up, and leaning it against a water pitcher, he instructed the TV cameraman to photograph it. The director then opened the book to Brent's inscription, and holding it open at that page, he instructed the cameraman to record the inscription. Betty and I felt the symbolism of this act: for by showing Brent's book, and his inscription addressed to us, on Turkish national TV, we were saying farewell to our Turkish friends, but we were also saying that we would return at another time.

The Turks are a magnificent, warm and friendly people, who we shall never forget. All of us on this trip are proud to be considered their "long-lost cousins."

QUOTE OF GEORGE MOORE: "The above article by Col. Goynes is a very interesting article. I have read Brent Kennedy's book **The Melungeons, The Resurrection of a Proud People,** an untold story of ethnic cleansing in America by Mercer U. Press."

* * * * *

ANNOUNCING AN INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The well-known two volume work, **HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA,** has lacked sufficient indices until now. Most of the genealogical information contained in these volumes has been difficult to access without reading these volumes page by page. Mr. James D. McKain has prepared an every-name (and place) index to these volumes and SCMAR has made it available in a soft cover edition. The index itself is 92 pages. Price is \$12.00 plus \$2.50 mailing.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUME I

by George Howe, D.D. Hard cover, 709 pages, Price \$30.00 plus \$2.50 mailing. This volume, published in 1870, covers the subject up to the year 1800. Information on the French Protestant Church at New Bordeaux, Abbeville District and their pastors, Rev. Jean Louis Gibert and M. Boutition, is included. Narratives on the history of The Circular (Congregational) Church in Charleston, and the Congregational Church of Dorchester and Beech Hill are found in this volume.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUME II by George Howe, D.D. Hard cover, 790 pages, Price \$30.00 plus \$2.50 mailing. This volume, published in 1883, continues the work from 1800 by decades through the year 1850. An appendix listing the churches established 1849-1882 is also included.

Order from SCMAR, P. O. Box 21766, Columbia, South Carolina 29221. No mailing charged if all three volumes are ordered.

* * * * *

LOWER FAIRFOREST BAPTIST CHURCH, UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA: MINUTES 1809-1875, MEMBERSHIP LISTS THROUGH 1906 by Brent H. Holcomb. Hard cover, 120 pages, indexed. Price \$20.00 plus mailing. The minutes begin with the entry of 20 August 1809, when the Lower Fairforest Baptist Church was established as an arm of Padgett's Creek Baptist Church, which had been established in 1784. Even the list of 1906 includes later entries concerning deaths and dismissions of members. Check made to Brent H. Holcomb, P. O. Box 21766, Columbia, SC 29221. Please add \$3.00 mailing for first book and \$1.00 for each additional book (maximum mailing charge \$6.00). SC residents add 5% sales tax.

* * * * *

SUBMITTED BY: John Markham Ferguson, Jr., 102 Cove Road Kingspoint, Wmsbg., VA 23185-4414: CORRECTION TO THE BULLETIN:

Problem 1: PLEASE, IN THE **September 1997 Bulletin**, REPORT, WHERE IT CAN BE READILY NOTED:

Reading Query 97-92, it is a lot of erroneous mishmash as presented and we would both be better off distancing ourselves, as soon as possible, from this unfortunate incident. Please delete entire Query 97-92 in the June 1997 **Bulletin**.

Problem 2: "Index in June 1995, repeat, 1995, is to the best of my knowledge, still uncorrected. Reference page 85 June 1995 Bulletin, the following names should be deleted in the index: Right column, lines 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15. Their names are not in the article on page 66.

THANKS!!

* * * * *

We would like to thank James Hugh Lynn for sharing his research with us. I contacted Andrew Allen and he gave us permission to publish the Kellswater Reformed Presbyterian Church Cemetery, which Mr. Lynn had included.

A LYNN ANCESTRY IN MID-ANTRIM

Contributed by James Hugh Lynn*

Well, here is another James Lynn tracing his ancestors. And yes, I have relatives named William and John. However, my perspective differs somewhat from that of other contributors to *Lynn/Linn Lineage*. Indeed, I often feel like an outsider reading the fascinating articles in this quarterly, since the typical contributor is a many-generation American seeking to identify and trace the origin of his/her immigrant Lynn ancestor. Of great interest in such articles is the fact that when there is some evidence of the origin of an immigrant ancestor, it is often Ireland; in such cases the origin is quite likely to be Ulster, and in a few cases researchers are able to identify County Antrim as their ancestral homeland.

My genealogical status in North America is that of a newcomer. My parents were born in County Antrim and I am attempting to trace all my lines through available Irish records. In the process I am encountering many Lynns and eventually I would like to do some broader analysis of Lynns in Antrim. Of course I would very much like to find a Lynn ancestor with a relative who left Antrim for America in the 18th century and who can be linked to an ancestor of other Lynn family researchers. While this may be a totally unrealistic hope, the information I gather may be of some value to other Lynn family researchers whose roots are in County Antrim. In this article I will describe what I have so far discovered about my own Lynns and their location in County Antrim.

The name Lynn is generally considered to be of English, Irish or Scottish origin.¹ Robert Bell of the Linen Hall Library in Belfast points out that Lynn is the northern form of the very common Irish name Flynn and that the name is found mainly in Ulster, particularly County Antrim. More significantly, however, for contributors to *Lynn/Linn Lineage* Bell goes on to state that:

"In Scotland there were also families of Lin or Lynn in both Ayrshire and Wigtownshire. Many of the Plantation settlers hailed from these shires and so it is possible that a few Ulster Lynns are of Scottish stock. The name in this case was taken from that of a waterfall in the parish of Dalry in Ayrshire near the ancient Castle of Lin."²

I suspect that more than "a few" Ulster Lynns are of Scottish stock. The Antrim Lynns, at least, appear to be largely Presbyterians living in predominantly Ulster Scot areas of the County.

It is, therefore, not surprising that a number of articles in *L/L* suggest that many of the early Lynns in America were of Ulster Scot stock. The locations of the stories of many of the early Lynns in America are generally along the migration route of the Scotch-Irish and the early Lynns are often Presbyterian. Many, and in some articles virtually all, of the surnames associated with early Lynns are common Ulster Scot names.

The history of the Ulster Scots or the Scotch-Irish as they came to be known in America has been well chronicled.³ The Ulster Scots are very much a part of the tumultuous history of Ireland. They were planted or

¹ The origin of the name in each of these three cases is succinctly described in *The Family of John Lewis, Pioneer*, compiled by Irvin Frazier, text by Mark W. Cowell, Jr., edited by Lewis F. Fisher, printed by Fisher Publications, Inc. (San Antonio, Texas, 1985), p. 19. Interestingly, some contributions to *L/L* indicate that "Linn" may also be of German origin.

² Robert Bell, *The Book of Ulster Surnames* (Belfast, 1988), p. 69.

³ For a recent highly readable history see Rory Fitzpatrick, *God's Frontiersmen: The Scots-Irish Epic* (London, 1989). Another excellent book still in print is James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish: A Social History* (Chapel Hill, 1962).

A Lynn Ancestry in Mid-Antrim

settled, in the Province of Ulster throughout the 17th century as part of the effort by the British to control Ireland and in response to political, religious and economic circumstances in Scotland. They came primarily from south-east Scotland, particularly Ayrshire, and the region bordering on England. In religious persuasion, they were almost entirely Presbyterian.

Throughout the 18th century, tens of thousands of these people and their descendants, again for economic, political and religious reasons, emigrated to the American colonies, particularly to Pennsylvania and Virginia. They and their descendants migrated down the Great Valley of Virginia and settled in the "back country" of the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately their descendants moved to many parts of the United States.

County Antrim, in the north-east corner of Ireland, has always had a close relationship with nearby Scotland. Not surprisingly, it was one of the first counties of Ulster in which settlers, particularly Scots, were encouraged to settle as a matter of policy. Dr. W. A. Macafee of the University of Ulster has attempted to estimate the number of Scots and English who settled in Ulster during the 17th century, the phases of this migration, and the locations where Scots or English predominated.⁴

The migration of Scots ebbed and flowed throughout the 1600's with probably half of the migration taking place in the last two decades of the 17th century and the first decade of the 18th century. By that time, he estimates that there might have been about 270,000 Scots and English and 330,000 Irish in Ulster. Generally, Scots predominated in the northern part of the Province and English in the southern. Settlers in mid and northwest-Antrim were overwhelmingly Scottish—perhaps 90%—"a fact which is still evident today in the very different dialects spoken in north Antrim and north Armagh".⁵

In an analysis of the surnames of Ireland based on birth registrations in 1890, Lynn was found 24 times with 15 of these occurrences in Ulster. The analyst noted that the surname Lynn was found principally in County Antrim.⁶

In the 1860's, the surname Lynn (or Linn) could be found in about 30 of the nearly 80 civil parishes in County Antrim, with about 40% of the occurrences of the surname in a belt of parishes east and west of the town of Ballymena, including Skerry, Kirkcubria (Ballymena) Craigs, Ahoghill and Portglenone.⁷ The name appeared six times in the parish of Ballymoney from where the Rev. William Martin had led his fellow Covenanters to Rocky Creek, South Carolina nearly a century before.

My father, James Lynn, was born in 1896 in the Townland of Eskylane which is in the civil parish of the Grange of Shilvodan and the Barony of Upper Toome in mid-County Antrim.⁸ Shilvodan is north-east of Lough Neagh,

⁴W. A. Macafee, "The Movement of British Settlers into Ulster during the 17th Century", Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1992) pp. 94-111. The scarcity of sources for such analysis illustrates the difficulties faced by both general historians and family history researchers.

⁵Ibid. p. 110.

⁶Robert E. Matheson, Special Report on Surnames in Ireland, Appendix to the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births and Deaths in Ireland, (Dublin: Alexander Thom, 1894), p. 55. Family History Library film no. 476,999.

⁷An Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuation and Tithe Applotment Books, often referred to as the Householder's Index. This index was prepared by the National Library in Dublin during the 1960's and has been filmed by the Family History Library. The index for County Antrim is on film no. 919,001. Griffith's Valuation and the Tithe Applotment Books are described below in footnotes 15 and 16.

⁸An indispensable book for understanding the administrative divisions of Ireland, including the unique townlands, and how the major record sources relate to these divisions is: Brian Mitchell, A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland (Baltimore, 1986). This book contains a set of maps for each county showing the civil parishes, baronies and Poor Law Unions (the basis of the civil registration districts). Also indispensable for tracking Antrim ancestors are the various Ordnance Survey maps available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. See T. J. Parkhill, "Ordnance Survey Maps in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland", Ulster Local Studies, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Winter, 1992) pp.72-82. The Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland produces a series of contemporary maps on a scale of 1:50,000 (about one mile to 1.25 inches) entitled the Discoverer Series. Sheet 14, Lough Neagh, of this series covers my ancestral areas of County Antrim.

A Lynn Ancestry in Mid-Antrim

about midway between the Towns of Antrim to the south and Connor/Kells to the north. It is about five miles north of the Town of Antrim and about eight miles south of Ballymena, and would generally be considered as part of the Ballymena area.

When did the Lynns start appearing in the Grange of Shilvodan? Some of the earliest Irish records of genealogical interest relate to a tax imposed by the government in 1662 on each fire hearth in Ireland. Many of the names of the heads of households who were required to pay this tax in various years during the 1660's survive.⁹ At that time there were Lynns living in townlands to the east of Shilvodan, including Dan Linn in Ballyeaston, Mathew Linn in Drumadarragh, Mathew Linn in Rashee, and Andrew Lynn in Templepatrick. There also were Lynns in or close to the port towns of Belfast, Carrickfergus and Derry. It is possible that some of these Lynns migrated west as more settlers moved into Antrim during the last few decades of the 17th century.

By 1700 there is evidence of Lynns near, if not in Shilvodan. On October 16, 1693, Hugh Lin and Elizabeth Geddis of the Parish of Antrim were married in First Antrim (Millrow) Presbyterian Church in the Town of Antrim.¹⁰ On October 7, 1696, a child of Hugh and Elizabeth was baptised, but there was no given name. On March 2, 1701, a son named Samuel was baptised.

On March 6, 1701, a Samuell Lin married a Mary McCulloch in the same church. They had a son named Adam baptised on May 10, 1702.

Also in First Antrim, a James Linn had a daughter Sara baptised on March 3, 1713; and a John Linn had children baptised: Janett (August 25, 1708), Mary (April 1, 1715), John (October 24, 1714) and another John (March 16, 1718).

Lynns with familiar given names can also be identified in the vicinity of Shilvodan in 1740. A list of Protestant householders in the Parish of Drummaul includes two Hugh Llnns, a James Linn, a Samuel Linn and an Adam Linn.¹¹ Drummaul is a relatively large parish immediately west of Shilvodan and includes the town of Randalstown. Shilvodan was sometimes included with Drummaul, so it is possible that some of the Lynns mentioned in the list were living in Shilvodan. The given names of these men are consistent with those of the Lynns married and baptised in the same region some 40 years earlier and indeed some could well be the same individuals.

In 1796 linen manufacturers provided a grant of a loom or one or more spinning wheels to farmers in order to encourage the growing of flax. These "spinning wheel premiums" were awarded in all counties in Ireland. One would hope that these records would help identify Lynns in Shilvodan or nearby parishes around 1800. Unfortunately, while records exist for some parishes in the vicinity of Ballymena (Skerry, Racavan, Kirkinrola, Dunaghy and Ahoghill) records for all other parishes in central and south County Antrim have been lost.¹²

⁹ See S. Trevor Carleton, ed., Heads and Hearths: the Hearth Money Rolls and Poll Tax Returns for County Antrim, 1660-1669, (Belfast, Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, 1991). Unfortunately this book does not contain a general index of names; rather it lists the householders liable for tax in each townland in alphabetical order. A general index is available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Carleton's book contains a map of each civil parish in County Antrim showing the townlands within the parish; these are extremely useful for gauging the proximity of the various townlands.

¹⁰ The original name of the church was Millrow, but it was changed to First Antrim when a second Presbyterian church was built on High Street. The records of this church, which are available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (film MIC.1P/3/2), are some of the oldest surviving Presbyterian records in Ireland. Unfortunately the early entries are brief and there are several, sometimes lengthy, gaps in the records.

¹¹ This list is available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and also on Family History Library film no. 258,517. Drummaul is one of some 22 parishes in County Antrim for which the list of Protestant householders prepared for the Irish House of Commons in 1740 has survived.

¹² The surviving returns have been indexed and published as the "1796 Spinning Wheel Survey of Ireland" by All-Ireland Heritage; they are available as a series of 12 fiche at many Family History Centres.

The first member of my line to be firmly documented is Hugh Linn who was born perhaps as early as 1750, and who died in 1818 leaving a will, most of which survived the explosion and fire in the Public Record Office in Dublin in 1922. What survived of the will reads as follows:¹³

The Will of Hugh Linn late of Eskelane in the Parish of Drumaul.

In the Name of God Amen. I Hugh Linn of Eskilane in Shilvodan, farmer, and County Antrim, do make this my last Will and Testament in the following manner to wit. First I will and bequeath to my Daughter Keatrin Linn, otherwise Willson, six pounds sterling in cash. Secondly I will and bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth Linn six pounds sterling in cash with the chest that was her mother's, her wheel and a Press & what bedclothes she has provided with one years diet after my decease if she is unmarried and eight quarts of flaxseed sown that year. Thirdly I will and bequeath to my son Hugh Linn three pounds sterling in cash with one acre of land in the moss park and one cows grass he building a house thereon at his own expences if he chooses to live thereon. If not he is to have no claim to it he having a part of the moss paying a fort part of the rent with all other incumbrance he to have Liberty of...

of stones to take without...

and bequeath to my son...

farm that I now hold...

and appurtenances except...

-tels of every kind, deats...

said Samuel Linn to be...

no other to be my last...

witness hereto do set my ha...

of January one thousand Eigh...

being sound in mind and memory...

in presence of - James Hare

John Willson - William Hare

(This portion of the page burned.)

This will was proved in common form of Law and Prob. granted to Samuel Linn the sole Executor on the 14th Sept. 1818.

The O'Neills were large landowners in this area of Antrim and some of their rental lists are on deposit with the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The Rental of the Monterevidy, Feevagh, Largey and Braid Estates for the year 1829 indicate that a Hugh Lynn was leasing 10 acres in Eskylane on the Monterevidy Estate.¹⁴ The lease commenced in 1791 and lasted as long as the lives of the lessee, George 4th and the Duke of York. The "lives" of leases often referred to prominent people whose death would be well known. Otherwise, if a lessee emigrated, the landlord might never be able to establish when the lease should expire. This Hugh would appear to be the son referred to in Hugh Lynn's will of 1818.

The son Samuel referred to in the will is definitely my great-great-grandfather and he was born about 1780, as his son Hugh according to his death registration, was born around 1807. According to the Tithe Applotment Books, Samuel was leasing 21 acres in Eskylane in 1835.¹⁵ His brother Hugh may have died or had by then

¹³ A copy of the will can be found in the Connor Will and Grant Book, 1818-1820, in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (T2501, will no. 1683). "One cows grass" was enough land to graze one cow—about three acres.

¹⁴ Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (T1024). This rental list can also be found on Family History Library film no. 258,611.

¹⁵ The Tithe Applotment Books list the occupiers of land throughout Ireland required to pay tithes, based on the value of their land holdings, to the Established Church (Church of Ireland). The valuations were made generally during the 1830's. The original records for the six counties of Northern Ireland are in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The Tithe Applotment Books have been microfilmed by the Family History Library and occupiers of land in the Grange of Shilvodan can be found on film no. 258,451 following the records for the Parish of Connor.

A Lynn Ancestry in Mid-Antrim

left the farm for some reason. I was told many years ago that Samuel had seven children. I have been able to confirm four children definitely from the civil registration death records: Hugh (c.1807-1898) who never married; James (c.1820-1874) my great grandfather; Mary (c.1824-1883) who never married; and Robert (c.1825-1888) who never married. I believe, but have not confirmed, that Jane (c.1813-1897) died a spinster in Connor and left a will, probate of which was granted to a Thomas McMeekin of Connor, retired farmer. I have not yet been able to confirm Thomas or Martha.

According to Griffith's Valuation, Hugh Lynn was leasing a house and out-buildings and 25 acres of land in Eskylane in 1862 from the Rev. William C. O'Neill.¹⁶ This Hugh, I am sure, is the eldest son of Samuel and a brother of my great-grandfather James. In 1862 Hugh was leasing the house to a Robinson Alexander, but by 1868 he was leasing the house to James Lynn, presumably his brother. This Hugh died in 1895 and the lease was transferred to his nephew, my grandfather, William Lynn. When William died in 1925 the farm still comprised 25 acres.

In 1862, again according to Griffith's Valuation, James Lynn, my great-grandfather, was leasing a house and 16 acres of land from the Rev. William C. O'Neill in the Townland of Gallanagh, which is also in the Grange of Shilvodan and adjacent to Eskylane. James in turn was leasing the house and the land to a Robert McJemsey. Gallanagh is the townland of my paternal grandmother, Mary Jane Houston Taggart, and her father William Taggart was also leasing land in Gallanagh in 1862 from the Rev. William C. O'Neill.

My great-grandfather James married Mary Swan of Tobemaveen, another townland in the Grange of Shilvodan, in 1863 in First Antrim (Millrow) Presbyterian Church. This is the church whose records for the period around 1700 include Lynns with familiar given names such as Samuel and Hugh.

James and Mary (Swan) Lynn had five children: Joseph (1863-1949) who married Matilda Thompson in 1886 in the West Presbyterian Church, Ballymena; William (1866-1925) my grandfather, who married Mary Jane Houston Taggart in 1894 in the High Kirk (2nd) Ballymena; Hugh (1869-1909) who never married; Eliza (1871-1920?) who married Joseph Cobain in 1904 in the West Presbyterian Church, Ballymena; and Mary Jane (1874-1910) who never married.

What was the nature of these people and how did they live? Very little personal information is available. No family bibles have been passed down. Indeed, where they appear as witnesses at weddings or informants at births or deaths they are often identified by "his (or her) mark". I have not been able to find any gravestones.¹⁷

At a more general level, however, some unique documents produced during the 1820's and 1830's are in the process of being edited and published. These are the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of various civil parishes, particularly in the northern counties, by-products of the great project the Irish Ordnance Survey. The Ordnance Survey was started in 1824 and its object was to map Ireland on the scale of six inches to the mile. The memoirs contain descriptions of natural features, the land and soil, roads, climate, farming practices, etc. as well as descriptions of the habits and characteristics of the people in the parish.¹⁸

¹⁶ The Primary Valuation of Ireland, better known as Griffith's Valuation, was carried out during the period 1848 to 1864 to provide a uniform basis for all local taxation throughout Ireland. It provides a list of occupiers of land, tenements and houses. For a thorough description of the valuation records for Northern Ireland, see Trevor Parkhill, "Valuation Records in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland", *Ulster Local Studies*, Vol. 16, No. 2 (Winter, 1994) pp. 45-58. These records have been microfilmed by the Family History Library and the Primary Valuation records for the Grange of Shilvodan can be found under the Poor Law Union of Antrim on film no. 258,749.

¹⁷ With respect to burial practices in Ireland, a prominent Irish genealogist, Rosemary Ffolliott has stated: "Protestants set no great store by tombstones; the Catholics were much more interested, and many a small farmer put up a handsome memorial to his wife or parents when his Protestant equivalent simply wouldn't have bothered." Rosemary Ffolliott, "Irish Social Customs of Genealogical Importance", *The Irish Ancestor*, Vol. X, No. 1 (1978) p. 20. (The spelling of her name is, indeed, "ffolliott".)

¹⁸ For a description of the origin and nature of these fascinating memoirs, see Patrick McWilliams, "Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland (1830-1840)", *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1992) pp. 56-68.

A Lynn Ancestry in Mid-Antrim

Readers of the memoirs should bear in mind that the description of any group of people no doubt reflects the subjective views of the official who prepared that particular memoir. With this caveat in mind here is how one official described the farmers of the Grange of Shilvodan in the 1830's:¹⁹

"The inhabitants of the grange of Shilvodan are, with a few exceptions, the descendants of the Scottish settlers of the 16th and 17th centuries." (p. 130)

"Are almost all Presbyterians and appear to be a quiet industrious class." (p. 127)

"With the exception of being prone to whiskey drinking, [the farmers] are rather a moral class, that is, there is no actual crime or outrage, there is not much profligacy and they are rather punctual in fulfilling their engagements; but at the same time they are avaricious and fond of litigation." (p. 134)

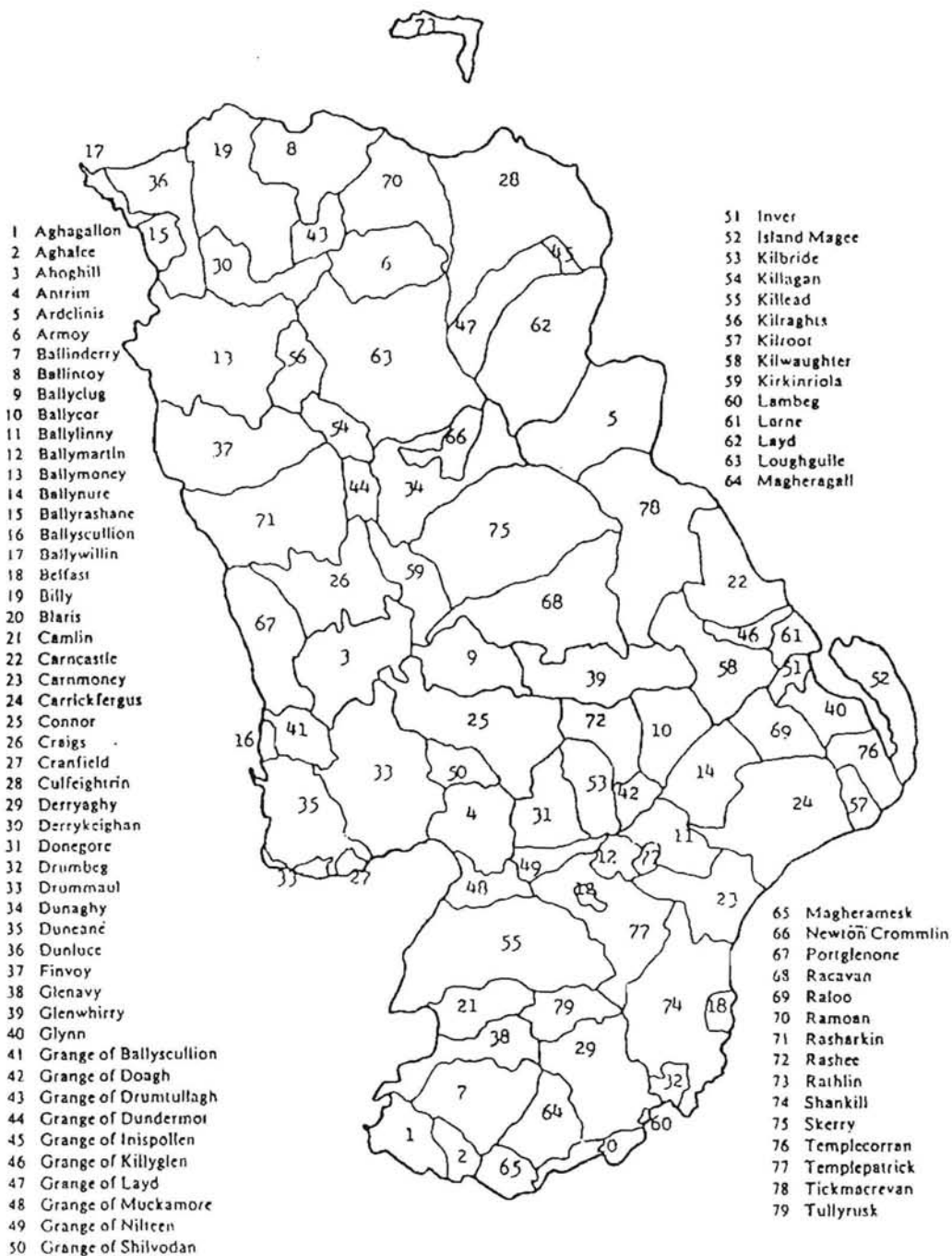
Anyone who has delved into Irish family history research will have experienced the frustration of not being able to consult standard 19th century sources such as census returns, let alone a substantial volume of 18th century sources, which are generally available for other countries. Obviously, if such records were available, it would make my quest much easier.

I'm still far from identifying a Lynn relative who left County Antrim, for Pennsylvania or Virginia or South Carolina in the 18 century. However, the given names of many of the Lynns in colonial America, along with the surnames of their neighbours, and available evidence on their origin, are too intriguing to let one easily give up the chase. With perseverance and luck I hope to make further progress and eventually find an elusive Lynn relative who came to America many years ago.

*James Hugh Lynn, 904 Rand Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1V 6X4

¹⁹ The Institute of Irish Studies in association with the Royal Irish Academy, *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland*, Vol. 19, South-West Antrim, edited by Angelique Day and Patrick McWilliams, 1993. In addition to the Grange of Shilvodan, this volume includes the parishes of Connor, Cranfield, Drummaul, Duneane and the Grange of Ballyscullion.

THE PARISHES OF COUNTY ANTRIM

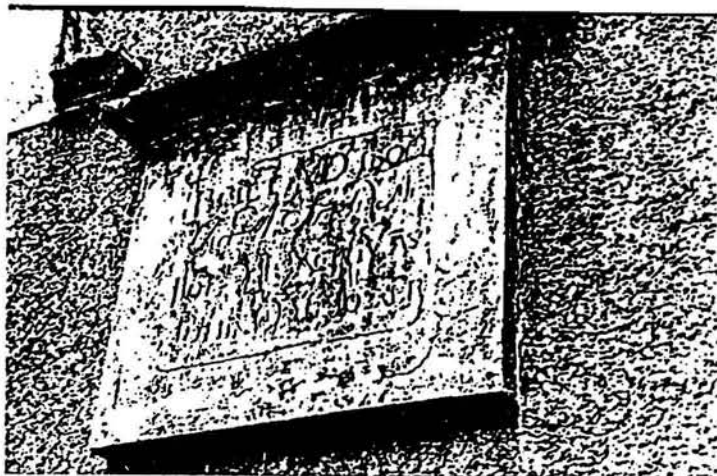


Ballymena: see Kirkcubbin.

BALLYMENA BOROUGH GRAVESTONE SERIES

Work on these inscriptions has been completed within the terms of the Historical Initiative undertaken by Ballymena Borough Council, in partnership with Enterprise Ulster. Concern had been expressed that valuable genealogical information in local burying-grounds was likely to be lost. With the permission of the appropriate authority, work was therefore undertaken by staff possessing direct local knowledge.

KELLSWATER REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



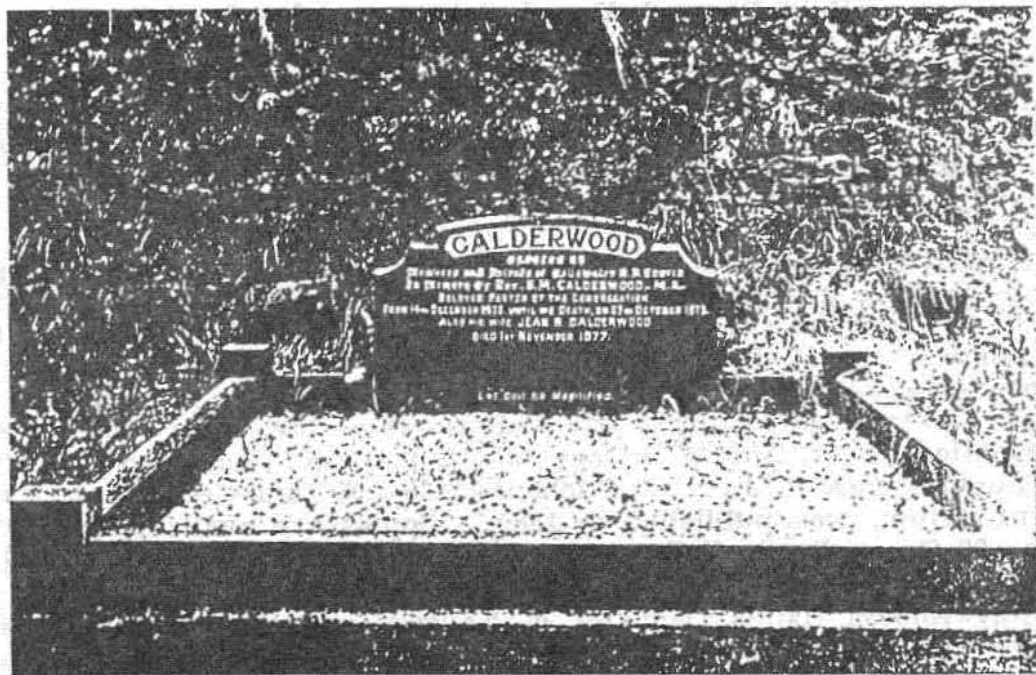
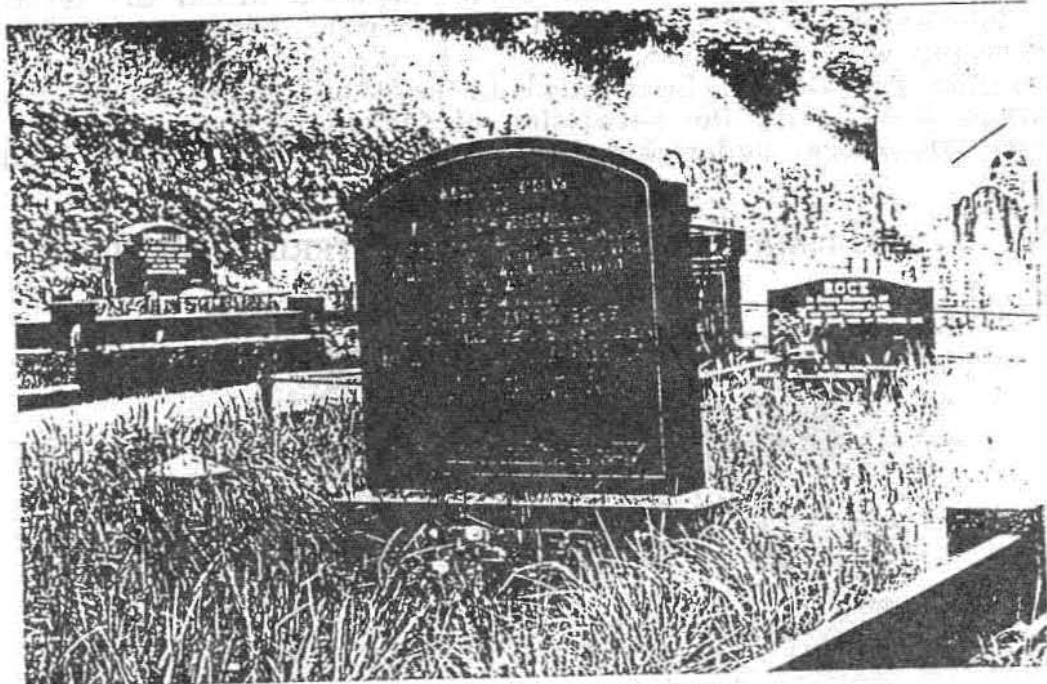
*"Built AD 1806 Rev W Stavelly Min,
Robt Darragh Mason, John Orr Joiner"*

Described by Rev Principal Adam Loughridge as the 'capital of Covenanting', Kellswater RP Church is situated above the Shankbridge, in the townland of Carnaughts, parish of Connor. Thus another description of it as the Covenanting Meeting House at the Back of the Water.

A most interesting building, said to occupy the site of a former mill, it has two galleries, one of which opens on to the road. The internal disposition of the building emphasises the fundamental importance, in Reformed worship, of the pulpit ministry. Representatives of the congregation will be glad to explain in greater detail the additional distinctive features of their denomination. A *Short History* of Kellswater, compiled by the late Superintendent Robert Buchanan (RUC) and edited by the present writer, was published in 1989. Copies are available from the Manse, 38 Grove Road, Kells, Ballymena, Northern Ireland, BT42 3LR.

Rev Robert Hanna, minister of Kellswater, received this record of inscriptions from Mr Andrew W Allen at the launch (9 November 1989), in Kells Presbyterian Church Hall, of *Round 'Kells and Conyer'*, published by the Kells and Connor Luncheon Club in association with the Mid-Antrim Historical Group.

F. Dunlop



TO BE CONTINUED IN THE DECEMBER, 1997 ISSUE.....

FERGUSON-GLADDEN
(Written for The News,)
Submitted by W. C. Gladden

A simple, yet pretty home wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ferguson Wednesday afternoon, July the ninth, when their daughter, Miss Viola Wylie and Mr. William Charles Gladden were united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

The parlor was tastefully decorated in evergreens and white roses. Opposite the door was a pretty bridal bower, from the center of which was suspended a large white bell.

Just at five o'clock Miss Sarah Stevenson entered the parlor and sang "Just Because I Love You" and "Calm as the Night" (Bohm). Miss Genevieve Stevenson played the accompaniment on the organ. Immediately after the song died away the notes of Lohengrin Bridal Chorus sounded forth.

The first of the bridal party to enter were Rev. J. J. Stevenson, uncle of the bride, with Rev. J. C. Ferguson, brother of the bride. They took their place at the back of the bower. The maids and groomsmen came next. Miss Mary Gladden with Mr. Steve Ferguson; Miss Heppie Ferguson with Mr. John C. Gladden; and Miss Lottie Belle Ferguson with Mr. R. H. Gladden. The next to enter was the maid of honor, Miss Julia Ferguson. Following her were the groom and his best man, Mr. Lewis T. McCrory. Little Paul Ernest Ferguson as ring bearer and Mary Esther Ferguson as flower girl then came in and immediately the bride entered on her father's arm.

During the ceremony "I Love You Truly" was played softly, and at the end of the ceremony the familiar wedding march of Mendelsohn's was rendered as the recessional.

The bride's maids were dressed in dainty georgette crepe dresses of pastel colors and carried shower bouquets of flowers to match.

The bride looked very dainty in a simple dress of white georgette and satin, elaborately embroidered in pearl beads. Her illusion veil was held in place by an orange blossom coronet, and her bouquet was of white carnations with a shower of white satin ribbon and small sprays of star jasmine.

The bridal party proceeded from the parlor to the living room to receive the congratulations of the guests. From there they entered the dining room, where refreshments were served. The color scheme in the dining room was pink and white. A white umbrella filled with pink roses and foliage was suspended from the center of the ceiling. A vine of pink roses extended from each corner of the table to the umbrella. White and pink cream and bride's cake were served followed by white and pink mints.

As the guests left the dining room they registered in the bride's book, which was presided over by Miss Kathleen Cottingham.

At one end of the porch a lovely little booth was made of vines and wisteria blooms. From this booth Miss Maggie Gross and Carrie Belle Kee served delicious fruit punch to the guests.

Mrs. Gladden is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ferguson. She graduated from Winthrop College several years ago, and since that time has been a successful teacher in different parts of this state.

Mr. Gladden is a progressive farmer of Chester County. His home is situated about four miles of Richburg, where he will take his bride after they return from their bridal trip to the beach.

The bride's traveling suit was of African brown tricotine with accessories to match.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gladden are glad to have the bride permanently in their midst and extend a hearty congratulations and best wishes to them for a long and happy life.

Submitted by: Mr. William Boyce White, Jr., Springside, 225 25th Street, S. W., Roanoke,
Virginia 24014-2360

**A BRIEF GENEALOGY OF TWO RELATED MARTIN FAMILIES OF
CHESTER AND FAIRFIELD COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA**

by

MILLWEE DAVIS HEMPHILL
(deceased)

and

WILLIAM BOYCE WHITE, JR.



SETTLERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

PRIVATELY PRINTED

A.D. 1996

The progenitors of the Martin families of Chester and Fairfield counties, South Carolina, were Andrew Martin, who died in 1774 in South Carolina, and Robert Martin, his brother, who died probably in Northern Ireland before 1773, leaving at least one son, Robert Martin, who came to America between 1773 and 1777. The descendants of Andrew Martin lived mainly in Chester County, S.C.; the descendants of Robert Martin (son of Robert) were residents of Fairfield County, S.C. There is evidence to show that the Irish home of the Martins was Ballymena, County Antrim.

We learn from Andrew Martin's will (a copy of which may be found in the Appendix, below) that he was a planter and merchant, operating what was doubtless one of the earliest mercantile establishments in the area of what became York, Chester, and Lancaster counties, S.C. He must have prospered, since he bequeathed three hundred pounds to his nephew Robert Martin (son of Robert) as an inducement to come to America from Ireland.

We do not know the name of the parents of the brothers Andrew and Robert Martin, but we can be sure that they were born probably in Scotland or Northern Ireland after 1650 and before 1680. The date of Andrew's emigration from Ireland is unknown to the writer.

It seems reasonable to divide this sketch into two parts: the first to include what is known of the progeny of Andrew Martin, and the second to record the names of the descendants of Andrew's nephew Robert Martin (son of Robert).

Part I -- The Chester County Martins

Andrew Martin was born either in Scotland or Northern Ireland about 1706. J. Calvin Hemphill, in Men of Mark in South Carolina, stated that this family of Martins came to America from Ballymena, County Antrim, Northern Ireland. Andrew Martin settled in what was called in the eighteenth century St. Mark's Parish, Craven County, South Carolina. The area where he put down his roots is today known as Chester County, S.C.

As given above, Andrew Martin was a planter and merchant of some importance. He died in South Carolina between August 3, 1773 (the date when he signed his will) and May 13, 1774 (the date on which his will was recorded in Charles Town, S.C.).

The name of Andrew Martin's wife is not known to the writer. She was obviously deceased well before he signed his will. Andrew Martin and his wife had five children: I. Thomas Martin; II. Robert Martin; III. Agness Martin; IV. Sarah

Martin; and V. Elizabeth Martin. What is known of the families of these children is given herewith:--

- I. Thomas Martin. Born c.1725 probably in Northern Ireland. Died in 1770 in South Carolina (St. Mark's Parish, Craven County). Married (--), who died after March 11, 1767, when her husband signed his last will and testament. (A copy of the will of Thomas Martin may be found in the Appendix, below.) Issue:
 - A. Andrew Martin, Jr. Born c.1745-50. Died after May 3, 1771.
 - B. Elizabeth Martin. Born 1747-52. Died after 1770. Married Robert Ferguson. Born c.1750-55. Died in 1795. Elizabeth followed him to the grave within a few weeks, dying shortly after the birth of a child. Issue:
 1. Frances Ferguson. Still a minor in 1805.
 2. Rebekah Ferguson. Married to Robert McKinney by April 23, 1803.
 3. Nancy Ferguson. Married Samuel McKinney.
 4. Joseph Ferguson.
 5. Elizabeth ("Betsey") Ferguson.
 6. Anna Ferguson. Married Joseph Crook.
 7. Robert Ferguson.
- II. Robert Martin. Born c.1727 probably in Northern Ireland. Died after 1787 perhaps in Tennessee. Married Sarah (--). The evidence indicates that Robert and Sarah Martin had at least two children, perhaps more; but their names cannot be found in the public records available to the writer. *
- III. Agness (or Nancy) Martin. Born c.1730 probably in Northern Ireland. Died after 1773 probably in South Carolina. Married John McFaddyn (McFadden), as his first wife. He was born c.1725-30 and died after 1773 probably in South Carolina. After the death of his first wife, John married Mary (--), who died in or before 1803. John McFadden received Royal land grants in what is now Chester County, S.C., in 1756 and 1762. Issue of Agness and John McFadden:
 - A. Ann McFadden. She was lame and was left a portion of the estate of her grandfather Andrew Martin. She was born c.1754.
 - B. John McFadden. Born c.1756. He is probably the John McFadden who was killed in action at the Battle of Hanging Rock, 1780, during the American Revolution.
 - C. Robert McFadden. Born c.1758. Died 1803 in Chester County, S.C. He had a Royal land grant in 1774. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Married Esther Walker, who was born c.1755. Issue:

*One of these children was probably John Martin. Born c.1750-55. Married Margaret Crafford [Crawford]. Born c.1750-55. Daughter of James Crafford, "of the Waxhaws" [meaning, in this case, Chester Co., S.C.]. He was born c.1720 and died c.1777-80, in what is now Chester Co., S.C.

1. John McFadden. Born 1775. Married (1) Mary (--). No known issue. Married (2) Elizabeth (--). Issue:
 - a. Robert Martin McFadden. Born 1823.
 - b. John Edward McFadden. Moved to Indiana.
 - c. Henry E. McFadden. Moved to Indiana.
 - d. Thomas A. McFadden. Died in a Union prison during the War of 1861-65.
 - e. Mary McFadden. Married A. Jackson Hindman, who also died in a Union prison.
2. James L. McFadden. Born c.1777. Moved to Tennessee.
3. William McFadden. Born c.1779.
4. Robert McFadden. Born c.1783.
5. Elizabeth McFadden. Born c.1785. Called "Betsy."
6. Isaac McFadden. Born c.1787. Moved to Tennessee.

N.B.: When the estate of Robert McFadden was settled in 1803, Andrew Lockhart filed a claim, saying that he was owed funds from the division of the estate of the late "Widow Mary McFadden," Robert's stepmother, dec'd. In order to understand this claim, it is necessary to go back and examine the will of Andrew Martin, will signed in 1773. Certain of his grandchildren by his daughter Agness, who married John McFadden, were left funds by Martin. These funds were to be held until these children reached their majority. Since Robert McFadden, as surviving son of John and Agness McFadden, would have had charge of the estates of John and Agness, these funds from Andrew Martin would have been in Robert's hands until the heirs reached their majority. After his death the funds would have been in the hands of his widow. It appears then that John died and his second wife, Mary, died shortly thereafter, leaving any remaining Martin funds in her estate, still to be distributed to the Martin heir(s). Mary (McFadden) Lockhart, wife of Andrew Lockhart, was doubtless this heir, for whom her husband, Andrew, was acting when he filed the claim against the estate mentioned above. (See the next entry for this McFadden/Lockhart connection.)

D. Mary McFadden. Born c.1760. Married probably to her first cousin Andrew Lockhart, son of (--) Lockhart and his wife, Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Andrew Martin, mentioned above. (See below under the descendants of Edward White and Elizabeth (Martin) Lockhart, his wife.)

IV. Sarah Martin. Born c.1732. Died after August 3, 1773, on which date her father signed his will, bequeathing to Sarah Martin ten pounds currency. There is no evidence to show that she married.

- V. Elizabeth Martin. Born c.1734. Died after 1801. Married (1) to (--) Lockhart, who was born c.1730-32 and died c.1758-59 in either North Carolina or South Carolina. Issue:
- A. Andrew Lockhart. Born c.1757 probably in South Carolina. It is probable that he ultimately moved to Tennessee. Married Mary McFadden. Andrew Lockhart was an active Whig during the Revolution and served well in the patriot militia. Known issue:
1. James Lockhart. Married Mary Lockhart, probably a daughter of Andrew Lockhart's brother, John Lockhart. James and Mary were, therefore, first cousins.
- B. John Lockhart. Born 1759 in South Carolina. Died August 4, 1843, in Warren County, Tennessee. He, like his brother, fought well for the cause of American freedom during the Revolution. Married Prudence (Smith?) on January 18, 1784, in South Carolina. She was born in South Carolina in 1766, and died in Tennessee on September 27, 1851. Issue:
1. Mary Lockhart. Born 1785. Married her first cousin James Lockhart, son of Andrew Lockhart.
 2. Holeman Lockhart. Born 1799. Married Margaret (--).
 3. Sarah Lockhart. Born 1800. Died August 11, 1860. Married Robert Tate. Born January 9, 1799, in Russell County, Virginia. Died in Livingston County, Kentucky. Issue:
 - a. James W. Tate. Born September 19, 1822. Married Lucinda Savage.
 - b. John J. Tate. Born March 25, 1823. Died March 23, 1898. Married Martha Hicks on May 11, 1845.
 - c. William Holeman Tate. Born October 20, 1824. Married on January 23, 1845, to Prudence Lockhart.
 - d. Francis Marion Tate. Born April 8, 1826. Died 1859. Married Mary (Sims) Bost.
 - e. Elizabeth Tate. Born May 17, 1828. Married on April 25, 1850, to James M. Reilly.
 - f. Humphrey Pose Tate. Born April 20, 1829. Married Elizabeth (--).
 - g. Calvin G. S. Tate. Born December 20, 1832. Died September 1, 1908. Married on October 5, 1854, to Frances Christian.
 - h. Prudence Tate. Born 1837. Married on October 18, 1859, to Vance Thatcher Lockhart.
 - i. Joseph S. Tate. Born June 11, 1839. Married on May 26, 1859, to Helen Larimore.
 - j. James Tate. Born 1840.

Following the death of her first husband, Elizabeth (Martin) Lockhart married Edward White of St. Mark's Parish, Craven County, S.C. This area is known today as Chester County, S.C. The general area where the Martins, the Lockharts, and the Whites lived was, in the middle of the eighteenth century, called "The Waxhaws." This designation was used to refer to lands which ultimately were embraced in the counties of York, Chester, and Lancaster, South Carolina, and the counties of Mecklenburg and Union, North Carolina.

The Whites first lived in "The Waxhaws" on the north side of the Catawba River, but after 1768 several of the younger sons of the family moved to the south side of the River, to what is now Chester County, S.C. About 1773 there was an exodus from the Chester County area to what is now Union County, South Carolina, in the vicinity of the old Fairforest Presbyterian Church. Moves of this kind often followed estate settlements and the consequent division of family lands.

Elizabeth (Martin) Lockhart's marriage to Edward White took place in the latter part of the year 1759. Edward White was born probably in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, c.1733-35. He died in Chester County, S.C., in 1801, intestate. Issue of Elizabeth and her second husband, Edward White:

- C. Agnes (Ann, Nancy) White. Born c.1760. Died after 1824. Married (1) to George Sleeker (or Slinger), who died in 1788. He was the son of Caspar Slinger and wife, Elizabeth, who were among the very first white settlers in the Land's Ford section of what is now Chester County, S.C. Issue:
 - 1. Elizabeth Sleeker. Born 1779. Died after 1850. Married Nathaniel McCammon. Issue:
 - a. John McCammon.
 - b. William McCammon.
 - 2. George Sleeker, Jr. Born c.1781. Moved to Tennessee.
 - 3. William Sleeker (called "William Sleeker, Jr."). Born c.1783. Died before 1819.

Agness (White) Sleeker married (2) John Bell. Born c.1760. Died after 1819. At the death of Edward White in 1801, John Bell received for Agness her share of her father's estate. Issue:

- 4. Nancy Bell. Born c.1790. Married John Fennell, Jr.
- 5. Edward Bell. Born c.1792.
- 6. Mary Bell. Married Joseph C. McEwen.
- 7. Rebecca Bell. Born c.1805. Married William (?) White.

D. Robert White (Sr.). Born 1765 in The Waxhaws (now Lancaster County, S.C.). Died October 17, 1846, in Chester District, S.C. Buried in the Burnt Meeting-house Cemetery, Chester Co., S.C. He was a planter of means and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Married c.1794 to Mary Culp, daughter of the Revolutionary soldier Peter Culp and his wife, Elizabeth Ferguson, of Chester County, S.C. She was born in 1780 and died in 1840. Issue:

1. Peter White. Born September 15, 1795. Died January 15, 1844. Married c.1825 to Martha Randall Rives, daughter of John Rives and his wife, Mary Lee.
2. Elizabeth White. Born December 15, 1797. Died November 16, 1832. Buried at Burnt Meeting-house Cemetery. Married to George Dunlap, son of William Dunlap (or Dunlop) and his wife, Susannah Adkins, of York County, S.C.
3. John White. Born 1802. Died June 15, 1816.
4. Sarah White. Born 1807. Died February 11, 1853. Married Stephen R. Ferguson. Born November 26, 1816. Died April 29, 1907.
5. Benjamin White. Born May 20, 1808. Died March 9, 1841.
6. Nancy E. White. Born January 1, 1813. Died June 25, 1887. Married Asa Bradley. Born February 27, 1806. Died October 8, 1887.
7. Thomas White. Born c.1814. Died after 1890. Married (1) to Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of Josiah and Rhoda (Woods) Jordan. She was born in 1819 and died in 1842. Buried at Jordan Old Field Cemetery.

Thomas White married (2) in 1843 Elizabeth Culp, daughter of Henry Culp and his wife, Nancy Jordan.

E. Edward White, Jr. Born c.1770. Married Elizabeth (Adkins?). Edward and his family may have moved to Tennessee.

F. Thomas White (Sr.). Born c.1771. Died 1849. Married Catherine Culp, daughter of Benjamin Culp (or Kolb) and his wife Dorothea Obenchain (or Abendschon), of Chester County, S.C. Issue:

1. Robert [Edward] White (Jr.). Born August 24, 1792. Died March 14, 1877. Married Nancy Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton.
2. Elizabeth (Betsy) White. Born c.1795. Married William D. Roddey, son of David Roddey. William D. Roddey died in 1826.
3. Benjamin White. Born c.1797. Died after 1850.
4. Dorothy White. Born c.1799. Married Lewis Chambers. Born c.1797.
5. Henry White. Born c.1802. Married Nancy Rives, daughter of John Rives and his wife, Mary Lee.

6. John White. Born c.1803.
7. Mary White. Born 1804. Died October 5, 1881. Buried at Harmony Baptist Church Cemetery, Chester Co., S.C.
8. William (?) White. Born c.1805. Died before 1850. Married Rebecca Bell, his cousin. She was born c.1805 and died in 1879.
9. Thomas White (Jr.). Born c.1810. Married Nancy Wylie, daughter of Thomas Wylie, the son of John Wylie.

G. Lettie (Elizabeth?) (Letitia?) White. Born c.1777. Married (James?) Hamilton. She evidently died young.

II. William White. Born c.1779. Died after 1802. The estate records at Chester County (S.C.) Courthouse reveal that, following the settlement of the estate of Edward White (died 1801), the heirs of the estate -- Agness Bell, Robert White, Thomas White, Lettie Hamilton, and Edward White, Jr. -- sold the land of the deceased to William White, who was evidently their brother and the youngest child of Edward and Elizabeth White. No further information.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE DECEMBER, 1997 ISSUE.....

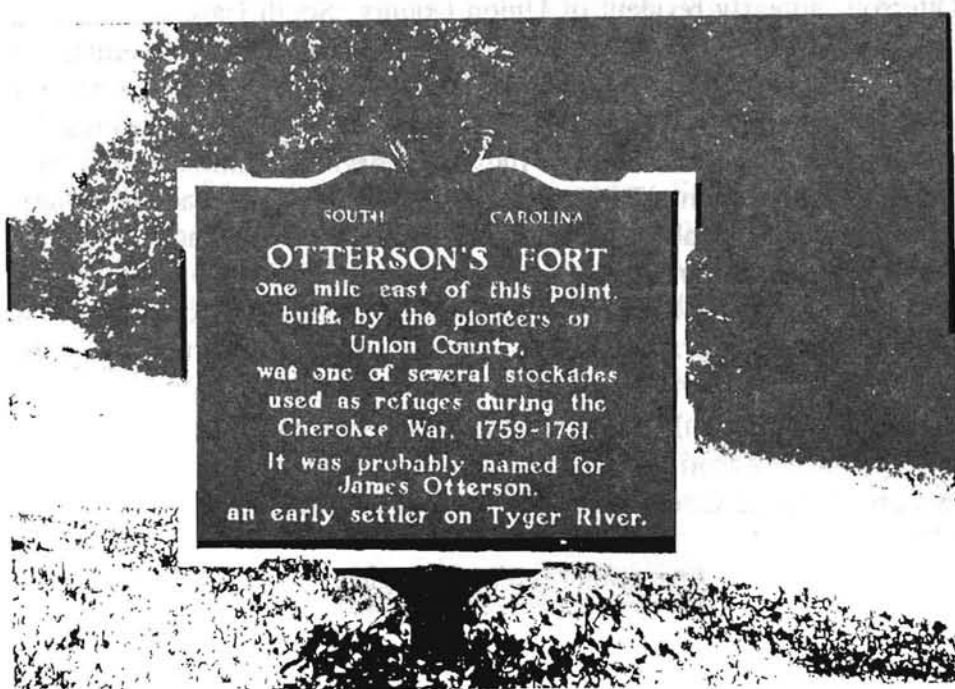
* * * * *

SUBMITTED BY: Robert J. Stevens and Linda Stevens Crissinger

PHOTO SUBMITTED BY: Mrs. Linda S. Crissinger

HISTORICAL MARKER FOR OTTERSON'S FORT

LOCATION: At intersection of Beaty's Bridge Road (Union Co. Road No. S-44-278) and US Hwy 176 East (Whitmire Hwy.), near Tyger River, in Union County, S. C. The marker is 8.5 miles from Union City limits.



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

by

ROBERT J. STEVENS and LINDA STEVENS CRISSINGER

In our introduction to this series, we stated that we would occasionally have invited guest authors. Almost a year ago, we noticed in a Newberry County publication an article on the topic of the Otterson family and immediately realized its importance to Union County history. We contacted the author, Jane Johnson Williams of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and invited her to submit an adapted version for our series. Mrs. Williams is a Certified Genealogist and descendant of Samuel and Ruth (Gordon) Otterson and of Julius and Mary (Walker) Johnson of Lunenburg County, Virginia.

We have researched the Otterson family and their many collateral families, both in South Carolina and Alabama. We are well aware of the difficulty in sorting out these lines; so the reader should be aware of Mrs. Williams's rather amazing accomplishment -- and also of her generosity in sharing her work with us. We are delighted to present it in this issue.

In addition, we thank Maxine Johnson Douglas of Dunlap, Tennessee, with whom we have also corresponded, and who furnished Mrs. Williams with her **Johnston** research.

FROM VIRGINIA VIA SOUTH CAROLINA TO ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA

by

Jane Johnson Williams, C. G.

James Otterson, an early resident of Union County, South Carolina, moved in the late 1740s from Pittsylvania County, Virginia, to Berkeley District, South Carolina.¹ In 1754, he settled on a plot of land between the Enoree and Tyger Rivers in a sparsely populated area of the South Carolina backcountry in the disputed boundary area of North Carolina.² The South Carolina backcountry was subject to Cherokee Indian raids which continued until the 1763 treaty between England and France. James Otterson established a fort as a place of refuge during the Indian raids. The fort was later abandoned after a siege of harassment.³ Despite harassment by the Indians, other immigrants arrived and settled in the area. In 1758, church services were held at James Otterson's on Tyger River.⁴ James Otterson received a royal grant on 20 August 1767 for 250 acres on Barnett's Branch, Craven County, South Carolina, bounded on all sides by vacant land.

James Otterson (Atterson), the first generation Otterson in this discourse, died about 1768, Union County, South Carolina;⁵ married Rebecca, maiden name unknown. The known children of James and Rebecca Otterson include Samuel and Sarah Otterson.

Sarah Otterson was born about 1750. She married 1st about 1770 to John Johnston, Esquire, who was hanged on 21 November 1780 by the British in the presence of his family near

his home. The known children of Sarah's marriage to John Johnston were Rebecca Johnston, born 1772; James Johnston, born about 1774; Thomas Dugan Johnston, born March 1777 (twin); Samuel Otterson Johnston, born March 1777 (twin); Robert Johnston, born about 1778, died 1806, married probably Rebecca Valentine, daughter of John and Margaret Valentine, and had two children who were John Valentine Johnston and Margaret Johnston, who married Jared Gregory; and Mary Johnston, born about 1780.⁶

After Johnston's death, Sarah married 2nd to David Dickson in about 1784. Their children, a set of twins, were born 14 September 1785; on 17 September, three days later, Sarah died. One twin, William Hugh Dickson, survived; but his twin died several hours after birth.

On 26 September 1785, Samuel Otterson was appointed guardian of the Johnston orphans at the death of their mother, Sarah (Otterson Johnston) Dickson.⁷ The children were in Samuel's household from 1790 to about 1800. The twin brothers, Samuel Otterson Johnston and Thomas Dugan Johnston, eventually moved to Alabama with the extended Otterson family.

Samuel Otterson, of the second generation, and son of James Otterson, was born 1 April 1754, Tyger River, Berkeley District, South Carolina,⁸ and died 11 September 1837, near Union, Greene County, Alabama.⁹ He married about 1775 to Ruth Gordon, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gordon of Newberry County, South Carolina.¹⁰

Samuel Otterson grew up on the farm on which he was born on Tyger River. In 1772, Samuel Otterson received a royal grant for 100 acres of land in Berkeley County, in the fork between Broad and Saluda Rivers on a small branch of Fort Creek, waters of the Tyger River, bounded by James Otterson at the north and at the west by land of Henry Kingsberry.¹¹

Samuel Otterson's Revolutionary War service began in June 1776 as a first lieutenant in Captain David McKee's company. Otterson's Revolutionary War pension application, which is some nine pages in length, gives a detailed narrative of the years during his service in the South Carolina Militia. Commanded by Colonel John Thomas, Otterson's company participated in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians. Samuel Otterson was in one of two regiments commanded by Colonel Neille which left Prince's Fort in July 1776 for a town on the river Keowee or Seneca. The army burned several Indian towns, then met with General Williamson's Brigade. An engagement known as the Ring Fight occurred. Then the army made a tour of the middle settlements and valleys, with the South Carolina forces camped by the North Carolina army. The armies then left the North Carolina army and moved into the Tennessee Valley where they were attacked by the Indians in a "severe" engagement in which the Indians were killed or dispersed. A detachment from the North Carolina army joined Otterson's company, and they destroyed the town of Tugaloo.

During 1778, Samuel Otterson was stationed at Story's fort with a small force. He commanded scouting parties against the Tories in 1779. During this time, Captain McKee was afflicted with rheumatism, and the command of his company "devolved on me," Samuel stated in his pension deposition. Otterson served under Colonel Thomas Brandon's regiment during 1779.

Samuel and his brother-in-law, Captain Govin Gordon, frequently went on raids together. On one of the scouting expeditions, they captured at least 20 Tories who were on their way to St. Augustine, Florida, to join the British army. They took the Tories to General Williamson's camp on the Savannah River. In the fall of 1779, Otterson was stationed at Ten Mile Creek near Charleston under the command of Colonel James Steen. In February of 1780, Captain McKee resigned, and Samuel received the commission of captain of a company of foot soldiers in the Spartan Regiment of the South Carolina militia commanded by Colonel Thomas Brandon

of the 2nd Division. After the fall of Charleston, some of the Whigs from both Georgia and South Carolina, who would not take protection under the British, took refuge on the Catawba River in North Carolina in May 1780. Thomas Sumter was elected General. Samuel was quoted in his pension application as saying:

On the day after the election we marched towards the house of a celebrated Tory by the name of Ramsour for the purpose of defeating some Tories who had encamped at Ramsour's mill but before we arrived the Militia from Rowan, North Carolina, had defeated the Tories and we turned our horses into a large field of oats belonging to Ramsour. . . we crossed Catawba...and went to the British station at Rocky Mount and about the 28th of July 1780, made an unsuccessful attempt to take the British and Tories... about a week after our attempt on Rocky Mount we attacked the British and Tories at...the Hanging Rock where I received a wound in my left arm which severed the bone between the elbow and shoulder about midway...thence I was sent to Charlotte where I remained until I recovered from the wound which was in October or November...¹²

After recovering from the wound, Samuel Otterson resumed his command as captain under General Sumter, taking part in the Battle of Blackstock's Ford. He re-broke his arm, but went to Orangeburg, and was under General Greene at the siege of Ninety-Six. He was promoted to major on the 5th day of September 1782. Samuel's regiment was under the command of Colonel Daniel Morgan at the Battle of the Cowpens, but he and several others had been sent out earlier as spies and did not arrive at the Cowpens until after the battle. In an attempt to catch up with Colonel Morgan's army, he overtook the retreating enemy and took about 22 white prisoners (some of whom were English officers) and 27 Negroes, along with their weapons. With ten men, he marched the enemy prisoners about 100 miles until they overtook Morgan and Greene. At this point, Samuel ended his deposition saying he did not recollect being in any other engagements of note. As another contribution to the war effort, Samuel supplied food to the militia.¹³ He received a pension from South Carolina in 1809, but transferred to the Alabama Pension List when he moved there.¹⁴

Henry Story then made a statement on behalf of Samuel Otterson. Henry testified that Samuel Otterson's statement was correct; that he had known Otterson for as long as he could recollect. He testified to Samuel's presence at Story's Fort and Blackstock's. Joseph Hughes, a hero in his own right, was then deposed; he testified that he was with Samuel Otterson during a great part of the war and was with him during nearly all the battles mentioned. Hughes was present when Samuel delivered the English prisoners to General Pickens, but was not at the fight when they were taken.¹⁵

Sometime in 1780, shortly after the Battle of Blackstock's Ford,¹⁶ Samuel Otterson's brother-in-law, John Johnston, was hanged by the Tories as his family witnessed the heinous murder.¹⁷ Samuel Otterson and his sister, Sarah Otterson Johnston, were named in 1782 administrators of John Johnston's sizable estate.¹⁸ Sarah Johnston married David Dickson about 1784; she died in 1785 at age 35 following childbirth.¹⁹ Samuel Otterson assumed the legal guardianship of her Johnston children, who lived in his household until they married or came of age.²⁰

Ruth Gordon Otterson, Samuel's wife, was a heroine of the American Revolution. She located a barrel of gun powder hidden by the Tories and learned that they would come for it the next morning. She "set a train" [a fuse of gunpowder] and blew up the powder. For her courageous act, she was punished by the Tories, who publicly humiliated her by cutting off her dress at the

waist and marching her in front of them to the site of the blown powder barrel.²¹

Thomas Gordon, Ruth Otterson's father, came to what later became Newberry County, South Carolina, from Fairfax County, Virginia. Mrs. Erminie Northcutt Marshall, who compiled a history of the family, stated: "It was one of the prettiest places in all the Carolinas where John Gordon and his wife, Ruth, and their children settled in 1749." Marshall continued, "John Gordon had chosen his land in a section called the Fork, the land lying along the Broad River between the Tyger and the Enoree."²²

John and Ruth Gordon's children were Thomas Gordon (father of Ruth Gordon Otterson), John Gordon, Jr., Benjamin Gordon, William Gordon, Govin Gordon, George Gordon and Ruth Gordon. John Gordon owned 2,505 acres of land when he died intestate in 1756. Under the laws of primogeniture, Thomas Gordon, as eldest son, received John Gordon's entire estate, except his mother's dower rights.

Thomas Gordon served as a major on militia duty in Brandon's Regiment from Ninety Six District. After the Revolution, when Newberry County was formed in 1785, Major Thomas Gordon was appointed sheriff by Governor William Moultrie for a term of two years. Thomas Gordon died intestate in 1808, about 73 years of age.²³ Samuel Otterson was one of the administrators of Thomas Gordon's estate. Elizabeth Gordon, Thomas' widow, lived with her daughter, Ruth Otterson. In 1809, Elizabeth gave her personal property to Ruth Otterson by deed of gift.²⁴

After the Revolution, Samuel Otterson was active in Union County church and civic affairs. He was a founding member in the Cane Creek Presbyterian Church in 1811. Samuel Otterson, Thomas Gordon, James Caldwell, Sr., and John Valentine purchased land from Edmond Cobb on which to build the Grassy Springs Presbyterian Church.²⁵ Samuel served as an elder in this church near Maybinton²⁶ in Newberry County and was sheriff of Union County in 1811.²⁷

Shortly after 1820, Samuel Otterson, with his children, except Dr. Samuel Otterson, Jr., moved from South Carolina to Greene County, Alabama.²⁸ The families lived near a community named Union, and attended church at Mantua Presbyterian Church.²⁹ Samuel took land in Alabama from the United States Government with other family members who purchased land from the Tuscaloosa Land Office. These family members were Samuel O. Johnston, John V. Johnston, Benjamin W. Johnson, Henry Walker, Nathaniel Crow, Sydney and Benjamin Savage, Amos Lay, and Anthony Mayes.³⁰

Greene County records do not mention Ruth Gordon Otterson or Elizabeth Gordon. Both Samuel and Ruth Otterson were said to be buried in unmarked graves in the Otterson Cemetery, Greene County, Alabama.³¹

The known children of Samuel and Ruth (Gordon) Otterson were as follows:

Thomas Gordon Otterson, born about 1776, Union District, South Carolina; died after 1855, named in the final settlement of his brother, John's estate;³² married Sarah Savage of Union District.³³ Thomas and Sarah's known children were *Theophilus* and *William*.³⁴

Rebecca Otterson, born 1778, Union District;³⁵ died after 1850; married 1st about 1796, to Joshua Buford, son of Leroy Buford;³⁶ married 2nd ___ Wright. Children of Rebecca and Joshua Buford were *Abram*, born about 1798, married Jane Fortson in Greene County, Alabama; moved to Leake County, Mississippi; *Anne*, born about 1799, married 1824 Thomas L. Wright, moved to Tishomingo County, Mississippi, and later to Leake County, Mississippi.

John Otterson, born about 1780, Union District; died 1840, Greene County.³⁷ Did not marry.

Ruth Otterson, born about 1782, Union District; died about 1843.³⁸ Did not marry.

Sarah Otterson, born about 1784, Union District; died before 1837 in Greene County;³⁹

married Amos Lay. Their children were *Jesse Lay*; *Mary Ann Lay* married John Clinton in 1827,⁴⁰ moved to Lauderdale County, Mississippi; *Elizabeth Lay* married Elisha Estes;⁴¹ *Sarah E. Lay* married John Flowers of Mississippi;⁴² *Samuel O. Lay*; *Thomas G. Lay*, born 5 February 1805, died 13 February 1863, married Nancy Gordon 1827;⁴³ *James M. Lay*, born about 1805; *Vincent Lay*; *Judith I. Lay* married William Cook of Mississippi.⁴⁴

Sydney Otterson, born about 1784, Union District; died after 1850; married Joshua Savage, Union District, who died before 1821; moved to Greene County; purchased land in her own name; lived in household of *Benjamin J. Savage* in 1850 in Itawamba County, Mississippi.⁴⁵

Mary Otterson, born 7 February 1786, Union District; died 6 September 1845, Greene County, Alabama; married Henry Walker, who was born 20 May 1774, Lunenburg County, Virginia; died 4 October 1856, Greene County. Both are buried in the Otterson Cemetery on Cobb Plantation near Union, Greene County.⁴⁶ They had one son, *Cephas Walker*, born 1823, Greene County; died 12 November 1882; married 1st Mary E. Gordon on 1 June 1847 (a daughter of S.O. and Annie G. Gordon, she was born 18 January 1830, died 7 February 1857, and is buried in Eutaw Cemetery, Eutaw, Alabama⁴⁷; married 2nd Fannie A. Kennedy, born 18 September 1833, died 10 May 1880, daughter of Reverend R. W. B. Kennedy; married 3rd Mary E. Archibald. No children were born to the marriages.⁴⁸

Cynthia Otterson, born 3 October 1787, Union District; died 28 June 1852, Greene County, Alabama,⁴⁹ buried in Hebron Cemetery, Greene County; married in Union District, Anthony Mayes, born 19 February 1782, died 10 September 1848. Their known children were *Lucinda Mayes*, who married Henry Walker, moved to Leake County; *Thomas N. Mayes*, born 1812, South Carolina, married 1834, Catherine Alexander of North Carolina, moved to Texas; *Harvey H. Mayes*, who moved to Leake County; *Albert Bradley Mayes*, born 11 August 1816, South Carolina, died 30 July 1892, Greene County, married 23 January 1845, Rachel Means; *Ruth E. Mayes*, who married Robert Beggs, moved to Leon County, Texas; *Daniel Gray Mayes*, born 9 May 1820, South Carolina, died 1 April 1894, married 1853 Isabella Blakely; *Elmira Jane Mayes*, born 21 April, 1822, died 8 March 1851, buried in Hebron Cemetery; *Sarah Ann Mayes*, born 25 November 1825, died 16 December [year?]; *Mary Louise Mayes*, born 31 July 1827, died 5 August 1856; *James M. Mayes*, born 4 May 1829, lived in Leake County, in 1852, died 6 December 1871; *John K. Mayes*, born 1831, died 1854, Greene County; *Samuel O. Mayes*, married Mary S. Bauchillon, moved to Leake County.⁵⁰

James Otterson, born 1790, Union District; died after 1850;⁵¹ did not marry.

Samuel Otterson, Jr., born about 1793; married Narcissa McKee, daughter of Alexander McKee;⁵² lived in Spartanburg County, South Carolina.⁵³

Nancy Otterson, born about 1796, Union District; married 26 April 1838 to Reverend Thomas Wolstenholme.⁵⁴ He was a minister in Pickens County, Alabama.

Mathana Otterson born 26 May 1799, Union District, South Carolina;⁵⁵ died about 1870 in Walnut Grove, Leake County, Mississippi; married about 1821 to Benjamin Warren Johnson, son of Julius Johnston of Brunswick and Lunenburg Counties, Virginia, and Mary Walker, daughter of Thomas Walker, Jr., and his wife, Mary Beuford, of Lunenburg County. Benjamin Warren Johnson was also the nephew of Henry Walker, who married Mary Otterson. [The Walker family was associated with James Beuford (who spelled his name "Beuford," instead of "Buford") of Union County, who died about 1797. In his will, James Beuford named his children: Tavinor Bird Beuford, who moved to Wilkinson County, Mississippi; Warren Buford, who supposedly lived in York County, South Carolina.⁵⁶ James's widow Mary (Buford) Beuford and her children moved to Concordia Parish, Louisiana, later to St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; Phebe Beuford Hardy,

moved to Concordia Parish, Louisiana, later to St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; Phebe Beuford Hardy, wife of Thomas Hardy; Mildred Beuford Hutt, wife of Daniel Hutt; Lilian Beuford Philips, wife of Anthony Philips; Lucy Beuford Tucker, wife of Joseph Tucker of Union County, South Carolina; Henry Buford; Mary Beuford Walker, deceased wife of Thomas Walker, Jr., of Lunenburg County, Virginia. Among Mary Beuford Walker's children were Mary Walker Johnson, wife of Julius Johnson; Jarrott/Garrott Walker, husband of Mary Otterson; Ambrose Buford, deceased, of Pittsylvania County, Virginia.]

ENDNOTES

¹Marian Dodson Chiarito, trans., *Entry Record Books 1737 - 1770: Land entries in the present Virginia Counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania, Henry, Franklin and Patrick; Nathalie, VA: The Clarkton Press, n.d.:* p. 21. "April 8, 1847 Surv. d. P. F. Aug. 20. 1741. Jas. Atterson by Assignm.t from Jos. Moore enters 400 acres on both Sides of G.T Polecate. Begin: at Partrick [sic] Moores upper Line thence up. Sign'd D.S. (April 8. 1841 Surv. d. P. F.) Jas Atterson enters 400 acres on G.T. Polecat beginning Where Henry Quigly leaves off thence up - Sign'd D.S."

²Samuel Otterson, Memorial List, Royal Grants, Vol. 14: p. 494, South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), Columbia, SC. Memorial for 260 acres of land situate in Anson County, North Carolina, on the Tyger River opposite the mouth of Fairforest, granted 23 May 1754, signed by Samuel Otterson for the Memorial list, Order No. 11297, Memorials Vol. 6: p. 435, SCDAH. Also, Memorial for 250 acres Great Pee Dee River, Craven County, SC, 12 Sept. 1767, Vol. 9: p. 435.

³William R. Feaster, *A History of Union County, South Carolina*; Greenville, SC: A Press, 1977: p. 2.

⁴*Ibid.*: p. 3. Feaster states that the Rev. McFadden, a circuit preacher of the Presbyterian Church, conducted services "at James Otterson's on Tyger river and preached on Thursday, which was the first they had ever heard in these parts. . ." The name of the preacher, according to Robert J. Stevens, of Darlington, SC, was not McFadden as given in Feaster's compilation. Stevens states that, in the 1880s, the Rev. James H. Saye owned the diaries of both Candour McFadden and the Rev. Hugh McAden: Candour McFadden was not a minister, and his diary clearly states that he did not enter South Carolina until 1766; Rev. Hugh McAden, whose diary indicates he made trips into South Carolina beginning in 1755, was the minister who preached at James Otterson's, not Candour McFadden who was named in Feaster's book. (Letter dated 6 Jan. 1996 from Robert J. Stevens to Jane J. Williams)

⁵Inventory of James Otterson, Union County, SC, Inventory Book: p. 359. Signed by Samuel Otterson and Rebecca.

⁶Maxine Johnston Douglas, 410 Old Cagle Rd., Dunlap, TN 37327: Research by Mrs. Douglas, including her article, "The Collier Letters," *Old Newberry District [SC] QUARTERLY*, Vol., 4, No. 1: pp. 9 -11.

⁷Brent H. Holcomb, *Minutes of the County Court, Union County, South Carolina, 1785 - 1799*; Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1987: p. 7. The Union County Court Minutes name the Johnston children (Rebecca, James, Thomas Dugan, Samuel Otterson, Robert, and Mary) as orphans of James Johnson; however, the Collier Letters, written during the Revolutionary War by John Johnston of Newberry and Union Counties, South Carolina, to his aunt and uncle James and Susannah (Dougan) Collier of Paxton, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and handed down in the Johnston family state that Sarah Otterson married John Johnston, Esquire.

⁸Affidavit of Maj. Samuel Otterson, Pension Application Nos. S25344 and S32424, U.S. Revolutionary War Service, War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, (Record Group 93), National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.: p. 5.

⁹Samuel Otterson Pension Application, Revolutionary War Pension, Nos. S25344 and S32424, U.S. Revolutionary War Service, Affidavits of James Otterson, et al., for arrears of Samuel Otterson's Pension.

¹⁰Harriet Dickson Reynolds, *Early Members of the Otterson Family in America*, (typescript, n.d.) from collection of Mrs. Harriet Reynolds.

¹¹Samuel Otterson, 100 acres, Royal Grants, Vol. 26: p. 109; SCDAH.

¹²Application of Samuel Otterson for Revolutionary War Pension, No. S25344: pp. 3-4.

¹³Chit # 1354: for supplying 239 pounds of bacon to Col. Brandon in April 1780: SCDAH.

¹⁴Application of Samuel Otterson for Revolutionary War Pension, op. cit.: p. 4.

¹⁵*Ibid.*: p. 7.

¹⁶Douglas, "The Collier Letters": p. 10.

¹⁷*Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. III, Logan Manuscript; Atlanta, GA: Chas. P. Byrd, State Printer, 1910: p. 35. [In the book, *Union County Heritage, 1981*, (edited by Mannie Lee Mabry; Winston-Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Co., 1981), on p. 80, the incident of the Johnson hanging is related, but John Johnson's name is given as "James." In "The Collier Letters" article, p. 9, Maxine Johnston Douglas gives Thursday, 21 Nov. 1780, as the date for the hanging. Also see Dr. John H. Logan, Vol. 2, *History of Upper Country of South Carolina*: p. 31.]

¹⁸Estate Packet of John Johnson, Dec'd, 1782, Box 51, Pack 1190, Abbeville District, SC. Sarah Johnston and Saml. Otterson were granted letters of administration on 21 Nov. 1782, with Daniel Duff and Chandler Aubry as securities for bond in the amount of £14,000.

¹⁹Reynolds, op. cit.: p. 1.

²⁰Holcomb, op. cit.: p. 7.

²¹George Howe, *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, Vol. 1; Columbia, SC: Duffie and Chapman, 1870: p. 525. Also see Rev. J.D. Bailey, *History of Grindal Shoals and Some Early Adjacent Families*; Greenville, SC: A Press, Inc., reprint, 1981: p. 74. [Matsy C. Walker, Carthage, MS, proved Ruth (Gordon) Otterson as a DAR Patriot.]

- ²³Erminie Northcutt Marshall, *Gordons of the Deep South*; Austin, TX: The Steck Co., 1961: p. # missing. [All Gordon information cited to this publication.]
- ²⁴*Ibid.*: p. 33.
- ²⁵*Ibid.*: pp. 14-35.
- ²⁶Union County, SC, Deed Book G, p. 129: Edmond Cobb to James Caldwell, Sen., Thomas Gordon, Samuel Otterson and John Valentine, 25 Jan. 1800 (30 Mar. 1801). Witnesses to the deed were Bird and Leroy Buford and Govin Gordon.
- ²⁷George Howe, op. cit.: p. 524. [Matsy C. Walker, descendant, compiled members who left Grassy Spring Presbyterian Church, as listed in various issues of *The Bulletin of the Chester District [SC] Genealogical Society* (citations not given by Walker): Major Samuel Otterson and his wife, Ruth; Henry Walker, and his wife, Mary; Mrs. Samuel Lay; James Dugan, Esquire, and his wife, Frances; Jeremiah Hamilton and his wife; Mrs. Rebecca Buford, wife and later widow of Joshua Beuford; James Otterson; Widow Braummit; Miss Ruth Otterson; Robert Crenshaw, Senior, and Robert Crenshaw, Junior; James Jeter.]
- ²⁸Vivian Bradburn, "Sheriffs of Union County," *Union County [SC] Heritage*: p. 439. [Also see Reynolds, *Early Members of the Otterson Family in America*.]
- ²⁹Application of Samuel Otterson for Revolutionary War Pension: Affidavit for Pension Application #S35244: p. 5.
- ³⁰Will of Samuel Otterson, Greene County, AL, Probate Packet 377: Office of the Probate Judge, Eutaw, AL.
- ³¹Patent of Samuel Otterson, 14 Oct. 1843, Cash Entry #8494, #8495, Tuscaloosa [AL] Land Office, Vol. [sic]: pp. 342-343; Patent of Samuel Otterson by Benjamin W. Johnson, 1 Oct. 1835, Cash Entry #10.813, Tuscaloosa [AL] Land Office, Vol. 17: p. 121: National Archives, Suitland, MD.
- ³²O'Levia Neil Wilson Wicse, *Cemetery Records of Greene County, Alabama, and Related Areas*; Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1994: p. 88.
- ³³Estate of John Otterson, Greene County, AL, Probate Packet 502: Office of Probate Judge, Eutaw, AL.
- ³⁴Estate of Sarah Savage, Union County Estate Box 24, Package 30[?], Office of the Probate Judge, Union, SC. Cash paid to Sarah Otterson, 1843.
- ³⁵In 1843 at the administration of John Otterson's estate, Thomas G. Otterson of Chickasaw County, MS, gave Power of Attorney to his son, Theophilus, to "collect all monies of the estate of my brother, John Otterson." William Otterson purchased a rifle at the estate sale.
- ³⁶Oliver Wright, *Leake County, Mississippi, History*: F355.
- ³⁷Will of Joshua Buford, 15 Sept. 1799 (28 Oct. 1799) Union County, SC, Will Book A: p. 86: Leroy Buford, "my father," to be guardian of children Anne and Abram Buford.
- ³⁸Will of John Otterson, nuncupative, 20 Nov. 1840 (7 Dec. 1840), Greene County, AL, Will Book B: p. 298.
- ³⁹Estate of Ruth Otterson, Estate Packet 402, Greene Co., AL, Office of Probate Judge, Eutaw, AL.
- ⁴⁰Sarah Otterson Lay was deceased by 1837 when Samuel Otterson's will was probated.
- ⁴¹Pauline Jones Gandrud, *Greene County, AL*, Vol. 17: p. 37. John Clinton, of Shelbyville, TN, married Polly Lay in December 1827.
- ⁴²Marshall, op. cit.: p. 64.
- ⁴³*Ibid.*
- ⁴⁴*Ibid.*
- ⁴⁵*Ibid.*
- ⁴⁶1850 U.S. Census, Itawamba Co., MS, M432, Roll 373: p. 349.
- ⁴⁷O'Levia Neil Wilson Wicse, ed., *Cemetery Records of Greene County, Alabama, and Related Areas: The Journal of Mrs. Mary Marshall*; Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1980: p. 88.
- ⁴⁸*Ibid.*: p. 36.
- ⁴⁹Marshall, op. cit.: pp. 54-55.
- ⁵⁰Will of Cynthia Mayes, Greene County, AL, Will Book C: p. 174.
- ⁵¹Marshall, op. cit.: pp. 59-61.
- ⁵²1850 U.S. Census, Greene County, AL, M432, Roll 6, dwl/hh # 1565. Samuel Otterson stated in his will that James was not of a sound mind and appointed Henry Walker, Sr., and R.W.B. Kennedy guardians of James: Will of Samuel Otterson, Greene County, AL, Probate File No. 377.
- ⁵³Brent Holcomb, *Spartanburg County, South Carolina, Will Abstracts, 1787-1840*; Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1983: p. 146. Alexander McKee died before 6 Mar. 1832 when his will was proved.
- ⁵⁴Dr. J.B.O. Landrum, *History of Spartanburg County [SC]*; originally published 1900, reprinted Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Co., 1985: p. 140.
- ⁵⁵Marshall, op. cit.: p. 65.
- ⁵⁶Mathana's birth date has conflicting data. Her tombstone in the Johnson cemetery at Old Walnut Grove, MS, has 1779 as her year of birth. The 1850 U.S. Census of Leake County, MS, gives her age as 51. If she had been born in 1779, her age at the birth of her first child about 1823 would have been 44. She had children at intervals of two years until 1841, which would have made her aged 62 at the birth of the last child. The 1799 date is more plausible for child-bearing years. On the other hand, the daughter of Samuel Otterson, Jr., in a letter to Lyman Draper, stated that Mrs. Johnson was Samuel Otterson's oldest daughter. See the letter of Mrs. M.G. Jones to Lyman C. Draper, 14 May 1874, Maj. Samuel Otterson, Lyman C. Draper Papers, Roll 121, Series VV, Vol. 13: p. 43.
- ⁵⁷Letter from Robert J. Stevens to Jane Johnson Williams, [not dated, but arrived late Jan. 1996], p. 2, paragraph 6: "note Warren and Mary (Buford) Buford, who supposedly lived in York Co., SC (across the Broad River from Union County)."

TID BITS IN HISTORY

THE CATHOLIC PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH -- This old church was organized in 1759 by the Rev. William Richardson. The church celebrated its 105th anniversary 10 years ago in 1959. Many Revolutionary War soldiers worshipped in this historically-significant church.

THE FISHING CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, known as the oldest church in upper South Carolina, had its beginning in 1752. The cemetery entombs the bodies of veterans of four wars.

AS THE CONFEDERATE CAPITOL at Richmond, VA, was being evacuated, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of the President of the Confederate States of America, passed through Chester County and spent the night at Woodward Baptist Church here.

LEWISVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY (now the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gaston and located near the Pleasant Grove Methodist Church) was an exceptional early school for young women. The academy closed its doors in 1854.

THE CORNWELL HOUSE at Cornwell, built in 1841, was once a stage coach stop. It was also the scene of a great celebration when the first train came to Chester in 1851.

BONNET ROCK, located midway between Armenia and New Home Methodist Churches, was used by the first settlers in this area to predict the weather.

THE T-SHAPED COUNTY COURT HOUSE was constructed in 1850, but it was not the first. It was preceded by a court house located on the hill about the spot where the Confederate Monument is today. That location was first selected because of it being thought to have been the center of Chester County.

THE AARON BURR ROCK, erected in 1938 by the Mary Adair Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is said to stand on the spot where Aaron Burr, a Vice President of the United States under Thomas Jefferson, on his way to Richmond to face treason charges, jumped from a carriage and asked Chester citizens for assistance.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENT of the Chester District took place in 1750-51 when a handful of emigrants came from Pennsylvania and Virginia by wagon train.

FIRST POSTMASTER for Chester was Samuel Lacey.

* * * * *

PRESERVING "THE OLD BRICK."

Ten miles west of Winnsboro, in a Fairfield County community in which with white folk remain, a briefldu with a granite-walled "God's Acre" sturdily persists which has for Associate Reformed Presbyterians many endearing associations. The first Synod of the South was held there in 1803 and the congregation was large and prosperous down to the Confederate war, but services have been held there only occasionally in recent years and lately these have been only when some member was brought back for his long rest. "The Old Brick Church," however, is dear to the hearts of its wandering sons and daughters, and a fund is being raised to place a permanent copper roof on the building. Some \$600.00 has been donated, the copper and sheathing are bought, but as at \$150.00 more is needed, according to a member of the committee. R. R. Macfie of Winnsboro is treasurer.

NOTICE: MURPHY researchers may be interested in knowing **MURPHY CONNECTIONS**, a historical newsletter published on a quarterly basis. Although the primary focus of this publication on on the lines of James Murphy/Alexander Murphey of York County Pennsylvania and John Murphy Sr. of York County, S. C., other Murphy researchers are invited to send queries and information. More information can be obtained by contacting James L. Murphy, 915 Woodland Drive, Henderson, TN 38340. Subscription rates - \$6.00 for a year.

* * * * *

Q U E R I E S

97-98. **BALLARD - GRAHAM:** Claudette M. Ittner, Route 1, Box 80A, Noel, MO 64854 seeking info on **JOHN BALLARD** and **NANCY GRAHAM**. Would like to correspond with anyone working on these names.

97-99: **Gibson - Fort:** Carol Young, 2019 Beth Lane, Shreveport, LA 71118 seeking info on Fairfield County families, **GIBSON - FORT**. Is Clarissa Gibson, who married Thomas McMeekin, the daughter of Jacob Gibson, Jr.? Does anyone know the maiden name of Anne who was the wife of Jesse Fort? Their daughters were: (1) Mary, wife of Jacob Gibson, Jr. moved to Wilkinson Co., Miss; (2) Deliah married (i) Richard Strather (ii) Thomas Gaines. Deliah died in Newberry Co., SC. Her daughters were: (a) Nancy Rachel Strather m. George Ruff; (b) Sarah Fort Strather m. John F. Yarborough; (c) Lucretia m. Geo. Metz. (3) Rachel m. Joseph McMorris; (4) Lydia m. William Bell.

Other possible daughters were: Martha, 1st wife of William Burns; an Ann, 1st wife of John Jones. Jesse Fort died in 1815 Wilkinson Co. Miss - where were they when wife Ann Fort died?

97-100: **LOVE, GASTON:** Max Perry, 2000 Harvard, Midland, TX 79701 need proof of birth, death & marriage of **JAMES LOVE GASTON** (son of William Gaston b, 1743, d. 1814, Chester Co., SC and **JANET LOVE** b 1746, no death date) and wife Jane Adair, both possibly buried Fowler Cemetery, York County, SC.

97-101: **RAWLS - JORDAN:** Geraldine W. Cook, 345 - 18th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112 African American Family from Landsford Twp, Chester, SC, (1) looking for marriage records of following: (a) George Washington Rawls b. May 1845; m. to Jane Jordan, b Oct. 1847, both born in Landsford; (b) Harry (Henry) Jordan b 1817, m. to Sydney (Cydney) White b. 1819, both born in SC; (c) Allen Rawls/Rolls b 1839, m. to Silvy (Sylvia ___?) b. 1816-1827. (2) Looking for death records of following: (a) Alexander Rawls b. 1869. I think he died before 1890 in Landsford (father: George W. Rawls; Mother-Jane (Jordan) Rawls. (b) Caroline Rawls b. July 1879. I think she died before 1890 in Landsford (father-George W. Rawls; Mother-Jane (Jordan) Rawls.

NOTE: George W. and Jane Rawls left SC abt. 1890 with daughters Mary Sarah and Martha (Mattie) Ann. I think they were in Schuyler, Neb. in 1890 and in Kansas in 1893 as two grandchildren were born in these places. They are listed in Leadville, Colorado City Directory in 1894 and 1898. In 1897, Martha m. James Henry Allen in Leadville, In abt. 1901 they all arrived in Seattle, WA where in 1903 my mother (Minerva Geraldine Allen) was born to Martha (Mattie) and James Henry Allen.

97-102: **McCANTS - PORTER:** Glenna B. Kinard, 3540 Gleneagles Court, Lithonia, GA 30058; Fax 770-929-8714, E-mail RWSV48A@prodigy.com or gkinard@aol.com seeks info on the families of **JOHN McCANTS** (m. Sarah Unknown) of Fairfield Co. He and Sarah had 15 children, including Samuel McCants (1779-1848), who m. Elizabeth Unknown. Also researching info on the families of Rev. Charles M. Porter (1807-1882) of Fairfield Co. He married three times, including Emily McCants (1821-1851) and Elizabeth Cason, both of Fairfield County.

97-103: **WILLIAM R. HAMILTON:** Donald L. Jones, 1737 W. Belle St., Belleville, IL 62226-6109, E-mail: gendon@computype.com seeks info on **WILLIAM R. HAMILTON**, son of Robert and Sarah (nee Darby) Hamilton, grandson of Robert and Martha (nee Ross) Hamilton who are buried in Hopewell Cemetery.

97-104: **JOHN AND ALEXANDER ROBINSON:** LaFalco Robinson, 2801 Bowman Ave., Austin, TX 78703 very interested in descendants of JOHN AND ALEXANDER ROBINSON of Fairfield Co. (1763) Old Lebanon Presb. Church - old Catholic Presby. in Chester Co. and the Pleasant Grove Presby. in Chester County, Estes family of Fairfield Co., early history of Fairfield and Chester Co., SC.

97-105: **MOBLEY FAMILY:** Edward L. Mobley, 414 Oak St., Blackstone, VA 23824 seeking any info on the MOBLEY FAMILY.

97-106: **ALEXANDER GASTON and wife ELIZABETH WARDLOW** (maybe Wardlaw): Carolyn J. Cunningham, "The Lost Sheep", 17128 Randalls Ferry Road, Norwood, NC 28128. ALEXANDER GASTON and wife ELIZABETH WARDLOW (maybe Wardlaw) both born in SC. Alexander b. Jan. 18, 1800. Believe Elizabeth Wardlow was also born in SC. Her father probably Samuel Wardlaw and his father probably John Wardlaw. Alexander and Elizabeth moved to Wilcox Co. Alabama and had several children there are are on the 1850 census. But between 1850 and 1855 they moved to Ouachita Co., Ark. where their next child was born in 1855. They had a large family and all died there. One Gaston researcher said this Gaston was not a member of Justice John Gaston's family but I simply don't have enough info to go on in the SC records.

97-107: **COWSERT (COSAR, COUSAR, COUSERT); DANSBY, INGRAM, DARBY, STEPHENS (STEVENS), HALLSELL, JOHNSTON, PRATT, MITCHELL, HOPKINS:** Lavonne Sanders Walker, 19505 13th St., Shawnee, OK 74801 happy to exchange info on the above families in Chester and near counties, SC. Is John Cowsert, Sr. born 1745 from Lancaster County, Cowsars.

97-108: **ENOCH SEALY:** Jack Thompson, 3970 Scott Dr., Carlsbad, CA 92008-3625; jcthompson@aol.com. ENOCH SEALY b. 1801 in Chester Co. was the son of William Sealy and Hester Jagger. He m. Nancy Cornwell in Chester Co. Who were the children of Enoch and Nancy? Did they have a daughter named Sarah?

97-109: **GLEN (GLENN), KENNETH:** Jean W. Nelson, 150 Alma St. #107, Menlo Park, CA 94025 searching for parents of JANE (JENNIE) GLEN/GLENN b. abt. 1820 Chester, SC. Married Robert Kennedy in Monroe in 6 June, 1839. They had at least seven children: Agnes, Asley Grazilda, William Davis, James Harvey, Margaret Emeline, Mary. Will gladly exchange info.

INDEX FOR THE SEPTEMBER, 1997 ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN
(Queries are not indexed)

- Adkins, Elizabeth 108
Adkins, Susannah 108
Allen, Andrew 92
Allen, Andrew W. 99
Alexander, Catherine 114
Archibald, Mary E. 114
Ballymena Borough
Gravestone 99
Bauchillon, Mary S. 114
Beggs, Robert 114
Bell, Agnes 109
Bell, Edward 107
Bell, John 107
Bell, Mary 107
Bell, Nancy 107
Bell, Rebecca 107,109
Bell, Robert 92
Beuford, James 114
Beuford, Mary 114
Beuford, Tavina Bird 114
Beuford, Warren 114
Blakely, Isabella 114
Bonnet Rock 117
Bost, Mary (Sims) 106
Boulware, Frank 85
Boutition, M. 90
Bradley, Asa 108
Brandon, Col. Thos. 111
Buchanan, Robert 99
Buford, Abram 113
Buford, Ambrose 115
Buford, Anne 113
Buford, Henry 115
Buford, Joshua 113
Buford, Leroy 113
Burr, Aaron Rock 117
Burr, Aaron 117
Caldwell, James, Sr. 113
Carleton, S. Trevor 94
Catholic Presb. Church 117
Chambers, Lewis 108
Christian, Frances 106
Clinton, John 114
Cobain, Joseph 96
Cobb, Edmond 113
Cook, William 114
Cornwell House 117
Cowell, Mark W., Jr. 92
Crafford(Crawford),
Margaret 104
Crafford, James 104
Crissinger, Linda
Stevens 109,110
Crook, Joseph 104
Crow, Nathaniel 113
Culp (Kolb), Benjamin 108
Culp, Catherine 108
Culp, Elizabeth 108
Culp, Henry 108
Culp, Mary 108
Culp, Peter 108
Darragh, Robert 99
Davis, Mrs. Jefferson 117
Dickson, David 111, 112
Dickson, Sarah (Otterson
Johnston) 111
Dickson, Wm. Hugh 111
Douglas, Maxine Johnson 110
Dunlap, George 108
Dunlap (Dunlop), Wm. 108
Ertan, Mayor 88
Ertan, Mrs. 88
Estes, Elisha 114
Fagan, Capt. Alexander 85
Fennell, John, Jr. 107
Ferguson, Anna 104
Ferguson, Eliz. 108
Ferguson, Elizabeth
(Betsey) 104
Ferguson, Frances 104
Ferguson, John Markham, Jr. 91
Ferguson, Joseph 104
Ferguson, Nancy 104
Ferguson, Rebekah 104
Ferguson, Robert 104
Ferguson, Stephen R. 108
Fisher, Lewis F. 92
Fishing Creek Presb. Church 117
Fitzpatrick, Rory 92
Flowers, John 114
Flynn 92
Fortson, Jane 113
Frazier, Irvin 92
Gaston, Mr/Mrs W.W. 117
Geddis, Elizabeth 94
Gibert, Rev. Jean Louise 90

Gill, Archibald 85
 Gladney, Thos. 101
 Gordon, Annie G. 114
 Gordon, Benjamin 113
 Gordon, Eliz. 111, 113
 Gordon, George 113
 Gordon, Govin 113
 Gordon, Capt. Govin 111
 Gordon, John 113
 Gordon, John Jr. 113
 Gordon, Mary E. 114
 Gordon, Nancy 114
 Gordon, Ruth 111, 113
 Gordon, S. O. 114
 Gordon, Samuel 109
 Gordon, Thos. 111,113
 Gordon, Maj. Thos. 113
 Gordon, Wm. 113
 Goyne, Betty 88,89,90
 Goyne, Col. Carroll Heard 86,90
 Gregory, Jared 111
 Greene, Gen. 112
 Hanna, Rev. Rob. 99
 Hamilton, James 108,109
 Hamilton, Lettie 109
 Hamilton, Nancy 108
 Hardy, Phebe Beuford 114,115
 Hardy, Thomas 115
 Hare, James 95
 Hare, William 95
 Hemphill, J. Calvin 103
 Hemphill, Millwee Davis 102
 Hicks, Martha 106
 Hindman, A. Jackson 105
 Holcomb, Brent H. 91
 Howe, George 90, 91
 Hughes, Joseph 112
 Hutt, Daniel 115
 Hutt, Mildred Beuford 115
 Johnson, Benjamin W. 113,114
 Johnson, Julius 110,115
 Johnson, Mary Walker 110,115
 Johnson, Robert 111
 Johnston, James 111
 Johnston, John 110,111,112
 Johnston, John
 Valentine 111,113
 Johnston, Julius 114
 Johnston, Marg. 111
 Johnston, Mary 111
 Johnston, Rebecca 111
 Johnston, Research 110
 Johnston, Samuel
 Otterson 111,113
 Johnston, Sarah Otterson 112
 Johnston, Thos. Dugan 111
 Jordan, Eliz. 108
 Jordan, Josiah 108
 Jordan, Nancy 108
 Jordan, Rhoda Woods 108
 Kells & Connor Luncheon
 Club 99
 Kellswater Ref. Presby.
 Church 99
 Kellswater Ref. Presby.
 Church Cem. 92
 Kennedy, Fannie A. 114
 Kennedy, Dr. N.
 Brent 86,88,89,90
 Kennedy, Rev. R.W.B. 114
 Lacey, Samuel 117
 Larimore, Helen 106
 Lay, Amos 113,114
 Lay, James M. 114
 Lay, Jesse 114
 Lay, Judith I. 114
 Lay, Mary Ann 114
 Lay, Samuel O. 114
 Lay, Sarah E. 114
 Lay, Thomas G. 114
 Lay, Vincent 114
 Lewis, Fam. of John 92
 Lewisville Female Acad. 117
 Leyburn, James G. 92
 Lin, Andrew 94
 Lin, Hugh 94
 Lin, Samuel 94
 Linn, Adam 94
 Linn, Andrew 94
 Linn, Dan 94
 Linn, Elizabeth 95
 Linn, Hugh 94,95,96
 Linn, James 94,95,96
 Linn, Jane 96
 Linn, Janett 94
 Linn, John 94
 Linn, Martha 96
 Linn, Mary 94,96
 Linn, Mathew 94
 Linn, Robert 96
 Linn, Samuel 94,95,96
 Linn, Sara 94

Otterson, Samuel 110,
 111,112,113
 Otterson, Samuel, Jr. 114
 Otterson, Sarah 110,113
 Otterson, Sydney 114
 Otterson, Theophilus 113
 Otterson, Thomas Gordon 113
 Otterson, William 113
 Otterson's Fort 109
 Pagan 85
 Parishes of Co. Antrim Map 98
 Philips, Anthony 115
 Philips, Lilian Beuford 115
 Pickens, Gen. 112
 Pleasant Grove Meth.Church 117
 Reilly, James M. 106
 Rives, John 108
 Rives, Martha Randall 108
 Rives, Mary Lee 108
 Rives, Nancy 108
 Roddey, David 108
 Roddey, Wm. D. 108
 Savage, Benjamin 113,114
 Savage, Joshua 114
 Savage, Lucinda 110
 Savage, Sarah 113
 Savage, Sydney 113
 Sawyer, Diane 88
 Sleeker, Agness (White) 107
 Sleeker, Elizabeth 107
 Sleeker/Sliger, George 107
 Sleeker, Geo. Jr. 107
 Sleeker, Wm. 107
 Sliger, Caspar 107
 Sliger, Elizabeth 107
 Smith, Prudence 106
 Stavely Rev. W. 99
 Steen, Col. James 111
 Stevens, Robert J. 109,110
 Story, Henry 112
 Sumter, Thos. 112
 Swan, Eliza 96
 Swan, Hugh 96
 Swan, James 96
 Swan, Joseph 96
 Swan, Mary 96
 Swan, Mary Jane 96
 Swan, William 96
 Taggart, Mary Jane Houston 96
 Tate, Calvin G.S. 106
 Tate, Eliz. 106
 Tate, Francis Marion 106
 Tate, Humphrey Pose 106
 Tate, James W. 106
 Tate, John J. 106
 Tate, Joseph S. 106
 Tate, Prudence 106
 Tate, Rob. 106
 Tate, Wm. Holeman 106
 Thomas, Col John 111
 Thompson, Matilda 96
 Tucker, Joseph 115
 Tucker, Lucy Beuford 115
 Valentine, John 111, 113
 Valentine, Marg. 111
 Valentine, Rebecca 111
 Walker, Cephas 114
 Walker, Esther 104
 Walker, Henry 113,114
 Walker, Jarrott/Garrott 115
 Walker, Mary 114
 Walker, Mary Beuford 115
 Walker, Thos. Jr. 114,115
 White, Agnes (Ann Nancy) 107
 White, Benjamin 108
 White, Dorothy 108
 White, Edward 105,107,109
 White, Edward, Jr. 108,109
 White, Eliz. 108,109
 White, Eliz. (Betssy) 108
 White, Henry 108
 White, John 108,109
 White, Lettie (Eliz. Letitia) 109
 White, Mary 109
 White, Nancy E. 108
 White, Peter 108
 White, Rob. 109
 White, Robert Edward, Jr. 108
 White, Robert, Sr. 108
 White, Sarah 108
 White, Thomas 108,109
 White, Thomas, Jr. 109
 White, Thomas, Sr. 108
 White, Wm. 107,109
 White, Wm. Boyce, Jr., 101
 Williams, Jane Johnson 109
 Williamson, Gen. 111
 Willson, John 95
 Willson, Keatrin Linn 95
 Wolstenholme, Rev. Thos. 114
 Woodward Bap. Church 117
 Worthy, T. C. 85
 Wright, Thos. L. 113
 Wylie, John 109
 Wylie, Nancy 109
 Wylie, Thos. 109