

THE BULLETIN

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THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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

Dues: \$16.00 Per Calendar Year

President	Mr. George H. Moore
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President's Page

Your officers are delighted with the prompt response we had to our 1999 membership renewals--also more of you are ordering the surname/membership book. It is not too late to order your copy. The cost is only \$5.00. We list almost all members, several have requested that their name not appear.

We are very happy to have JENNIFER SCHMIDT commit to be our speaker at our annual birthday.

WE WILL HAVE OUR BIRTHDAY MEETING ON **JULY 31, 1999**, AT PURITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FELLOWSHIP HALL IN CHESTER, S.C. AT 1PM. THE COST FOR THE LUNCHEON WILL BE \$8.00 AND WE MUST HAVE YOUR PAID RESERVATION BY 15 JULY. MANY OF OUR MEMBERS HAVE REQUESTED THAT WE HAVE A PROGRAM ON COMPUTER USE AND GENEALOGY. WELL, WE HAVE THE BEST IN JENNIFER.

JENNIFER SCHMIDT - Editor of the North Carolina Genealogical Society newsletter NCGS NEWS. Past-President of the Olde Mecklenburg Genealogical Society (Charlotte, NC). Advertising Manager of the Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly, Recipient of an APG Certificate of Appreciation in 1997. Editor: "1850 Federal Census of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina" and "Olde Mecklenburg Genealogical Society Surname Index." Has also written several small booklets about her family. Member of numerous genealogy societies, including APG, GSG, NCGS, NGS, WSGS. Vice-President of Appleton's Books & Genealogy (a genealogy bookstore named for her Wisconsin hometown). 1996-1998 genealogy lectures in GA, IN, KY, MA, NC, PA, SC, and TX (including Gentech98 and the 1997 NGS Conference). Will be lecturer at 1999 NGS Conference.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING OUR MANY FRIENDS AT THIS MEETING.

We are working on another project also in conjunction with Jennifer. We are trying to get several of our members who have a vast knowledge on several families in the surrounding area to have a table set-up where they will share their knowledge about the family they are an expert on. Mr. Brent Holcomb has agreed to work with us on this project. More info will appear in the JUNE BULLETIN.

** See the last page of the Index for Reunion Information*

THE CONFEDERATE GOLD
BY: Charles Montgomery

The old lodge building has long since disappeared, having perished in a fire over a century ago, but the archives of Masonry record that meetings were held the first Friday of each month in the once thriving community of Bascomville. The Lodge was founded in 1853 as Bascomville Lodge #89 and by the eve of the Civil War had approximately fifty members. The Community had large farms and plantations, and cotton was king. The Lodge was the center of activity for men of that day.

The first Friday of April 1861, the brothers gathered at the Lodge. John Wylie, the tiler, prepared for the meeting. WTD Cousar soon called the lodge to order. First elected in 1859, he was serving his third term. But tonight, the business of Masonry took second place. "Are they ready to go down your way Deacon Backstrom?" he replied. "Yes sir," was the response. "We are leaving the train station in Chester on the 11th." For Master Cousar would soon be leaving with Company A, 6th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. John Wylie, James Backstrom and many other Lodge members would leave with him.

After inquiring if any other brothers had anything to offer for the good of Masonry, Master Cousar stated, "The next time I preside over the Lodge, we will indeed be free masons in a free land," and called on J. L. Gill, the junior deacon to proceed to close. Secretary Gibson soon wrote the Grand Lodge, "Owing to the absence of the officers of Bascomville #89 and many of its members in the Army of the Confederate States of America, the Lodge requests a dispensation to suspend meetings during the war."

A large crowd of family and friends gathered at the Chester railroad station on April 11, 1861 to see them off. It was believed to be approximately 250 men. A company usually had 200 men, so during the reorganization in April 1862, many of the members were moved to other companies. The first captain was G. L. Strait who was soon appointed surgeon of the regiment. The lieutenants were C. W. McFadden, J. C. McFadden, J. S. Drennan and W. S. Gaston.

William Thomas Dorsey Cousar entered as a private. He was 36 years of age and an acknowledge community leader. Around 1846 he married Anna Howze from one of the prominent families of Bascomville. They had moved to the other side of Rich Hill (now Richburg) where they started Pleasant Grove Methodist Church around 1847. The church met in their home during the early years. Being a successful planter, he owned hundreds of acres before the war. He seemed to have contracts with all areas of Lewisville. By 1863 he would surpass the lieutenants to become

the commander of Company A.

Many of its members had been taught never to commence any important or great undertaking without first asking the blessing of God. The preacher who was there was believed to be the minister of Cedar Shoals Presbyterian Church, the leading church of Bascomville in that day. He asked the Lord's blessing on those brave men and prayed that they would soon be home with their families and friends. After the ceremony they were inducted into the Army for the war.

As the train slowly pulled away and black smoke reached upward in the clear sky, women in the crowd began to cry. The men were expected to be back within a year.

The company initially went to Charleston and later to Virginia. Their first casualty was a man named Joe Wren who was sleeping and fell off and was run over the balance of the train.

The company served with dedication and bravery. There were no deserters recorded. They were in one battle after another in the Army of Northern Virginia and it took its toll; but this story is not about their service in Virginia.

But everyone in the Community did not feel a responsibility as did those men, and some hoped to avoid going to war. Such a man was Osmond Barber. He supported the Confederacy, but was willing to let others handle the fighting. He soon volunteered to look after the mothers, wives and families of the servicemen. He thought this would keep him from having to serve. But he failed to do his job and was soon turned in by the women. Forced to join the Army, he volunteered for service down near the coast. He would be safe since there was not much fighting going on down there. But as things heated up, he was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia and rose to the rank of Captain in the Confederate Calvary. There is no reason to believe that he did not serve honorably. He was wounded in 1864, but by 1865 it was believed he was back with his Company.

On April 2, 1865, the Union Army broke through the main Confederate lines located sixteen miles south of Petersburg, Virginia. Jefferson Davis was attending St. Paul's Church in Richmond when a courier handed him a telegram from General Lee. It was just a matter of hours before they would cut the remaining railroad south of the City.

The train cars were quickly loaded with the records of the confederate government and what was left of the confederate Treasury. Also, on the train were several Cabinet officers, plus Jefferson Davis and his family. They arrived in Danville, Virginia near the North Carolina border the following morning.

Captain Barber did not surrender with General Lee but is believed to have proceeded south guarding the train with the Fourth Calvary.

On April 12, with the Union Calvary nearby, it was decided to move the gold further south. In A City Without Cobwebs, Mrs. Brown writes, "The gold was taken from the mint, reloaded on a train and hastened out of town toward Chester, S. C., where it was placed in wagons for transportation to the next destination, there being no railroad to that place. The train carried all that remained of the Confederate treasure, which consisted of about half a million dollars. It was double-eagle gold pieces in Mexican silver dollars, copper coins, silver bricks, gold bars and nuggets packed in boxes and in sacks. The train arrived at the Rock Hill depot on the morning of April 13, 1865, with 150 men guarding the train. Also, on the train were Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her four young children." They were escorted to the White home where they spent the night. On the morning of April 14, 1865, the train, with the gold secure left Rock Hill and arrived in Chester by mid-morning. Several town elders met the train and Mrs. Davis was escorted to the Davega building for tea. She later left down Ashford Road by Woodward Baptist Church and on into Fairfield County.

The gold was quickly loaded onto wagons and reportedly proceeded toward Union, S. C. Several Confederate soldiers and fourteen year-old boys guarded the wagons. In the Leeds section of Chester County the boys and all soldiers were dismissed. Tired and thirsty, several of the boys drank from stagnant water and later died. The gold disappeared!

Several local historians have stated that the wagons arrived in Union, but the gold was missing. However, I cannot find any historical evidence that the wagons ever arrived in Union. Of course, no record exists as to which soldiers were guarding the gold, but it could have been our own Captain Barber.

By mid-afternoon law and order had broken down at the Chester railroad station. From Mrs. Collins' History of Chester Co., reporter Felix DeFontaine wrote, "Our little town suddenly became the resort for all tramps, stragglers and deserters who could make their way thither. When arriving at the station, DeFontaine found the following: Soldiers and civilians were looting the place; two or three men had been shot and their bodies tumbled out on the railroad tracks; and all present, save a few helpless officers, were intent on securing their share of the plunder...Galloping to a neighboring cotton warehouse where he hired a Negro man with a four-mule team, he hurried to the railroad station." DeFontaine rescued the constitution of the Confederacy and 20 tin boxes.

As we know, General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, just two days shy of the fourth anniversary in which Company A was inducted into the Army. Within days, hungry and ragged veterans began arriving back in Lewisville.

The Civil War was a great turning point in American history, but it was also a turning point in the lives of those men who served in the Army; Company A was no different. For many it was the end, and for others it had a negative impact. Of those who left that April 11, many did not come back. In January 1914, at the age of 72, William Amos Fudge listed his fellow servicemen in Company A who died of sickness and those who were killed and where, according to his figures, forty-four percent died or were killed in the service. Of the eight McFaddens who left, only four returned home. Of the five Culps, three perished in the Army.

Captain Cousar returned wearing the ragged grey uniform of the Confederate Army but he was defeated and perhaps emotionally damaged and never regained his prewar prominence. His plantation and the other plantations of Bascomville lay in ruins. Many of the men he encouraged to leave that spring day in 1861 never returned. Although he transferred some land to his son early on, you will not find his estate in Probate Office of Chester County. Tradition has it that he died a pauper. As for the Masonic Lodge, there is no record that he ever returned.

Robert Crockett, an officer, also suffered emotional damage and was never able to work again. A large plantation owner before the war, his wife in meager circumstances now kept him up. His fellow soldiers and lodge members perhaps helped him. He left his Confederate sword, perhaps his most important personal asset, to the Lodge where it has remained until this day.

M. H. Jacobson, who was Jewish, and his friend Robert Nye saw no future in the post war south and left for New York City.

But for many others it was a new beginning.

J. F. Backstrom returned home to become a successful planter. Like his protege, Captain Cousar, he was an active Methodist. His family gave the land to start Mt. Prospect Methodist Church below Richburg. He served as Master for the Lodge for seven terms, which was more than any other member but one.

J. F. Atkinson became a well-known veterinarian. He was not an educated man, but due to his faithful service; by the mid 1870's he was Doctor Atkinson. He had learned horse doctoring in the Confederate Army. A leader in the local Red Shirts, he went on to serve as Master of the Lodge on eight different occasions.

Henry Fudge and his three brothers came home to be successful farmers. Forty years after the war they were all alive and doing well. Henry Fudge's descendents number in the hundreds and even today in Lewisville there are those who bear his name.

Amos R. Pittman who joined later at the age of fifteen returned to Lewisville and had eighteen children of which sixteen lived to be adults. He had run away from home with six other boys to Chester where they joined the army. Two of the three who returned, died on the same day in 1912. Private Pittman did his part to replenish the population for those lost in the war.

Lieutenant J. C. McFadden moved to Chester and did well. In later years, he would write many of the obituaries of his old comrades for the local paper.

Joseph Martin, a charter member of Company A, also became a farmer; as did most of the others who returned to eke out a living in hard times.

But none seemed to have prospered quite as much as Captain Osmond Barber and his brother Ferg (Ferguson H. Barber).

In 1866, Osmond purchased 95 acres from Hugh Simpson; in 1869 they purchased 684 acres, and then again purchased 306 acres from the Sheriff of Chester Co. in 1872. Between 1866 and 1897, the brothers purchased 15,208 acres (23.7 square miles) of land in fifty-two different transactions.

Shortly after the occupational forces left, they started Cedar Shoals Manufacturing Company on the banks of Fishing Creek in Bascomville where it operated until the mid 1890's. The company employed mainly enlisted men from the late war. The McGarity brothers had owned a 600-acre farm before the war but were now thankful to have a paycheck.

At noon on Saturday, the workers would report to the office of Captain O. Barber where they were paid \$5.00 for five and one-half days work. In 1895, the equipment was moved to Lando where there was a greater fall on the creek and Captain Barber became an officer in Lewisville Mills. He died on December 12, 1899, at the age of 69.

The barbers were pioneers in the Southern Textile Industry operating a Cotton Mill more than a decade before other mills were started in Chester County.

In 1897, the Lewisville Mills transferred 4,053 acres to Ferguson H. Barber as an apparent settlement of their interest in the mill.

The Lodge moved to Rich Hill in 1873 after the Bascomville Lodge burned down and in time it began meeting on the second floor of Captain O. Barber's home. After the Captain died, his widow sold the home to the lodge for \$300 and the lodge has remained on the lot until this day. Ferguson joined in 1891; however, there is no record that Captain Barber was ever a member.

But as Paul Harvey would say in our day and time; the rest of the story needs to be told.

While working in Winnsboro, I prepared the tax returns for a prominent family. The lady of the home was on a walker and up in age. I told her that I grew up in Fairfield County, and we had a home that was build before the war.

"You know the Confederate gold disappeared in Chester County, and that's a historical fact," she stated. She went on to say, "the man who took the gold started a textile company." Curious I returned later and from other things she said directed my suspicions toward Captain Barber. Who told you this I inquired? "My Grandmother!" She was 15 years of age when the federal troops came through. She knew a lot of the "going ons" in those days.

Proceeding, I discussed the matter with two local historians. The first indicated, at that time, she did not believe Captain Barber stole the gold, but stated he was capable of stealing it. I asked a second person how could he have the money to start a textile company in a rural area like Bascomville when everyone else was destitute. He said I had a point, but he did not believe he took the gold. However, since then they have rethought the matter and both now have suspicions. One indicated to me, "you know, he did have too much money for that day and time."

Did Captain Barber have anything to do with the missing gold? There is circumstantial evidence, which point his way:

a. He was believed to be in the area guarding the wagons. When his regiment in Charlotte was ordered to eastern North Carolina, Captain Barber went toward Chester.

b. It was an inside job. There is no record that the train or wagons were ever robbed.

c. He was near his home, and as a plantation owner had access to men and wagons.

d. He was a very rich man after the war, buying land left and right, while others did well to keep their meager farms.

e. He was a man of above average intelligence and described as capable of taking the gold.

f. He had contacts with New York City, which was needed to operate a textile company. One son left for New York City and became a multi-millionaire.

To this day, no one has ever really determined what happened to the gold. One legend states that it was taken north, hoping to reach the Ohio River, but was buried in the mountains. Another says that it is in the Savannah River. One legend states that it went back and forth between Abbeville, SC and Washington, GA.

I believe that even at this late date, someone, somewhere had slipped and told. Locally there is some information stating that it was buried along Rocky Creek where it was later retrieved. Ironically, Rocky Creek ran behind the old Barber place.

I do believe that if you were investigating the disappearance of the gold in those days, Captain Osmond Barber would have been a good one to question.

In writing this article I want to give credit to the family Bible of William Amos Fudge; A City Without Cobwebs, a book on Rock Hill, SC; Anne Collins' History of Chester County; the Archives of the Richburg Masonic Lodge; Jefferson Davis' Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government; and Mrs. Jean Agee of Richburg.

Due to my own curiosity, I plan to continue researching for facts concerning its disappearance, knowing that it is doubtful that I will ever know the full story.

Captain Osmond Barber is a historical figure, and this article is certainly not intended to cast anything negative towards any family members living or deceased.

* * * * *

The James Blairs of Chester County, South Carolina In the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries

(printed 12/28/98-2:52 PM)

In June 1998 Don and Janet Dickason visited Chester County, South Carolina, in order to clarify information about four different James Blairs who have been attributed to this county in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. One of the James Blairs, born 1735, is Janet Dickason's GGGG Grandfather.

This report assesses and integrates information from a wide variety of sources and clearly determines the identities of the different James Blairs, most particularly differentiating between the Blairs of Fishing Creek and the Blairs of Rocky River.

Sources include the South Carolina State Archives, the Chester Area Genealogical Society (Mrs. Jean Agee), The Journal of the Chester County Genealogical Society, the Chester County Courthouse, the Chester County Library, plat maps prepared by Mr. Elmer O. Parker, Revill's book on protestant immigrants to South Carolina, Stephenson book on Scotch-Irish (sic) migration to South Carolina, and J.C. Blair's work on Blair families originating in Ireland. See the bibliography for details on these sources.

See the two separate "boxes" for helpful details about the history of Chester County and the process of obtaining land in South Carolina in the late 1800s.

Four James Blairs of Chester County

There have been four James Blair names attributed to Camden District, Chester County, South Carolina. They are:

1 - James Blair, Sr. (will be identified as James #1)

This James arrived 1772 on the Lord Dunluce, part of the Rev. William Martin's five shiploads of Covenanters that came to South Carolina. (See Stephenson) James [#1] was born in Ireland about 1735, and died 1796 in Chester County, South Carolina. (His will was probated then.)

He received a warrant for 250 acres when he arrived on the Lord Dunluce, as reported by the South Carolina Council Journal meeting of 6 January 1773, noting the arrival in December 1772. (Revill) (Stephenson) 250 acres would indicate James as head of household and three others. James, Sr. was accompanied by his wife Margaret (Junkin or Jenkins), his son William reportedly 4 years of age when they arrived, therefore born ca 1768, and a daughter Jane (or Sarah Jane) b 16 Oct 1767.

The 250 acre warrant for James [#1] "situate in Craven County on the Drafts of Fishing Creek." tracked the following path.

Warrant dated 6 January 1773 for 250 acres

Plat dated 16 Feb 1773 for 230 acres

Grant dated 26 July 1774 for 230 acres

Memorial dated 31 Dec 1774 for 230 acres

2 - James Blair [#2], the son of Thomas Blair arrived in South Carolina in 1767.

He arrived on the Lord Donegal and was age 9 in 1767, born ca 1758. He came in company of his father, Thomas Blair (age 38, born ca 1729) and mother, Margaret (age 33, born ca 1734) Blair, and a sister Jane, age 2, born ca. 1765. The South Carolina Council Journal of 22 December 1767 reported the arrival of this family on the Lord Donegal. (see Revill) This James will be identified as James [#2].

The father, Thomas, probably would have received 250 acres (one head of household, one wife, and two children). Revill's work does not cite the acreage warranted for this Blair family 1767 arrival.

3 - James Blair [#3]

He reportedly arrived 1772 on the Pennsylvania Farmer, another of the Rev. Martin's five ships. (Revill) and (Stephenson). He supposedly received a warrant for 350 acres, location not given. Revill's work has the listing for this James Blair under a subtitle: "The undermentioned are not able to pay."

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Some Blair researchers have surmised that this person is the same as James [#1] above and that there may have been duplicate and erroneous recordings of his warrant. This James' 350 acres compares to the warrant for 250 acres for James [#1]. There is no further record of the James [#3], no plats, no grants, no memorials, nor could we find a will. Therefore he will not be discussed further in this treatise.

4 - James Blair [#4], son of James Blair, Sr. [#1] He was born 25 Oct 1789 in South Carolina.

J.C. Blair information inconsistent with this report

J.C. Blair's work, page 4, paragraph 3, cites information concerning Blairs in three locations. (Note that the James identification "numbers" have been added by the author of this paper.)

He states that:

- James, Sr. [#1], had a 230 acre plat in 1773 on Fishing Creek.
- Thomas (father of James [#2] being discussed) had a 350 acre plat on Rocky Creek in 1768.
- A Thomas Blair received a plat for 100 acres in 1772 on both sides of the Branch of Pudding Swamp, which is a branch of the Black River.

(Note: This location is not in Chester County, but is 80 - 100 miles away. We have looked at that plat and there does not seem to be any readily apparent connection with any of the Chester County Blairs, neither James, Sr. [#1], nor James [#2] (son of Thomas).

Most particularly J.C. Blair states, "James Blair, according to Plat Book, Vol. 13, p. 123 received a tract of land of 230 acres in Craven county on the drafts of Fishing Creek, *which is adjacent to the grant of Thomas Blair on Rocky Creek made in 1767.*" (Emphasis added)

This is incorrect since these two grants are some five miles apart and on branches of different rivers. See further detail below.

End of J.C. Blair statements

Further information about **James Blair [#1]**

As indicated previously, James Blair [#1] received a warrant for 250 acres and a plat, grant and memorial of 230 acres. The plat for the 230 acres revealed a very irregularly shaped property. His land was bounded SE & NE on Robert McFadden's land, SE on James Ferguson's land, SW on Thomas Martain's (sic) land and SW on William McFadden's land.

James' [#1] 230 acres had grown to 374 acres in 1816 when his sons sold the land provided to them by his will. The two deeds of sale of land by William and James, Jr. (James #4) indicated that each had sold 187 acres.

Besides William and James [#4], James' [#1] will named his wife, Margaret; his daughter, Martha; his daughter, Sarah; and his son-in-Law: Richard Ryte (sic), believed to be Wyatt.

How did James [#1] land increase from 230 acres to 374 acres?

104 acres came from James Burcham, which came from Robert McFadden's original grant of 350 acres and 40 acres came from James Ferguson's land.

The 104 acres

An "indenture" (contract) made 6 May 1780 identified James Burcham and James Blair Sr. [#1]. In the interior of this indenture was described the sale of 104 acres of land to James Blair, Sr. [#1] from 350 acres owned by James Burcham. The indenture described that Burcham had purchased these 350 acres from Isaac McFadden, heir of Robert McFadden who had received the 350 acres as a royal grant. (Robert McFadden received a plat for 350 acres on 25 November 1772, and a grant for 350 acres on 26 July 1774 (the same date as the grant of James Blair [#1]). This plat was bounded by James and John Ferguson and vacant land.

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Thus James Blair, Sr. [#1] bought 104 acres of the original Robert McFadden land that bounded his own, probably to straighten out some of his irregular plat. Now James (Sr.) [#1] has 230 acres (+) 104 acres, or 334 acres compared to the 384 that his two sons sold.

There is an additional reference to James Burcham and James Blair (Sr.) [#1] which recorded an event of some kind 11 April 1789 (cited as "Order book A, #331, Chester County Court Records). No one at the Chester County Court House could identify what this reference could be. The citation abstracted is "Deed of Conveyance from James Burchen (sic) to James Blair, Sr. . . . is formerly (sic) proved . . . and committed to the record." Perhaps this is an affirmation of the 104 acres detailed above.

The other 40 acres

The other 40 acres came from James Ferguson's 300 acres that bounded James [#1] on the North. The deeds of sale by his sons William and James [#4] describe precisely that 40 acres came from a strip across the southern edge of Ferguson's land. No deed could be found for the previous transfer from Ferguson to James Blair [#1] for those 40 acres.

The entire 374 acres sold by James [#1] two sons

His son William sold 187 acres to Thomas Collins. The deed of that sale indicated that the "187 acres ...being a part of a grant to their father James Blair dec'd for 230 acres dated the 26th day of March (sic) 1774, . . . and part of a grant the same date to Robert McFadden for 350 acres." This confirms that some of the McFadden land (by way of a James Burcham, see below) was a part of James', Sr. [#1] estate. The survey descriptions in the deed also showed that tract included most of the 40 acres that James [#1] had obtained from James Ferguson.

His son James [#4] sold 187 acres to William Ferguson. The the deed for the sale of those 187 acres indicated that the "before mentioned said land . . . being a part of a grant to their father James Blair, Sr. dec'd for 230 acres dated the 26th day of March (sic) 1774." The survey descriptions in the deed also showed that the tract included a small piece of the 40 acres that James [#1] had obtained from James Ferguson.

In summary, the two sons sold all of James [#1] original 230 acres, 104 acres originally belonging to Robert McFadden and 40 acres originally belonging to James Ferguson.

Summary of James Blair [#1]

James [#1] (and Margaret) Blair who arrived in Charleston on the Lord Dunluce in 1772 were the residents of the Fishing Creek. James' [#1] grant of 230 acres with additions of 104 acres from Robert McFadden's land (via Robert Burcham) and 40 acres from James Ferguson's land equals the 374 acres then sold in two parcels by sons William and James in 1816.

We saw these lands personally. The Fishing Creek properties are about 1 1/2 miles East of the village center of Richburg, South Carolina (which is 10 miles east of Chester). The most important landmark location is where the Tinkers Branch joins Fishing Creek (which is the location of John McFadden's land - grant for 331 acres in 1771). James [#1] Blair's land is west of that location. Today the Lewisville Elementary School sits on the original James [#1] Blair site. The drafts of Fishing Creek could not be seen at that location. They are "sunken" (we were told) under the school land. Ferguson, McFadden, Blair and Peter Wylie are names that are repeatedly named on each others' grants' boundaries.

Further discussion of James Blair [#2]

As previously shown, this James Blair [#2] was age 9 (b ca. 1758) in 1767 when he arrived in South Carolina on the Lord Donegal. His father Thomas Blair's warrant was for 250 acres (one head of household, one wife, and two children (James [#2] and Jane?).

Based on South Carolina Council records for arrival in 1767, and will & deed data the family in due time included the following:

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Thomas Blair, b 1729, Ireland
Margaret Blair, b 1734 Ireland
and children:

James [#2], born ca 1758
William
Mary

Jane, born ca 1765
Thomas
Elizabeth

The plat for 250 acres to Thomas Blair, on Rocky Creek, in Craven County, is dated 5 January 1768, bounded on all sides by vacant land.

We found the following actions for this family that tie these various family members together. They all are on Rocky Creek.

1792. James [#2] sells to his son Thomas Blair the 162 A of a 1787 grant that had been made to him. This sale refers to a "bargain" sale with certain extra conditions for one year so it appears to be a sale within that family.

There are other citations (see below) of James' [#2] 1787 grant for 162 A (or 163 A), but neither the original warrant nor plat has been found. The information that follows this paragraph clearly indicates that it was there. It is curious that he apparently received this grant in 1787, age 29, some 20 years after the family's arrival in South Carolina. Many persons lived on the land for considerable time before applying for warrants or plats. Perhaps James [#2] was one of these. But that seems peculiar since his father went through the regular process on a timely basis. The lack of the original plat does not harm the logic of the land progression, however since the other citations are very consistent.

1793, Thomas Blair, Sr. and Margaret (wife) have an indenture (contract) with son Thomas (Jr.) for 163 A under a certain grant of 4 June 1787, which was granted to James Blair [#2]. Also a tract granted to Thomas Blair, Sr. (undated) probably of 145 A.

1795 Thomas Blair, Sr. will indicating

- Wife Margaret to have lawful genteell (sic) maintenance during her whole life.
- Sons, William and Thomas who each have to provide 1/2 of Margaret's maintenance from their respective plantations.
- Son James [#2] who gets "five shillings & no more" and
- "his son Thomas Blair one pound five shillings worth of hogs."
- Son John Blair who gets "five shillings and no more."
- (We interpret the language to mean that "his son" and "John" were sons of James [#2].)
- Alexander Walker gets "five shillings and no more."
- Son Thomas gets "five shillings and no more."
- Daughter Mary certain goods
- Daughter Elizabeth certain goods.
- Son William gets the plantation

James and William are the executors. (Why didn't James, the elder son, get part of the plantation? He already had 162 (or 163) acres. Dividing the plantation between William and Thomas would give them 125 acres each. Perhaps father Thomas thought this was a fair overall division of land.)

1798, William Blair is selling, as heir of Thomas Blair, 22 A to William Paul.

1803, William Blair, selling 290 A to William Paul, refers to boundary with Thomas Blair.

1809, James Blair, selling 188 A to John McCreary, part of John Reynolds grant of 1769.

1811, James Blair, selling 200 A to William Neel, "on Haug's? branch waters of Rocky Creek."

The Thomas Blair family of Rocky Creek and the James Blair [#1] of Fishing Creek are clearly not of the same family, at least not in these generations.

The names, ages and neighbors of the Thomas Blair family of Rocky Creek are not consistent with the

The James Blairs of Chester County, South Carolina
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names of James Blair [#1] of Fishing Creek, his family and neighbors.

The Fishing Creek Blairs and neighbors are about 1 1/2 miles East of Richburg. The Rocky Creek Blairs are about 3 1/2 miles Southwest of Richburg. The direct distance between the two groups is (approximately) five miles, not the roughly 10 miles as once estimated by J.C. Blair. Both creeks empty into the Catawba river on the eastern border of Chester County. Rocky Creek enters nearest the southern border of the county and runs generally Northwest. Fishing Creek enters the Catawba about three miles north of where Rocky Creek connects. Fishing Creek runs generally North by Northwest.

Descendants of James Blair [#1] :

The plats, grants, memorials, deeds and indentures examined and reported demonstrate that James [#1] Blair is the one who arrived on the Lord Dunluce, and received the 250 A warrant, platted at 230 A on Fishing Creek. These data also demonstrate that James [#1] of Fishing Creek is not the same person as the younger man, James [#2] (son of Thomas, Sr.) who was on Rocky Creek.

William Blair, son of James [#1] is well documented. In addition to his land sale in South Carolina we have been able to document him in Lincoln County, Tennessee. (He married Margaret Phoebe Morton.) He died in Tennessee in 1832, not in Randolph County, Illinois, which has often been reported and accepted. This conclusion is based on records of the Swan Creek Congregation of the Reformed (Covenanter) Church n Lincoln County Tennessee, and the probate of his will in Lincoln County, Tenn.

Alexander Blair, son of William, and grandson of James [#1] was born in 1816 and married Ann McLaughlin. He died in 1865 as a civil war casualty. The place of his death is not certain. Letters of Administration were filed in Randolph County, Illinois and he is listed as buried in Old Bethel Cemetery, Eden, Illinois, but there is no marker. We visited the Old Bethel Cemetery. Alexander's wife and two daughters are buried there, with markers. There is an open space between Ann and the daughters. It is speculated that Alexander is buried in that space.

Margaret Adeline Blair, daughter of Alexander, Granddaughter of William and Great Granddaughter of James [#1] married William Sloane Wisely. They are Janet Wisely Dickason's Great Grandparents. The rest of the line from Margaret Adeline Blair (Wisely) to Janet Wisely (Dickason) is well documented.

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The various plat maps referred to herein have been consolidated and compiled on two 11 x 17 summary maps. These include the lands of James Blair [#1], his sons James [#4] and William, Robert McFadden, James Ferguson, Thomas Blair, his son James [#2] Blair, etc. Readers who are interested in these summary maps should send \$3.00 and a self addressed #10 or 9"x 12" envelope to Donald G. Dickason, 64 Mason Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540.

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Don and Janet Dickason, 12/13/98

I suggest placing the following information in a separate "box?"

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Chester County background

Land records played a dominant role in solving the Blairs-in-Chester-County puzzle. The history of the geographical definitions of what is now Chester County varied over time. Land records from Chester County may have notations of one or more of the following.

Before 1771 - There was an area in northern South Carolina called Craven County, but there was no precise definition.

Approximately 1771 - 1784. Camden District defined.

1785. Counties of York, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Richland, Claremont and Clarendon defined.

1786 - 1790. Chester County defined as "of Camden District."

1791 -onward. Chester County defined as "of Pinckney District."

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Obtaining and documenting land in South Carolina

This involved 3 or 4 steps.

- 1 - a "warrant" for land was issued by the South Carolina Council
- 2 - a "plat" (or survey) of the warranted land was conducted and legally defined and described the land.
- 3 - a "grant" was title to the land, written in flowery language; it again described the land.
- 4 - a "memorial," was a record of payment of "quit rent" taxes to the Crown in pre-revolutionary time; the land was again described.

Although "warrants" were issued by the South Carolina Council, the actual designation of land to be received was within the discretionary power of land surveyors who were out in the field. They "knew the territory" and when, for example, a warrant was given to them early in 1773 for 230 acres in Camden District for James Blair [#1], they knew what had been platted, and what was available. These land surveyors' discretion in the selection of land to plat was unlimited.

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Princeton, NJ 08540

* * * * *

SEARCHING FOR LYNN/LINN ANCESTORS IN COUNTY ANTRIM¹

James H. Lynn*

A number of contributors to the surname periodical Lynn/Linn Lineage Quarterly are able to indicate that their immigrant ancestor came from Ireland or northern Ireland, and a few are able to note that he or she came from County Antrim. Some of the stories of the early Lynns in America indicate that they were Presbyterians located along the well-documented migration route of the Scotch-Irish and in the company of relatives and neighbours with Ulster-Scot surnames. County Antrim would therefore appear to be one of the primary old country locations from which Lynns emigrated to colonial America.

However, very few researchers are able to identify precisely where their Irish or Antrim Lynn ancestor came from. The basic problem is that just as no systematic records were kept of immigrants arriving in America in the 18th century, no systematic records were kept of emigrants leaving Ireland. Further, there was little systematic record-keeping of any kind in Ireland prior to 1800 and many records that were created were destroyed, particularly in the explosion and fire in the Public Record Office in Dublin in 1922. It is therefore very difficult to trace one's ancestors and determine their location in Ireland before 1800, and in general the migration of interest to many Lynn researchers would likely have occurred during the period from 1715 to 1775.²

The arrival of Lynns from Antrim, directly or via the Great Wagon Road, in the Chester district during this period is well known, but not so well known was their location in County Antrim. Perhaps the most thoroughly documented family is that of John Lynn who arrived with the Rev. William Martin aboard the *Lord Dunluce* in 1772.³ Elizabeth Lynn notes that John Lynn was later visited by "a near relative", the Rev. Matthew Lynn, who was reputedly born in the townland of Corkermain (or Cairncastle) near Larne on the east coast of County Antrim. She cautiously goes on to say "it is possible that this was also the birthplace of John Linn but certainly not an established fact" (p. 2). Later (p.15) she points out that the majority of the settlers accompanying the Rev. Martin were from the vicinity of Ballymoney, Ballymena, Kellswater and Vow--essentially the western edge of County Antrim.

I have attempted to identify persons with the surname Lynn/Linn in the more comprehensive genealogical records available for County Antrim prior to the 20th century and to display them on a comparable basis by region of the County. At a minimum this can provide some idea of the movement of Lynns within Antrim over time. Further, it is not impossible that a surname could be found even to this day in the same area of the County from where relatives emigrated to America during the 18th century. Each individual is identified with his/her parish and townland and the urban area within whose sphere the townland would lie based on the Poor Law Unions

¹ An earlier version of this article appeared in Lynn/Linn Lineage Quarterly, Vol. XII, No. 3 (Fall, 1998) pp. 70-79. The Quarterly is published by Phyllis J. Bauer, 3510 W. Tumberry Dr., McHenry, Illinois.

² See R. J. Dickson, Ulster Emigration to Colonial America 1718-1775 (Belfast, Ulster Historical Foundation, 1966).

³ This family has been documented primarily by E. Elizabeth Lynn in Descendants of John (Linn) Lynn, County Antrim, Ireland and Chester County, South Carolina, 1738-1830 (Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1983).

established in the 1840s. To be successful, a researcher must determine at least the civil parish and ultimately the townland of his/her ancestors.⁴

Recent studies of emigration from Ireland emphasize the chain effect, that is, the fact that families emigrated with relatives and friends, and subsequent migrants moved to where they had friends or relatives who had emigrated earlier.⁵ There is also evidence that such groups often stayed together during subsequent migrations in America.⁶ Researchers should therefore note the names of in-laws and neighbours of their immigrant ancestor as the association of a cluster of surnames in a specific location in America with a similar cluster in Antrim may provide a clue as to the origin of the individuals in the group. Relatives and neighbours of emigrants may have remained in Ireland, possibly in the same area, and their descendants might be identified in records created many years after the migration.

The earliest set of records available to researchers into family history in Ireland is the hearth money rolls of the 1660s when a tax was imposed on every hearth in the country. Most of these records were destroyed, but fortunately the rolls for County Antrim for two years have survived. Occurrences of the surname Lynn and its variations in the County Antrim hearth money rolls are found in Panel 1.⁷

The parishes in the Ballycastle and Ballymoney areas are generally close to the port of Londonderry, although Killagan and Kilraghts are creeping towards central Antrim. Parishes in the Belfast and Lame areas are obviously very close to the ports of Belfast, Lame and Carrickfergus. Parishes near Antrim and Lisburn up the Lagan River are more inland. The distribution of names by civil parish suggests that Lynns had not yet penetrated in significant numbers into the central area of Antrim around the town of Ballymena where the name became most common in later years, possibly in the 1700s and certainly in the 1800s. The individuals closest to Ballymena, which is in the civil parish of Kirkinriola, would be Dan Linn in Ballycor and the two Mathew Linns in Kilbride and Rashee. These parishes are at the eastern end of what became the Poor Law Union of Antrim. This pattern suggests that early Lynns who were Scottish (or English) settlers were generally still close to the ports at which they arrived.

⁴ For a map of the civil parishes of County Antrim, see Brian Mitchell, A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1986), p. 16. Mitchell's atlas also includes maps of the Baronies and Poor Law Unions in each county. "Local Government Districts Maps" on a scale of about 2 inches to one mile prepared by the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland in 1974 show townland boundaries superimposed on a roadmap. When an ancestral parish and townland have been identified, local church records may then be examined. For the time periods covered and locations of church records in Northern Ireland, see Ulster Historical Foundation on behalf of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, An Irish Genealogical Source: Guide to Church Records (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1994).

⁵ Such studies are generally based on 19th century migration, but the phenomenon of chain migration no doubt started at a much earlier time. One interesting study traces the migration of 775 Protestant families from North Tipperary to the Canadas in the period 1818-1855; see Bruce S. Elliott, Irish Migrants in the Canadas: A New Approach (Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988).

⁶ For a fascinating article, based on an actual genealogical data base, but with no names mentioned, see Russell M. Read, "Church Membership, Consanguineous Marriage, and Migration In a Scotch-Irish Frontier Population", Journal of Family History, Vol. 13, No. 4, (1988) pp. 397-414.

⁷ The original records are organized by Barony, an ancient land division, which is no longer used, but which was important in previous centuries. In order to make the information more comparable with information in subsequent panels, the parishes have been regrouped according to their proximity to what eventually became the nearest urban area.

Lynns were well established on the east side of Lough Neagh in the parish of Killead (in the Barony of Massereene). These could be descendants of the old sept of O'Lynns or settlers, possibly from England. With respect to the surname Flynn, Robert Bell states:

"The northern sept of the name spelt it OFhloinin. The 'h' here makes the 'F' silent and the name became O'Lynn, Gaelic OLoinn. This sept was once powerful in the Clondeboy O'Neil country of Co. Antrim. Based in the Crumlin-Antrim district, they ruled a territory stretching from Lough Neagh to the sea."⁸

One of the most detailed descriptions of the movement of Scottish and English settlers into Antrim in the 17th century states:

"The English settlers also fanned north from the Lagan valley into the barony of Massereene and over to the shores of Lough Neagh. ... North of the barony of Massereene by the Six-Mile-Water and the Main the settlers were mainly Scots."⁹

In 1740 lists of Protestant householders in some parts of the country were drawn up. Lists for some 23 of the 79 civil parishes in Antrim survive. They are simply lists of names in a given parish with no other information. Because the lists cover only about 25% of the parishes in Antrim and exclude Roman Catholics they cannot be used to gauge the distribution of Lynns over the whole of County Antrim. The parishes for which lists exist are clustered in the northwest corner of the County close to Londonderry. Panel 2, which lists the Lynns found in these lists, indicates that by the middle of the 18th century at least, Protestant Lynns, likely from Scotland, but possibly from England, were now settled as far west as the parish of Drummaul. The northern half of Drummaul is in the Ballymena cachement area, perhaps the heart of the Scots Irish settlements in Antrim.

A fairly complete list of the occupiers of land in rural Ireland in the 1820s and 1830s is available in the Tithe Applotment Books. These are lists of all those required to pay tithes to the established church, The Church of Ireland (the Episcopal Church in the United States or the Anglican Church in Canada). The 1830s are some decades after the 18th century migration from Ulster to America, but it is possible that some surnames could still be found in the same townlands and parishes. The Tithe Applotment Books are readily available through the Family History Library. Panel 3 presents the Lynns found in County Antrim in the Tithe Applotment Books.¹⁰ By the 1830s there is evidence of some dispersal of Lynns within County Antrim and some concentration in the Ballymena area.

⁸ Robert Bell, The Book of Ulster Surnames (Belfast: Blackstaff Press, 1988) p. 69.

⁹ J. Braidwood, "Ulster and Elizabethan English - 1. Historical Introduction: The Planters" in Ulster Dialects: An Introductory Symposium (Holywood, Co. Down: Ulster Folk Museum, 1964), p. 14.

¹⁰ There is a hand written card index to the names appearing in the Tithe Applotment Books for the six counties of Northern Ireland in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The Family History Library has filmed the index; Lynns are found on film no. 1,565,628 and Lynns on film no. 1,565,629. Each individual was checked with the original records, all of which are also available on film through the Family History Library. In a few cases the film was unreadable and the townland could not be identified. Panel 3 shows the FHL film no. and the reference number indicating the number of the parish and the page number in that parish roll where the name appears. The Tithe Applotment Books should not be considered as a complete register of all heads of households in Ireland; see, for example, James R. Reilly, "The Sacred Tenth: The Tithe Applotment Book as a Genealogical Resource", The Irish At Home And Abroad, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1995-96) pp. 4-9.

By the 1860s all the land in Ireland had been valued for purposes of calculating taxes to support the poor. The Poor Law Unions centered on the major urban areas were established as a part of this process. The valuation of land, popularly known as Griffith's Primary Valuation after the Commissioner of the survey, was printed and made widely available so that land occupiers could appeal their valuations.¹¹ Panel 4 presents the Lynns in County Antrim found in Griffith's Primary Valuation.

It is evident that by the 1860s Lynns had become concentrated in townlands around the town of Ballymena where the workhouse for the Ballymena Poor Law Union was located. There was also a considerable number of Lynns in the City of Belfast and this reflects the population growth of the major city in northern Ireland in the mid-1800s.

The name of one of the occupiers in the town of Ballymena, Crawford Linn, will remind readers of the interesting article in the Summer 1991 issue of Lynn/Linn Lineage Quarterly.¹² Researchers in the Chester County area of South Carolina will no doubt notice the name of at least one of the immediate lessors, David Gaston, in Killycreen in the parish of Rasharkin.¹³

Tracing one's ancestors back to County Antrim (or any other county of Ireland) through publicly available records is obviously a difficult task. It is particularly unfortunate that there are so few records from the 18th century when the large migration from the north of Ireland to America took place. The fact that there was considerable movement within Antrim over time further complicates the task. However these glimpses of Lynns in County Antrim at certain times in past centuries may be of some value to Lynn family history researchers and others with an Antrim or Ulster ancestry.

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¹¹ The Family History Library has filmed all of Griffith's Primary Valuation. Prior to 1998 the only index to Griffith's Valuation was a surname-only index of occupiers prepared on a county by county basis by the National Library of Ireland. This index, known as the Householders Index, simply indicates the number of times that a given surname appears in a parish, and it excludes the major urban area of Belfast. The Householders Index for County Antrim is on FHL film no. 919,001. In 1998 a CD-ROM indexing by surname and given name all land occupiers in all of Ireland appearing in Griffith's Valuation became available (Heritage World & the Genealogical Publishing Co, Broderbund Banner Blue Division, Index To Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864, Family Archive CD 188). Panel 4 is based on the Lynns and Linns found in this index, but in each case the original record was examined to determine the immediate lessor and the size or nature of the holding, and in Belfast the street number.

¹² "The Indian Attack in the vicinity of Fort Stoddert As Reported in a Letter Appearing in the March 11, 1756 issue of the Maryland Gazette" With Analysis and Expansion by James Wesley Lynn, Lynn/Linn Lineage Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 2 (Summer, 1991) pp.40-43.

¹³ When the Word 97 spellchecker encountered the word "Gaston", it suggested substituting the word "Gastonia", a town in North Carolina named, I believe, after the Antrim Gaston settlers in the area.

PANEL 1: SOME LYNNs IN COUNTY ANTRIM - 1660s*

Parish	Townland	Name	Page
<u>Belfast Area</u>			
Templepatrick	Templepatrick	Wid[ow] Line	43
Templepatrick	?	Andrew Lynne	43
<u>Town of Antrim Area</u>			
Ballycor	Ballyeaston	Dan Linn	7
Kilbride	Drumadarragh	Mathew Linn	11
Rashee	Rashee	Mathew Linn	12
Killead	Kilcross	Wid[ow] Lyne	149
Killead area	?	John Lynn	147
Killead	?	Alex Linne	150
Killead	?	James Lynne	150
<u>Town of Ballycastle Area</u>			
Ballintoy	?	Andrew Lynne	60
Billy	Clogher North	William Lyne	62
<u>Town of Ballymena Area</u>			
Ahoghill	Tullygowan	John Lyne	160
<u>Town of Ballymoney Area</u>			
Ballymoney	Ballymoney	Duncan Lyne	81
Ballymoney	Culramoney	George Lyne	82
Derrykeighan	Dervock	Walter Lyne	89
Killagan	Ballynaloo	Wid[ow] Lin	127
Killagan	Ballynaloo	Adam Lyne	127
Kilraghts	?	Adam Lynne	96
<u>Town of Larne Area</u>			
Carrickfergus	Carrickfergus Town	David Linn	52
Carrickfergus	Carrickfergus Town	Pat Linn	52
Tickmacrevan	Glenarm	Charles Lynn	119
Tickmacrevan	Mullaghconnelly	Andrew Lynn	119
<u>Town of Lisburn Area</u>			
Derryaghy	?	Charles Linn	29
Tullyrusk	Tullyrusk	James Lynn**	147

* Page references are to: Heads and Hearths: The Hearth Money Rolls and Poll Tax Returns for Co. Antrim, 1660-69, edited by S. T. Carleton (Belfast: Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, 1991). The original records are in the PRONI. Individuals for whom no townland is shown appeared only in the 1666 returns for which townlands were not recorded; all other individuals appeared in at least the 1669 returns. Spelling of the surname for some individuals differed between 1666 and 1669.

**James Lynn of Tullyrusk, a titulado (a person of some rank) appeared in the poll tax returns for 1660, but was not found in the hearth rolls.

PANEL 2

SOME LYNNs IN COUNTY ANTRIM - 1740

Parish	Name
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Antrim/Ballymena Area

Drummaul	Hugh Linn Hugh Linn James Linn Adam Linn Saml Linn
Rasharkin	Wid[ow] Linn

Ballymoney Area

Ballymoney	Mary Line
Loughguile	Jas. Linn Hu Linn Will Linn
Clough (Craigs ?)	Hu Linn Joh Linn

Source: Family History Library film nos. 258,516 and 258,517.
Original records are in the PRONI, Belfast.

PANEL 3: SOME LYNNs IN COUNTY ANTRIM - 1820s and 1830s

Parish	Townland	Name	Year	Ref. No.	FHL Film No.
<u>Town of Antrim Area</u>					
Camlin	Ballydonaghy	Andrew Linn	1834	63 / p. 15	258,448
Rashee	Tildarg	John Linn	1826	4 / p. 3	258,444
Gr. Shilvodan	Eskylane	Samuel Linn	1835	83 / p. 21	258,451
<u>Town of Ballycastle Area</u>					
Culfeightrin	Ballyvoy	Daniel Lynn	1831	87 / p. 5	258,451
Culfeightrin	Twenty Acres	John Linn	1831	87 / p. 10	258,451
Gr. of Layd	Tavanaghan	Daniel Lynn	1826	198 / p. 20	258,463
Gr. of Layd	Trumra	Pat Lynn	1826	198 / p. 12	258,463
Gr. of Layd	?	Daniel Lynn	1826	198 / p. 15	258,463
<u>Town of Ballymena Area</u>					
Ahoghill	Ahoghill	Adam Lynn	1825	10 / p. 1	258,443
Ahoghill	Bracknamuckley	John Linn	1825	10 / p. 16	258,443
Ahoghill	Craigs	Gibson Lynn	1825	10 / p. 34	258,443
Ahoghill	Kilcurry	Adam Linn	1825	10 / p. 53	258,443
Ahoghill	Kilcurry	Hugh Linn	1825	10 / p. 53	258,443
Ahoghill	Kilcurry	James Linn	1825	10 / p. 53	258,443
Ahoghill	Kilcurry	William Linn	1825	10 / p. 53	258,443
Ballyclug	?	James Linn	1824	30 / p. 32	258,446
Ballyclug	?	Lauglin Linn	1824	30 / p. 14	258,446
Kirkinriola	Bottom	David Lynn	1833	194 / p. 4	258,463
Skerry	Slane	James Linn	1825	250 / p. 27	258,468
<u>Town of Ballymoney Area</u>					
Finvoy	Lisnahushin	Patrick Linn	1834	142 / p. 40	258,458
Finvoy	Lisnahushin	Archibald Linn	1834	142 / p. 40	258,458
Finvoy	Unshinagh	Alexander Linn	1834	142 / p. 72	258,458
<u>Town of Larne Area</u>					
Templecorran	Bentra	Robert Lynn	1833	160 / p. 1	258,469
Templecorran	Bentra	Samuel Lynn	1833	160 / p. 1	258,469
Templecorran	Bentra	Widow Lynn	1833	160 / p. 1	258,469
<u>Town of Lisburn Area</u>					
Ballinderry	Derrykillultagh	Robert Linn	1833	26 / p. 36	258,445
Ballinderry	Derrykillultagh	John Linn	1833	26 / p. 38	258,445
Ballinderry	Derrykillultagh	William Linn	1833	26 / p. 34	258,445
Drumbeg	Ballyfinaghy	John Linn	1830	117 / p. 5	258,456
Glenavy	Ballydonaghy	Michael Linn	1826	147 / p. 26	258,459
Magheragall	?	John Linn	1827	217 / p. 8	258,465
Magheragall	?	Michael Linn	1827	217 / p. 8	258,465

Source: Tithe Composition Applotment Books for parishes in County Antrim.
 Originals are in the PRONI, Belfast.
 Column 6 indicates FHL film no. for respective parish.

PANEL 4: SOME LYNNs IN COUNTY ANTRIM - 1860 -1862

Parish	Townland	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Size*		
				A.	R.	P.
<u>Poor Law Union of Antrim</u>						
Antrim	Rathenraw	Hugh Linn	Robert Moore			house only
Camlin	Ballysessy	Charles Lynn	Ann Burke			house only
	Ballydonaghy	Mathew Lynn	Robert Gresham			house & garden
Doagh	Ballyciare Town	James Lynn	Robert Parkhill			house only
Rashee	Tildarg	Hugh Lynn	Mary Jane Ewart	74	0	30
Shilvodan Gr.	Eskylane	Hugh Lynn	Rev. W.C.O'Neil	25	0	10
	Gallanagh	James Lynn	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	16	1	28
Templepatrick	Kilgreel	William Linn	Rep. John Black	29	1	5
<u>Poor Law Union of Ballycastle</u>						
Cuffelghtrn	Drumnakeel	Mary Ann Lynn	Alexander Murphy			house only
	Ballyreagh Upper	Patrick Lynn	Daniel Hunter			house only
Drumtullagh	Camkirn	Alexander Lynn	James E. Leslie	41	2	10
Ramoan	Moyarget Upper	Anne Lynn	John S. Moore			house only
<u>Poor Law Union of Ballymena</u>						
Ahoghill	Ballybollen	Edward Lynn	Ambrose O'Rorke			house
	Ballybollen	Patrick Lynn	Ambrose O'Rorke	4	4	35
Connor	Ballee	John Lynn	John Dickey			house only
Craigs	Ballywatermoy	John Lynn	Robert Wiley			house only
	Craigs	Gibson Lynn	James Matheson	7	2	0
	Craigs	James Lynn	Robert Young			house & garden
	Cullybackey	Joseph Lynn	John Casement			house & garden
	Killyless	Carson Lynn	Jane Smyth	11	1	25
	Kildowney	Campbell Lynn	Andrew Kennedy			house only
Drummaul	Downkillybegs	David Lynn	Wm. Samuel Boyd			house only
	Ballybollen	Patrick Lynn	Ambrose O'Rorke	3	0	10
	Caddy	William Lynn	John McFadden			house & garden
Kirkinriola	Ballymena Town	Crawford Linn	Mary Jane McKinley			house only
	Ballymena Town	John Linn	Robert Morton			house only
Portglenone	Gortfad	William Lynn	John Glass			house only
	Gortfad	Francis Lynn	Joseph Crawford			house only
	Gortfad	Robert Lynn	William Hilton			house only
	Casheltown	James Linn	John McMeekin			house & garden
	Kilcurry	William Linn	James Craig			house & garden
	Kilcurry	Henry Linn	William Cheney	7	0	15
	Kilcurry	Patrick/ Michael Linn	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	12	1	30
	Kilcurry	Anne Linn	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	1	3	0
	Kilcurry	John Linn	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	11	2	15
Rasharkin	Bellaghy	William Lynn	Hugh Houston			house & garden
	Killycreen	Robert Lynn	David Gaston			house only
Skerry	Camkeeran	John Linn Jr.	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	13	4	10
	Carnkeeran	John Lynn Sr.	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	23	1	0
	Loughconnelly	John Linn	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	8	3	25
	Loughloughan	John Lynn	Joseph Kirkpatrick	14	0	25
	Aghafatten	James Lynn	James Strahan			house & forge
	Slane	John Lynn	Rev. W.C. O'Neil	179	0	0**

* A = acres; R = roods; P = perches; 4 roods in an acre; 40 perches in a rood

** Mountainous

PANEL 4: SOME LYNNs IN COUNTY ANTRIM - 1860 - 1862 (continued)

Parish	Townland	Occupier	Immediate Lessor	Size		
				A.	R.	P.
<u>Poor Law Union of Ballymoney</u>						
Ballymoney	Ballymoney Town	Adam Linn	David Becket	house & garden		
	Ballymoney Town	Robert John Lynn	James Hamill	house & garden		
	Cabragh	Archibald Lynn	Robert Begart	house only		
	Carnary Upper	John Lynn	Richard W. Magennis	44	3	35
Derrykeighan	Drumreagh	Stewart Linn	Archibald Love	house only		
	Dervock Town	Denis Lynn	Hugh B. McKay	house & garden		
	Finvoy	Lisheegan	Margaret Linn	9	1	30
	Killagan	Mount Hamilton	Daniel Lynn	11	3	35
Loughguile	Carnagall	Daniel Lynn	Mrs. Austen Cornwall	11	0	10
<u>Poor Law Union of Lame</u>						
Ardclinis	Aghalum	Patrick Lynn	Marchionesse of L'Derry	75	11	60
Killyglen Grange	Killyglen	Thomas Lynn	A.R. Burke, etc.	11	3	28
Kilwaughter	Drumnahoe	Alexander Lynn	William McFarren	house & garden		
Templecorran	Bentra	Eliza, Mary & Sarah Linn	David S. Ker	17	3	30
<u>Poor Law Union of Lisburn</u>						
Ballinderry	Derrykillultagh	Samuel Lynn	Marquis of Hertford	12	3	30
	Derrykillultagh	William Lynn	Marquis of Hertford	5	0	20
Derryaghy	Islandkelly	Henry Linn	Jane Colpoys	house & forge		
	Islandkelly	Joseph Linn	Marquis of Hertford	10	3	25
Magheragall	Aghacarnan	Robert Lynn	Marquis of Hertford	16	0	25
	Aghacarnan	Sarah Lynn (William)*	Marquis of Hertford	2	3	4
	Aghacarnan	Sarah Lynn (Robert)*	Marquis of Hertford	13	2	1
<u>Poor Law Union of Belfast**</u>						
Shankill	Englishtown	George Lynn	John McCance	34	3	30
Dock Ward	51 Edward St.	James Lynn	Margaret Lynn	house & yard		
	3 Orchard St.	Mary Lynn	William Carson	house & yard		
St. Ann's Ward	47 N. Boundary St.	Edward Lynn	James Magee	house & yard		
	27 Green St.	Margaret Lynn	George Dunbar	house & yard		
	165 Agnes St.	Robert Lynn	Jonathan Cordukes	house & yard		
St. George's Ward	35 Pound St.	Hugh Lynn	Richard Drain	house & yard		
	5 Police Pl.	James & Wm. Lynn	Sarah Penton	workshop		
	54 Ann St.	John Lynn	Conway B. Grimshaw	house & yard		
	10 Telfair's Entry	John Lynn	John Martin & Co.	stable		
Smithfield Ward	7 Davison's Court	Letitia Lynn	John Davison	house only		
	30 Nail St.	Margaret Lynn	Rev. John D. Gibson	house & yard		
	6 Francis St.	Henry Lynn	Henry J. O'Hara	house only		
	20 Galway Court	Hugh Lynn	James Jenkins	house & yard		
	30 Lettuce Hill	James Lynn	John Hamill	house & yard		
	6 Second St.	Jane Lynn	William Ross	house & yard		
	5.5 Linden St.	Mary Lynn	William Linden	house & yard		

* Bracketed name is given name of father.

**The City of Belfast is in the Poor Law Union of Belfast and the Civil Parish of Shankill. Lynns in Belfast (other than the individual in the townland of Englishtown) are listed by ward and street address rather than parish and townland

Source: General Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland, Unions in the County of Antrim, Richard Griffith, Commissioner of Valuation (Dublin: Alex Thom and Sons, 1861-62). Reproduced on Family History Library film nos. 258,749, 258,750 & 258,757.

A STEPHENSON WILL RECORDED IN CHARLESTON, S.C., c.1773-78

James Stephenson, whose will was written in 1773, was a son of the progenitor of this branch of the Stephensons -- David Stephenson. David was one of the early Scotch-Irish immigrants to Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was born probably in Ireland c.1695-98. He died in Chester County, S.C., in 1790. His will is recorded in the Chester Courthouse. He married c.1720 Annas (or Annos) (--), who predeceased her husband.

James Stephenson was born c.1728, probably in Northern Ireland. He died in Craven County (later Camden District, Chester or York County) c.1773. He married Elizabeth (--), who predeceased him.

Not a great deal is known of the children of James and Elizabeth Stephenson. David, the oldest, was born in 1756 probably in the Valley of Virginia. He died in York District, S.C., in 1845. He was one of the last-surviving veterans of the Revolution from York District. He married Abigail Kerr (pronounced "Carr").

Jane, the next child of James and Elizabeth, was born c.1758.

Mary Stephenson was born c.1760.

Annas Stephenson was born c.1763.

James Stephenson (Jr.) was born c.1765.

William Stephenson was born in 1768 in South Carolina. He died in 1857 in Louisiana. He was a circuit-rider of the Methodist faith and preached the first Protestant sermon ever preached on Texas soil. Walter N. Vernon wrote a biography of Stevenson (as the subject spelled his own name) which was published in 1964 by Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas, Texas.

John Stephenson was born c.1770.

Hamilton Stephenson was born c.1772.

There follows on the succeeding page a literal transcription of the last will & testament of James Stephenson, letter by letter and mark by mark. James Adair (or Adare), one of the executors, was married to Stephenson's sister Anne (or Annas). James Adair died in Chester County in 1835.

The other executor was James Fowler, who was married to Stephenson's sister Mary. He was a renowned minister of the Baptist faith and died in 1802.

James Stephenson's other siblings were Thomas Stephenson, born c.1722; William Stephenson, born c.1725 and served in the American Revolution; Jane Stephenson, born c.1734, wife of (James?) Hamilton; and David Stephenson, Jr., born c.1737, deceased before 1790.

The family was known in the York County/Chester County area of South Carolina as "the Turkey Creek Stephensons" to distinguish them from the Allison Creek Stephensons.

The will follows:--

THE LAST WILL & TESTAMENT OF JAMES STEPHENSON

In the name of God Amen This Indenture made this 26th October 1773

Witnesseth that I James Stephenson of the Province of South Carolina & Craven County, being in perfect Senses & memory, (as ordinary) yet Low in body Do testify the following Perticulars to be my Last will and Testament Viz I do resign my Soul to the Lord of Heaven & Earth who gave it, and my body to its mother Dust to (be) buried in a Christian like manner, believing at the great day of the resurrection, that they shall be reunited again & stand before the Judge of Quick & dead &c. As touching the things of this World, which the Lord hath bestowed upon me,

First, I do will and bequeath unto my son David a certain roan Horse and Saddle, & my Cloaths, Likewise I do will and bequeath unto my Daughter Jane her mother's cloaths

Likewise, I do will, that the Cattle and Horses and all the moveables belonging to the Estate (Except to my daughters Jane & Mary Each a Spinning Wheel, to be Sold at public vendue, the price of sd moveables to be Equally divided among each of the children, viz David, Jane, Mary, Annas, James, William, John & Hamilton (Except as much as will make a Saddle for Jane) and likewise a Cow for my daughter Mary.

Likewise I do will that my land may be Sold and Equally divided to David, James, William, John, & Hamilton my Sons, at the most Convenient time as my Executors shall think proper,

I Do will that all my Just debts to be paid

Lastly I will that James Adare Sen^r & James Fowler be my Executors of this my Last will and Testament,

In witness wherof I set my hand & Seal this 26th October 1773

James Stephenson

L S

Test Richard Sadler, Carpenter
Mary Fowler
Andrew Latham

(Recorded in Will Book 1776-1784, page 254, Charleston, S.C.)

GOORE INFORMATION

On top of the hill at the Polly Walker farm, located just on the edge of the city limits on the Center Street road, will be found two old graves. I have known of these for several years but had just neglected visiting them. I knew that they were Goores and on Thanksgiving afternoon I drove out and parking my gas buggy on the side of the highway, I walked up the hill to the graveyard. I found one tombstone erected to the memory of George W. Goore, who died May 2, 1814, age 38.

In searching the records, I find that he died intestate and that Dr. John Dunovant was appointed administrator of the estate. Dunovant's bondsmen were John Kennedy and Henry Bradly and the bond was signed on June 27, 1824.

The records indicate that George Washington Goore left a considerable estate. I only looked over the personal property and did not take the trouble to look up his real estate holdings. I found a return of Dunovant, the administrator, dated February 15, 1828, showing a balance due the heirs of \$10,423.36 and it was stated that this amount was due the widow and three children, share of each being \$2,605.83.

The citation notice was published by Samuel McCreary. I do not know where it was read. It was customary to read citation notices at meeting hours or churches and possibly at the court. There was nothing on the paper to indicate where the notice was read.

The appraisers of the estate were John Kennedy, Robert Robertson, James McClure, and Matthew Williams. Among the items appraised was a gold watch valued at \$140.00.

I found a bond among the papers showing George Washington Goore's father was named Elisha Goore and that the father of Elisha was named James Goore.

In the list of monies collected by the administrator, I found an item of \$141.00 for rent on a house in Newberry, this showing that Goore owned property there. Among the list of monies paid out, I found an entry of \$20.00 paid to Samuel Gill for making the coffin, and that Richard Steele was paid \$53.00 for the tombstone and that James Barrow was paid \$5.00 freight on the tombstone. I noticed cut on the lower right hand corner of the tombstone the lettering "R. Steele", this showing the man who made it or at least the man who owned the plant where it was made. In view of the fact that freight was paid on it, I am unable to say where it was made. Since there were no railroads in Chester County in 1824, we must assume that the freight

covered hauling the tombstone by wagon. I also noticed James Morrow was paid \$65.00 for services rendered as overseer, this indicating that he was overseer of some of Goore's farm lands.

Evidently, the reason Dunovant was appointed administrator of the estate was due to the fact that he and Goore were co-partners in business. I found an inventory of the assets of the firm showing total assets of \$38,886.32. Considerable sums were due others and deducting the liabilities from the assets, I found net assets to be between seven and eight thousand dollars. The firm owed Alexander Quay a note of more than eleven thousand dollars. A list of the bad accounts called "desperate" was shown giving the name of each party and the amount owed. This totaled \$1,583.46. The wife of George Washington Goore was named Ann. I saw nothing to indicate her maiden name, nor did I find anything giving the names of the three children.

I am of the opinion that George W. Goore must have resided on this farm, known today as the Polly Walker farm. Some years after his death, I happen to know from records, that a man named Walker lived there and that his wife was a Goore maybe a daughter of George Goore. Soon after the Civil War, "Little Johnny" Walker who lived there was called from his home one night and murdered near the branch which is between Chester and the house site. I had a story about this in a column sometime ago. I suspect that "Little Johnny" Walker was a grandson of George Goore.

Pegram - December 12, 1933.

* * * * *

We appreciate this article from Miss Louise Pettus, Editor of "The Quarterly" - publication of York County Genealogical and Historical Society in Rock Hill, S. C. taken from Yorkville Enquirer - April 18, 1872:

SEVERE STORM AT CHESTER. On Thursday, April 18, 1872, a severe storm visited the town of Chester, doing a great amount of damage, and inflecting a loss estimated at not less than \$50,000.00. A correspondent of the Charlotte Despatch gives the following particulars:

The tornado commenced at the old steam saw mil of Major Raves, destroying it and four or five houses belonging to colored persons. Moving on, it completely destroyed the McNinch tan-yard, very badly damaged the residence of Senator Wimbush (colored), destroying the outbuildings and sweeping away fences and uprooting trees. The watchman's house at the depot was blown over and himself and wife very much injured. William Quattlebaum's house was demolished, and Robeson's mill roof was

blown off and his shed destroyed.

The Killian houses were very much injured. John McCaughrin's dwelling was totally destroyed, and Mrs. Beard's house was blown to pieces. The Albright House, now occupied by Judge Mackey, was knocked into a cocked hat. John Simpson's house is very much damaged and his outbuildings a total wreck. Pagan's store is very much the worse for the storm, and Dr. A. H. Davega's house is a heap of ruins. G. W. Melton's store damaged, his house and outbuildings demolished. The houses and fences as far as Grassy Run, which is two miles from Chester, are destroyed or very seriously injured. Mrs. Sledge's house was blown twelve feet, but I think no person was hurt. The houses of John Lilly, Archer Hogg, Emeline Morrison and the old Morrison place are all destroyed. The chimneys were blown off the Alexander House and the McAfee Hotel. The old hotel was very much injured, and the front of Luck's store was blown off.

No one was killed, though thirty-one were hurt, one or two seriously. One negro (Harrison Baily) was blown up into a tree standing about seventy-five feet from where the wind struck him. Between thirty and forty houses are so badly injured as not to be inhabitable or are totally destroyed.

* * * * *

JOHN BLAIR

WILL

Sg. 28 May 1830

Pr. 5 July 1830

Names in his will:

Wife: None mentioned.

Also:

JAMES HARPER BLAIR...Beloved son...new saddle and wearing apparel

MARGARET HARPER CHERRY...Wife of Capt. GEORGE CHERRY...Daughter to have negro woman slave named ANN.

John Cherry
James Gill
Robert Robinson

The three wills of THOMAS, JAMES and JOHN are the only BLAIR records in the Probate Office. No intestate BLAIR files.

Papers in the JOHN BLAIR file showed that the inventory was made 31 July 1830 by: JAMES GILL, ALEXANDER GASTON, JOHN CHERRY, JR., WM. JONES, THOMAS GILL.

Submitted by: James H. Lynn, 904 Rand Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1V 6X4

HAIRE, WILLIAM, Shilvoden, Co. Antrim farmer
Will signed 4 Aug 1795
Sworn at Harryville, Co. Antrim
Registered 8 May 1802

To his son James Haire all the land he possessed with an equal share of the turf bog. To his son Robt. Haire the proportion of land marked out from James's march along the head of the Mid-Park and Barnfield turning down the well field by the end of his own house down the side of the meadow between Granny's Park and Dugan's...and down the burn and Morrow's meadow. To his son William Haire then in America one shilling and one penny. His daughters Sarah Haire otherwise Henderson, Mary Haire otherwise Turk. To his son Jno. Haire ten acres along Wm. Blane's and John McQuiston's marches. To his sons David, Joseph, Samuel and Alexander Haire the rest of his farm in Edenvale [Co. Antrim] in equal shares.

His living wife Sarah Haire alias Kemoghan to get the parlour and rooms on the east end of the house, to be kept watertight by his legatees, with a cow to be kept summer and winder, four hundred of oatmeal, forty bushels of potatoes, a sufficiency of firing, and eight quarts of flax seed to be sown yearly during her widowhood and no longer, freed of all encumbrances. Should she marry she should have a bed, wheel chest and one cow with no more claim to his houses or lands. Exors. His two sons Jn. Haire and Robt. Hair, and his son James to be umpire over them.

Witnesses: Hugh Lune, Eskellean and John Scroggy, Edenvale, farmers, and David McCullogh, LisLondon, tailor, all of Co. Antrim.

Witnesses to memorial: said David McCullogh, and John Aickin (Dickin), Harryville, Co. Antrim, shoemaker

Robert Haire (seal)

source: Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. III, 1785-1832.
Edited by Elish Ellis and P. Beryl Eustace (Dublin: Stationery Office for the Irish Manuscripts Commission, 1984) Abstract no. 264, pp. 165-6.

The original deed is in the Registry of Deeds, Dublin,
book 543, page 341, deed no. 360,093.

QUERIES FOR THE MARCH, 1999 BULLETIN

(Queries are not indexed)

99-01: **GASTON.** Carolyn J. Cunningham, "The Lost Sheep", 17128 Randalls Ferry Road, Norwood, NC 28128 still seeking the GASTON line who went from SC to Alabama early 1800 and on to Arkansas ca 1850.

99-02: **BROWN FAMILY.** Jonathan E. & Barbara A. Davis, 101 Summerfield Drive, Lexington, SC 29072 would like to know if anyone can say who the parents of the following siblings are: JAMES BROWN; JOHN BROWN; WILLIAM BROWN-was living in Lincoln Co., Tenn. in 1820; THOMAS BROWN-was living in Richland Co. in 1820; MARTHA BROWN-married Thomas Sanford; JANE BROWN-married James Hamilton; ISABELLA BROWN-married Martin King; GEORGE BROWN-died by 1820-wife's name was Anna. They were all from Chester County.

99-03: **CROSBY - HUGHES.** Harold R. Gault, 208 Talmadge Drive, Spartanburg, SC 29302-3115 searching for confirmation that ALLEN CROSBY b Aug. 16, 1787 d. May 31, 1834 and MARY HUGHES b Sept. 24, 1799 d. May 22, 1867, were the parents of: ANDREW CROSBY b 1827 d after 1895 (there is an Andrew J. Crosby who served in the CSA, Co F, 23rd SC Infantry). ALLEN CROSBY was the son of THOMAS CROSBY (Rev. War) and MARGARET DAVIS. Where was ALLEN CROSBY buried? (His widow Mary (Hughes) Crosby is buried in Calvary Bapt. Church Cemetery, Chester County, SC).

99-04: **DICKSON (DIXON), MARGARET.** Shirley D. Huss, POB 4927, Shreveport, LA 71134-0927; E-Mail Shuss@softdisk.com searching for parents/siblings of MARGARET DICKSON (DIXON) who married #1 Thomas Johnston before 1820. Lived in Chester Co., SC. Thomas Johnston d ca Feb. 1827. Margaret married #2 Lusk Davis, (the children's guardian) ca. 1831 and moved to SW Tenn (Atoka, TN).

99-05: **WALKER.** Joe C. Walker, Jr., 1808 Russenberger Rd., Little Rock, ARK. 72206 seeking any info on earliest WALKER in Chester area.

99-06: **WILLIAM CAIN.** Patsy Cooley, 2100 Clapboard Hill Rd., Little Rock, AR 72227. E-Mail pcooley@ipa.net looking for info on WILLIAM CAIN and wife Nancy _____. William reportedly was from SC and went to MS. He probably died in Franklin Co., MS circa 1817. His wife Nancy remarried there in May of 1818 to Wm. Gray. William Cain and Nancy had a son William R. Cain that married Nelly _____ (Boutwell or Gray). Nelly was born in SC. William R. and Nelly Cain had strong associations with a George Boutwell and a Jane Boutwell is buried in the same plot with Wm. R. and Nelly. They are buried in Leake Co., MS. Any help greatly appreciated.

99-07: **BIGHAM - LYLES.** Jill King Lyles, 325 Kingston Dr., McBee, SC 29101: (1) **NEWTON BIGHAM** b. 1823 Chester, d. 1907 Chester. Listed 1850 census with wife Polly b. ca 1824. On 1860 census with wife Margaret Elizabeth, b. ca. 1832. Two different people, or same one? Margaret on 1880, Newton widowed 1900. Newton buried Union ARP Church, Richburg, SC. Was Newton son of Isaac and Rachel Weir Bigham and grandson of James and Nancy Jane McFadden Bigham? (2) **JAMES LYLES** b. ca 1812 d.? Wife Mary ? b. ca 1825 d? In 1860 census, Lancaster Co. - Hickory Head PO children William J; David A; James B; Aaron; Lily J; James; Robert. Was James part of the Lyles/Liles family of Fairfield Co? If so, how? Who was Mary?

99-08. **ABNER WILKES.** Margaret Wilton, 1401 James Ct., Libertyville, IL 60048, E-Mail: mfwilton@mcs.com. Help, I am stuck! I need documentary evidence of the parental relationship between Thomas WILKES and wife Mary CONYERS WILKES and son Abner (1766-1839). Also need documentary evidence of the parental relationship between Abner WILKES and wife Martha CRIDER (CROWDER) WILKES and daughter Elizabeth (1790-1868). Abner became a landowner in Chester Co. just prior to his marriage to Martha c 1786. Their daughter Elizabeth married John CRANFORD c 1808 Chester District SC. While there seems to be evidence of the kinship between Thomas and Mary Wilkes and Abner's siblings Reuben, Francis, Richard and William, I have been unable to find any real proof for Abner. Was he really their son?

99-09. **MARLIN - WYLIE - MORROW - KELSEY/KELSO.** Nita Anderson, PO Box 547, Weatherford, TX 76086 need help to untangle the knot formed by these four families. I'm a descendent of John Morrow Marlin (b. Maghena Parish, Co. Derry, Ireland-2 March 1795) and his wife Rachel Graham. John apparently arrived in America in December of 1831. In 1834 he returned to Ireland for his wife and 10 children. He appears in the 1840 census and I have the record (deed) showing the sale of his land in Chester Co. (1853) prior to moving to White County, IL. Two of the Marlin "boys" married Wylie "girls" - John Jr. to Lillie Ann (d/o Peter & Elizabeth Morrow) and Hugh to Nancy Wylie. I've yet to find a record of land purchase by John or his two sons.

99-10. **BATHSHEBA JONES.** Billy W. Jones, 598 Phillips Rd., Pottsville, AR 72858-8837. Query #98-106 (Dec. 1998, Vol. XXII #4) Bathsheba Jones, wife of Jonathan, her name is misspelled Gathaba.

- 99-11. **BROWN - CASTLES - WATT - BEERSHEBA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - SMYRNA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** Cheryl Kiser, 2715 Elbow Rd., Newton, NC 28658-9119. E-Mail spk@sandtech.net would like titles and authors on any books published on Browns/Castles/and/or Watt. Also interested in Beersheba Presbyterian Church and Smyrna Presbyterian Church and the communities surrounding these.
- 99-12. **DICK.** Barbara Renick, 311 Copa De Oro Dr., Brea, CA 92823-7018, E-Mail Barb@ZRoots.com will exchange info about DICK descendants and possible ancestry for DICK families in Chester District by 1772.
- 99-13. **JAMES LACOUTURE.** Doris Clifton, 2316 NW 45, Okla City, OK 73112: Info on James Lacouture, who married Rebecca Lee, dau of Elliott Lee. He died in Quachita Par. LA. They were married in Chester Co., SC 1801.
- 99-14. **RICHARD VENABLE.** Mary M. Hancock, 584 Heyward Circle, NW, Marietta, GA 30064-1406. E-Mail mhancoc2@bellsouth.net welcomes info on the family of Richard Venable, born about 1736/46 in Cumberland Co., PA, the son of Richard and Mary (Jordan) Venable, who married Hannah, the dau of Joseph and Jennet (Swance) Carroll of York Co., SC. Have the line of sons John and probably James (born 1800) who went to Pike Co., MO before 1820. However, there seems to have been a very large family around York. Will be glad to pay for any copying, postage or handling.
- 99-15. **WILLIAM GASTON.** Shannon Burdick, Rt. 4, Box 175, Pageland, SC 29728 looking for WILLIAM GASTON b & d his parents and any info he m. Sarah (Isabell) Ware/Wear/Weir. Sarah father John Wear/Ware/Weir. Wm. & Sarah had a known son John m. Margaret? and possible James Gaston m Elizabeth Burns. If anyone has info and will share with me, I will be thankful and will pay for all expenses.
- 99-16. **LOCKHART, THOMAS.** Sunta C. Rosapepe, 6900 Apamatica Ln, Chesterfield, VA 23838-6174. John Alexander LOCKHART, son of James Lockhart and Elizabeth Cooper Stephenson, m Nancy Jane Thomas, dau of Presley Thomas and Martha Paulina Johnsey, of Chester, SC. John, b 1833, died? married 10 Aug 1858, to Nancy Jane, b 16 Aug 1835, died 20 Mar 1901, buried Sharon ARP Church, Sharon, York Co., SC. He served in Co. K, 17th SC Infantry, 1862-1865. I wish to contact anyone researching this LOCKHART/THOMAS family and/or the LOCKHART/STEPHENSON family of whom I am a direct descendant.

99-17. **JOHN STARLING TAYLOR HANCOCK - MARGARET IRENE PORTER.** Anne Thomas Carr, PO Box 241214, Montgomery, AL 36124-1214 seeking info on JOHN STARLING TAYLOR HANCOCK b. 1849, d. 16 June 1919 on 8 Sep 1869 married MARY L. SANDERS b. 11 March 1855, d. 6 Jan 1935. All dates are believed to be in the Piedmont section of SC. Looking for info on their children. I am related to dau. LULA LORINDA HANCOCK b. 10 Oct 1872 in York Co., SC. Also seeking info on MARGARET IRENE PORTER b. April 1839 d. 1911, married ANDREW FRANCIS ASHE in 1861. All dated are in York Co., SC. Her father was FRANCIS H. or R. PORTER b. @ 1811 in NC and her mother was MARY (Killpatrick ?) b. @ 1811 York Dist., S.C. d. after 1880 York Dist., S.C. Thank you very much for this query service. I had a lead from a query last year.

99-18. **SIMEON BROWN.** Patsy N. (Lee) Barrett, 6501 N. Camino Libby, Tucson, AZ 85718-2027. E-Mail Pbarrett31@aol.com need info on parents of SIMEON BROWN b. 11 Apr 1794 Fairfield Co., SC, married Rachel Lowry 1818, d. 2 Mar. 1859 Randolph Co., GA. Also need surname and dates for Hannah _____, mother of Rachel Lowry (b. abt 1795 Fairfield Co., SC) Hannah married 1st Joseph Lowry, (children: Rachel, Wm., Jane), 2nd Thomas Maybin (unknown number of children). Thanks, volunteers for your hard work to help us find our roots!

99-19. **BENJAMIN JACKSON, SR.** John D. Caldwell, PO Box 1021, Warner Robins, GA 31099, E-Mail caldwell@hom.net: Where is the grave of BENJAMIN JACKSON, SR., born 17 Jul 1759 Halifax Co., NC, died 24 Aug 1835 Chester Co., SC? His wife was Jane Gincey Wagner. His name is mentioned on the page 5 of the Revolutionary War Soldiers of Catholic Presbyterian Church. He is not listed among their Rev. War Soldiers and is not listed as being buried at the church. He did receive a federal pension for service in the war. He was mentioned in relation to a mission church they started in the eastern part of Chester County. The mission seems to have disappeared about two years after he died. He is my 4th great grand father through the HEATHS and may also be related through a JACKSON line. My great grand mother, Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Jackson, born 3 Nov. 1856, died 24 May 1887 and buried Ebenezer Meth. Ch., Chester Co., SC. Her husband was John Franklin Gladden, born 27 Jul 1853, died 14 Dec 1917 and buried Hebron Presb. Ch., Chester Co., SC.

99-20. **URIAH YARBROUGH - RICHARD LUCAS.** Sue Countz, 1945 Green Meadows, McAlister, OK 74501. E-Mail stc@icok.net seeks info on URIAH YARBROUGH b. Dec. 24, 1798 NC who married Elizabeth _____. Their children were: (1) Nathan b. 1816 Chester Co., SC, m. Elizabeth Lucas; (2) dau. ca 1820; (3) Jonathan ca. 1822 SC, md. Caroline _____; (4) George A. 1827 SC, m Jane _____; (5)

Elbert b. 1830 m. Sarah E _____; (6) Wm. David b. 1832 SC m. Margaret Jane Neely; (7) son 1830-35 SC; (8) Nancy Ann b. 1836 SC m. Wm. Morgan Russell; (9) Elizabeth E. b. 1838 SC m. David Neely Thomas; (10) Minerva Ellen b. 1842 SC m. Joseph Presley Thomas. All these children were born in Chester Co., SC. Also, seeking info on CAPT. RICHARD LUCAS b. 1773 VA m. Mary _____. Their children were: (1) William b. 1796 SC m. Elizabeth Smith; (2) Jacob b. 1798 SC m. Rebecca Stevenson; (3) Thomas b. 1800 m. Jane Olivia Mitchell; (4) son; (5) son; (6) dau; (7) Nancy b. 1811 SC m. James Meeks; (8) Peter b. 1815 SC; (9) Elizabeth b. 1819 SC m. Nathan Yarbrough.

99-21. **JOHN DAVIS.** Roger B. Davis, PO Box 138, Arroyo Grande, CA 93421-0138. E-Mail gaelica@aol.com still looking for info regarding JOHN DAVIS, father of John George Lafayette Davis. John Davis left Chester, SC abt. 1858 with wife, Mary A. Davis(?) and son, John George Lafayette Davis, b. June 9, 1850 in Chester Co., SC. He may have been traveling with some of his brothers. He may have come to Chester County from GA and may have been there less than 10 years. He was a farmer and also worked as a carpenter/building contractor. John George Lafayette Davis was supposed to have been born in Chester Co., SC June 9, 1850. He left Chester Co in 1858 with his parents and settled in Chambers Co., AL. He lived there all of his life and worked as a farmer and building contractor. He and his family lived on a small farm near Lafayette, AL. He m. Sarah Frances Bartlett on Dec. 3, 1868. They had 6 children: Alonzo, b. 1869 or 1870; Mary Lou b. June 1, 1872; Wm. Thomas b. Aug 10, 1877; John Albert b. Sept. 25, 1879; Addie Elizabeth b. Nov. 29, 1881 and Ida Belle Davis b. 1884. I'm willing to help as a volunteer if you have a small project that I could do for you here in California.

99-22. **JOHN BOYD - CHARLES BOYD - JAMES BOYD.** Mack N. Boyd, 7855 Pecan Dr., Beaumont, TX 77713 looking for info on Alexander Boyd's sons: JOHN (TANNER) m. Martha Boyd; CHARLES m. Margaret Reedy; and JAMES m. Fannie Nelson, all of whom moved to Arkansas before the Civil War.

99-23. **GEORGE WASHINGTON HARRIS.** Col. William Franklin Harris, 102 Redcoat Drive, Fort Mill, SC 29715 : GEORGE WASHINGTON HARRIS b. abt. 1800 in Union Dist., SC seeks info on number of times he was married and name of wife number 1 and 2. Was he the son of Mark Harris and grandson of Robert Harris? He was listed in will of Mark Harris and Robert Harris recorded in Union Co., SC. His mother was Sallie Means and brother was Hugh Means Harris. Need verification. Jane Glenn Harris wife of George Washington Harris. He was 30 years older than she. Joseph Glenn, bro. of Jane Glenn Harris, b ca 1830. Where

buried? Jason Briggs Davis, b in Union Dist., SC as Jason Davis Briggs. Mother returned home to Eaton, Ohio and changed his name to her maiden name He. returned to Union prior to civil war. Pamela Coleman Glenn or Pamela Briggs Glenn??

99-24. **WILLIAM J. COTTEN.** Mrs. Kaye W. Hoffman, 3804 Austill Lane, Mobile, AL 36608-1925 need parents of WILLIAM J. COTTEN, b. 17 May 1829, died in battle at Boonsboro, MD in 1862. He m. Amelia Jefferies on 7 September 1855. Their children were Lenorah, John P., Edward H., and Willey Cotten.

99-25. **WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON.** Mary Jane Hyatt, 6609 W. Rockwood Dr., Pine Bluff, ARK 71603 need info on my great-grandfather, WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON, b. in NC. He m. Eleanor Adeline Carnes b. Lancaster Co. They had 5 children and a brother J. J. Richardson of Rock Hill. William was killed in Chester in Aug. 1890 and buried there.

99-26. **EDWARD A. McCAW.** David E. McCaw, Sr., 209 Fuller St., Whiteville, NC 28472. E-Mail mccaw@intrstar.net seeking info about ancestors of EDWARD A. McCAW b. Chester Co. 1821. Was member of Hopewell ARP Church, m. Mary Ann Moffatt, dau. of William F. Moffatt and Jane McDill.

99-27. **JESSE HUGHES - DORCAS JOHNSON.** Richard E. Patton, 1301 Woodlawn Court, Pittsburg, PA 15241, Fax: 412-257-0352, E-Mail trainnut@nb.net searching for ancestors and kin of these persons who came from upper SC, possibly Chester or Laurens Co. in particular: JESSE HUGHES b. 14 Oct. 1788 SC, his wife, DORCAS JOHNSON b. 10 July 1792, Chester Co., SC, her sister, Elizabeth Johnson b. 18 Nov. 1790 SC, Elizabeth's first husband, Wade Brent, who died before 1814 in SC, Ann (Nancy) Johnson, the mother of Dorcas and Elizabeth, and her husband, Benjamin Johnson d. ca. 1805 in SC. Elizabeth Johnson's second husband was Thomas Fox, brother of Henry Fox. All of these persons, including wives and children of the Fox families, and excluding Wade Brent and Benjamin Johnson who had died, migrated to Cocke Co., TN about 1814 and removed from thence to Tuscaloosa Co., AL about 1821.

99-28. **JOHN THOMPSON - MARY LAWSON - HUGH IRWIN.** Louise H. Parker, 1801 S.E. 24th Rd., #133, Ocala, FL 34471-6066: Widow of John Davis, Jr. (d. 1782) married JOHN THOMPSON: From the minutes of the court-Chester Co. 1794 John Thompson, stepfather of John Davis infant orphan of John Davis, asked Wm. Lewis to be guardian, he refused and Gen. Ed Lacey was appointed. Does anyone know who this John Thompson was? What was the widow's name? HUGH IRWIN, Sr. (1727-1767) m. _____ Lawson. Was this MARY LAWSON and was HUGH IRWIN, JR. Rev. soldier, m. to Martha Alexander of York Co., SC/ Mecklenburg, NC?

99-29. **McCLURE - RANKIN.** Nancy A. Sicotte, 2047 Byron St., Palo Alto, CA 94301, E-Mail: NanSicotte@aol.com seeks connection between the names McCLURE and RANKIN in Lancaster Co., SC mid to late 1700s. Samuel McClure was a neighbor of Robert Gaston. Mary McClure m. William Gaston, son of Robert, ca 1781. Is Mary McClure the dau of Samuel McClure? Is her mother possibly a Rankin?

99-30. **BENJAMIN MORRIS.** Joe W. Telford, 604 Cambridge Ave., Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547, E-Mail: Hogbearfb@aol.com: Does anyone have info on BENJAMIN MORRIS b. before 1800 and dau. Lavicia (Morris) Telford b. before 1800, d. ca 1850 in Miss., married ca 1800 in Chester Co., SC.

99-31. **STEVENS (Stephens).** Lavonne Sanders Walker, 19505 13th Street, Shawnee, OK 74801, E-Mail: lavonnew@flash.net want to find descendants of any STEVENS (Stephens) of Chester Co. David Stevens died about 1831, wife Amelia died about 1843, dau. Sarah m. Joseph Cowsert, moved to ALA in 1820s, then to Miss. about 1845. Other children were Thomas, William who married Sarah Hallsell, Rebecca who married Thomas Johnson. Will work on family with anyone.

99-32. **COWSERT (Cowser, Cousar, etc.).** Lavonne Sanders Walker, 19505 13th Street, Shawnee, OK 74801. E-Mail lavonnew@flash.net want to find descendants of any COWSERT (Cowser, Cousar, etc.) who lived in Lancaster and Chester, Kershaw counties. Thomas Cowsert m. Esther McGraw about 1809 and moved to GA. John H. m. Margaret (last name unknown) before 1785. John, Jr. m. Elizabeth? Richard died in Chester Co. in 1861, James m. Agnes? Joseph m. Sarah Stevens abt. 1809. Margaret Selena Cowsert m. Hugh Ingram abt. 1809. Richard D. F. married cousin and moved to Pickens Co., AL. Also need any Sanders descendants in Chester and Kershaw counties. Appreciate any help and will work on families with anyone.

99-33. **ROBERT MILTON FORD.** Peggy Quimby Bowman, 1417 S. Main, Warren, AR 71671-3734, E-Mail: pbowman@seark.net would like to know where my great-grandfather, ROBERT MILTON FORD, is buried? He died Aug. 11, 1880 in Bible record I have. Married Nancy Montgomery dau. of Green Berry Montgomery.

99-34. **RICHARD LOVE - JACOB STONE.** James G. Cannon, Apt. 420, 1315 East Woodlawn Rd., Charlotte, NC 28209, have special interest in info abt. RICHARD LOVE 1850-1860 deceased and in JACOB STONE deceased abt. 1900-1910 while living with his son-in-law who was a Melton.

99-35. **ALEXANDER CARTER.** Rhonda H. Carter, 164 Sunset Pointe, Chatham, LA 71226-8847, E-Mail rhcarter@iamerica.net would like to correspond and exchange info with anyone researching the ALEXANDER CARTER family (b. VA ca 1740, d. 5Jul1824 Chester Co.). Many of his descendants moved to Carroll Co., TN after his death.

99-36. **ALBRIGHT - WEST.** Nancy C. Anderson, 121 Hemphill Ave., Chester, SC 29706. Peter Albright and wife Sarah Mann were in York Co. in 1828 where Peter signed a deed conveying property in Rowan Co., NC. His sister, Margaret Albright West and her husband, Henderson West also signed deed in York Co. Need to know where Peter, Margaret and Henderson West are buried and names of children. Peter and wife died before 1850. Margaret West (not Henderson) appears in 1830 and 1840 census in York Co. with 2 sons and 4 daus.

99-37. **ROBERT GAMBLE - AGNES MCKAIN.** James & Verna Fitzpatrick, 4780 Kingsdown Rd., Dunwoody, GA 30338-5657 looking for connections with ROBERT GAMBLE (1767-1851) and wife AGNES MCKAIN (1775-1864). Agnes' father may have been Alexander McKain and her mother Jane Arnett. They lived in Fairfield Co. Robert immigrated from Ireland ca 1791 (?) and ca 1832 moved south to Talbot Co., GA. Robert and Agnes' dau Martha Anne married James McDowell ca 1829, son of John McDowell and Jean Yongue. John migrated to Oktibbeha Co., MISS and James and Martha Ann went to GA with the Gambles.

99-38. **WILLIAM McDOWELL.** James & Verna Fitzpatrick, 4780 Kingsdown Rd., Dunwoody, GA 30338-5657 looking for info on ancestors of WILLIAM McDOWELL (1824-1880) in Wake Co. NC. William's father was probably George McDowell who m. Sarah Doby 1808. His wife was Julia Anne Watkins - her parents Willis Watkins and Mourning Pearce. Mourning's parents were Arthur Pearce and Mary Fitzgerald (1723-1792). Arthur's parents were Nathaniel Pierce and Nancy Wester. Mary's parents were John and Anna Fitzgerald. Would like to have siblings, dates or anything related to these people.

99-39. **WILLIAM JOSEPH HYDE.** James & Verna Fitzpatrick, 4780 Kingsdown Rd., Dunwoody, GA 30338-5657. WILLIAM JOSEPH HYDE b. 1874 SC was a prison guard at Petros TN and was killed in a prison outbreak ca 1911. Cannot find any info on the death, as the story was kept quiet. He was married to Annie Gorman dau of John Gorman and Catherine Healy who came from Ireland and lived in Nashville, TN. William and Annie's dau Lalla Mae Hyde was my husband's mother. We would be grateful for any info on this family.

99-40. **JOHN McDONALD.** Peter Gold, 4865 Rainbow Dr., Rainbow City, AL 35906, E-Mail peter@internetpro.net looking for info and descendants of JOHN McDONALD b Jan. 15, 1746, Augusta Co., VA who m. Apr 28, 1767 Christina? & issue Wm. born Nov 14, 1769, Mary b. Jan 3, 1771. They removed from Augusta Co, VA ca 1765 with his father John to Chester Co., SC. John McDonald died Chester, SC Jan. 30, 1812.

99-41. **GIBSON.** Doris I. Greeson, 7101 Malta Street, San Diego, CA 92111-4234, E-Mail: digreeson@juno.com researching for the name of the wife of ROBERT GIBSON. They had a son Robert born in May 1792 in Chester Co., SC. In the 1830's both of these men moved to Washington Co., IL where they lived the rest of their lives.

99-42. **SUSANNAH MILLS.** Dr. Madalyn Teal, 17078 Vinland, Addison, TX 75001-5052. E-Mail MTeal@aol.com seeking info on SUSANNAH MILLS (b. 1723, probably in Ireland) who m. Samuel Kelsey. They lived in Chester Co. and died there.

99-43. **THOMAS WALLIS - NANCY TATE.** Mrs. Charles E. Wallace, 2418 Maplewood Drive, Champaign, IL 61821-4704 searching for parents of THOMAS WALLIS born 8 Sept. 1806 Chester Co., SC, married Esther McDonald ca 1824 Chester Co., SC moved to Gibson Co. IN 1832, died 8 Mar 1864 Gibson Co. IN. and also searching parents of NANCY TATE, wife of William McDonald of Chester Co., SC. Believe she is buried in Old Catholic Presby. Church. They are parents of Esther McDonald.

99-44. **SMITH - CAUTHEN.** James E. & Martha T. Smith, 15223 Thomas Road, Charlotte, NC 28278. E-Mail: jimcottsmith@att.net: JAMES E. (?) SMITH: b. ca. 1845. Disappeared ca. 1890 from Kershaw, SC m. Nancy (Nannie) E. Cauthen ca. 1878. Children: Ida (Roselle); Bertha (Fletcher); Madge (Pace); William Edward; Katherine; Goldie (Williams). MARY A. CAUTHEN: b. ca. 1862 in Heath Springs, SC m. (1) John Gillian Cauthen - 4 children; (2) Thomas Howard, d. Aug. 30, 1931 in Chester Co.-Great Falls, SC. GEORGE W. CAUTHEN: b. ca 1854 in Heath Springs, SC (son of J. Murrow Cauthen), m. Sallie Shehane (b. 1862 in Lancaster Co., dau. of Jim Shehane and Bessie Bennett Shehane. d. 1955 bu. West. Side Cem. Lancaster, SC. Children: at least 7 per 1860 census of Lancaster, SC. d.?

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REUNION

The direct line of ARTHUR HICKLIN (ca 1710-1784) will have a family reunion the weekend of September 25, 1999 at the Chester State Park, Chester, S.C. We are planning a tour of the surrounding areas for early arrivals. For further information, contact Dr. Cloud H. Hicklin, 3999 Lyle Rd., Chester, S.C. 29706.