

# President's Page

As we approach the end of this century, 1999, your Society's financial condition is fair. All our bills have been paid this year. Our inventory of genealogical material is fair. We are out of several books and plan now to re-publish these early next year.

Our membership dues are for the calendar year. We must ask for an increase in our yearly dues from \$16.00 to \$20.00. The Surname Book will remain at \$5.00. The price increase is due to increases in mailing fees, printing, typing, rent and several other expenses in running the organization. Your officers and directors are subject to the same dues you pay. We have no paid employees.

We are enclosing a form for you to list the surnames you are searching for. There is no charge for this service and we encourage all members to fill out this form and return to us with your renewal promptly. This makes the task much easier for the volunteers to set up the records for next year. By renewing promptly you help reduce the cost for operating your Society.

Leila, thanks for the work you did on the Latham's and Allied families.

**FROM THE STAFF WE WISH ALL OUR MEMBERS A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!!!!!!**

George

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We would like to thank Emily Croom for the following chapter out of her new book The Sleuth Book for Genealogists, which is due out next spring.

# Documentation in Genealogy: Why and How

By Emily Croom

It is good to see so many contributors to the *Bulletin* documenting their submissions. Citing sources is an absolutely essential part of research and of sharing with others. This article is shared with other readers as a way of clarifying documentation as a part of genealogy and encouraging its growth among genealogists.

## *Documentation — What, Why, When?*

First, what is documentation and why do we do it? In general, along with careful research and thoughtful analysis, documentation is what gives our work credibility and validity. Specifically, it means citing all the sources you use in research.

(1) It means writing down enough information about each source you use (book, article, document, tombstone, etc.) that you or someone else can find the very same information again. You may need to find it again to check something, and someone else may want to find it to check your work or to help their own.

(2) It means matching each piece of genealogical data on your charts with “Where did I get it?” and “How do I know it is correct?” to demonstrate to yourself and anyone who receives copies of your work how you arrived at the names, dates, places, and relationships on your charts.

(3) It means sharing your sources as an integral part of sharing your research to demonstrate that your information is real, comes from legitimate sources, and to the best of your knowledge is accurate.

We all have seen published charts, articles, and descendancies that contain errors and discrepancies. For example, an ancestor is given a birth date before his own grandfather is first married. A female ancestor is listed with the wrong husband. People by the same name are confused because researchers don't realize they are dealing with more than one individual. Children are listed as offspring of a couple when in fact there were two wives and thus two sets of children with the same father but different mothers, or vice versa. Older children in a family may be shown as the children, and the younger siblings as grandchildren. Certainly we don't want to perpetuate and hand down these kinds of problems. That accomplishes nothing constructive and does harm to genealogy.

Such errors and discrepancies happen much less frequently when the genealogist is cautious in research and analysis, uses the best sources available, and documents the source of *each piece* of information. In the attempt to be accurate, it is important that we use sources as close as possible to the original event and consider the reliability of each piece of evidence we accumulate. How can we or someone looking at our work begin to judge reliability or accuracy without knowing the identity of the source? It can be hazardous to one's genealogical health to accept as fact any information from other people, from the Internet, from electronic and

computerized databases, or in published books and journals unless it is documented. Otherwise, we run a serious risk of working on and claiming someone else's ancestors. That would be like working a jigsaw puzzle where the pieces *almost* fit.

To be more certain of our own research and to let those who see it know of our careful efforts, we cite our sources—everywhere: in our notes, on information we share, and on anything we publish. In our notes, form is not an issue. We simply write down as much identifying information as possible about each source. I prefer to do this on the same sheet of paper where I put the notes.

### *Documentation — How?*

On material we share or publish, it is appropriate to standardize our form. The style of citations may vary from genealogist to genealogist, partly because of the variety of sources we use and partly because style manuals do not deal with most genealogical materials. Good style manuals, such as the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th edition (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1993) and Joseph Gibaldi's *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, 5th edition (New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1999), illustrate form for many kinds of standard materials: books, articles, newspapers, letters, and interviews. The *MLA Handbook* also illustrates citations for electronic media, such as Internet sites, CD-ROM publications, and e-mail.

The following examples illustrate the accepted and standard form for footnotes (or endnotes) when citing books and articles:

**Book:** Author, *Title in Italics* (Publication information in parentheses), page(s) cited.

**Example:** Brent H. Holcomb and Elmer O. Parker, comp., *Early Records of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina 1799-1859* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1991), facsimile reprint of the original Records of the Session, p. 29, register from April 1811 to April 1812, showing Robert McFadden and Sarah McFadden received on examination.

**Article:** Author, "Title in Quotation Marks," *Title of Journal in Italics* Vol. No. (Date of issue): page no. cited.

**Example:** Marilyn Hudgens, "Calvary Presbyterian Church, Johnsville [AR]," *The Bulletin* (of the Chester District Genealogical Society, Richburg, SC) 14 (June 1991):50, transcription of membership records of Calvary Presbyterian Church, showing Miss Alice McFadden's death date as 1 Dec 1881.

However, for "genealogical" sources such as family documents, mementos, deeds and land records, wills, tax records, military records, censuses, and others, there is no absolutely standard form for citations. The important point is that genealogists, individually, need to adopt a footnote style that makes sense to them. One reference for citing a number of genealogical materials is Elizabeth Shown Mills's *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*

(Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1997). Another will be (after March, 2000) Emily Croom's *The Sleuth Book for Genealogists* (Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2000).

Below are sample footnotes for genealogical materials. You can choose a different format because there is not hard-and-fast standard for these. The key is (1) to choose a form that makes sense to you and is thorough and (2) to use it regularly and consistently.

Some genealogists choose to abbreviate words within a citation, such as state names, *county*, *census*, and other words. I personally prefer to spell out names of states, counties, and other elements of the citation. Spelling out words helps make the meaning as clear as possible.

### *Genealogical Examples*

Some people like to begin each citation with a name, such as the name of the ancestor mentioned in the document. Their format would generally follow this pattern: Name, identification of the document or source, document's date, volume and page number cited (if applicable), source or location of the document that was actually used (original, clerk's copy in a county record book, microfilm, photocopy, etc.), with any notes or clarifications about the information. The first example indicates that the researcher used the document in the form of a photocopy from the county courthouse.

<sup>1</sup> Donald Doe, deed of gift from Donald Doe, Sr., 5 April 1855, New County, Texas, Deed Book D:129, photocopy from County Clerk's Office, Courthouse, Newtown.

<sup>2</sup> George Arnold, owner and occupant, *1798 Direct Tax, List 2a, Berkeley Parish, Spotsylvania County, Virginia*, Gary Stanton, comp., 21 July 1996, accessed 13 March 1999, online <<http://www.mwc.edu/~gstanton/hisinfo/179812a.htm>>, shows Arnold owned 279 acres on Green Branch, with barn, frame dwelling, and log house.

<sup>3</sup> Jane Doe, Shreveport, Louisiana, "Bethel Primitive Baptist Church records," e-mail to author, 1 May 1999. [For citing correspondence, footnotes often begin with the name of the correspondent. You could also begin "E-mail to author from Jane Doe, Shreveport . . ."]

Other genealogists prefer to begin citations with the identification of the record, followed by the rest of the information. Using this format, the examples below illustrate some of the kinds of citations genealogists create. Currently, standard style is to use a colon [:] after a volume number to indicate the page(s) cited.

<sup>4</sup> Fayette County, Tennessee, Will Book A:364, will of Thomas H. McFadden, dated 24 April 1849, recorded June 1849, naming wife and five children, County Clerk's Office, Courthouse, Somerville. [indicates the record was housed and used at the county courthouse]

<sup>5</sup> Chester County, South Carolina, Deed Book D:296, Robert Patton to Isaac McFadden (1794), South Carolina Archives, Columbia. [indicates the record was housed and used at the archives]

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census of 1850, Fayette County, Tennessee, National Archives microfilm M432, roll 877, p. 581, household of Eliza Culp (age 37), reporting her own four children and her younger brothers and sister as named in their father's will, cited in footnote 4. [indicates the source of the record was the standard National Archives microfilm; because of its wide availability, there is no need to name the facility at which it was used.]

<sup>7</sup> Family Bible of Isaac McFadden, Sr., *The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ translated from the Original Greek with original notes, and practical observations by Thomas Scott* (Philadelphia: W.W. Woodward, printer, 1809), Family Record, first page, showing marriage of Thom[as] and C[atey] E[wing] Patton on 4 July 1816, Bible in possession of the author.

<sup>8</sup> *Bolivar (Tennessee) Bulletin*, 4 December 1869, marriage notice of Pitser Miller Blalock and Miss Mary Catherine Coleman, daughter of Elliott and Catharine (Patton) Coleman; the bride was a great-granddaughter of Isaac McFadden, Sr., of Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>9</sup> Tombstone of M[argaret] C[atharine] Coleman, wife of E.G. Coleman, Zephyr Cemetery, Highway 183, Zephyr, Brown County, Texas; she was a granddaughter of Isaac McFadden, Sr., of Chester County, South Carolina; tombstone is upright, between two lower pairs of Coleman stones, beside and facing the long road through the middle of the cemetery.

<sup>10</sup> Putnam County, Georgia, probate file 42A (estate of James Allen, 1818), will of James Allen, naming daughter Elizabeth Arnold, Family History Library microfilm 1832253, frame 210; Family History Library hereafter cited as FHL.

<sup>11</sup> Putnam County, Georgia, 1838 tax digest, district 375 (pages not numbered), showing Thomas Robeson as agent for James A. Arnold, FHL microfilm 0401837.

<sup>12</sup> Letter from Albert Croom, Whiteville, Tennessee, to Dr. S.N. Hopper, Telephone, Texas, 28 September 1902, original in possession of author, sent to her by Mary Jo Phillips, granddaughter of the Hoppers, about 1974.

<sup>13</sup> Family Quest Archives, *Illinois 1870 Census Index*, CD-ROM, #ACD-0013 (Bountiful, UT: Heritage Quest, 1998), entries for surname Heldreth.

As we grow as individual genealogists and as a genealogical community, we will become more and more comfortable and confident with citation formats and, in using them, will know that we are doing all we can to preserve and report legitimate and accurate details in our charts, articles, and books.

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(The author is a member of the Chester District society and the author of *Unpuzzling Your Past: A Basic Guide to Genealogy*; *The Unpuzzling Your Past Workbook*; *The Genealogist's Companion & Sourcebook*; and *The Sleuth Book for Genealogists*.)

## CHESTER COUNTY'S CIVIL WAR HERITAGE

by LCDR Mark B. Guevarra

Present day descendants of families who resided in Chester County during the 18th and 19th centuries have a rich and undiscovered heritage of ancestors who served in the Civil War (or "War Between the States" as it was known in the south by various names). Immediately following the Civil War, unlike their Northern brethren, the South's sons of "the Lost Cause" did not have time to write war memoirs. Out of necessity, their time and efforts focused on rebuilding their war-torn communities, shifting the South's broad-based agricultural economy to an industrial one, and simply making enough to feed their impoverished families. One of the many outcomes had a genealogical effect; though the North's wartime records are today abundant and readily available to the descendant of a Northern soldier, resources available to the descendant of the Southern soldier are less ample. For that reason, they remain largely undiscovered or ignored records to most southern genealogists. This is unfortunate, for the opportunity to learn of the personal experiences, the trials and tribulations, of the celebration, suffering, living and dying of the Civil War family is truly a rich and wonderfully rewarding heritage that can only be experienced by a devoted few days of research on your Civil War ancestor. After identifying his unit, researching his unit's history of participation in Civil War battles, and then researching the battles themselves, an eye opening revelation will develop. You will soon come to know amazing individuals who once lived, fought, and died in your family generations before you were born. From that perspective, the Bagley family is a good example of a typical Chester County farming family's involvement in "the Great Rebellion."

### THE BAGLEY FAMILY

**I. Rightman Bagley** <sup>1</sup> b. 1765, SC d. ca. Sep 1851, Fairfield Co., SC m. Susannah --- b. 1770-1775<sup>2</sup> d. 1840-1850, Fairfield Co., SC.

Rightman Bagley was born in South Carolina in 1765.<sup>3</sup> By 1790,<sup>4</sup> he was living in Chester County, South Carolina, where he bought close to one hundred acres of land total in 1802,<sup>5</sup> 1808,<sup>6</sup> and 1810.<sup>7</sup> Rightman and his wife, Susannah, raised a family in Chester County<sup>8</sup> until 1813, when they sold their Chester County land and moved to Fairfield County, South Carolina.<sup>9</sup>

From 1814 to 1817,<sup>10</sup> Rightman and Susannah purchased land in Fairfield County on which they remained for the rest of their days. As their children grew up and moved out to start families of their own, many of them continued to live nearby. By 1820, both of Rightman and Susannah's daughters had left home,<sup>11</sup> and between 1820 and 1830, six of Rightman and Susannah's sons departed the Bagley homeplace.<sup>12</sup> In 1829, their sons, Rightman Jr., Robert, and Leeroy headed households in close vicinity to Rightman and Susannah,<sup>13</sup> joined by their son, John, in 1830.<sup>14</sup> By that year, Rightman and Susannah had only one son remaining with them in addition to their five slaves.<sup>15</sup> In 1840, Rightman and Susannah's son, Charles, lived immediately next door to them while sons John, Rightman Jr., and Lee remained close by.<sup>16</sup>

Susannah passed away between 1840 and 1850.<sup>17</sup> Rightman continued farming and at the age of 85 in 1850 was still planting in Fairfield County near his sons, John and Greenleaf.<sup>18</sup> Rightman passed away intestate at the age of 86 in the fall of 1851.<sup>19</sup> Rightman's estate, appraised in September of 1851, included 2 saddles, tools, 2 cradles, 1 crop cut saw, 4 axes, 1 log chain, 2 wagons, a grindstone, 2 tables and a chest, 3 beds, a desk, 2 hogs, 2 cows with calves, 2 steer, 1 mare, 1 horse, 1 mule, and 11 slaves.<sup>20</sup> Among purchasers at his estate sale were his sons Greenleaf, John, Charles, Leeroy, and Robert.<sup>21</sup> Rightman also had 215 acres of Fairfield County land which was sold in 1852 to settle his estate.<sup>22</sup>

The location of the final resting places of Rightman and Susannah are not today known.

Children of Rightman Bagley:<sup>23</sup>

|                                                      |                         |              |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| I.1                                                  | William Rightman Bagley | b. ca. 1790  |
| Children of Rightman Bagley and Susannah --- Bagley: |                         |              |
| I.2                                                  | Robert G. Bagley        | b. 1794-1800 |
| I.3                                                  | daughter                | b. 1794-1800 |
| I.4                                                  | daughter                | b. 1800-1810 |
| I.5                                                  | John A. Bagley          | b. 1800      |
| I.6                                                  | Greenleaf Bagley        | b. 1802      |
| I.7                                                  | son                     | b. 1804-1810 |
| I.8                                                  | Leeroy Bagley           | b. 1810      |
| I.9                                                  | Charles Bagley          | b. 1812      |
| I.10                                                 | son                     | b. 1810-1820 |
| I.11                                                 | son                     | b. 1815-1820 |

**I.1 William Rightman "Rightman Jr." Bagley** <sup>24</sup> b. ca. 1790 d. County Line, Wilcox, AL m. Sarah Jane Harper (dau. of Robert and Ann Harper) b. 1795, County Antrim, Ireland d. > 1872, Wilcox, AL.

Children of William Rightman Bagley and Sarah Jane Harper Bagley:

|       |                          |                |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|
| I.1.1 | Thomas William Bagley    | b. 1824        |
| I.1.2 | Alexander Young Bagley   | b. 27 Nov 1825 |
| I.1.3 | Margaret Isabelle Bagley | b. 03 Apr 1829 |
| I.1.4 | Rebecca J. Bagley        | b. May 1832-34 |
| I.1.5 | John Bagley              | b. 1840        |
| I.1.6 | Mary Ann Bagley          | b. 01 Jan 1843 |
| I.1.7 | Amanda C. Bagley         | b. 1844        |
| I.1.8 | Elinora F. Bagley        | b. 08 Jul 1846 |

**I.5 John A. Bagley** <sup>25</sup> b. 1800, Chester,<sup>26</sup> Chester Co., SC d. ca. 1865 m. 1) --- 2) Nancy --- b. 1810, Fairfield Co., SC d. ca. 1865 or 1875, Fairfield Co., SC.

Children of John A. Bagley:

|        |                                 |             |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| I.5.1  | Mary Bagley                     | b. 1831     |
| I.5.2  | Catherine Bagley                | b. 1834     |
| I.5.3  | Jane Bagley                     | b. 1836     |
| I.5.4  | Rightman Bagley                 | b. 1838     |
| I.5.5  | Susannah Bagley                 | b. 1839     |
| I.5.6  | Greenleaf Leander Bagley        | b. 1841     |
| I.5.7  | Nancy "Nannie" Elizabeth Bagley | b. 1843     |
| I.5.8  | Eliza Bagley                    | b. 1845     |
| I.5.9  | Louisa Bagley                   | b. 1847     |
| I.5.10 | Frances Bagley                  | b. ca. 1851 |

**I.6 Greenleaf Bagley** b. 1802, Chester Co., SC m. Mary --- b. 1807, Fairfield Co., SC.

Children of Greenleaf Bagley and Mary --- Bagley:<sup>27</sup>

|       |                   |         |
|-------|-------------------|---------|
| I.6.1 | R. Mitchel Bagley | b. 1834 |
| I.6.2 | Sarah L. Bagley   | b. 1835 |
| I.6.3 | Le Roy Bagley     | b. 1841 |
| I.6.4 | Jemima Bagley     | b. 1845 |

**I.9 Charles Bagley** b. 1812, Chester Co., SC d. 15 Feb 1858, Chester, SC m. ca. 1837, Nancy Poteat b. 1817, SC d. 02 Nov 1890, Chester Co., SC.

Charles was born in 1812,<sup>28</sup> the son of Rightman and Susannah Bagley of Chester County, South Carolina. In 1813, Charles moved with his parents from Chester County to Fairfield County, South Carolina, where he spent the rest of his childhood. Charles lived with his father's family until the mid-1830's when he married his wife, Nancy Poteat.<sup>29</sup>

Nancy was also born in South Carolina, in 1817,<sup>30</sup> and though her parents are not now known, it is known that her mother was born abroad and had immigrated to the U.S.<sup>31</sup> By the late 1830's, Charles and Nancy had started a family in Fairfield County. They lived next door to Charles's parents in 1840,<sup>32</sup> and some of Nancy's family may have lived with them. Between 1840 and 1850, Charles moved his family back to Chester where he had been born and where his father had first bought land many years before.<sup>33</sup>

Like most of the people in Chester County during those times, Charles was a farmer. As was typical of farming families, Charles and Nancy raised a large family. Nancy had her first child at age 21, a girl they named Charlotte Elizabeth, in 1838. Charlotte, being the oldest, was a blessing to her mom in helping to raise her younger siblings because the next four children were boys - William Alexander in 1841, John in 1843, Thomas in 1844, and Nicholas in 1846. The boys were close in age and must have been a great help to their father on the farm. Luckily for Charlotte, her next two siblings were sisters. Rebecca (who went by Betsy Ann when she was young) was born in 1849 followed by Nancy in May of 1852.<sup>34</sup>

By this time Charlotte, William, John, and Thomas were attending school in Chester.<sup>35</sup> Active practioners of their faith, Charles and Nancy joined the Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church on September 4th, 1853, from Old Catholic Presbyterian Church.<sup>36</sup> Pleasant Grove was established under the direction of Bethel Presbytery on July 25th, 1847, and received its new members upon profession of faith or after examination. Charles and Nancy, after examination, were the 162nd and 163rd persons to join the fledging church.<sup>37</sup> Charlotte was also received into Pleasant Grove at this time, and there she met a young man. The Bagley family experienced a joyous year in 1856 upon Charlotte's wedding to John Leroy Bell on February 14th,<sup>38</sup> and the birth of Charles and Nancy's fifth son, James. The very next year Charles and Nancy celebrated the birth of their first grandchild when Charlotte gave birth to a girl, Mary, in 1857. But dark times would soon follow.

What should have been a happy time on the occasion of the ninth addition to the Bagley family was a time of mourning - Charles died suddenly on February 15th, 1858,<sup>39</sup> four months before his last son was born on June 7th.<sup>40</sup> The child was named Charles Herbert Bagley after his father.

If times were not hard enough on Nancy, a widow at 41 with a farm to tend and eight children including a newborn to raise, she would soon encounter even tougher ones. William and John were growing up fast and were old enough to be received by profession of faith at Pleasant Grove in 1859.<sup>41</sup> Nancy was glad to have her boys old enough to handle the farming - she had purchased 36 acres of Chester County land for \$180.00 on November 1, 1859.<sup>42</sup> Nancy's concern, however, was how to hold onto her children in the approaching storm of calls for secession from the Union that was rampant in South Carolina. On April 12th, 1861, her fears came to a head when South Carolina forces in Charleston fired on the Federals in Fort Sumter.

With the arrival of the Civil War, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union and the only state not to provide forces for the Union army. Confederate units were raised immediately throughout South Carolina, and Nancy's four older sons signed on to Chester Confederate Units.

William was the first to sign up, being the oldest. On April 11th, 1861, the day before Fort Sumter was fired upon, he enlisted at the age of 21 in Company G, Capt. J. M. Moore's



Company (the Pickens Guard), of the 6th South Carolina Volunteers for a period of twelve months.<sup>43</sup> His company left Summerville, South Carolina, on July 16, 1861, and traveled by railroad to Richmond, Virginia, arriving there on the 19th. The next day, the company left Richmond and arrived at Manassas Junction, Virginia, on the evening of the 21st finding Confederate forces having just won the battle of Bull Run. The North, believing that the Confederate army could be easily crushed, had dispatched 35,000 Federal troops under Union General Irvin McDowell to capture the important rail junction at Manassas. The Federals marched from Alexandria to Centreville, then to Bull Run where 29,000 Confederate forces were deployed along a 14 mile front. The Federals attacked the Confederate left on the 21st and forced the Confederates back until General Thomas Jackson's stand on Henry House Hill, which earned him the nickname "Stonewall Jackson." By 4 pm of the same day, Confederate forces counterattacked and drove the Union troops back. The Federal retreat towards Centreville turned into a rout, with Union forces eventually fleeing to Washington, D.C. William and his regiment encamped 4 miles from Manassas and remained there until July 29th, 1861, when they marched 7 miles to Camp Pittus, Virginia. There the company remained until August 12th, when they marched 6 miles to Germantown, Virginia. The company went on picket duty left of Manassas Hill on September 11th, 1861, participated in battle on the 12th, and returned to camp near Germantown on the 14th. In October of 1861, the company performed picket duty from the first to the third and returned to camp near Germantown on the fourth.

On October 6th, 1861, William underwent internment at the C.S.A (Confederate States of America) General Hospital in the rear of Manassas, his life threatened by typhoid fever. Here he remained for three and a half months, until the fever broke and he was returned to duty on January 17th, 1862. Upon expiration of his term of enlistment, he was paid \$81.10 for his last 7 months and 10 days of service (at the rate of \$11 per month). He received his discharge in Richmond on April 11th, 1862, and returned to Chester, South Carolina.

No doubt that upon his return, the elder brother's exciting stories, especially in light of the Confederacy's early successes, inflamed the yearning of his younger brothers for adventure. One can only imagine how eager they were for William's return to take over their mother's farm and let them "get in on the action." John was the second to enlist. On March 19, 1862, at the age of 20, he joined Company H of the 24th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers<sup>44</sup>. This company subsequently became Company H, 24th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry on April 1, 1862, and was stationed in Secessionville, South Carolina. John soon saw his first action. On June 15, 1862, 6,000 Federal forces under General Henry Benham attacked 2,000 Confederate troops under General Nathan Evans. Though the Confederates were greatly outnumbered, they had a strong position. The Union attack was repulsed with a loss of 10% on both sides, and Secessionville remained in Confederate hands. The Federal forces withdrew, and Union General Benham was relieved of his command. On December 11, 1862, John and his regiment left Secessionville and marched to North East, North Carolina. There they remained until February 12, 1863 when the regiment moved to Charleston, and then to Pocotaligo, South Carolina, on the 18th. The company arrived at Bettonville, South Carolina, on the 5th of March 1863.

It was here that John was reunited with his brother Thomas. Thomas was the third Bagley to enlist, joining his older brother on March 7, 1863, in Company H of the 24th Regiment of South Carolina Infantry.<sup>45</sup> The reunion for the brothers was to be a short one. On April 4, the company left for Secessionville where it arrived on the 7th. A month later, on May 5, 1863, the regiment marched to Jackson, Mississippi, arriving there on the 13th.

A vital part of the Union's Western Campaign was to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi. Vicksburg blocked Federal control of the Mississippi River that would split the Confederacy in two. The Confederacy knew this also, and General Joseph Johnston had been given general

command of Confederate armies in the West to prevent this. He massed troops in Jackson, Mississippi, to protect Vicksburg from Union attack. For this reason, John and Thomas had been dispatched along with 5,000 other South Carolina and Georgia troops to boost the Confederate forces already in place at Jackson.

Union General Ulysses Grant moved Federal troops under Union Generals William Sherman and James McPherson between Confederate forces in Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi. On May 14, 1863, Grant attacked General Johnston at Jackson with Sherman advancing from the southwest and McPherson from the west. The intense fighting of the final assault on Jackson is best detailed by the commander of the Tenth Missouri which, with the Seventeenth Iowa, Eightieth Ohio, Thirty-sixth Illinois, and Company E of the Twenty-fourth Missouri, made up one of the Union brigades:

“Colonel Holmes, commanding the brigade, now ordered bayonets fixed and a charge made upon the enemy. The troops moved forward at double-quick, cheering wildly, driving in first the skirmishers, and then the main line, passing over about 500 yards under a terrific fire of shell, canister and musketry to the house of O.P. Wright, in and behind which, and the hedges, fences, and trees surrounding it, the rebels were hidden and protected. Here ensued an almost hand-to-hand conflict, with the **Twenty-fourth regiment** South Carolina volunteers. The tenth Missouri suffered severely from the stream of fire which issued from behind every object which could furnish protection to the enemy. We succeeded finally in dislodging them and driving them some 200 yards to the [enemy’s] left and toward the main road to Jackson. Reforming our line, a section of the Sixth Wisconsin battery was rapidly brought upon the field...”<sup>46</sup>

Official Union reports of the attack recorded the highest losses as those suffered by the brigade attacking the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers.<sup>47</sup> On the Confederate side, “the heaviest loss was in the Twenty-fourth South Carolina, which held its position longest and lost 105 men and officers.”<sup>48</sup> In the end, the Union’s numerical superiority was overwhelming, and by 4 pm the Federals entered Jackson while Confederate forces fled north.

In the vicious fighting, Thomas and eight other men of his company were captured.<sup>49</sup> Thomas and another had been wounded, and John was forced to leave his brother behind as the Confederates evacuated. Left to fate in the hands of the enemy with a gunshot wound to the leg, the outlook for Thomas could not have looked good. But in testament to Union efficiency, he was admitted to a Federal hospital near Vicksburg and underwent an operation as a prisoner of war on the same day he was captured: May 14, 1863.<sup>50</sup> On May 16th, two days after his leg was amputated by a surgeon of the Union army, Thomas was paroled by Capt. Wm. S. Stewart of the 11th Missouri Infantry under orders of Major General W. T. Sherman. He went to a Confederate hospital in Mobile, Alabama, until October of 1863 and then returned to his home in Well Ridge, Chester, South Carolina. For Thomas, the war was over less than a year after he had enlisted.

John’s service was far from over. His unit ended their retreat from Jackson at Calhoun Station, Mississippi. As head of the Confederacy’s Western command, General Joseph Johnston prepared to relieve the siege of Lieutenant General John Pemberton’s Confederate forces that had been trapped in Vicksburg. After regrouping, the Confederate troops again moved south and John’s company marched to Coat’s Pond and Yazoo City, finally arriving in camp near Vernon, Mississippi, on June 14, 1863. Here they remained as Johnston gathered forces to relieve the Union siege of Vicksburg. On July 1, 1863, John and his company left encampment and began their relief march to save Vicksburg. Vicksburg fell to the Federals on July 4th, however, so General Johnston moved his Confederate troops to Jackson, Mississippi, where John’s company arrived on July 7th. Union forces soon marched on Jackson, and John and his company were held in reserve on July 9th until joining the Battle of Jackson on the 10th.

The Confederates retreated from Jackson on July 15, 1863, arriving in Marion, Mississippi, on the 20th. John’s company was detached from the 24th Regiment as Provost

Guard on the 21st of July until rejoining the regiment enroute to Tennessee. Following the loss of Mississippi to the Union, General Johnston sent Confederate forces to reinforce General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee. As part of these reinforcements, John's regiment arrived in Chattanooga on August 30th, 1863.

When the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Union General William Rosecrans, cut off the Confederate supply line to Chattanooga, the Confederate Army of Tennessee evacuated south. John's company left Chattanooga with the 24th Regiment on September 4, 1863, marching first to Rome, Georgia, and then to Ringgold, Georgia, on the 19th. When Confederate reinforcements were received from Knoxville, Mississippi, and Virginia (including two divisions from the Army of Northern Virginia led by General James Longstreet), the Confederates counterattacked Union forces on the banks of Chickamauga Creek, about 12 miles south of Chattanooga.

On September 20, 1863, John and his company fought alongside 66,000 Confederate soldiers against 58,000 Union troops in the Battle of Chickamauga. The creek along which the battle was fought, Chickamauga, was named for a Cherokee Indian word meaning "River of Death."<sup>51</sup> The name was appropriate. After discovering a hole in the Union line, Confederate forces pressed an attack that broke the Federal position and, in the words of Union General Gates P. Thruston, "All became confusion. No order could be heard above the tempest of battle. With a wild yell the Confederates swept on far to their left. They seemed everywhere victorious."<sup>52</sup> One soldier remembered, "the dead were piled upon each other in ricks, like cork wood, to make passage for advancing columns. The sluggish...Chickamauga ran red with human blood."<sup>53</sup> At battle's end, 35,000 men had fallen. Union forces were routed and sent into a wild retreat, and the Army of the Cumberland might have been annihilated had it not been for Union General George Thomas. His delaying action during the Union retreat earned him the name "Rock of Chickamauga," and Confederate General Braxton Bragg's failure to finish off the retreating Union army overshadowed the Confederate victory. After the battle, on September 21st, 1863, John's company marched to camp near Chattanooga.

General Bragg finally moved to besiege Union forces in Chattanooga, and Confederate forces assumed positions on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge overlooking Chattanooga. President Lincoln, realizing that an entire Union army was in danger of being lost, gave Ulysses S. Grant command of Union armies in the West and replaced Union General William Rosecrans with George Thomas as commander of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Grant arrived in Chattanooga on October 23rd, 1863, and four days later Union forces cracked open a small supply line into the cornered Army of the Cumberland. Facing starvation or capture, Union forces took the offensive to break out of Chattanooga. The Federals seized Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain, but Union forces under General Sherman were repelled after crossing the Tennessee River by strong Confederate defenses. General Grant ordered General Thomas to attack the center of the Confederate line where John and the 24th Regiment were entrenched on Missionary Ridge. The Army of the Cumberland overran Confederate positions "amid cries of 'Chickamauga ! Chickamauga !'" despite heavy fire from the Ridge. On the night of November 25, 1863, John's company retreated from Missionary Ridge and arrived in Dalton, Georgia, on the 28th. With the Union victory, General Grant became commander of all Union armies, General Bragg was relieved of his command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, and General Sherman prepared to launch an invasion of the South from Chattanooga.

In January and February of 1864, John's company remained entrenched on low mountain ridges near Dalton, Georgia. General Joseph Johnston now personally commanded the Confederate Army of Tennessee, and planned to outmaneuver General Sherman to prevent a

Northern victory. Confederate President Jefferson Davis however wanted a confrontation with Sherman, and replaced Johnston with Confederate General John Bell Hood. General Sherman meanwhile prepared to mass 100,000 Union troops to take Atlanta, a key transportation and manufacturing center for the Confederacy.

Hood preferred fighting to maneuvering, and moved the Confederate army out to attack Union forces under General George Thomas. In an effort to destroy the Federals before General Sherman could reinforce Thomas, the Confederates attacked Thomas's Army of the Cumberland at 3 p.m. on July 20th, 1864, as it crossed Peach Tree Creek.

John's company and the Confederates caught the Federals offguard, but the Union forces successfully fought off the attack with a loss of 1,600 men. Hood withdrew the Confederates into the defenses of Atlanta, and Sherman, thinking that Hood was going to evacuate the city, sent Union General McPherson to cut off the southeast railway link to Atlanta. Confederate forces, including John's company, attacked the exposed left flank of the Union army on July 22, 1864, but the Federals reformed and beat off the assault. Confederate losses were 8,000, while the Union lost 3,700 including General McPherson.

Union forces eventually took Atlanta with 21,656 casualties, and the Confederate army evacuated at 5 p.m. on September 1st, 1864, with 27,565 casualties. The Confederates then sought to move westward to disrupt Sherman's supply lines and divert his invasion of the south, but Sherman instead drove east to destroy Confederate supplies and link up with the Union navy on the Atlantic coast. Hoping to retake Tennessee, Kentucky, and then link up with Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, the Confederate Army of Tennessee moved northward. Outnumbered, Hood was defeated in Nashville and, in a series of battles, the Confederate army ceased to be an effective fighting force. It is often said of the Confederate unit to which John belonged, "No army in the war was unluckier than Hood's army, the gallant Army of Tennessee. It had fought as well as any army ever fought, but mistakes in leadership always intervened to cancel out gains that were won on battlefields." In the end, on April 26th, 1865, two weeks after Lee surrendered to Grant, John and his unit, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, surrendered to Major General W.T. Sherman at High Point, North Carolina. John was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, on May 1, 1865, over three years after he enlisted, and was allowed to walk home to Chester, South Carolina.

Nicholas Bagley had been the last to enlist. On March 23, 1864, he enlisted (under the age of 18, with his mother's permission)<sup>54</sup> in Company D of the 17th Regiment of South Carolina Infantry in Green Pond, South Carolina.<sup>55</sup> On the 16th of April, Nicholas and his regiment proceeded by railroad to Wilmington, North Carolina. Arriving there on the 19th, the regiment stayed for three days before proceeding to Tarboro, North Carolina, to take charge of abolition prisoners. Nicholas and his company, along with two other companies of the regiment, escorted 640 prisoners to Charleston, South Carolina, with no losses. Upon completion of its mission, the company returned to Wilmington arriving there May 1, 1864.

The Seventeenth Regiment was part of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in Elliott's brigade of Bushrod Johnson's division. Col. Fitz William McMaster commanded the brigade, and Maj. John R. Culp commanded the 17th Regiment. In July of 1864, Nicholas and his regiment were entrenched in defensive lines around Petersburg, Virginia. Union General U.S. Grant feinted at Richmond, then struck Lee's Petersburg lines on July 3, 1864, in an engagement that came to be called "the Battle of the Crater." At 4:45 a.m. that morning, Union troops from the 48th Pennsylvania tunneled and detonated a mine under the Confederate position "with a muffled roar...as from the eruption of a volcano,"<sup>56</sup> opening a 500-yard gap in the center of the Confederate defenses. "Federals were seen pouring into the breach.... First to meet the advancing enemy were the Twenty-third and Seventeenth South Carolina Regiments and the survivors of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second."<sup>57</sup> What began as a Union attack turned into a

Union disaster: the South Carolina troop loss that day was 698, "the main part of the Confederate loss"; the Federal loss was 4,400.<sup>58</sup> It was said of Nicholas' regiment after this intense engagement, "it seldom falls to the lot of a regiment to act such a conspicuous part in saving an army as did the Seventeenth on that occasion."<sup>59</sup>

Shortly thereafter, on July 9th, Nicholas was admitted to Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, with a serious illness, and allowed to return home on furlough during August to recover. After expiration of his furlough he was hospitalized in Columbia, South Carolina, for the months of September and October.

In November of 1864, Nicholas rejoined his company in trenches at Petersburg, Virginia. Later that month, they worked on batteries near the Appomattox River. In December, Nicholas and his regiment relieved part of Wilcox's division near the Weldon railroad and remained in the Petersburg trenches through February of 1865. In the twilight months of the Confederacy, the Army of Northern Virginia fought continuously against Union forces converging on them in Virginia. General Lee attempted to withdraw from Petersburg and link up with the Confederate army of General Joseph Johnston in South Carolina. On the 25th of March, 1865, half of Nicholas' regiment was lost at Fort Steadman.<sup>60</sup> After fighting at Five Forks <sup>61</sup> and then continuously as Union forces closed in on the Confederates, Nicholas would be one of fourteen survivors from an entire company of one hundred men.<sup>62</sup>

Six days after the loss of the Confederate Capitol to Union forces, General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Ulysses S. Grant on Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865. By that time, only three officers remained in Nicholas' entire regiment, and they were wounded in battle that day. Nicholas and what was left of Capt. E. A. Crawford's Seventeenth Regiment were surrendered with Brigadier General William H. Wallace's brigade, Bushrod Johnson's division, Lieutenant General R.H. Anderson's Corps of General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. The handful of survivors of the Seventeenth laid down their arms with their infantry comrades in a formal surrender ceremony overseen by Union Brig. General Joshua L. Chamberlain at the Mclean House on April 11th. Thereafter Nicholas was allowed to return home to Chester. His name appears on the Appomattox Parole list of April 9, 1865.<sup>63</sup>

A testament to her character, Nancy endured to see each and every son home safely. Nancy's daughter Charlotte did not fare so well however. Charlotte's husband had also fought for the Confederacy in the War Between the States, and he died in Virginia in March of 1863 as a result of the fighting.<sup>64</sup> The couple's second daughter, Elizabeth, had been born in 1859 and their third child, a son, was born in 1861. (He too was named Charles after the Bagley family founder.) Thus, the young widow was left to rear three children by herself.

Times immediately turned for the better after the Civil War. In March of 1865, Thomas followed in his older brothers' footsteps when he took the vows of holy matrimony in marriage to Sarah McGarrity.<sup>65</sup> John had married Miss Susanna on December 27th, 1860,<sup>66</sup> and William had married Miss Nancy around 1864. Nicholas was the next to wed, in 1868 to Miss Margaret. Soon the matriarch of the Bagley clan was overwhelmed with grandchildren, as both William and Nicholas each gave her three and Thomas added another two. From August of 1868 to March of 1877, the Bagley family as a whole left the Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church community and joined Old Catholic Presbyterian Church.<sup>67</sup> It was here that two more of Nancy's children would meet their prospective lifelong partners among their church-going neighbors. Nancy J. and Zachariah Bishop married in 1870,<sup>68</sup> and later Charles Herbert, Nancy's youngest, married Mary Margaret Parrish in 1879. A special honor bestowed upon Nancy at this time was the ability to witness her oldest son, William, ordained and installed as Elder of Old Catholic in 1879.<sup>69</sup> He served in this capacity from August 31, 1879, to April, 1882, and was appointed by the congregation as delegate to the 1882 meeting of Presbytery.<sup>70</sup>

Shortly thereafter, on November 2nd, 1890,<sup>71</sup> Nancy passed away to be reunited with her husband Charles. The final resting places of Charles and Nancy have gone unmarked but it is believed they are buried in Hazelwood Township in Chester, South Carolina. It is here that their progeny still reside to this day.

Children of Charles Bagley and Nancy Poteat Bagley:<sup>72</sup>

|       |                             |                |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| I.9.1 | Charlotte Elizabeth Bagley  | b. 1838        |
| I.9.2 | William Alexander Bagley    | b. 1841        |
| I.9.3 | John Bagley                 | b. 1843        |
| I.9.4 | Thomas R. Bagley            | b. 01 Apr 1844 |
| I.9.5 | Nicholas J. Bagley          | b. 1846        |
| I.9.6 | Rebecca "Betsy Ann" Bagley  | b. 1849        |
| I.9.7 | Nancy "Nannie" J. Bagley    | b. 31 May 1852 |
| I.9.8 | James Bagley                | b. 1856        |
| I.9.9 | Charles Herbert Bagley, Jr. | b. 07 Jun 1858 |

**I.9.1 Charlotte Elizabeth Bagley** b. 1838, Fairfield Co., SC d. >1880 m. 14 Feb 1856, John Leroy Bell b. 1834, NC d. 21 March 1863, Blackwater, VA.

Charlotte was born in 1838, the daughter of Charles and Nancy Bagley of Fairfield County, South Carolina. She moved with her parents to Chester County, South Carolina, between 1840 and 1850. There, in September of 1853, she joined Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church with her parents becoming its 164th member.<sup>73</sup> Charlotte married John Leroy Bell on February 14th, 1856.<sup>74</sup> She got her husband to also join Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, as its 212th member, between March and July of 1856.<sup>75</sup> Charlotte and John Leroy had three children before the coming of the Civil War.

John Leroy, like Charlotte's brothers, served in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States. He enlisted under Colonel Preston on July 24th, 1862, in the 5th South Carolina Regiment, Bratton's Brigade. His younger brother, Charles Bell, was also a soldier in the 5th South Carolina Regiment, Bratton's Brigade. John Leroy was wounded in action soon thereafter, treated by a surgeon, and transferred on February 8, 1863, from Company B to Company A, 5th South Carolina Regiment. He was hospitalized at Episcopal Church Hospital in Williamsburg, Virginia, on March 9th, 1863, but died on March 21st, 1863, in Blackwater Virginia. Charlotte applied for the remainder of her husband's pay in April of 1863, and John Leroy's brother, Charles, attested to the fact that she was John Leroy's widow.<sup>76</sup>

After the war, Charlotte raised the children with the help of her family. She lived in the Hazelwood township of Chester County next door to the families of her mother, Nancy, and brother, William, in 1870.<sup>77</sup> On March 5th, 1877, Charlotte and her mother and brother switched from Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church to Old Catholic Presbyterian Church in Chester County.<sup>78</sup> By 1880, Charlotte's mother, as well as Charlotte's younger brother, Charles, and his wife, Maggie, had moved in with Charlotte and her son, Charles. The family of Charlotte's brother, William, still lived next door to her at this time.<sup>79</sup>

Children of John Leroy Bell and Charlotte Elizabeth Bagley Bell:<sup>80</sup>

|         |                   |                |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|
| I.9.1.1 | Mary A. Bell      | b. 10 Jan 1856 |
| I.9.1.2 | Elizabeth J. Bell | b. 1859        |
| I.9.1.3 | Charles Bell      | b. 1861        |

**I.9.2 William Alexander Bagley** b. 1841, Fairfield or Chester Co., SC d. 12 Nov 1893,<sup>81</sup> Rock Hill, York Co., SC m. ca. 1864, Nancy ---.

William was born in 1841, the son of Charles and Nancy Bagley. By 1850, he had moved with his parents to Chester County, South Carolina, where he attended school. William

fought in the Civil War and afterwards was active as an Elder at Old Catholic Presbyterian Church (see I.9 above). In April of 1870, William obtained rights to a financial advance "...to be used...in cultivating and harvesting crops for the current year on Mrs. Nancy Bagley, M.J. Henson, and J.S. Wylie's Plantations in the County of Chester." <sup>82</sup> The advance was made possible under provisions of an Act of the South Carolina General Assembly passed September 20th, 1866, helping farmers to secure advances for agricultural purposes. William agreed to repay the advance in cotton before the following October.

Children of William Alexander Bagley and Nancy Bagley:

|         |                    |        |         |
|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|
| I.9.2.1 | Agnes Bagley       |        | b. 1854 |
| I.9.2.2 | John Gouley Bagley | (twin) | b. 1869 |
| I.9.2.3 | Laura A. Bagley    | (twin) | b. 1869 |

**I.9.3 John Bagley** b. 1843, Fairfield or Chester Co., SC d. 1868,<sup>83</sup> Chester, SC m. 27 Dec 1860, Chester Co., SC, Susanna ---.

John was born in 1843, the son of Charles and Nancy Bagley. By 1850, he had moved with his parents to Chester County, South Carolina, where he attended school. John fought in the Civil War (see I.9 above) and was a member of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church until his death in 1868.

**I.9.4 Thomas R. Bagley** b. 01 Apr 1844, Fairfield or Chester Co., SC d. 2 May 1890, Chester, SC bur. Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC m. (1) Mar 1865, Chester Co., SC, Sarah McGarrity b. 1845, SC (2) Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Morgan b. 27 Dec 1867<sup>84</sup>/Aug 1868<sup>85</sup> d. 25 Dec 1946 bur. Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC. After the death of Thomas R. Bagley, Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Morgan Bagley m. James M. Orr.<sup>86</sup>

Thomas was born in April of 1844, the son of Charles and Nancy Bagley. By 1850, he had moved with his parents to Chester County, South Carolina, where he attended school.<sup>87</sup> Thomas fought in the Civil War (see I.9 above) and lost his leg as a result of fighting in May of 1863. For his service during the War Between the States, he received an artificial limb from the State of South Carolina on July 13, 1867.<sup>88</sup>

Thomas married Sarah McGarrity in March of 1865 and the couple started a family in Hazelwood township, Chester County, South Carolina. In August of 1868, Thomas and Sarah joined Old Catholic Presbyterian Church in Chester County.<sup>89</sup> They left Old Catholic in October of 1873.

In 1870, Thomas worked as a farm laborer<sup>90</sup> and, in June of 1873, "engaged in the cultivation of the soil", he secured rights to a financial advance by offering his crops as collateral. This was made possible under provisions of an Act of the South Carolina General Assembly passed September 20th, 1866, helping farmers to secure advances for agricultural purposes.<sup>91</sup>

By 1880, Thomas changed occupations to become a shoemaker.<sup>92</sup> He had children by a second wife before passing away in May of 1890 at the age of 46. Thomas was laid to rest at Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Chester County, South Carolina. A marker reflects his Confederate service with the inscription "Co. H, 24 SC INF, CSA."

Children of Thomas R. Bagley and Sarah McGarrity Bagley:

|         |                     |  |               |
|---------|---------------------|--|---------------|
| I.9.4.1 | Mary E. Bagley      |  | b. 1866       |
| I.9.4.2 | Thomas Peden Bagley |  | b. 4 Aug 1871 |

Children of Thomas R. Bagley and Sarah Elizabeth Morgan Bagley:

|         |                      |  |                |
|---------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| I.9.4.3 | Janie Irene Bagley   |  | b. Sep 1885    |
| I.9.4.4 | Moffatt Brice Bagley |  | b. 24 Dec 1889 |

Children of Sarah Elizabeth Morgan Bagley:

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| James R. Bagley  | b. Jun 1891 |
| Cattie Bagley    | b. Jun 1895 |
| Arthur H. Bagley | b. Apr 1897 |
| Lee Orr          |             |
| Frank Orr        |             |

**I.9.5 Nicholas J. Bagley** b. 1846, Fairfield or Chester Co., SC m. ca. 1868, Margaret ---.

Nicholas was born in 1846, the son of Charles and Nancy Bagley. By 1850, he had moved with his parents to Chester County, South Carolina. He fought in the Civil War (see I.9 above), and afterwards raised a family in Hazelwood township,<sup>93</sup> Chester County, South Carolina. Nicholas was an industrious farmer, and on many occasions he was successful in receiving advances based on his agricultural production.<sup>94</sup>

Children of Nicholas Bagley and Margaret Bagley:

|         |                         |                |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------|
| I.9.5.1 | William David Bagley    | b. Mar 1869    |
| I.9.5.2 | Benjamin Harris Bagley  | b. 16 Aug 1870 |
| I.9.5.3 | Mary Elizabeth Bagley   | b. 1873        |
| I.9.5.4 | Nicholas Moffatt Bagley | b. 1875        |

**I.9.7 Nancy “Nannie” J. Bagley** b. May 1850<sup>95</sup>/31 May 1852<sup>96</sup>, Fairfield or Chester Co., SC d. 31 Jan 1910, Chester Co., SC bur. Mount Prospect United Methodist Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC m. 1870, Chester Co., SC, Zachariah R. Bishop, Jr. b. 28 Oct 1845, Fairfield or Chester Co., SC d. 29 Jul 1912, Chester Co., SC bur. Mount Prospect United Methodist Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC.

Children of Zachariah R. Bishop, Jr., and Nancy J. Bagley Bishop:

|         |                      |                |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|
| I.1.1.1 | John L. Bishop       | b. Apr 1874    |
| I.1.1.2 | Nancy Bishop         | b. Apr 1876    |
| I.1.1.3 | Robert Joseph Bishop | b. Nov 1878    |
| I.1.1.4 | Mary Ida Bishop      | b. Oct 1881    |
| I.1.1.5 | Janie Bishop         | b. May 1884    |
| I.1.1.6 | William W. Bishop    | b. Feb 1889    |
| I.1.1.7 | Gillie Bishop        | b. 16 Jan 1892 |

**I.9.9 Charles Herbert Bagley** b. 7 Jun 1858, Chester Co., SC d. 20 Sep 1946, Mount Holly, Gaston Co., NC bur. Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC m. between Apr 1878 and Jun 1880, Mary “Maggie” Margaret Parrish (see XIII.4.6 of Chapter XIII) b. 12 Aug 1861, Chester Co., SC d. 29 Jun 1935, Chester Co., SC bur. Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Ch. Cem., Chester Co., SC.

Charles was born in June of 1858, the youngest child of Charles and Nancy Bagley of Chester County, South Carolina. His father died four months before he was born (see I.9 above), leaving his mother a farm to tend and eight children to raise.

Charles’s four older brothers left the Bagley household shortly after he was born when they fought for the Confederacy during the War Between the States. Charles was thus raised by his mother and two older sisters. When he was twelve years old in 1870, Charles lived with them in the Hazelwood township of Chester County and though he could read, he could not yet write.<sup>97</sup>

In March of 1877, the Bagley family left Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church and joined Old Catholic Presbyterian Church.<sup>98</sup> Charles attended church with Mary “Maggie” Margaret Parrish, the youngest daughter and sixth child of John and Mary Parrish of Chester County. Maggie grew up in Chester County raised first by her mother <sup>99</sup> and, after her mother’s death in



December of 1872,<sup>100</sup> by Charles's mother, Nancy.<sup>101</sup> Maggie joined Old Catholic in April of 1878.<sup>102</sup>

Soon afterward, by June of 1880, Charles and Maggie were married.<sup>103</sup> The couple continued to live with Charles's mother, Nancy, and older sister, Charlotte, in Hazelwood township. At that time, both Charles and Maggie assisted Charlotte in farming. When asked in later years how he could have married Maggie, who was practically raised as his sister, Charles would reply, "She was raised by my mother, so I knew she was a good woman."<sup>104</sup>

Charles and Maggie's first child was a daughter born in 1881, and they named her Nancy after Charles's mother. Nancy was followed by James in 1883, Bill John in 1885, Marion in 1888, Charles in 1890, Mary in 1894, Herbert in 1897, Ethel in 1900, and Susie in 1906.

In 1900, Charles farmed in Hazelwood township and his sons James, William, and Marion were farm laborers.<sup>105</sup> By 1910, Charles had moved his family to York County, though his sons James and William had moved out and started families of their own in Chester County.<sup>106</sup> Charles moved his family around so often that it used to be said "when he put his hat on, the chickens would cross their legs because they knew it was time to be moved."<sup>107</sup>

In his older age, Charles was known to his grandchildren as a very "fun" old man, and he talked and played with them often. Maggie's brother, Marion (or Clem as he was also called) Parrish, regularly visited the couple.<sup>108</sup> Charles and Maggie resided with the families of their daughters, Ethel and Susie, in their retirement.

Maggie passed away in June of 1935 and was laid to rest in Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Charles lived to see the birth of over twenty-five grandchildren and many great-grandchildren during his lifetime. He passed away in September of 1946 while visiting one of his children in Mount Holly, North Carolina,<sup>109</sup> and was laid to rest beside his wife in Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Chester County, South Carolina.

Children of Charles Herbert Bagley and Mary "Maggie" Margaret Parrish Bagley:

|         |                                 |                |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| I.9.9.1 | Nancy "Nannie" Elizabeth Bagley | b. 19 Jun 1881 |
| I.9.9.2 | James "Jim" Alexander Bagley    | b. 12 Sep 1883 |
| I.9.9.3 | William "Bill" John Bagley      | b. 29 Aug 1885 |
| I.9.9.4 | Marion "Shorty" L. Bagley       | b. 14 Apr 1888 |
| I.9.9.5 | Charles "Charlie" Law Bagley    | b. Sep 1890    |
| I.9.9.6 | Mary L. Bagley                  | b. Aug 1894    |
| I.9.9.7 | Hurbert N. Bagley               | b. 12 Jun 1897 |
| I.9.9.8 | Dora Ethel Bagley               | b. 28 Jul 1900 |
| I.9.9.9 | Susie Ella Ali Bagley           | b. 01 Jul 1906 |

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<sup>1</sup> Other forms of the name, including "Wrightman" and "Riteman", appear in various census records and land transactions. Rightman Bagley could not write his name, but used the letter "R" for his signature.

<sup>2</sup> 1820 and 1830 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Fairfield County, pp. 152 and 371, respectively, and supported by the 1810 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, p. 267.

<sup>3</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 287A. This age is supported by the 1790 and 1810-1840 Federal Censuses of South Carolina, Chester and Fairfield Counties. Rightman Bagley's family has not been found on the 1800 Federal Census of South Carolina.

<sup>4</sup> 1790 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, p. 16.

<sup>5</sup> South Carolina, Chester County Courthouse Land Records, October 1802, Book I, p. 120.

<sup>6</sup> South Carolina, Chester County Courthouse Land Records, April 1808, Book N, p. 357.

<sup>7</sup> South Carolina, Chester County Courthouse Land Records, November 1810, Book O, p. 457.

<sup>8</sup> 1810 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, p. 267.

<sup>9</sup> South Carolina, Chester County Courthouse Land Records, March 1813, Book Q, p. 26. Rightman and Susannah, who had bought their 97 acres for the sum of \$200.00 from 1802 through 1810, sold the land for \$300.00 in 1813.

<sup>10</sup> South Carolina, Fairfield County Courthouse Land Records; Books W, X, and Y; pp. 309-311, 226, and 520, respectively.

<sup>11</sup> 1820 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 152.

<sup>12</sup> 1820 and 1830 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Fairfield County, pp. 152 and 371, respectively.

<sup>13</sup> 1829 Fairfield County Local Census, Fairfield County Historical Museum, Fairfield County, South Carolina.

<sup>14</sup> 1830 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Fairfield County, pp. 367 and 369.

<sup>15</sup> 1830 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 371.

<sup>16</sup> 1840 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Fairfield County, pp. 154, 171, and 178.

<sup>17</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 287A.

<sup>18</sup> 1850 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Fairfield County, pp. 279B, 284B, and 287A.

<sup>19</sup> South Carolina, Fairfield County Courthouse administration record, September 30, 1851.

<sup>20</sup> South Carolina, Fairfield County Courthouse administration record, September 30, 1851.

<sup>21</sup> South Carolina, Fairfield County Courthouse administration record, September 30, 1851.

<sup>22</sup> South Carolina, Fairfield County Courthouse Land Deed, Book TT, p. 287.

<sup>23</sup> The 1790 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, p. 16, indicates that Rightman Bagley may have had siblings living with him at this time, or children by a wife previous to his marriage to Susannah. Until clarification of this issue, William Rightman "Rightman Jr." Bagley will not be listed as Susannah Bagley's son, and other individuals will not be included herein under his offspring until such time as they can be identified.

<sup>24</sup> Information on the family of William Rightman Bagley Jr. is from his descendant, Mary Ann Hall Corgill of Satsuma, Alabama, courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. John Tidwell of North Carolina.

<sup>25</sup> Except where otherwise indicated, information on the family of John A. Bagley was submitted by his descendants, Mr. and Mrs. John Tidwell of North Carolina and Mr. William L. Tidwell of California.

<sup>26</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 284B.

<sup>27</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 279B.

<sup>28</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, page 12B.

<sup>29</sup> South Carolina death certificate of Charles Herbert Bagley.

<sup>30</sup> 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Chester County, pp. 12B, 96 (48B), 4 (88B), and ED 40/p. 12, respectively.

<sup>31</sup> 1870 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood Township, page 4 (88B).

<sup>32</sup> 1840 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 178.

<sup>33</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, p. 12B.

<sup>34</sup> 1850 and 1860 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Chester County, pp. 12B and 96 (48B), respectively; and markers at Mount Prospect United Methodist Church and Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church Cemeteries, Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>35</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, p. 12B.

<sup>36</sup> Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>37</sup> Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>38</sup> The Chester Standard, February 21, 1856, cited in South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Vol. II, No. 2, page 78.

<sup>39</sup> Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>40</sup> Marker at Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Chester County, South Carolina; 1860 and 1870 Federal Censuses, South Carolina, Chester County, pp. 96 (48B) and 4 (88B), respectively.

<sup>41</sup> Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>42</sup> South Carolina, Chester County Courthouse land record, Book LL, p. 87, November 1, 1859.

<sup>43</sup> Confederate Service Record, 6th South Carolina Infantry, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

<sup>44</sup> Confederate Service Record, 24th South Carolina Infantry, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Roster of Co. H, 24th SCV, by Peter Hollis, June 30, 1911, Winthrop College Archives, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

<sup>45</sup> Confederate Service Record, 24th South Carolina Infantry, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; Roster of Co. H, 24th SCV, by Peter Hollis, June 30, 1911, Winthrop College Archives, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

<sup>46</sup> Commander of the Tenth Missouri, cited in Gen. Clement A. Evans (ed.), Confederate Military History : South Carolina (Atlanta : Confederate Publishing Company, 1899), p. 206.

<sup>47</sup> Union loss reports cited in Gen. Clement A. Evans (ed.), Confederate Military History : South Carolina (Atlanta : Confederate Publishing Company, 1899), pp. 205-206.

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- 62 The Appomattox Roster: A list of the Paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia issued at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 (New York: Antiquarian Press Ltd., 1962), p. 404; and Confederate Service Record, 17th South Carolina Infantry, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
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- 64 Confederate Service Record, 5th South Carolina Reserves (Company B) and 5th South Carolina Infantry (Company A), South Carolina Department of Archives and History.
- 65 Rev. Robert Lathan, History of Hopewell Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Chester County, S.C. (Yorkville, South Carolina: Yorkville Enquirer, 1879), p. 15.
- 66 Rev. Robert Lathan, History of Hopewell Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Chester County, S.C. (Yorkville, South Carolina: Yorkville Enquirer, 1879), p. 15.
- 67 The Minutes of Catholic Presbyterian Church, Chester County, 1840 to 1884 (Richburg, South Carolina: Chester County Genealogical Society, 1982), pp. 48-53; and Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Minutes of Session and Register 1847-1893, Vol. I, p. 33, February 11, 1877..
- 68 Rev. Robert Lathan, History of Hopewell Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Chester County, S.C. (Yorkville, South Carolina: Yorkville Enquirer, 1879), p. 16.
- 69 The Minutes of Catholic Presbyterian Church, Chester County, 1840 to 1884 (Richburg, South Carolina: Chester County Genealogical Society, 1982), p. 72.
- 70 The Minutes of Catholic Presbyterian Church, Chester County, 1840 to 1884 (Richburg, South Carolina: Chester County Genealogical Society, 1982), p. 58.
- 71 Bible record of Charles Herbert Bagley and Mary Margaret Parish Bagley courtesy of Ruth Rose Gardener Eldridge.
- 72 The 1840 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, p. 178, indicates that Charles and Nancy may have had either children older than Elizabeth or some of Nancy's siblings living with them in 1840. They do not appear in the 1850 Bagley household (1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, p. 12 B). Until clarification of this issue, other individuals will not be included herein under their offspring until such time as they can be identified.
- 73 Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.

- 74 The Chester Standard, February 21, 1856.
- 75 Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.
- 76 Confederate Service Record, 5th South Carolina Reserves (Company B) and 5th South Carolina Infantry (Company A), South Carolina Department of Archives and History; and records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.
- 77 1870 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood township, p. 4 (88B).
- 78 The Minutes of Catholic Presbyterian Church, Chester County, 1840 to 1884 (Richburg, South Carolina: Chester County Genealogical Society, 1982), p. 53; and Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Minutes of Session and Register 1847-1893, Vol. I, p. 33, February 11, 1877.
- 79 1880 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood township, ED 40, p. 12.
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- 81 Bible record of Charles Herbert Bagley and Mary Margaret Parish Bagley courtesy of Ruth Rose Gardener Eldridge
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- 83 Records of Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, Chester County, South Carolina.
- 84 Marker at Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Chester County, South Carolina.
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- 90 1870 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood township, p. 38 (105B).
- 91 South Carolina, Chester County Courthouse Land Record, Book VV, p. 378.
- 92 1880 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood township, ED 40, p. 52.
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- 95 1900 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood Township, ED 9, p. 8.
- 96 Marker at Mount Prospect United Methodist Church Cemetery, Chester County, South Carolina.
- 97 1870 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood township, p. 4 (88B).
- 98 The Minutes of Catholic Presbyterian Church, Chester County, 1840 to 1884 (Richburg, South Carolina: Chester County Genealogical Society, 1982), p. 53.
- 99 1860 and 1870 Federal Censuses, Chester County, pp. 126 (63B) and 12 (64B), respectively.
- 100 Bible record of William Aiken Parrish and Susannah Sarah Parrish held by Pat Grant.
- 101 August 1995 interview with Ruth Rose Gardener Eldridge. (Maggie's sister, Susannah, was raised by another family of Old Catholic Presbyterian Church: 1995 interview with Lula Miller, granddaughter of Susannah Sarah Parrish).
- 102 The Minutes of Catholic Presbyterian Church, Chester County, 1840 to 1884 (Richburg, South Carolina: Chester County Genealogical Society, 1982), p. 54.
- 103 1880 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood township, ED 40, p. 12.
- 104 August 1995 interview with Ruth Rose Gardener Eldridge.
- 105 1900 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester County, Hazelwood township, ED 10, p. 13.
- 106 1910 Federal Census, South Carolina, York County, ED 105, p. 5.
- 107 August 1995 interview with Ruth Rose Gardener Eldridge.
- 108 March 1994 interview with Josie Amanda Bennett Bagley.
- 109 Obituary from The Chester Reporter, September 1946.

The author is the eldest grandson of Dorothy Inez Bagley Bennett who is the daughter of James Alexander Bagley and Ella Louise Ferrell Bagley. He may be contacted by writing LCDR Mark B. Guevarra, 2111 Jefferson Davis Hwy 220N, Arlington, VA 22202.

We would like to thank Mr. Herman W. Ferguson, 600 Chad Drive, Rocky Mount, NC 27803-1512, (252) 443-2258; E-mail - FERGGEOPEN@AOL.com for a copy of his latest book: **Mecklenburg Co., NC, A 1792 Petition and Tax Lists 1797-1799, 1806-1810, 1811, 1815, 1823 & 1824.** This 186-page book contains tax lists for eleven years and a 1792 petition against the formation of Cabarrus County. Five of the lists were published with the book of will abstracts (see below), three have been published in the Journal of the N.C. Genealogical Society, and three, 1811, 1823, & 1824 have not been published previously. In tax lists we have an insight into the economic status of the persons listed and how this changed from year to year, and for many we have an approximation of the time of their death or departure from the county. Cost - \$25.00.

Other books:

**Mecklenburg & Cabarrus Counties, NC, Decedents for Whom Loose Estates Papers are Extant - \$14.00.**

**Mecklenburg County, NC, Minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Vol. III: 1821-1830 - \$25.00.**

**Mecklenburg County, NC, Minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Vol. II: 1801-1820 - \$30.00.**

**Mecklenburg County, NC, Minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, (Vol. I) 1780-1800 - \$27.50.**

**Mecklenburg County, NC, Will Abstracts, 1791-1868, Books A-J, and Tax Lists 1797, 1798, 1799, 1806, 1807 (second printing) - \$30.00.**

**Genealogical Deed Abstracts, Mecklenburg County, NC, Books 10-14 (second printing) - \$25.00.**

**Descendants of James and Elizabeth Fleming Ferguson, Bedford (now Marshall) County, Tennessee - \$17.50.**

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Plan now to attend the 2000 National Genealogical Society Conference in the States - 31 May - 3 June 2000 at Providence, Rhode Island. For more information contact: National Genealogical Society, 4527 Seventeenth Street North, Arlington, Virginia 22207-2399. E-mail: Conference@HgsGenealogy.org.

## STORIES OF THE LONG, LONG AGO

Writer Tells of the Trials and Tribulations of Early Settlers.

The following article written by Marie Craig appeared in the Lancaster News March 3, 1906 headed "A Bit of Local History" and it gives an interesting account of the characteristics of the first Waxhaw settlers:

The fall of Limerick broke the power of the Irish Catholics and drove the native aristocracy into exile. The established church pushed her claims harder and harder against her Presbyterian and independent allies until they could no longer stand it. The descendants of the Scotch settlers of Ulster, the conquerors of the southern provinces and the defenders of Londonderry, would not submit to proscriptions and insults any longer. The best blood of the Presbyterians went into exile with the Catholics of Ireland.

Most of the Irish Catholics accompanied by a German immigration came to America and settled in the western frontier of Pennsylvania where they soon quarreled with the French and Indians. After the defeat of Braddock, July 9, 1755, the settlers left to the mercy of their enemies, left Pennsylvania and spread themselves over that portion of the country from Staunton, Va. to the Waxhaws in Lancaster County. Those who came to the Waxhaws found five or six families there who had come over in 1751. And in 1765 a colony of Scotch Irish Presbyterians came by way of Charleston and settled with their kinsmen in the Waxhaws.

Dr. Foote tells us that these early settlers for over two centuries had but one set of moral, religious and moral principles working out the noblest framework of society-obedience to the just exercise of law, independence of spirit, a sense of moral obligations, strict obedience upon the worship of God. These principles they brought from Ireland.

The settlers met three unexpected troubles in the Waxhaws; the first, trouble with the Indians, wore off after a time; the Revolutionary War ended the second which was the failure of the government to preserve law on the coast and to provide courts within the reach of the people; the third, the recognition of the established church, was organic and would probably have been the cause of much disturbance had not the Revolutionary War disestablished the church.

The parish was the basis of all civil and religious organizations and their church was the common meeting place of all Christian and legal assemblies. The Huguenots did not come to quarrel with the government but it was different with the

Scotch-Irish who had come to Carolina after a stormy period in England. The Scotch-Irish had a church as early as 1754 and perhaps sooner. McCrady says that of old St. Phillips church was a part of the constitution of South Carolina as Westminster Abby was of the British constitution so around old Waxhaw church in Lancaster County, the first church above Orangeburg, was formed the settlement which gave thought and tone to the entire upper part of the state. The little log church had nothing of an ecclesiastical appearance. The inside was unceiled, unpainted and uncushioned with straight back pews and rough Sunday School benches and a chair was laid against the door to keep it from blowing open. And when a stranger stands in the church yard among the graves he has a feeling of one who comes to the burial place of a race now extinct.

From the Waxhaws these Scotch-Irish Presbyterians have spread all over the upper portion of South Carolina. The names of those illustrious South Carolinians who were cradled in the Waxhaws sound like a roll of honor.

The early settlers of this neighborhood valued the value of education and mothers believes that this was the most helpful thing they could give their children.. As soon as a neighborhood was settled a preacher was employed and then a teacher. The school system was not developed but it was the best that they could do. The log cabin school houses of the time were low buildings and not very large. The minister was generally the teacher. The "public reader" was of first importance in the curriculum. In 1776 the authority and power was given to Dr. Humphreys to found an academy which grew for many years after the Revolution.

The newspaper supply was one small folio a week from Charleston and a bundle of papers one a month from Philadelphia. One of these Philadelphia papers containing the declaration of independence came to the Waxhaws in August of 1779. Andrew Jackson boasted of having been selected to read the declaration to forty patriots in front of Uncle Crawford's store.

The people were almost all Whigs and the few who were not were the first settlers. For some time the war was something to read about but on June 20, 1776, nearly every family suffered because of the battle of Stony Ferry. Col. Davies' regiment was in the thickest of the battle.

Later on came the Buford Massacre and the wounded from this battle were taken to the old Waxhaw church where the women nursed them. This was a cold blooded massacre and Tarleton's quarter became a proverb for wholesale cruelty.

While some of the women stayed to nurse the wounded many

fled. Cornwallis' army encamped about three miles from where the town of Lancaster now is located near the Bob Crockett plantation. From this point they plundered the country and before they left burnt the church. The soldiers came home from the war to find their homes ruined and all their goods stolen.

Since that time the Waxhaws have changed much but it is still the Waxhaws.

\* \* \* \* \*

INTERESTING SKETCH OF BASCOMVILLE AND  
HOPEWELL BAPTIST CHURCH.  
(By Arthur Cornwell)

Bascomville was named in honor of Bishop H. B. Bascom of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who had preached there on an occasion long ago.

The Lancaster and Chester Railroad came through Bascomville about 1878 or '79 and about 1880 it went as far as the Catawba river and was a Narrow Gauge. Mr. William Henry Hardin was then the President of the road.

In 1858 there were only three families living at Bascomville Mr. Peter Hardin's, Mr. Chappel Howze's and Dr. W. J. Hicklin's.

The old home, which belonged to William Hicklin, father of Dr. W. J. Hicklin, is still standing - at least a part of it. It is on a slight elevation on the left, and near where the road branches and leads to Fishing Creek and Catawba River.

The house where Mr. Peter Hardin lived was torn down to make way for the Lancaster and Chester railroad.

Bascomville had a female academy. It was called Bascomville Female Academy and was taught at one time by the Misses Henkle. Later Mrs. Joshua Blake came from the North to teach there. She married and lived at the house where Mr. John Howze now lives. In 1869 Mr. John H. Buchanan taught at the Bascomville academy.

Mt. Prospect was once celebrated for Camp Meetings. There was a large wooden tabernacle, and many pretty tents of wood, where whole families would stay for the week or ten days.

In later years an effort was made to revive the Camp Meetings, when a "Brush Arbor" was used.

Major McCully had a store in the building, which was later transformed into a dwelling for Dr. W. J. Hicklin. Major McCully was the first person, according to reliable information, to be



buried at Mt. Prospect Church. A beautiful stone stands to mark the place where this gallant man is buried.

Hopewell Baptist church is situated near Bascomville and is one of the oldest churches in the county. From the records of Pacolet Baptist church (which was organized in 1787) we find the following facts: "Brother Samuel McCreary mentioned to the church, there were several brethren of the Baptist order in the vicinity where he lived in Chester county, on Fishing Creek, that were not united in the constitution of this church. But the distance being 40 miles could not attend the stated days of meeting. If the church would grant them supplies in preaching and administering the ordinances of the gospel at occasional opportunities they would consider it their duty and privilege to be in professed fellowship and members with this church. Agreed. Brethren Richard Woods, John Palmer, William Gaston, John Reed and Bro. Fowler being requested to attend the second Saturday and Sunday following to assist in the examination of those members in order to their reception as members of this church." From the date of Feb. 19, 1791, "The following from Chester County requested union in fellowship with this church: Samuel McCreary, Robert Furguson, Elizabeth Furguson, Adams Furguson, and Jarred Edwards."

Thus the little band on Fishing creek was constituted as an Arm of Bascolet church, and remained as such for more than three years. During this time Samuel McCreary began to exercise his gifts in public. Mr. McCreary was a Calvinist and preached it with great boldness as he understood it. In person he was about six feet two inches in height, with a body formed for strength and endurance. His face reflected his leading characteristics: courage and intelligence. In his old age his long white hair gave him a patriarchal appearance and when leaning on the pulpit talking in a conversational way was calculated to bring to mind Jacob, when he was old, worshipping, leading on the top of his staff and blessing the sons of Joseph. Mr. McCreary never married. He was also a soldier in the Revolution. His mother was a daughter of Justice John Gaston.

Hopewell has sent out two colonies - Harmony and Fort Lawn, both strong and influential churches. Rev. Entzminger was the pastor of Hopewell in 1894.

In 1894 Mr. Jas. W. Kee, (now deceased) had served the church as clerk for sixty years.

Mr. McCreary died in 1834, and is buried in what is known as the Burnt Church graveyard, situated between Wylie's mill and Ferguson's store in Landsford township. Justice John Gaston, his grandfather, and the Rev. Hugh Gaston, a great uncle, are both buried there. Rev. Hugh Gaston was the author of a most

laborious and painstaking work called "Gaston's Concordance."

Mr. McCreary's grave is marked by a plain marble slab, erected by his Hopewell people. It would have been appropriate to have written as the inscription: "He lived to purpose, he prayed for his people; he being dead yet speaketh."

He preached his first sermon at Hopewell in 1807 and his last one in the same church in the Spring of 1834.

References: Mrs. Peden, Mrs. J. L. Glenn, Sr., and Mrs. A. H. Dargan, Little Mountain, S. C.

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#### RICHBURG PRESBYTERIANS HAVE FINE OLD TRADITIONS IN CHURCH

The Chester Reporter, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1970:

The Richburg Presbyterian Church was the first house of worship to be erected within the town of Richburg. The deed to the property was recorded January 8, 1883, from O. Barber. James Drennan and B. E. Fripp represented the congregation. The first pastor was the Rev. J. H. Lumpkin.

The early records of the church were burned when the home of the presiding elder was destroyed by fire in the 1900's. Other church records were burned when the church was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1943. However, we do know it was organized in 1882 with groups meeting in the homes.

The charter elders that served for the first 15 years of the church were: J. A. Drennan, G. W. Gill, Capt. O. A. Wylie, J. B. Drennan, and V. B. Millen. The elders in office in 1910 were W. H. McFadden, J. B. Drennan, V. B. Millen, A. E. Cleveland, and J. R. Hicklin.

Deacons were: J. T. McCrorey, Sr., J. T. McCrorey, Jr., I. K. Hicklin, O. M. McGarity, J. M. Kilgore and Howard Farris.

The elders in 1920 were: W. H. McFadden, J. R. Hicklin, A. E. Cleveland, S. J. McCrorey, and I. K. Hicklin. Deacons were: O. M. McGarity, J. T. McCrorey, J. M. Kilgore, and Howard Farris.

The elders in 1930 were: W. H. McFadden, S. J. McCrorey, and I. K. Hicklin. Deacons were: L. L. McCrorey, J. T. McCrorey, and O. M. McGarity.

The elders in 1940 were: S. J. McCrorey, L. L. McCrorey, and I. K. Hicklin. Deacons were: J. H. Clawson, O. M. McGarity, and C. P. Hicklin.

The elders in 1945 were: S. J. McCrorey, J. H. Clawson and I. K. Hicklin. Deacons were: O. M. McGarity and C. P. Hicklin. The elders in 1950 were: J. H. Clawson, S. J. McCrorey, and I. K. Hicklin. Deacons were: William Cauthen, O. T. Wylie and Sam Keenan.

The present elders are: S. J. McCrorey and Sam Keenan. Deacons are: O. T. Wylie and James Crosby, who is also treasurer.

The Rev. W. Y. Cooley of Great Falls is supply pastor for the church at the present time.

**First Parsonage:** The first parsonage was where the F. S. Gale home is now located. The first known pastor to reside there was Rev. Millard. He was quite a favorite with the young people of the community as he organized and held youth meetings for all young people of the community whether members of his church or not.

A list of the pastors who have served the church, according to some of the oldest members, follow in the order that they are thought to have served: J. H. Lumpkin, 1885. On April 23, 1885, Session met at Purity Presbyterian Church in Chester with Rev. J. S. Summery presiding. It was agreed to unite Richburg, Cedar Shoals and Fort Lawn and to employ Rev. Jos. Lumpkin, a student of the Columbia Seminary, to give one half of his time during the summer vacation, and upon finishing his course, he received the call and accepted the pastorate.

Following Mr. Lumpkin was Mr. McMullen, then J. R. Millard was pastor from 1894 to 1900. Next was Jim Robinson, Spratt White, Wade Boggs, J. H. Wilson (1906), J. P. Marion, Sr., J. J. Brown, S. H. Hope and W. T. Hartman.

When Mr. Hartman left in 1915, the church was without a pastor for three years, at which time, relations between Richburg and Cedar Shoals were broken between 1915 and 1918. In 1918, Rev. Paul Moore came, followed by W. L. Latham in 1919, R. Roy Brown (1920-1924), Rev. B. A. Meeks, a seminary student served for six months, G. W. Irby came in August 1925 followed by W. S. Hammiter and Dr. J. T. Dendy.

The Rev. R. Roy Brown was one of the most "colorful" of pastors ever to serve the community. The second parsonage was the present home of B. F. Nichols, which was built during the pastorate of Rev. Brown. He always drew pictures of his approaching sermons, posting them in windows of the local stores, so the public was prepared for what they would hear on Sunday. This story is often told of Mr. Brown and his car. Seems he had a hen which made a nest in the back seat of his car, preceded to

lay a nest of eggs, undisturbed by the Brown family. Later, the hen hatched a number of small chicks, however, during the time of setting and hatching, Mr. Brown continued to drive around town and visit his congregation with the hen on the backseat, to the amazement of everyone.

When Rev. Brown began his ministry here, there were less than two dozen resident members, and after four years, the number had increased to 65. This was sufficient testimony to a faithful and courageous leader in his field. Rev. Brown passed away in 1968.

Some names on the church roll during the 1920's were the families of the following: A. E. Cleveland, W. H. McFadden, J. B. Drennan, J. R. Hicklin, R. L. Hicklin, J. T. McCrorey, Sr., Howard Ferris, B. E. Fripp, J. A. Crockett, Jesse Kilgore, James E. Wylie, Sam Stewart, Mrs. A. D. McMurray, Mrs. Walter Garrison, Mrs. Bessie Hicklin, J. H. Clawson, O. M. McGarity, I. K. Hicklin, Dr. M. B. Wilkes, W. T. Wylie, C. P. Hicklin, J. C. Kennan, L. L. McCrorey, W. C. McWatters, Claude Atkinson, and William Kee.

Dr. Dendy was one of the best loved pastors to serve the church. He came to Richburg and Fishing Creek in the fall of 1937, but continued to make his home in Rock Hill.

When Richburg and Fishing Creek became separated, leaving Richburg alone, the congregation agreed to keep Dr. Dendy as pastor for as long as he was able to preach.

The first Presbyterian Church was one of the most beautiful old churches built during that time. The inside walls were of plaster and marked off in blocks. The blocks were all painted different colors adding quite an unusual work of art in its own right. The pews and furnishings were of the finest materials. In each corner of the pulpit was a round marble top table which was given to the church by the Fripp family, early members of the church.

On that hot summer day in 1943, J. O. Barber who lived across from the church, often told of the huge ball of fire that seemed to come right out of the sky during a thunder storm and explode over the church, engulfing it in flames. The tall steeple was filled with nests of birds, which caught fire immediately. William Cauthen, who lived near the church, ran in the back door and helped save quite a few things, among them, the Bible.

The Masons were kind enough to offer the use of the Masonic Lodge for Sunday worship service until another church building could be built.

The congregation was made up of no more than a dozen families at this time, so a small wooden building was erected on the site of the old church. This church continues to serve its faithful few.

\* \* \* \* \*

**UNION ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

**Richburg, S. C.**

**J. Allen Derrick, Pastor**

SERVICE FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE ROSBOROUGH/GASTON MEMORIAL  
Sunday, November 23, 1997:

INSCRIPTION ENCIRCLING THE MONUMENT:

In memory of Alexander Rosborough 1740-1814 and his wife, Martha Gaston Rosborough, 1741-1804, arriving from Ireland 1769, the first members of his family to settle in Chester District, S.C. their daughter, Martha Rosborough and a nephew. There remains and many homestead family burying ground once located two miles west of here. In 1790 Alexander Rosborough gave land to help found the original Union Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

FAMILY HISTORY:

Leaving Ballymena, Antrim County, Ulster, Ireland on October 4, 1768, Alexander and Martha Gaston Rosborough reached Chester (Craven) District, S.C., by Feb. 24, 1769. They were accompanied by their children, William Gaston and Margaret, as well as by their new son, Alexander, born three days out at sea on board ship. As seven of Martha's brothers and sisters were already established in the area, the family chose to settle on the waters of Rocky Creek, naming their home "Walnut (Chestnut) Hill". In 1770, their daughter, Martha, was born, living only twelve years. The children following were Joseph 1773-1856, John 1775-1854, and Jannet 1777-1812. On July 13, Alexander was given a land grant of 200 acres from King George III, a second grant of 200 acres on December 24, 1772 and a third grant of 250 acres on September 30, 1774. In time, he purchased even more property, soon becoming a solid member of the community. With most of the Gastons, he attended the Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church where his son, William, served as pastor from 1795 to 1797. Records show that Alexander served as a character witness on legal documents and that he filed a claim for supplies that he gave to the Colonial Army. In Volume III of Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, both the Rosboroughs and the Gastons are included in the dramatic stories of bravery against the attacks of the Tories. In 1790, Alexander gave land to the Associate

Reformed Synod at the location of Union Church.

Of the Rosborough children, Rev. William Gaston never married. Margaret married the reader, Rev. John Bowman, and moved to Tennessee. Joseph, a farmer, after marrying Ruth Patton, moved there also and on to Indiana. The Hon. John married Nellie Key. He was given the honor of a Life Tenure as Clerk of Circuit Court in Chester, the office which he held for fifty-four years. In 1831, he was made chairman of a Citizens' Committee which drafted a letter to President Andrew Jackson assuring him of the full support of the people of Chester. A grateful reply was received from the White House.

Son, Alexander, became a surgical physician and Elder, marrying, first, Martha Mary Hemphill, and second, Jenny Stewart Porter. Upon selling his plantations which he had inherited in his father's will he moved his large family to Lincoln County, TN, in March of 1826. Within the deed, he described the Rosborough Homestead Burying Ground where his father, mother, sister and a nephew laid. Through the passing years, no markers have been found except for one single proper headstone honoring a neighbor boy, Thomas Ferguson 1819-1823. This has now been mounted on the Rosborough plot at the Union Cemetary. Many, many more people were interred in the old family cemetary, but there is no record of their names. The new Rosborough/Gaston monument memorializes all of the persons, named and unnamed, who were indicated by the one hundred and eight indentations in the ground. Only dust was there to move.

Escaping religious persecution in Scotland and in Ireland, the hardy families who settled here believed in this land and were dedicated to peace and freedom. They produced statesmen, lawyers, judges, soldiers, doctors, planters, professors, fathers and mothers. Their heroic efforts and sacrifices led the way for our success today.

Appreciation is due the Barron Funeral Home and Wiley Brothers Monuments for their very sensitive, professional work.

Above all, heartfelt thanks are given to the Lancaster and Chester Railway for funding this endeavor and for donating the beautiful new monument.

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DANIEL G. STINSON  
(From the Yorkville Enquirer, Oct. 2, 1879)

Mr. Editor: In the spring of 1871 Mr. Lyman C. Draper, of Madison, Wisconsin, visited South Carolina for the purpose of collecting materials to aid him in the preparation of a biography of General Sumter. During his stay he called on Daniel G. Stinson and obtained from him much valuable information. In the meantime, Mr. Draper requested Mr. Stinson to furnish him with a sketch of his own life. This he did, but being palsied in the right hand, it was necessary to employ an amanuensis. With this person the original draft was left--a copy being sent to Mr. Draper. Mr Stinson now being dead, it is thought that the public would be gratified to see this paper. I now forward it to you for publication.

DANIEL GREENE STINSON

My grandfather, Robert Stevenson, emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and settled in County Antrim. My father, William Stevenson, was born in 1752 and emigrated, with my brother, James, and sisters Nancy and Elizabeth, in the colony with Rev. William Martin, in 1772. They all settled on Rocky Creek, except my father, who married a Miss Beattie and lived within three miles of King's Mountain. He was engaged in the battle and belonged to the company of Captain Barber.

After the Revolutionary War, he moved down to Rocky Creek. His first wife died about 1788, leaving six children. My mother, Elizabeth Wylie, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland with her brother, Richard, and wife Sallie, in Sept. 1787, on board the ship Volunteer, which was three months on her passage from Belfast to Charleston. She was married to my father in 1789. They had four children, two older and one younger than myself. My father kept a public house, operated two stills, owned a mill, kept a wagon on the road to Charleston, sold rum and whiskey and some merchandise, in exchange for which he took deer skins, venison, ham, bacon, butter, lard, tobacco and indigo. He came home from Charleston on one occasion, two days before Christmas, with a hogshead of rum--the stills running every day. Nevertheless, on Christmas morning he did not have a dram for himself, it all having been sold.

I was said to have been born on the first day of May, 1794. At that time my father was on a trip to Charleston, and Daniel Greene having no children of his own, had me named for himself in my father's absence.

My earliest recollections of anything was when I was about two years and a half of age. I have a bill of sale of some Negroes my father bought at that date. I, like most children, was full of frolic, but when persons were conversing I was a great listener. Hence, I treasured up much information, which was useful to me in after life. Schools not being convenient, I did not go until I was eight years old. The first school I attended was three miles from home, on the other side of Big Rocky Creek. The teacher was Robert Boyd. I learned my letters the first day, and at the end of two months I could read. I did not go any more for two years. Then I went for three months, at the end of which time I could read the Bible. The next year I went for about six months and learned to write. At the same time, there was a young man staying at our house who taught me arithmetic. I could work through the "rule of three" in Dillworth. When only six years old I was a considerable hand in the

tobacco patch. From my eleventh year I was a plow boy. The remainder of my schooling was after the crops were "laid by".

In 1807, the fortifications of Mt. Dearborn, near Beckhamville, were completed and garrisoned by regulars. Military schools were established all over the country, preparing for the war, which took place in 1812. In 1810, I attended one of these schools and received considerable military training. My father died in October, 1809. My mother in October 1811.

On the first of January 1812, I commenced teaching school. I taught nine months, not losing a day. War having been declared July 18th, 1812, my friend Col. William Anderson drew up a petition, which was signed by all the militia officers, asking to have me appointed a lieutenant in the regular army. After closing my school, I clerked three months for Spencer Morrison, near the public works, he being both commissary and suture for the troops at Mt. Dearborn, where I had to attend two hours every day. Having failed to secure an appointment as lieutenant, I concluded to make an effort to get a classical education.

On the first of January 1813, I commenced going to school at New Providence Academy, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, to Rev. James Wallis. Here I spent two years, also six months with Rev. John B. Davis, in the Fishing Creek neighborhood, at the end of which time I prepared to enter college. In the meantime I had corresponded with James B. Stafford, at Hampden-Sidney College, Va. and John B. Gaston, at Athens, Georgia, being uncertain which college I would enter. By this time my funds had run out. I had only a plantation and a Negro, both of which, if I went to college, I would be compelled to sell.

My uncle, Daniel Greene, and always calculated on making me a merchant, he having amassed a large amount of cotton and built a storehouse before the war. But owing to the hardness of the times, did not go into business. In 1815, peace having been declared and Bonaparte dethroned, thinking the times propitious, he urged me to commence. I sold my plantation for eight hundred dollars and entered into partnership with my cousin, Col. William Anderson having the privilege of using as much of my uncle's money as we wished. We went to Charleston and laid in our goods, but both of us being sick, did not open them until the 18th of August. We advertised that he would buy cotton and pay cash for it. We were very successful and at the end of two years, had tripled our capital. I adopted the motto: "business before pleasure." I gave my attention to business day and night. When I commenced merchandising, my intention was to follow in about two years, raise means and complete my education. However, in the spring of 1817, our business being so large we concluded to have two stores. I removed part of the goods to "walker's" some eight miles above. After the first year at "walker's" we dissolved partnership. I then did business alone, being still successful. In the fall of 1818, I bought cotton largely at high prices, averaging about 39 cents per pound. In the spring, there being a decline in price, I sold at 12 cents, which swept everything that I had made, leaving me about where I started about four years before.

I was married on the 29th of January 1819, to Miss Esther Gaston. In the spring when my situation was realized, it was not a pleasant one. After my marriage, I bought a piece of land from old Mrs. Walker, upon which I settled afterwards, buying other lands around me, on which I lived for fifty years. The merchants being willing to give me credit, I carried on a small business for about two years. Selling out my stock, I bought two or three Negroes and turned my attention to farming. From the time I married, a Negro man I had inherited, carried on my farm, making a support for my family.



In January 1819, there being a desire to establish a post office at Cedar Shoals, John G. Walker was willing to act as deputy, if I would take the office and make the returns for him, which I did. After his death, the office was transferred to J. A. H. Gastonia, who kept it until the close of the late war. (Civil)

In 1824 the members of the legislature from Chester had me appointed to the office of magistrate. On being informed of it, I concluded not to qualify. However at the urgent request of Mr. Robert Robinson, who had me appointed, I accepted on the condition that I might resign in one year. At the expiration of that time, finding it a convenience to me, I continued to serve for more than twenty years. During the first two years of my magistracy, I married about one hundred couples.

As a magistrate I was conservative, and very few cases ever went up to court. I don't think that I collected more fees than paid for the paper I used. In 1845, the rule was adopted reducing the number of magistrates to one in a "beat company," There being two in our "beat", I requested Col. Davie to drop me and continue R. H. Fudge. He did so, having me appointed a notary public, which office I held about twenty years.

From the first to last I had the papers of ten pensioners to prepare and forward every six months. In 1822, I first administered on an estate, after which I was administrator or executor of thirty estates. I had the care of about twenty widows, and the guardianship of twenty or thirty orphans, some of whom I educated. Some of the estates were large and complicated. Hence, I was kept in the court of equity for more than fifteen years. The largest fee I ever paid was two thousand dollars.

I was employed by every one in the neighborhood to draw their wills. A great many persons, on moving from this county to the West, and northwest and leaving legacies here, employed me as attorney to collect and forward proceeds to them. I frequently was employed as an arbitrator between parties having difficulties. I have often been called upon by other administrators and executors to assist them in settling up estates and arranging their papers. For about twenty years I was a public surveyor.

I never had any aspirations for office. Still I always read the papers and kept myself posted in the politics of the times. At my earliest recollection I was a Jeffersonian. My father despised the administration of Adams on account of the still tax. I examined the "Exposition" of 1828, said to have been written by John C. Calhoun, and was decidedly opposed to the doctrines advanced.

In 1830, the district, (Chester) became politically divided. Many of my best friends were in the ranks of the Nullifiers. Yet differing from them, my motto was, "principles, not men". Although I differed from others in opinion, still, I retained their personal friendship.

The press of the state having generally espoused the cause of the Nullifiers, it became necessary to establish a paper in Columbia, as an organ of the Union party, which was done. The paper was called "The Hive", and was placed under the editorial control of Dr. Landrum. I frequently contributed short articles to this paper.

In the canvas of 1820, all of the lawyers were with the Nullifiers. They first proposed to nullify the tariff through the legislature, but this did not take well with the people. They then went for a convention, called a mass meeting of the citizens of the District, to assemble on the first Monday of September, and argued before the people to leave it to a convention, which might nullify the tariff, or not, just as might be thought best. A young man opposed the call of the convention. He then denounced as a submissionist, and an order was given to

throw him out of the door. This was promptly met by the crowd, "Do if you dare: your blood shall sprinkle this floor". Several old men tried to say something, but they could not be heard, so great was the confusion. The legislature, in 1830, failed to call a convention. The Nullifiers took the name of "Jackson and States Rights," and the other party took the name of "Union and States Rights". The two parties became very bitter toward each other. The Nullifiers denounced the Union men as submissionists and soaptails and tariff men. The Nullifiers having formed associations all over the State by the name of "Free Trade Associations", issued tracts monthly, to circulate among the people. The Union party then retaliated by calling them "Jacobin Clubs", and "Bombsuckers".

About this time the office of Colonel became vacant. Lieut-Colonel John Moore, Major James Wood and Capt. James McDaniel, were candidates for the office. An election was held but there being a tie and failure to elect, it had to be run over again. The Union party thought it necessary to secure the office. It was so managed as to elect James McDaniel, a son of a Revolutionary soldier. I accepted, under him, the office of adjutant, and was elected Captain of the artillery. Through the military, we had the most of our political meetings, such as the celebration of the Fourth of July, the militia being out under arms.

In 1831 the Nullifiers carried the State-the district of Chester-by a majority of over three hundred. At the commencement of 1832, threw aside the name of Jackson, taking that of "States Rights and Free Trade". In September, the Union party held their first convention in Columbia, when they organized properly as a party and offered terms of compromise to the Nullifiers. The Union men placed Joel R Poinsett at the head of the party in December. I was a member of both conventions.

The State having passed an ordinance of nullification, the legislature being in session to pass laws to carry out the ordinances, the Nullifiers, having carried the state, were under the impression that the Union convention would not meet in December, but contrary to their expectation the convention met in large numbers. The legislature had passed a bill to second reading, conscripting the militia in four classes. The meeting of the Union convention took them so much by surprise, that they stood idle for several days to see what the Union party would do. Discovering that we had them at bay, Judge Huger, in private caucuses, proposed that the convention should sit for months\_ members that were compelled to go home, sending others in their places\_ but after delaying several days, the committee reported that they would not interrupt the acts of the legislature, that they would not be drawn into a revolution, and that they were suffered to do so. Mr. Poinsett, at the same time having completely organized the party, the convention adjourned to meet again in the spring at his call.

After the adjournment of the convention, the legislature dropped the conscript bill, and passed a bill calling for volunteers. This act completely separated the parties; the Nullifiers forming volunteer companies-the Union men composing the militia. Whenever we had a political meeting, the regiment was called out.

In December 1833 the legislature organized the militia and passed a test oath of office. Elections in the militia took place on the 11th of April 1834. The Union party, having two to one, elected all officers of this regiment. After carrying the elections, we determined to take it into the courts. I went with Col McDaniel to demand his commission, having a writ of mandamus from the court. General McMeekin refused, as was expected. I then served a writ of mandamus on him to appear at Lancaster, on a certain day, when and where court

would be sitting. He then wrote to Major Eaves to defend him. The writ being returned on Wednesday, Saturday was set apart for the trial, Judge Richardson presiding. Major Eaves' speech occupied about three hours. Thomas Williams' reply about two hours. Judge Richardson was about two hours delivering his opinion. I wrote an account of the trial and sent it to "The Hive" for publication. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which met in Columbia the next week, and military test oath was decided to be a violation of the Constitution of South Carolina.

Still, the alteration of the constitutional oath was to come up before the legislature in December. The District represented in the legislature, wrote to the non-represented Districts for delegates to meet them in Columbia. The bill was Discussed in the House for several days, and also for several days in the Senate-the Union party in caucus every night. The Nullifiers, becoming alarmed, sought through the Chairman of the Federal Committee (Daniel J. McCord) to know on what terms the Union men would accept the amendment to the Constitution. There was then a committee appointed consisting of James L. Pettigru, John S. Richardson, Abram Blanding, Thomas Williams, Judge Lee, Judge David Johnston, and John B. O'Neal. They accepted the amendment to the Constitution, provided it did not interfere with the allegiance a citizen owed the United States, according to the Constitution of the United States. This was incorporated in a report made by the committee on Federal Relations, and passed by the legislature, all of the Union men voting for it except B.F.Perry.

About twenty of the Nullifiers voted against it, declaring that the Nullifiers had given up all the ground for which they had been contending. Some of them left the State in disgust. This produced peace in the State, to ratify which, they elected Judge Huger to the United States Senate and Richardson as Governor. Thus peace being restored to my distracted state, I retired from politics, devoting my time and attention to my private business.

In 1851 I took part in politics again. The secessionists had held several meetings in Chester District. The Union or Co-operation party, thought it expedient to hold a meeting a Chester C, H., on the first Monday in August. Barnacle Rhett came up on Saturday. The secessionists had runners out on Sunday at all the churches, summoning their party, so as to outnumber the Co-operationists and pass resolutions over them. ON Monday, it was so arranged that I should take the chair and Mr. Rhett be invited to open the discussion; each side being limited to an hour and a half. A watch was on the stand to note the time. When the time was out I gave a rap and he closed. Mr. McAliley replied, occupying the same time. Rhett then had half an hour to reply, during which he was very sarcastic; belittling McAliley as an up-country lawyer, with a great lack of constitutional knowledge. But this was a great mistake in Rhett, McAliley, in reply, far exceeded him in sarcasm and severe cuts, and when the discussion of four hours ended, Rhett went off the stand, apparently chagrined and disappointed, and his party completely defeated.

In 18160 at a Fourth of July celebration held at Union church, the candidates for the legislature were generally present. Samuel McAliley and T.W. Moore were candidates for the Senate. I was placed in the chair. McAliley being called upon, made a speech of considerable length, opposing secession. Dr. Moore replied, rather denying secession, but advocating the call of a convention, his object apparently being to avoid discussion at that time. On my return home that evening, I wrote an article for the local paper over the signature of "Spectator", quoting Thomas Jefferson, who on a similar occasion had opposed

rash measures. The contest between McAliley and Moore was very excited. They canvassed the District thoroughly, making speeches at every precinct.

From this time, I wrote an article, over the signature of "Spectator". These were intended as a looking glass that they might see themselves as others saw them. The Hon. W.W. Boyce, who had heretofore been a strong Union man, came out openly for secession. I attacked him over the signature of a "Spy" and exposed him somewhat. Pretty early in the contest, I wrote an article over the signature of "Ithaca", addressed to the understanding of the public, showing forth the evil consequences of secession. Our local paper was filled with communications from both sides, until the close of the election. McAliley was elected. This District (Chester), by his election had gone against secession; Probably the only one in the State in which an issue was made. McAliley was the only man in the legislature who voted against secession. The representatives from the District, elected on the same ground, caved in and went for secession.

When the election for the convention came, I refused to have anything to do with it, having then spent thirty years of my life in all those issues, battling for the integrity of my country. My desire was simply to be a spectator. But a revolutionary spirit was abroad in the land. Vigilant committees were formed everywhere, which I looked upon as mobs. The first case that came under my notice was during a snow storm. A Man with dogs, came to my nephew's, R.W. Crawford's, and arrested his negro, Tom, for some words spoken and carried him off to a meeting of the vigilant committee at Roddytown. Mr Crawford, being alarmed for fear that his negro might be hung, came to me and got me to go with him. When I arrived there, the committee asked me to sit with them. My reply was, "No, gentlemen, I am a law-abiding citizen.. South Carolina has organized courts of magistrates and freeholders to try the Negroes. If Tom has committed an offense, take him before such a court. Every one of you are trespassers and liable to indictment for a misdemeanor".

The rabble in Fletcher's region hung Mr. McAliley in effigy. I then wrote a communication, giving an account of Henry Laurens being hung in effigy by the rabble in Charleston, because he did not move fast enough in the revolution. When the crisis did arrive, Henry Laurens was at the head of the revolution, and this rabble was never heard of. I applied Mr. McAliley's case to that and it is probable that when the war did commence, those fellows were shrinking. I wrote several communications, quoting from a newspaper, Lauren's letters and Chattaloux scenes of the Revolutionary War. These were continued for about two months over the signature of "Catawba".

After the first companies had volunteered, I wrote over my own name, calling a meeting of the citizens of the District to organize for the purpose of aiding poor families, provided the men were called into service and that they should see that the laws of the country were respected and that no one should be deprived of his rights without a legal trial. I was made chairman of the Board of Relief for Chester, and served through the war.

In 1860, the Democracy were divided and had three candidates in the field for the presidency. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected by about one-third of the popular vote. I still had hopes that the difficulties might be settled without war, the constitution of the United States being the supreme law of the land. Yet, seven wicked spirits in the shape of Northern Governors, congregated at Washington and tempted Abraham Lincoln to take the whole government on his shoulders and by usurping the judiciary and legislative departments, trampled the constitution of the United States under

foot by issuing the proclamations calling for troops to put down the rebellions suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and brought on a civil war in which probably a million lives were lost. "He that killeth with a sword must be killed with a sword. He that killeth with a bullet must be killed with a bullet". Abraham Lincoln did not die in the house of the Lord, but rather in the tabernacle of Dagon. His worshippers say that he was like Moses on Mt. Plagah; but when the true history of this country is written in after ages, I think that all future historians will place his as I have done, as a warning to all usurper. I opposed the violations of the constitution of South Carolina in 1832, and was equally opposed to the violation of the constitution of the United States 1861.

Such a brief outline of my parentage, my earliest recollections and training. business pursuits, political course and public life, and the opinion I entertained with regard to all usurpers.

I deem it not out of place to add here, that I collected a large amount of ecclesiastical material, most of which is and will be embodied by Dr. Howe, in his history of the Presbyterian church in South Carolina, of which church I have been a member near fifty years. During thirty-five of this time I have held the office of Ruling Elder in Cedar Shoal church; have frequently been a member of Bethel Presbytery, and the Synod of South Carolina, and in 1854, was the delegate from Bethel Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, which convened at Buffalo, N.Y.

The above sketch was dictated by the subject hereof, in 1871. It is simply a statement of facts, applicable in this case to the individual, but contains nothing of his domestic relations or of the traits of character, religious, moral or intellectual, which in reality constitutes a man. The site where he lived was very desirable. His house was roomy and commodious. "She always made home happy" is the inscription on the tombstone of her who for a period of 35 years, divided the sorrows and doubled the joys of his life. To the truth of his declaration the relatives and friends, the person on business, the neighbor who dropped in, the visitors, the travelers who lodged there, the lawyers, the judges, and clergymen of all denominations, entertained by her could amply testify. This kind, amiable, pious lady-this mother in Israel-died in 1854 while her husband was absent attending a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Buffalo, N.Y. A telegram was immediately dispatched to inform him of her severe illness. It never reached him. He knew nothing of her death until informed of it by a friend, at Kingsville on his return.

At Camden, Columbia and Charleston, attending civil and ecclesiastical courts, on surveying expeditions and collecting materials for history of church and State, he was frequently absent from three to twelve days at a time. On these trying occasions the management of a large household devolved upon her, she always showed herself equal to the emergency. With affection she cultivated no acquaintance. Her manners were easy and natural. Though inclined to corpulence, she was handsome. Intelligent, cheerful, industrious, economical, and of rare conversational ability, she was emphatically entertaining and interesting. From those blue eyes, bordering on hazel, beamed the soul of affection and pity. To the sick and suffering, she was a ministering angel. Words of comfort, soothing and hope, fell from her lips, while tenderness and sympathy were ingredients in every action. Such were a few of the qualities of Miss Esther Gaston, to whom Daniel Green Stinson was married on the 29th day of January, 1819.

They had eight children—two sons and six daughters. Of the eight the oldest died before he was two years old; the other in his twentieth year, being then a member of the senior class in Franklin University, located at Athena, Georgia. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Elder, died in Yorkville in 1857. Mary Narcissa and Esther Emily, died the one antecedent, and other subsequent to the death of their mother, Mrs. R.S. Lewis, the youngest of the children, died during the war, her husband being killed two or three months after her death.

Daniel Greene Stinson's second wife was Mrs. Henkle, the daughter of Mr. Turner and Margaret Morgan. At the close of the war when slavery was abolished—his property consisting largely of negroes—he was insolvent. To do the best he could for his creditors, took the benefit of the bankrupt law, surrendering everything and receiving nothing on which to live as a prince afterward. With what the law allowed him, he purchased a small place near the Yorkville line, but in Chester. To this he moved and lived on it for two or three years. However being old and feeble and unaccustomed to the management of freedom, he and his wife went to Rock Hill, to her son-in-law Major T.C. Beckham. Making this his home, he has spent the last seven or eight years there with his children, occasionally visiting his relatives and old friends.

The fireside, at his old home, when surrendered by the family group, was a very pleasant one where some exploit of schoolboy days, of revolutionary occurrence, or of later military date, was related by the head of the family to the no small merriment of the listeners. He was exceedingly fond of children, humoring their whims and entertaining late their sports with a seat almost beyond conception. He would often sox away from the arms of their mothers, infants of five or six months old and keep them for an hour, while as a nurse, he was one of the most awkward on record.

When any of the family, white or black, was sick, his attention was unflinching. Many sleepless nights he spent, walking from one negro house to another, watching the symptoms of the disease, and seeing that the medicines were administered according to the physicians' directions. Provisions for a week were regularly given out, and proper clothing, for summer and winter, seasonally provided. Each darkey had his or her garden patch where vegetables and corn, or cotton, were grown at pleasure.

His children were educated, religiously, morally and intellectually. They attended their own place of worship, regularly, whenever divine service was performed there; but heard other preaching convenient. At home they were instructed in the doctrines and principles of holy religion as taught in the Scripture and standards of the church. Every kind of immorality was eschewed, both by precept and example. The mental faculties were expanded by proper culture and training. It might be inferred that the religious art of Daniel Green Stinson's education was very strict, for he was raised a Covenanter. These people are exceedingly punctilious with regard to the observance of the Sabbath. With them, it is emphatically a holy day and to all this is what it should be. To him it was a day of rest—the Lord's day. A child may be brought to regard this day as a prison house, and the Bible and catechisms as instruments of torture, while these might have been made the gate of Heaven. Happy are those who here reach the golden mean. Did he and his children, and do those still living, manifest this in their lives? To ask questions and moralize are out of place here. What he was as a professor of religion and church officer, the world already knows. Morally, he was very exemplary. Though raised at a still house, and where his olfactories were constantly

excited with the odor of rum, he abstained from the poison as carefully as it distilled from the viper's fang.

The first temperance society ever formed in Chester District, was organized at the village-eight members signing the pledge. Of these, Rev. John B. Davies, Joseph Gaston, and Robert Fee were three; the names of the others the writer does not remember. He always regretted that his name was not put on that paper on that day, his whole life being a temperance speech.

If he ever indulged in profanity, oblivion has obliterated the tradition. To the filthy, expensive and murderous habit of chewing tobacco, however, he seemingly was a hopeless slave, but for years before his death, the poisonous narcotic had not polluted his breath. Here, also he was a teetotaler showing what a mind and a will can accomplish.

How his mind was improved by education, the sketch, furnished by himself, informs us. 'His education was first English, then classical and mathematical, and then military. That he was no idler while at school, his writings plainly show. Some passages in the "Women of the Revolution" are simply grand. In the military, he was thorough, both theoretically and practically, though ungraceful both as a rider and on drill. His voice was without compass and was a great drawback in issuing commands.

He was not an agreeable reader, but a fine debater. In the magistrate's book and executive law, he was perfectly at home. His advice was law in the vicinity in which he resided, and his decisions were acquiesced in as final. He had a forehead a phrenologist would have envied. A friend who had seen the magnates from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf, said it was the finest on which he had ever looked. He was a great talker, a living history and particularly fond of company. Persons, names, dates and genealogies he seldom forgot.

During Sherman's raid he "refugeed" by this exposure his hearing was impaired. As he advanced in years, this impediment increased until it became almost impossible for some persons to converse with him. This was a great annoyance to him being frequently deprived of spending an hour pleasantly in an interchange of views and feelings and opinions with a particular friend.

When in his prime, he was nearly six feet high, erect and walked rapidly. When the infirmities of age began to weigh upon him, he leaned a little forward, and finally became quite stooped. With the exception of two or three short attacks of bilious fever, and one of pneumonia, his health was generally good. In the beginning of the summer of the resent year, he had dropsy of the chest or some affection of the heart, from which he apparently recovered, but being cheerful and hopeful, talked again of visiting his children. Yet on the morning of the 10th of September, 1879, in the 86th year of his age, his Master called his spirit home, which he yielded up without groan or struggle.

## NEW MEMBERS:

BECKNELL, Mike  
4171 Buffalo-West Springs Hwy.  
Jonesville, SC 29353

BELK, Thomas E.  
1721 Central Ave.  
Summerville, SC 29483  
Thomas Belke  
William Hood L. Belk  
Wm. Johnson Belk  
Margaret Henretta Mothershead  
Mary Mattie Belle Miles  
Bessie Jane Fautz  
Thomas Marion Trapp

CROCKER, Michael  
106 Harold Street  
Union, SC 29379  
MCROCKER@CAROL.NET  
Carter,  
Rieves (Rives)  
Sandy River/  
Sealy's Creek

PALMER, Janice B.  
6302 Fairview Drive  
Penscalo, FL 32505-2057  
jbpalmer@Ksinc.net  
Sikes/Sykes  
Suggs/Sugg  
Jackson

REEDY, David K. & Betsy L.  
11 Snider Street  
Grenada, MS 38901  
Beckham, Box/Boxx,  
Davis, Payne,  
Davidson, Reedy,  
Waits

SMITH, EARLENE  
20162 Padrino Ave.  
Walnut, CA 91789  
Catsur@aol.com  
Sanderfer/  
Sandifer/  
Sandefur; Lott;  
Ellman; Ellis;  
Austin;  
Anthony;  
Martin;  
Simpson

SMITH, Mark  
775 Triple Creek Blvd.  
Morris, AL 35116  
MSmith6957@aol.com  
Smith; Brown

SUMMERS, John B.  
5718 Cerritos Dr.  
Houston, TX 77035-2514  
jbsum@hal-pc.org  
McDaniel; McCain;  
Strong; Adams

TURNER, Virginia & E.Y.  
2362 Gingko Dr.  
Sumter, SC 29150  
eyturner@sumter.net  
Westbrook;  
McCreight;  
Colvin; Wright;  
Simpson; Turner;  
Culp; Edwards;  
Hyatt; Dickey

## Q U E R I E S

99-68: **SARAH McHUGH ("Sally"):** Mamie Gettys Atkinson, 5845 Norton Circle, Flowery Branch, GA 30542-3937 needs wedding date of Sarah McHugh of Chester Co. to John M. Gettys of "The Waxhaws" in Lancaster Co., SC.

99-69: **CARTER & RIEVES (RIVES) of Sandy River/Sealey's Creek:** Michael Crocker, 106 Harold St., Union, SC 29379; email:mcrocker@carol.net; researching Carter & Rieves (Rives) of Sandy River/Sealey's Creek area.



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