# President's Page

We are sorry that this issue of *The Bulletin* will be late. The person that is our typist is sick. We thought that she would be able to type it later, but we were mistaken. We apologize for this delay.

When we realized that this issue of *The Bulletin* would be late, we sent out letters to each of you to inform you about our Birthday Party. The following information is being given in case you did not receive your letter:

DATE: Saturday, July 29, 2000

TIME: 1:00 P.M.

PLACE: Purity Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall

135 Wylie Street Chester, SC 29706

COST: \$8.00 per person

SPEAKER: Mr. Robert L. Brown

Mr. Robert L. Brown is from Sumter, SC. He is an alumnus of the Citadel and did his graduate work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is presently a "Senior Lecturer of English" and Adjunct Faculty Member of the University of South Carolina at Sumter where he teaches undergraduate classes in composition and literature.

Professor Brown's interest in Southern History led him to become a life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Charter Member of the Sumter SCV Camp. He also served as the South Carolina State Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for two terms, and presently is a member of the National SCV Confederate Medal of Honor Committee. He has five known Confederate ancestors, with his direct lineage being to Pvt. John Alexander Brown of the 5<sup>th</sup> S.C. Cavalry.

Professor Brown will be speaking on General Dunovant of the 5<sup>th</sup> S.C. Cavalry at our Birthday Party on July 29, 2000.

Please send in your reservations as soon as possible for this great afternoon of good food, fellowship, and the chance to connect with someone who may have a missing piece of your family puzzle!!! We look forward to seeing you there!!!

George

#### From the Editor:

TO: Rev. Maurice S. Ulmer of Covington, Virginia: We wish to thank you for the gift of the 3 books on the Covenanters compiled since the mid-1990's. These congregations existed in Fairfield and Chester Counties, SC, from 1772 to 1833. The information Rev. Ulmer put together will help keep the memory of these people alive for researchers and for history in general. These books are a very valuable asset to our library, and we appreciate the many hours of work that Rev. Ulmer put forth in compiling this information.

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## The Dickey-Stephenson Connection by Elmer Oris Parker

The object of this paper is to re-examine the records pertaining to the family of David Dickey (1747-1823), son of John and Martha (McNeely) Dickey and to correct some of the errors that have been made concerning this family. David was born according to the old family Bible on October 18, 1747, at Rockfish Gap in Albemarle County, Virginia and came with his parents to present York County, South Carolina by 1770. From the same record we learn that he was married on March 28, 1775, to Margaret Robison but four months later she died. She appears to have been a daughter of Archibald and Sarah Robison who lived on Turkey Creek not far from where John and Martha Dickey lived.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> According to the records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, applications for membership have been submitted and approved for four persons of the name David Dickey, three of which have the same year of birth, and two with the same year, month and day, but all with differing dates of death and names of wives. Too, of the states where service was rendered, two claim North Carolina, one Pennsylvania, and one South Carolina.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This is based upon a deed from Archibald and Sarah Robison made on November 19, 1773, to Samuel Feemster of 100 acres on Turkey Creek granted to Archibald Robison on October 25, 1764. This deed was witnessed by Joseph Feemster, William Clark, and Margaret (her "M" mark) Robison, who probably had just become of age. This tract, located near 175 acres granted to John Dickey in 1770, is recorded in Charleston Deeds: F-4, page 236.

During the War for Independence David and four of his brothers served in the South Carolina militia. David served under Captain Thomas Kirkpatrick and was quartermaster for Col. William Bratton's New Acquisition militia regiment. He also served a month under Capt. Thomas Woods.

Before the war old John Dickey, Senr. in September 1772 bought 200 acres on the headwaters of Stephenson's Branch<sup>4</sup> at present Sharon from William Sharp and afterward moved to this place. He willed it to his son David in April 1788, and this is where David was making his home when on September 4, 1788, he married his second wife Margaret Stephenson who was living nearby at Stephenson's Spring with her mother Jane who after her father John's death in 1773 had married Alexander Fleming but by this time was again a widow because Alexander was captured by the British in Sumter's Defeat on Fishing Creek and imprisoned by them in the Camden jail where he died in 1781.

David sold his inheritance after the birth of his first Dickey (1789 - 1849)John M. and moved up Pendleton where they remained for about a County (1745-1817)Dickey migrated David's Robert brother Livingston County, Kentucky before 1803 and about the same time David and Margaret settled on Crooked Creek in the same Robert's son William lived about three miles east of of Marion and in 1803 he organized present town Presbyterian church on Crooked Creek which he named Bethany, and undoubtedly acted as its pastor until he was ordained by the Transylvania presbytery and regularly installed. served until 1817 when he moved to Ohio. During his pastorate it is likely that David and Margaret were communicants of this church and their John McElroy Dickey son received spiritual conviction that led him later to become a well-known John M. Dickey was the pastor of Bethany Presbyerian divine. Church, 1817-18.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> David (1747-1823), Robert (1745-1817), and John (1740-1801) were in Capt. Thomas Kirkpatrick's company of horsemen in Col. William Bratton's regiment of S. C. militia. George (1742-1817) was a lieutenant in Col. Thomas Neel's New Acquisition regiment of militia until Neel was killed in the battle of Stono Ferry in 1779. William (1756- ) served 30 days in the New Acquisition regiment of militia in Capt. Thomas Woods company. The records indicate that the Robison family of New Acquisition supported the cause of independence—Joseph was one of the Turkey Creek volunteers, William, who was born March 18, 1760, in Pennsylvania, received a severe wound in his left shoulder when hit by a British musket ball in the Battle of Hanging Rock, August 1780, but there being no military record for Archibald, and the early dates of his acquistion of lands, it seems safe to conclude that he was too old for active field service, another reason for believing him to have been the father of Margaret, first wife of David.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Stephenson's Branch took its name from Margaret Stephenson's father John Stephenson whose 200 acre grant was crossed by this stream near where it flowed into Bullocks Creek.

Although Margaret, who was born December 24, 1760, in South Carolina, and died April 29, 1814, David appeard to have remained on Crooked Creek until about 1821 when he moved to Scott County, Indiana. In October of that year he deeded to his son John M. of Scott County, 170 acres on Mill Creek for \$400. Then on October 16, 1826, John and his wife Peggy, his sister Martha and her husband John Hall McCleskey of Daviess County, Indiana, all heirs of David Dickey, late of Scott County, sold this tract, it being part of 400 acres on Crooked Creek, originally granted to David Dickey.

Hugh A. Wilson of Scott County gave a power of attorney to his brother-in-law David Elder<sup>5</sup> of Livingston County to convey land on Crooked Creek.

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Interesting Facts Concerning The Early History Of The Methodist Church At Richburg Are Made Public By W. B. Roddey

What little history we have regarding the Methodist churches in this area is mainly due to the efforts of The Rev. W. A. Betts, who was untiring in his efforts to piece together what written history he could obtain, and which he published in a small sketch in 1896.

The Methodists have a saying to the effect that the Methodist church makes history, but does not write it. That seems to be true to a certain extent, but it should not serve as an excuse for indifference in preserving the history of the church.

When our forebears left the old countries on the other side of the water, and began the great work of creating a new nation on this side of the water, there were certain difficulties in the matter of keeping written records for many of the colonists were not accustomed to pen and ink. On the other side the family and church records were kept in the parish houses by the priests and pastors, who recorded faithfully all marriages, births, baptisms, and deaths. In this way it is easier to trace history for several generations on the other side of the water than it is to trace two or three generations in this country.

There was a Methodist parsonage in Richburg long before there was a Methodist church. In the early days of the Methodist church in this area all the churches in this section were in the Rocky Mount Circuit. At the Conference held in Charleston in December of 1870 the name of this circuit was changed to East Chester Circuit, and that arrangement held

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> David Elder ( -1832) on January 20, 1813, married Eleanor, daughter of David and Margaret (Stephenson) Dickey. David Elder, perhaps the father of this David, sold land in 1792 in York County, S.C.

until 1888. The first Methodist pastor to occupy the parsonage was The Rev. J. Marion Boyd, who served this circuit for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873. His daughter, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, well along in the nineties, lives in Rock Hill, and she remembers when her family lived in this parsonage.

Other pastors occupying this parsonage during the East Chester Circuit arrangement were: E. J. Meynardie (1874); J. W. Kelly (1875-1877); T. J. Clyde (1878-1881); J. B. Campbell (1882); J. C. Porter (1883-1884); T. C. Bissell (1885-1886).

Following the pastorate of The Rev. T. C. Bissell the name of the circuit was changed to Richburg Circuit at the one hundred and third session of the South Carolina Conference held in Winnsboro, December  $3^{\rm rd}$ , 1888, Bishop J. C. Keener presiding.

It was during the pastorate of The Rev. T. C. Bissell that work on the Richburg Methodist Church was begun. The contractor in charge was a Mr. Froneberger, of Gastonia N. C., and he was a man who constructed many churches during his life time, and took a special pride in his work as a constructor of churches.

It is unfortunate that we have no written records of the church history during this early period of the church, for Mr. Betts states in his sketch that the early records were destroyed by fire.

During the construction of the church building The Rev. Geo. T. Harmon was assigned to the newly created Richburg Circuit, and it was during his pastorate that the church congregation was organized on November 28<sup>th</sup>, 1887. Mr. Harmon served this circuit until 1889, making three years he was pastor of this church.

There are certain matters connected with the early days of this church that it would be interesting to know. For one thing we do know that in the construction of the building, as Mr. Betts wrote, "Sister Barber was the moving and Brother Barber the leading spirit". Of course he referred to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson H. Barber.

The writer remembers well that his mother told him that Mrs. Barber discussed the matter of naming this church, and that Mrs. Barber seemed to favor naming the church Saint John's Methodist Church. Just what became of this plan the writer cannot remember, for he was a mere boy at that time, and naturally remembers only a few outstanding occurrences.

The writer also remembers the talk regarding the dedication of the church, but has no recollection as to when this took place. Nor does he remember who preached the dedication sermon. However, he has a vivid recollection of

the visit of many distinguished persons, among them being The Rev. John C. Kilgo, who later became Bishop Kilgo. Prof. Clinkscales, of Wofford College, was a visitor who left an impression that would be difficult to erase. Then the venerable Mr. Leard, who seemed to have come right out of the Scottish Highlands.

The original roll of this church as organized on November 28th, 1887, was as follows: Dr. Sam T. Anderson, Mrs. F. Amelia Anderson, Maggie C. Anderson, Mary A. Anderson, F. H. Barber, M. E. Barber, Laura O. Barber, James A. Barber, Amy Barber, J. Thompson Backstrom, Lucy G. Backstrom, Bessie Backstrom, H. W. Blake, Ella P. Blake, J. R. Bigham, Lizzie R. Culp, Rebecca Hardin, J. M. McGarity, M. J. McGarity, John H. McGarity, Polly McGarity, Thos. J. Orr, Sallie J. Orr, G. W. Roddey, E. L. Roddey, P. F. Sponholtz, Jane Sponholtz, J. F. Collins, M. I. Collins, Elizabeth K. Ford, Kate D. Ford, Nancy E. Ferguson, M. L. Harmon, Lavinia Harmon, Carrie Lou Harmon, George T. Harmon, Maggie S. Harmon, F. M. Hicklin, Harrie R. Hicklin, M. A. Hicklin, Atwood Hicklin, Minnie Hicklin, Jane Lynn, Mary Lynn, Louisa J. Lynn, W. B. Lynn, W. B. Wylie, Jane Wylie, John Wylie, James Wylie, and Willie Wylie.

The Circuit Parsonage Trustees were: F. H. Barber, Chairman; F. M. Hicklin, J. L. Kee, J. M. McGarity, J. T. McFadden. J. Thompson Backstrom was the first Church Conference Secretary.

As previously stated, work on the church building was begun in 1886, during the pastorate of Rev. T. C. Bissell; and the work was completed in 1888, during the pastorate of Rev. Geo. T. Harmon.

The Sunday School was organized in the parsonage before the church was completed, and was held in the room then called the parlor, on the north side of the building. It was successful from the start, and only awaited the completion of the church building to become a large and growing organization. The first Sunday School superintendent was Bro. J. Thompson Backstrom.

Before this church was organized many of the Methodists in and around Richburg and Bascomville held their memberships in Mount Prospect, some in Pleasant Grove church.

Some of the leading members of this church had joined in the early days of Mount Prospect, and had, to use an expression that is current now, come up the hard way. That is they were first placed on the probationary roll where they remained under the direction and tutelage of class leaders until they were deemed fit for full membership in the church.

It is said by some, that the way to have a successful organization is to make it difficult to get into it and easy

to get out of it. Whether the early Methodists planned it that way or not, it did work out that way to a certain extent. If anybody has any doubts about this let him examine some of the early church rolls of the churches in his section, and he will see that the church had authority in the early days. Reprimands, fines, and even expulsion were not uncommon.

There were numbers of Methodists in this community before the church was organized, and some of them did not own conveyances that would enable them to attend Pleasant Grove or Mount Prospect. These Methodist would get together and hold services in some neighbor's home. The writer remembers attending one such service in the home of Mrs. M. J. Ford, where Mr. Sam T. McCrorey now lives. He also remembers attending a prayer meeting held in the home of Mr. John McWaters, the father of the late Mrs. W. H. McFadden.

Following the pastorate of Rev. Geo. T. Harmon came the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Raysor, who served the Richburg charge for 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. The years of this pastorate were most successful for this church, for many additions were made to the church roll.

Following Rev. Thomas Raysor came the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Betts, and it was during his pastorate that the Rock Hill District Conference was held in this church. It was not a matter of one day, but lasted several days, and Richburg homes were all full entertaining pastors and delegates. On the final day of this District Conference, which was on Sunday, every pulpit in all this community, no matter what denomination—the colored churches not excepted—was filled with a Methodist minister. This church was so full that there was not room for more, and many people drew their buggies up to the windows and took part in the worship from the outside of the church.

(From the Editor: Most of the written records following the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Betts were destroyed by another fire. If anyone has any history of this church that they feel should be preserved, please let us know so that a copy can be made of it, and it can be preserved for the future.)

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MAIDEN NAMES can be determined in many ways, Here is a helpful technique that sometimes helps. A good clue would be from an old deed involving the female ancestor's family. Traditionally, when property was deeded, the witnesses to the transaction signed in a particular order. The first witness was a kinsman or close neighbor of the seller. The second witness was a kinsman or neighbor of the purchasing individual. The third witness was often a kinsman of the purchaser's wife to ensure her fair interest in the transaction. This is only a clue. These rules were not always adhered to and sometimes the order means nothing, but there might just be a clue you could use... (BLUEGRASS ROOTS, Volume 27, Number 2, Summer 2000)

THE CRAWFORD FAMILY IN CHESTER, SOUTH CAROLINA Fishing Creek Church and Lower Fishing Creek Church

From The Minutes of Fishing Creek Church 1799 to 1859.

"Mr. Davies January 8th, 1801."

"The church of Fishing Creek met at the call of the Moderator - Present: Rev. J. B. Davies, Moderator; Elders, David Carr, David Neely, Thomas Neely, and Thomas Latta together with corresponding members from RICHARDSON, Viz: Walter Brown, <u>James Crawford</u>, James Gaston, Isaac McFadden, Joseph Gaston and Fexix Davies. Constituted with prayer."

Will of this James Crawford (?) who worshipped at Lower Fishing Creek, on another sheet.

Howe's History of the Presybterian Church in South Carolina, by Dr. George Howe, D.D. in Vol. I, page 417, says, "That after the death of the Rev. William Richardson, (which occurred July 20, 1771) his widow (Nancy Craighead, one of the six beautiful daughters of the Rev. Alexander Craighead, N.C., page 293 of above Vol.) said to have been a lady of great beauty and talent and to have possessed much of her father's spirit, married during the course of the year, 1771, to Mr. George Dunlap, a gentleman of worth (page 419)".

"Mrs. Richardson after her marriage to George Dunlap, bore him five children and survived the stormy scenes of the American Revolution." (page 540) "Mrs. Dunlap died in 1790 leaving two sons, Dr. David Dunlap of Charlotte, N. C., George Dunlap of Wadesborough, N. C. and three daughters, Mrs. Andrew Crockett, Mrs. Edward Crawford, and Mrs. Rachel Neely."

"Many of the Waxhaw men were numbered among the patriots of the Revolution. Besides Major, afterwards General, and subsequently Governor (of N. C.), William B. Davies, there were <u>Major Robert Crawford</u>, Major John Barkly, and Henry Massey."

\*\* (Page 539): "Mrs. Jackson left her home on the Waxhaw, where she had buried her husband, and found a refuge in Sugar Creek congregation after Bufort's defeat, where she remained a part of that summer. She afterwards went down to Charleston to visit her son, then a prisoner aboard the prisoner-ship, and to carry clothing and other necessaries to other prisoners, on her return she sickened and died with fever, at the Quarter House, six miles this side of Charleston

<sup>\*\*</sup> This Mrs. Jackson was the mother of President Andrew Jackson.

which was at that time occupied by Mrs. Barton, who formerly lived at Waxhaw. She was attended during her illness by these two women, who closed her eyes, and had her remains interred not far from the spot where she expired. We have before seen that Mrs. Richardson, after his decease, married Mr. George Dunlap, who afterwards bore arms in the Revolutionary struggle. In 1781 she visited her sister, Rachel, the wife of the Rev. David Caldwell, D.D. of Guilford, N.C. who being an ardent Whig, was persecuted by the British and hunted like a felon."

(Page 331): "When the settlement on Long Cane was broken up in 1761, by the incursions of the Cherokees and the murders committed by them......a portion of the fugitives took refuge in the Waxhaw congregation. Ezekiel Calhoun escaped thither, bringing with him his interesting family. Andrew Pickens was also for a time a resident there, and became acquainted there with Rebecca Calhoun, whom he afterwards married.

Patrick Calhoun was also betrothed Miss to Jane Craighead, the sister of Mrs. Richardson and daughter of Rev. Alexander Craighead of Rocky River, N. C., an ardent preacher and a Whig in politics anterior to the Revolution, and who did much in disseminating those principles which culminated afterwards in the Mecklenburg Declaration and the Declaration of American Independence. She was the first wife of Patrick Calhoun. After her death, says Mr. Stinson, Mr. Calhoun, while locating lands in Abbeville District, fell in with Mr. Caldwell, engaged in the same business, went home with him, and subsequently married his daughter, the mother of Hon. John C. Calhoun. The other sisters of Mrs. Richardson married, Rachel to Rev. David Caldwell, of Guilford, N. C.,; Margaret to Mr. Carouth; Mary to Samuel Dunlap, son of the old elder of that name; Elizabeth to Alexander Crawford, the two last mentioned living in Waxhaw congregation."

(Excerpt from a manuscript entitled, A History of Fishing Creek Church, Chester County, S. C. written by James H. Saye by direction of Bethel Presbytery and read before that body at its sessions October, 1878 and by them ordered to be placed in the hands of the Bethel Stated Clerk as a contribution to the history of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina.)

(From a sub-division devoted to the history of Cedar Shoals Church.)

"James Crawford, an elder of Richardson Church (earlier in MS, identified as once called Lower Fishing Creek Church), removed from Union County, Fairforest Church, shortly after the close of the War of the Revolution and settled about a mile from Cedar Shoal. He was a Captain of the Fairforest men probably in connection with the Spartan regiment. It happens to the writer (the Rev. Jas. H. Saye) to know of him mainly

through his descendants. He was the father of Edward Crawford, for many years an exemplary Elder of the Fishing Creek Church. Also of Alexander Crawford first an elder of Richardson, then Fishing Creek, where they both died and are buried. Alexander is the father of the present Rev. Alexander LaFayette Crawford who died in 1895. James Crawford was also the father of Margaret, alias Peggy the wife of John Mayes, Esq., an elder of Hebron Church, Georgia, where the writer first witnessed the exercises of religious worship."

This James Crawford was born June 21, 1746; died Dec. 6, 1812.

Grandfather referred to Mrs. Saye as "Cousin Rebecca."

DEEDS OF CRAWFORD LANDS: Chester Dist. S.C Deed BOOK O, p. 276. Dec. 13, 1809. Outline but exact copy.

Alexander Crafford now of Maury Co. and State of Tennessee but formerly of Chester District, bargained sold released &c. two hundred acres of land to Thomas John ....... Situate on Catawba River bounded on part of the same land belonging to James Crafford Esq..... then up the river..... mentions "My father James Crafford's" will respecting the Mill Seat on the river.

#### Alexander Crafford

Clerk's office, Chester County Court House, *Deed BOOK HH, p.* 193. Sept. 11, 1851.

Deed from David C. Crawford to Julius W. Willfong. State of South Carolina

"I David C. Crawford of the District and State aforesaid in consideration of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to me in hand paid by Julius Willfong...these two parcels of land... Situate in Chester District on the Waters of Fishing Creek, one tract commencing at the Fish Dam adjoining Wm. Agus, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres...... The other tract commencing at a stake, formerly Edward Crawford's corner (lines here) containing thirty-five and one half acres.

(Regular form of Deed)

In Presence of: James H. Crawford Green A. Blake

David C. Crawford

Above deed sworn to by James H. Crawford the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January 1852 before C. D. Melton, Magt. Recorded on the same date.

REFERENCE: 9-13-83- #1

The State of South Carolina )

Chester District

In the Court of Equity

To the Honorable, the Chancellors of the said State.

Humbling complaining, Shewith unto Your Honors. Your Orator, Green B. Montgomery, of the District and state aforesaid, that Dorcas Montgomery, late of the same district and state departed this life intestate. On or about the tenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five. Being seized and possessed at the time of her death, of a certain plantation or tract of land, containing five hundred and thirty five and one half acres, more or less. Lying in Chester district. On the waters of Fishing Creek, and bounded by lands of Dr. J. B. Gaston, deceased, Joshua Blake, Robert Calander and William H. Massey. The said Dorcas Montgomery left surviving her as her only next of kin and heirs at law, the following persons. Your orator, her husband: (1) Silas Gladden, her brother; (2) Ansel R. Gladden, her nephew, William Gladden, her nephew; Hillard Gladden, her nephew, Helen Dye, her niece, Amanda Howze, wife of John W. Howze, her niece, Isabella Gladden, wife of Daniel Gladden, her niece, and Allen Gladden, her nephew, all of whom are the children of James Gladden, her Brother, who is now deceased; (3) Elihue Gladden, James Gladden, Jess Gladden, Daniel Gladden, John Gladden, and Jane Brown, wife of James Brown all of whom are the children of Jesse Gladden, her deceased brother; (4) Jesse Gladden, John Gladden, Rebecca Latham, wife ---- Latham, and Jane Price, wife of -----Price all the children of John Gladden, her deceased brother; (5) Hillard Gayden, son of Mrs. Sarah Gayden, a deceased sister; (6) Mrs. Dorcas Darby, John Hall, Ellen Plyler, wife of ----- Plyler, Patsey Harden, wife of Ira Harden, Emeline Castles, wife of Alexander Castles, Adaline Harden, wife of George Harden, and Amanda Taylor, wife of ----- Taylor, children of deceased sister Mrs. Kazizh Hall; (7) and Calrin Cibara Tillara Cibara Wada Haray Cibara Matilda Malia Gibson, Tillman Gibson, Wade Henry Gibson, Matilda Wylie, Arabella Murry, wife of George Murry and Mary (Davis) wife of James Daris (Davis), children of predeceased sister Mrs. Mary Gibson; of which parties John Gladden son of Rebecca Lathan and her husband ----- Lathan, Jane Price and her husband ----- Price, John Hall, Ellen Plyler and her husband -----Plyler, Patsey Harden and her husband Ira Harden, Emeline Castles and her husband Alexander Castles, Adaline Harden and her husband ----- Harden, Amanda Taylor and her husband ------- Taylor, Wade Gibson, Arabella Murry and her husband George Murry, Mary Davis and her husband James Davis and Allen Gladden reside beyond the limits of this state.

Your Orator further states that it is inconvenient and disadvantagious to the persons interested that they should any

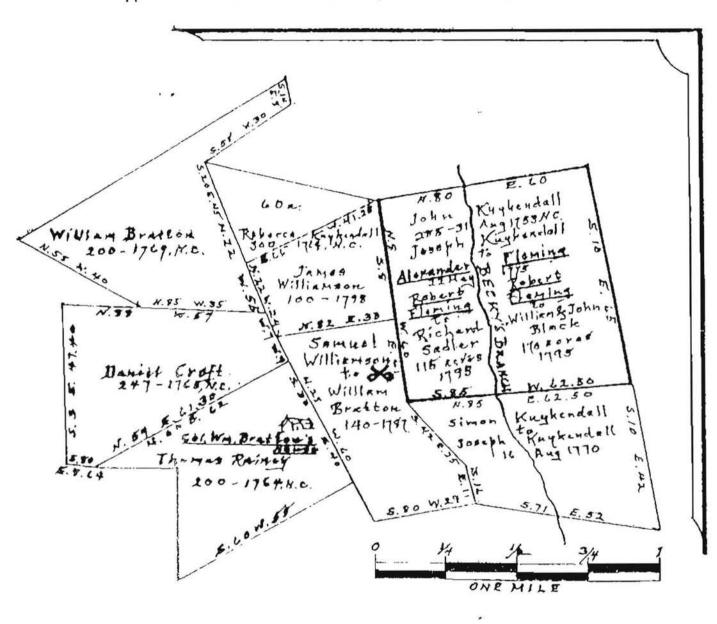
longer retain the said land as tenants in common and in consequence of their great number, and of the absence from the state of many of the parties a partition or said thereof cannot be effected by them.

In consideration whereof, and inas much as your orator in matters of this kind and like nature are properly conginidant and relievable. To the end therefore that the said Silas Gladden, Ansel R. Gladden, James Gladden, William Gladden, Hilliard Gladden, Helen Dye, John W. Howze, and his wife Amanda Howze; Daniel Gladden and his wife Isabella Gladden, Allen Gladden, Elihue Gladden, Jesse Gladden, son of Jesse, James Brown and his wife Jane Brown, John Gladden son of Jesse, Jesse Gladden son of John, John Gladden son of John, Lathan and his wife Rebecca Lathan, Price and his wife Jane Price, Dorcas Darby, John Hall, Plyler and his wife Ellen Plyler, Ira Harden and his wife Patsy Harden, Alexander Castles and his wife Emiline Castles, George Harden and his wife Adaline Harden, Taylor and his wife Amanda Taylor (looks like Tayler), Hilliard Gayden, Calrin Gibson, Tillman Gibson, Wade Gibson, Henry Gibson, Matilda Wylie, George Murry and his wife Arabella Murry, and James Davis and his wife Mary Davis, May full turn and perfect answers make to all and singular the matters and things herein before stated, and that a unit of partition may issue under the seal of this honorable court, directed to certain persons therein names to make partition of said lands among the said parties according to their respective interest therein and for such other and further relief as to your honors shall seem agreeable to equity and good conscience.

May it pleas your honors to grant unto your orator a unit of subpoena under the seal of your honorable court, directed to the said Silas Gladden, Ansel R. Gladden, James Gladden, William Gladden, Hillard Gladden, Helen Dye, John W. Howze and his wife Amanda Howze, Daniel Gladden and his wife Isabella Gladden, Allen Gladden, Elihue Gladden, Jesse Gladden son of Jesse Gladden son of John Gladden, James Brown and his wife Jane, John Gladden son of John, Lathan and his wife Rebecca, John Hall, Plyler and his wife Ellen, Ira Harden and his wife Patsy Harden, Alexander Castles and his wife Emeline Castles, George Harden and his wife Adaline, Taylor and his wife Amanda, Hillard Gayden, Calrin Gibson, Tillman Gibson, Wade Gibson, Henry Gibson, Matilda Wylie, George Murry and wife Arabella, James Doris and wife Mary Doris, Commanding them on a certain day and under a certain penalty therein to be inserted to be and appear at thy Honorable Court, then and there to answer the Premises and to stand to, abide, and preform such order and decrees there is as may seem to your Honor right and proper and your Orator will ever pray.

Hemphill

(From the Editor: This map, prepared by Mr. Elmer O. Parker to accompany his article "The Stephenson-Fleming Connection", was not completed in time to appear in the March 2000 issue of "The Bulletin".)



HOME OF ALEXANDER FLEMING AND HIS WIFE JANE STEPHENSON FLEMING

Home of Colonel WILLIAM BRATTON (1743-1815), commander of New Acquisition District (now York County, S. C.) militia and was severely wounded in the action at WILLIAMSON'S PLANTATION on 12 July 1780, in which the Loyalist Captain Christian Huck was defeated and killed by the patriot militia. The site of the engagement is indicated by the crossed swords. The home of Colonel Bratton is marked by the small drawing.

According to Colonel Bratton, Simon Kuykendall joined his regiment for service in the war, but deserted to the British.

#### 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.

Lancaster and Chester Railroad came 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.

1858 there were only three families living Bascomville-Mr. Peter Hardin's, Mr. Chappell 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. I was called Ιt 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. In 1869 Mr. John H. Buchanan taught at John Howze now lives. 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: viz: Samuel McCreary, Robert Furguson, Elizabeth Furguson, Adams Furguson, Elizabeth

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 hi 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, leaning 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 Wylies'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.

There will not be a "QUERIES" section of this issue of The Bulletin. It will return in the September, 2000, issue so please continue to send in the queries that you would like to have included.

> Thank you, The Editor

(From the Editor: This material was sent to a lady in Tennessee many years ago by Mrs. DeKalb Wylie of Richburg. We have no idea the name of the book from which it was copied, but most of it is information concerning Fairfield County, SC. Also because there are so many individual and family names listed throughout this particular article, they will not be repeated again in the Index at the back of this bulletin.)

#### THE COUNTY

The people, whom the fortunes of life have placed on the high lands between the Broad and Catawba rivers, have an unusual affection for their land. They hate to leave it; and when they are called away they look back to it with longing.

The part called Fairfield is neither mountain nor plain, but a series of mingled elevated ridges, undulating hills, and flowing vales, dropping in its lower reaches to the flat fields and swamps which form the point of the tongue between the Wateree and Congaree rivers.

Before the advent of the Europeans it was a country of forests in which the oak predominated, and of small prairies and valleys with brakes of cane. It abounded in buffalo, bear, deer, elk, panthers, foxes, and other small game.

It was beloved of the Indians,—a happy hunting ground to which came in turn various tribes. From the south the Congarees, the low country Indians seeking health; from the east the Catawbas; from the west the Cherokees. It seemed to be a pleasant no man's land possessed of no particular tribe, but enjoyed by all.

Tradition says that eventually the Cherokees and Catawbas fought for it,—a hard battle on the banks of the Catawba, and that the resulting parley placed the Catawbas to the east of the river which bears their name. But if the Cherokees won control of the coveted hunting grounds, they were not to enjoy them long.

There were already settlements along the tide-water rivers of Virginia,—the York, the James, the Rappahannock. White children had been born there who, in turn, had seen their children grow to manhood and spread out over the back country. Soon there would be settlements on the Carolina coast. Through the port of Charleston would come emigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, the Palatinate who would spread over the coastal plains and into the Piedmont. The Indians would be pushed back either peaceably or by force.

The Catawbas, always friendly, yielded and were assigned to a reservation. The Cherokees, more war-like, resisted to

the end, and were eventually transferred to the western plains. In 1753, Governor Glenn in treaty with the Cherokees acquired claim to the land between the Catawba and the Broad.

At this time the first permanent white settlers had come to what is now Fairfield. The Lyles were in the valley of the Broad and the Kirklands and the Harrisons were in the valley of the Catawba or Wateree. These families were from Virginia. They were the forerunners of many other Virginians who were to establish themselves in Fairfield, and who were to influence the customs, standards, and manner of living in this county.

The tide-water counties of Virginia had now been settled for one hundred and forty years. Slavery had existed almost as long. A plantation aristocracy had grown up. An established church, supported by the state, did not concern itself very seriously with the state of the soul. Dancing, cards, and fox hunting were popular. Under the custom of primogeniture the eldest son usually inherited a considerable portion of the property. This resulted in the migration of younger sons.

Fairfield benefitted accordingly. The Winn family made their location on the central ridge between the rivers, and so many fellow countrymen followed to take up neighboring plantations that the settlement became known as the "Virginia Colony".

They brought along with them their local traditions and customs. They called their unpretentious and often crude farm houses "seats," and they referred to themselves as "County families." They built their family cemetery walls with a place reserved outside for their slaves. They brought along the English pastime of fox hunting, and were delighted to find a plentiful supply of foxes in their new home. They rated their families somewhat on the length of time they had been established in America, and they looked with complacent attitude toward the comparatively recent English and French settlements of the Carolina coast.

When the Revolutionary War came, a company went out from Winnsborough with a strength of thirty-four men. More than half of these were listed as born in Virginia, while only seven were natives of Carolina. The Virginians in this first company were Richard Winn, Thomas and John Woodward, John Smith, James Pickett, John and James Owens, John Carr, Benjamin May, John Jacobs, Henry Wimpey, Francis Henderson, John and Francis McDaniel, Charnel Durham, Augustine Hancock, Prichard Stone, and William Duggins.

The predominance of the Virginia influence continued long after it was immersed in the incoming tide of the Scotch-Irish. The unsuccessful uprising in Ireland, in protest against the oppressive British industrial laws, caused the

Scotch Presbyterians of Ulster to leave by shiploads. Many came in through the port of Charleston. Others who landed in northern ports and settled in western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, were diverted to the south by the French and Indian wars in those sections.

The land-hungry immigrants took up hill and dale and engaged in the precarious hazard of making a living for their families. Most of the desirable river lands had been occupied already but the undulating hills and flowing valleys of the uplands formed a glorious analogue to the true Scotch-Irishman's heart and nature. They harkened to the siren song of the land.

"Come live with me, and be my love, and we will all the pleasures prove, That valleys, groves, hills, and fields, woods, or steeper mountain yields."

It took one or more generations of living in this hunting country of the Indians to teach the small farmer that he could not survive. He must expand his lands and his workers, or sell out and move on to the plain and more fertile lands to the West. With the turn of the century would come the cotton gin and the era of the cotton planter and the big slave plantation.

In this early period the "Up County" lacked advanced schools. The coast country had them, but the malaria of the low lands undermined the health and well being of the youth. The mutual needs brought together the educational leaders of Charleston and of the Camden District with a view to establishing a school for boys somewhere in the invigorating atmosphere of the hill country. The result was the organization of the Mount Zion Society in 1777, with headquarters in Charleston, and the establishment of the Mount Zion College in Winnsborough in 1785.

In education and culture this was of far reaching influence to Fairfield. It brought the young boys of Charleston and vicinity to Winnsborough with the resulting friendly contacts. It brought Charlestonians to summer homes in the hills, including General Moultrie, the Vander Horsts, and Gadsdens. Later it brought an inflow of permanent residents from the low country, amoung them representatives of the families DuBose, Dwight, Gaillard, Hanahan (the beloved physician), Whaley, Bacot, Campbell, DesPortes, Thomas and Porcher. It brought the manners, and social amenities of the low country, and the politeness and love of flowers of the French people who had largely settled that section. Also there came in time schools for girls,--Miss Winn's School, Mrs. Ladd's School, and Mr. O'Bear's School. Furman College came for a while later, later being moved to Greenville. The

railroad came; the plantations and slavery flourished; and wealth accumulated.

When the Union Army passed through in 1865, the correspondent of the New York Herald reported that Winnsborough was a wealthy and aristocratic town containing much that was dear to Rebel hearts.

Sherman's medical director (Surgeon John Moore) wrote "The country\*\* was high and rolling, with occasional outcroppings of the granite formation, a more fertile region and better cultivated than any passed over in South Carolina."

#### **ELBOW HILL**

The old Indian trail from the Congaree nation to the country of the Catawbas and Cherokees followed the high meandering central ridge which forms the watershed between the Broad and Catawba rivers. The railroad later used this same route. About three miles north of Winnsboro, near the McMaster curve, a branch trail diverged to the right to follow the high ground past Roseland and along the ridge until it nosed out over Beaver Dam Creek. It then dipped down and crossed the stream to climb up a steep elbow shaped spur to the level of the plateau which contains the present Mt. Olivet Church.

This tableland must have been the scene of much Indian activity judging from the wealth of arrow heads and stone implements which have been picked up, even to the present day. It is a commanding site, looking west to White Oak, north to Rocky Mount, east to Flint Hill, and south to the Mount Zion Hill.

In time, Beaver Dam Creek became Johnson's Creek; the trail up the crooked hill became the county road to Rocky Mount. The deep cut in the road retained it's elbow, and as travel increased it became the scene of accident and death. It began to be called Devil's Elbow and the crest overlooking the creek, Devil's Elbow Hill.

It was rather nice over the hill once you climbed it. The irregular rolling top, shaped something like a clover leaf, was not large in extent and did not promise much of bounteous living, but the headlands were covered with oak trees, and made pleasant sites for homes. The little valleys between had springs and trickling streams with little waterfalls over outcroppings of granite, and offered good places for stills and ponds.

It pleased Hugh Smith, for on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 1786, he paid 12 pounds and 14 shillings and received a grant of 545 acres from Governor Moultrie. He was followed by Robert Wilson, who bought the land from Smith, and who in 1791, received a

grant of 105 acres of adjoining land. This was probably the same Robert Wilson, who sold his Winnsborough land to the Mount Zion Society for the college.

Then in 1798 came James Barber, thirty-eight years old, with his wife Sarah Gunning, his son Robert, twelve, and two younger daughters Eliza and Jane. His prayer must have been "God give me hills to climb and strength to climb them." For he bought the land from Robert Wilson, for better or worse, it has remained in the possession of his children and his children's children.

#### BARBER

The Irish Rebellion of 1798, which cost Robert Emmet his life, sent James Barber and his half brother John as refugees to South Carolina. They were reputed to be officers in Emmet's organization, and had to leave their Ulster home on that account.

James had initiative and energy. He purchased 650 acres of land and planted part of it, ran a store, acquired a few slaves, and was an officer of the Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church just north of his place. His store was the assembly place for the whole country side, as shown by the three hundred names on his well kept accounts.

His children grew to maturity there, the son Robert Gunning remaining unmarried until his death in 1829. Eliza married Robert Richmond, and her father gave her a place to live on. Jane married Hugh Barkley, the son of a neighbor.

Both James Barber and his wife died in the month of November 1824. He was 64 years old and she was 54. His will, signed June 23, 1824, and recorded April 27, 1825, is on file in the County Courthouse. To his wife he bequeathed, in addition to the property brought with her at her marriage, the horse named Jack to draw her chair; one bedstead to be made by Thomas Minton as good as he can make; the second best table and six sitting chairs of her own choice.

To his son, Robert Gunning Barber, he left the home place, boundaries defined and ending in "a straight line to my Still House Spring." Also the large bed, bedstead, and furniture upstairs, six sitting chairs brought from Charleston, the sideboard, clock, largest table, and my negro man Bob.

To his daughter, Eliza Richmond, he bequeathed "the land whereon she now lives," and also two negro men named Stephen and Jessie.

To his daughter, Jane Barkley, and her husband Hugh Barkley, he gave the land between the said Hugh Barkley's land

and Samuel Johnston's private road as far as Mushetts Branch, and up said branch to my land, and also my negro man named Glassgo.

To his grandsons James Barber Richmond and James Barber Barkley one hundred dollars each.

To his nephew James Barber, and to James Barber Smith, and to James Barber McCully the sum of fifty dollars each.

To his brother John, two hundred dollars and his best suit of clothes.

The remainder of his estate equally to his children.

The tombstones of James Barber and his wife stand in Mount Olivet (Wateree) church yard. His name still lives through the descendants of the five boys who were named for him.

#### THE STORE

The appraisers of his estate found accounts due on his books amounting to \$9,382.00, also notes due him amounting to \$6,461.85, also notes for Mount Olivet Church pew assessments for \$78.00. The following names of the patrons of his store are an interesting roll call of the early settlers of the countryside.

The people of his little world certainly made a well worn path to his door. Something potent brought them there, whether it be his magnetic personality or the spirit of his "Still House Spring" which he refers to in his will.

#### Among them were:

Archibald Beaty, Alexander Douglas, General Turner Starke, Muscoe Boulware, Doctor William Bratton, John B. Pickett, James Ellison, Colonel Wm. McCreight, Austin Peay, Hugh Barkley, William Cockrell, Robert Cathcart, Elijah Gayden, John G. Barber, Jesse Gladden, Jr., Joseph Caldwell, Nathaniel Ford, Esq., James McCrorey, John Aiken, John Johnston, Esq., Alexander Turner, Benjamin Harrison, Captain John Hollis, Laban Hall, John Reynolds, William Harper, Elijah Hendricks, Hugh McDonald, Churchill Carter, Tassitus Cassity, James Young, Daniel Going, Asa Turkett, George Arnet, Daniel Grafton, Rev. John Pickett, David Rowe, James Blair, Elijah Dawkins, Andrew Dunn, William England, Margaret Ewing, Joseph Ferguson, Moarning Fogg, Samuel Fife, Sr., Isaac Gibson, Rachel Griffin, John Hornsby, Thomas Jones, Robert L. Knox, James Morrison, Gervais Gibson, Sr., James Martin, Thomas Lumpkin, David Lavender, James Marr, Thomas Minton, Graham Havis, Lewis Goins, Elijah Gibson, William Fogg, John Henson, Widow Sarah Arledge, Wilson Gibson, Andrew Young, Samuel

Arledge, Sr., William Caldwell, Alexander Caldwell, James Morris, Robert Wallace, Alexander Marshall, Widow Quinney, William Gladden, Sr., George Street, Littleton Gladden, John Gladden, Sr., Robert Going, Dillard Going, John Galloway, Reuben Pickett, Francis Pickett, Jeptha Pickett, James Pickett, Jr., John Pickett, Thomas Hall, Joseph McBride, John Quinney, James Land, Samuel Arledge, Jr., John Gladden, William Gladden (General), John Tidwell, Dimsey Graham, John Davidson, William Splawn, Rightman Bagley, Jr., Green Lee Davidson, William Splawn, Rightman Bagley, Jr., Green Lee Bagley, Erwin Arnet, Littleton Range, James Barry, Jr., Robert Smith, William Terry, Henry Gibson, Hugh Gibson, John Gibson, Betsey Flake, James Wheelin, Joseph Lumpkin, Francis Torbit, Kezzy Lavender, Letty Dewitt, Moses Davison, Richard Fish, William Lott, Robert Merriam, William Morris, William Cork, James Sloan, William Campbell, William Johnston, Leonard Hornsby, Agnes Hollis, Robert Hood, Thomas Wright, Thomas Nickle, Terry Hollis, Margaret Brown, Major Mc. Woodward, John Fife, Samuel Gault, James Lyons, Eleanor Young, John Grimes, James Aiken, Sr., Stephen P. Sissum, John Young, William W. James Aiken, Sr., Stephen P. Sissum, John Young, William W. Lewis, Samuel Johnston, Samuel Stokes, James Hollis, Sr., John Arnet, James Weir, Sr., Alben Boulware, Thomas Boulware, Obadiah Boulware, David Weir, Sr., James Barkley, John Miller, Capt. James Piper, Ferguson Smith, Hugh McDonald, Lerny Griffin, Samuel N. Rhea, Nathaniel Barber, Andrew Grafton, John Mabin, Sr., Jane Thompson, William Trapp, William Ware, William Brown, James Campbell, Jr., John Johnston, Jr., David Smith, Jr., John Kerr, Thomas Griffin, Alexander Smith, Hugh McMullen, Stephen D. Terry, William McDonald, Sr., John Arnet, James Merriam, Wm. Merriam, Jennings Allen, Patrick Merriam, Richard W. Watson, James D. Weir, Thomas Scarborough, John Barber, Sr., Jno. Brown, Samuel Brannan, John McCully, Christopher Morgan, Polly Flake, John Wilson, James Harvey, Sr., James M. Arnet, Samuel Johnston, Esq., David Smith, David Johnston, William Aiken (Irish), Captain H. D. Watson, John Aiken, James Anderson, John Scott, Bebent, Barker, David Aiken, James Anderson, John Scott, Robert Harker, David McBurney, Jacob Gibson, Thomas Starke, Widow Mary Hollis, Abram Wheelin, John Wheelin, Elijah Tidwell, Elizabeth Gladden, James M. Harvey, James Harper, Sr., James Dickey, John Rowland, Josiah Weir, David Walker, Samuel S. Hall, James G. Griffin, Robert Pogue, Hugh England, Samuel Fife, Minor Gladden, Thomas McCully, Robert Barkley, Gervais Gibson, Jr., William M. Johnston, Jr., Robert W. Marshall, James Gladden, Laban Brock, John Barber, Jr., Noah Hornsby, James Neil, Godfrey Beamgard, John S. Weir, Samuel C. Sullivan, Reuben Wilmore, Cornelius Beard, Robert G. Bagley, Patsy Wilson, Allen Goodrum, Thomas Goodrum, Jr., John McWaters, John Caldwell, Jr., Peter Hollis, Middleton Gladden, John Grant, Jr., John Wallis, Moses Knightson, Jr., Gladden King, John Watson, John Allen, Burgess Moore, Benjamin Peoples, Elijah Elder, John Mike, Joseph Payne, Fleming Caldwell, John Atkin (merchant), Josiah Farmer, Alexander J. Barber, William Ford, Simeon Cockrell, Jeremiah Cockrell, John McEwin, John Kelly, Edward Davis, Thomas McCauley, James Barry, Jr., James Barry, Sr., James Black, William Courtney, Peter Carson, Jonathan

Lavender, William Page, John Britnal, Samuel Penny, Andrew McCausland, Zachariah Dodds, James Dennam, Robert Dunlap, Doctor John Douglass, Robert Ewing, Samuel Evans, Robert Forsythe, Logustin Ford, John Grayson, Richard Girvin, Patrick Gray, Branson Stokes, Daniel McHenry, William Jackson, David W. Johnston, Sr., Captain Wm. Johnstone, John Ivey, Peter Moore, Israel Nettles, James Pinder, John B. Phillips, George Reed, James C. Robinson, John Stenson, James Stevenson, Benjamin Swan, William Splawn, Francis Sandyfur, Philemon Starke, Samuel Sessions, William A. Turner, John Templeton, William Tennant, Peter Turkitt, Simeon Tidwell, Levi Tidwell, Randol Wright, James Workman, Arthur Yarborough, John Haigood, Sussannah Pickett, William Johnston, Jr. Alexander McAlhatton.

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#### ARTHUR HICKLIN

Lbs. Shl. Pence

No. 1225) BOOK Y-Z Lib. Y ) Issued June 5, 1786, to Arthur Hicklin, L..8..11..5 Strl. Duty in Winn's Regt. Also in the Cavalry Col.
Postell Regt. Per Ac. from the Comm'rs. Interest 12/..

> From the Office of the Sec'y of State, Columbia, S.C. All GEORGE III GRANTS

Grant Book Vol. 13, Page 234:

To Arthur Hicklin Senr. 150 acres situate in Craven County, on a branch of Rocky Creek, bounded on all sides by vacant lands.... granted by Hon. Wm. Bull, Esq.... the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of October 1765, surveyed by John Thorp, Depy. Surveyor General 1765.

Grant Book, Vol. 13, Page 236:

Granted to Arthur Hicklin Junr. a tract of land containing 100 acres of land situate in Craven Co., bounded North East by land of Frederick Ford and to the north west by Benj. Evritt. Granted by the Hon. Wm. Bull Esq. 23<sup>rd</sup> day of October 1765. Plat annexed and certified by John Thorp ... 17<sup>th</sup> day of June 1765.

Grant Book, Vol. 13, Page 255:

George the III do give and grant unto Wm. Hicklin a plantation of land containing 100 acres of land situate in Craven Co., on little Rocky Creek, bounded to the South by Hugh McDonald's land, on all other sides by vacant land, given under the great seal of South Carolina. Witness by the Hon. Wm. Bull this 23rd day of October 1765.

#### History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina by Rev. Geo. Howe, D.D.

Vol. 1, Page 427:

**ALEXANDER CREYON** 

Under Catholic Church says in regard to the services of the Rev. Jas. Campbell, - "With him agrees a Mr. Stinson, who says he (Rev. Campbell) baptized Zachariah Hicklin, b. 1777, and Wm. Hicklin, b. 1780".

From References N. S. D. A. R. National Number 382 844.

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MINUTES of COURT EQUITY. 1822-1834 Book A. Pages 115, 116, 117, 118 and 119. IN EQUITY Lancaster SARAH COLE & others
Minors by their next friend )
vs. July 1830

This is a Bill for the partition of an Estate devised to the Complainants and the Defendants. It appears that George Hicklin had a wife, but no children. George Hicklin made and duly executed his last Will and testament on .. day December, 1823, by which devised and bequeathed his whole estate to his wife for life, and at her death to the complainants and defendants who were his nephews and nieces, subject to two small legacies amounting to \$200. The words of the will applicable to the question under consideration are as follows, The words of the will "and all the balance of said estate real and personal, It is my Will and desire that it be equally divided between Henry and Elizabeth Cole's children and Alexander Creyon, viz.-the offspring of said Elizabeth Cole's body and no other; to be retained in the hands of my Executors and Executrix until the age of 21 years or days of marriage, which shall first happen; then to be made over to them lawfully,... George Hicklin died leaving alive his said wife and said sisters Elizabeth Cole and Sarah Creyon - Henry Cole, the husband of Elizabeth is also alive- The complainants are their children-the eldest of them about twelve years of age -And the defendant Alexander Creyon of the age of 17 years -The widow of the testator is dead - And the Bill seeks partition of the Estate. The complainants claim that the Estate should be Equally divided between them and their cousin Alexander Creyon, so that each shall have an Equal share thereof - The defendant claims a mority of the Estate..... The testator had two sisters, Elizabeth married to Henry Cole and Sarah, the wife of .... Creyon, the complainants are the children of Elizabeth Cole and defendant is the only son of Sarah Creyon ......

Page 117, .... It was further argued for the defendant, that the Court might be guided in the construction of the present will by the provisions of a former will by which the testator devised a mority of his Estate to his <u>niece</u> Elizabeth Cole and the other mority to his <u>niece</u> Mrs. Creyon ......

(Note: L. M. Ford, *The Hicklin Family* says - Arthur Hicklin, Jr. left two daughters who were reared by their Uncle George Hicklin. One daughter married Henry Cole, the other a Williams. This evidently should read - the other daughter, Sarah, married William Crain (Crane). William Crain and Wife, Sarah Hicklin had two boys: James B. Crain, born January 14, 1811, and Alexander Crain, born July 12, 1813. James B. Crain died before 1830, since he is not mentioned in above partition of Estate.)

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#### DEEDS AND WILLS OF THE HEATH FAMILY

Chester County, S.C. Court House.

Old Deed Book BB, page 268.

Wm. Heath, Sr. of Chester District, having made my last Will and devised to my brother, Adam Heath, of Chester Dist., and since that time have received of my nephew, James Heath, a title deed for his undivided interest in the sd land bearing date 15 May, 1822, which may not pass by the sd. Will, - now - confirm to Adam Heath to 2 tracts in sd. deeds from the sd. James Heath to me, viz - the one purchased from John McKeown, the other from Wm. Williams adjoining -on Fishing Creek-. Nevertheless reserving to myself a life estate & interest-Wm. X Heath

19 July, 1824

John Thrailkill Ino. McCreary

(Recorded 22 March 1838)

01d Deed Book X, page 86.

William Heath (formerly Junior) and son of James Heath, (dec'd) of Chester Dist.—for \$1000 paid by my brother, James Heath, Chester Dist.—— a plantation of 100 acres on Fishing Creek — East side thereof, being a part of two grants—one to John Gaston, Dec. 7, 1766 for 100 acres, the other to James Gaston, Jan. 1, 1787 for 150 acres bounded by lands granted to John White, on the south by Catharine Steel, on the west by

Fishing Creek – as conveyed to my father, James Heath and William Heath, dec'd – by sd. James Gaston—

William Howze Feb. 11. 1828

Chapel Russell Wm. Heath

Dower signed by Mary Heath Feb. 11, 1828

(Recorded June 23, 1828)

Old Deed Book X, page 97.

James Heath, Chester Dist.(formerly Junior) and son of James Heath, dec'd. of Chester Dist. for \$775. paid by my brother, William Heath of Chester Dist. - 175 acres -on waters of Rocky and Fishing Creek on each side of Rocky Mount road, --on John Linn's corner---John Stinson's---James Hannah ----land surveyed for John Ferguson, being one entire grant to Thomas Patterson for 100 acres -- May 21, 1769 ---- and part of grant to George Minniss Dec. 6, 1790, for 80 acres.

"And as conveyed to me by my Uncle, William Howze Chappel Russell William Heath, Sen'r, by a Deed

bearing date May 2, 1820" Jas. Heath

Dower signed by Mary X Heath - Feb. 11, 1828. William Anderson, J.Q.

Old Deed Book Y, page 381.

Samuel Bradley, York Dist. (formerly of Chester Dist.)
for \$1000 paid by Stephen Crain, Chester Dist.--174 acres---on Fishing Creek, below Cedar Shoals bridge, beginning on the bank of the creek where Robert Martin's line crosses below Land's Old Mill dam---Walker's Mill Pond---land belonging to the estate of Alex Walker---on lands granted to Mary Gaston belonging to Wm. Hicklin---on land granted to John McCreary & to Robert Martin---being part of two grants, one to John Gaston, Feb. 23, 1768 for 155 acres, as conveyed to me by John McCreary, Atty for James Gaston ----

Hugh McLure

May 28, 1831. Samuel Bradley

James Heath John McCreary

WILLS.

Book A - 1840-65. Pages 26, 27.

Joshua Blake of Chester District.

To wife, Charlotte Blake - - all my real and personal property after taking out specified legacies hereafter disposed of to my children and grandson, Dempsey Blake ---- at her death the plantation on which I live to my three daughters, Jane Jackson, Lucy Backstrom and Charlotte Blake (married J. Heath, son of James). ---- Lucy to pay over \$100 to be equally divided between the other two - Jane and Charlotte.

To Jane Jackson ---- 4 negroes To Lucy Backstrom ---- 4 negroes

To son, Joshua Blake --- the plantation on which he lives called the Douglass place and 3 negroes
To son, John N. Blake --- the plantation called Ruten

Place and 4 negroes

To son, Green B. Blake ---- the plantation he is now living on and 3 negroes

To Charlotte Blake ---- 4 negroes - one horse -saddle, bridle, \$75, 2 bedsteads & furniture, 1 cow and calf.

To grand-son, Dempsey Blake, son of my son, Dempsey Blake
---- 3 negroes - 1 horse - 2 bedsteads and furniture, and during his minority that my son, Green B. Blake, and my son-in-law, Lemuel Jackson have the guardianship of sd. Dempsey until he is 21 and give him good English education.

Exors: Green B. Blake, Simeon Bladley, Wm. N. Ferguson.

Feb. 27, 1844. (Failed to get date filed)

(Rev. Pension: JOSHUA BLAKE, N.C. S 8074.)

01d Deed Book HH, page 82.

James S. Heath and Charlotte R. Heath to John G. Backstrom, James S. Heath and Charlotte R. Heath of Boyle County, Ky. for \$606.66 paid by John G. Backstrom, Chester Dist. - 198 acres - our undivided 1/3 of a tract of land known as the Potts Plantation divided to us by last Will of our father, Joshua Blake - and the death of our mother, Charlotte Blake - by deed of gift 5 Jan. 1850 - on Beaver Dam Creek -James Heath James W. Kee

Feb. 1, 1850. Charlotte R. Heath William Ferguson

James M. Backstrom

B. F. Backstrom (Charlotte R., wife of Jas. S. Heath)

Old Deed Book HH, page 383.

James Hemphill, Com. to Mary Heath. Indenture: 6 Dec. 1852— James Hemphill, Comm. of Equity for Chester Dist. and Mary Heath, Washington R. Heath, James A. Heath. Prayer for partition of Estate of Wm. Heath, dec'd ---- Estate sold at public auction by the Commissioner on Dec. 6, 1852. 360 ½ acres on Fishing Creek was sold to Mary Heath for \$3605. ---- The land was bounded by land of Matthew Elder, Dr. Wm. J. Hicklin, James L. Henkle, Dr. John B. Gaston, John Lynn, Matthew Lynn.

C. Russell

James Hemphill

W. H. Anderson

(Mary Heath (Washington R. Heath

Above was a distribution in case of (James A. Heath

(Charlotte Heath & others

(NOTE: William Heath died in 1852 without a will.)

Old Deed Book GG, page 612.

Jones Blake to Washington R. Heath. For \$800 158 acres being a tract conveyed to Jones Blake by Hugh Hicklin, April 20, 1844 for 123 acres and also 35 acres conveyed by Wm. Howze on April 9, 1849. The whole bounded N. by Chappel Russell, E. by Wm. Howze, S. by Hiram Ford and Z. Hicklin, W. by Lynn and Davis ----

Wm. Heath

Jan. 3, 1850. Jonas X Blake

J.B. McCully

(Recorded Apr. 2, 1850)J

Dower signed by Elizabeth Blake, wife of Jonas Blake, March, 1850.

Old Deed Book SS, page 68.

Charles H. Ragsdale to Dr. Wm. H. Heath 199 acres bounded by lands of Miss Sallis A. Gather, T. B. Simpkin ---- on Big Rocky Creek ----

G. B. Montgomery 18th \_\_\_\_\_, 1870 Charlie H. Ragsdale

D. R. Stevenson

Old Deed Book CC, page 377.

Francis A. Heath of Chester District, S.C. for \$1200 sold to James Henry Barber of Chester District, S.C. on April 8, 1840. 124 acres on Fishing Creek, being my part of a tract willed by my father, Adam Heath, dec'd, to me and my sister, Elizabeth Heath, now Elizabeth Barber, conjointly ----- Plat by D. G. Stinson, Esq. 31 Jan. 1838

Tohn Barber

F. A. Heath

David Couving

Lucy Heath, mother of F. A. Heath and widow of Adam Heath, dec'd, released her lifetime interest Apr. 8, 1840. Witnesses: John Barber and J. B. McCully.

Emily Cardine Heath, wife of F. A. Heath, released dower 8 April, 1840.

Recorded March 20, 1841.

#### WILLS.

Adam Heath

Executors: Samuel Jackson & Francis A. Heath File 29, pkg. 446.

will was made Feb. 9, 1837. Filed March 6, 1837. Wife - Lucy Heath ----Son - Francis Asberry Heath Daughter - Elizabeth Heath. And others.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### DAVIS

This study is made in an effort to find the ancestry of one P.(eter) ANDERSON DAVIS. According to the dates on his tombstone, he was born August 6, 1805 and died 1 June 1887. He is buried in the Old Cane Creek Quaker Cemetery which is located about 13 miles south of the present town of Union, S.C. and about 3 or 4 miles west of the Broad River.

By the side of P. ANDERSON DAVIS is buried his wife, FRANCES ELIZABETH MCJUNKIN, born January 15, 1820 and died August 9, 1904. Her ancestry has already been recorded in a previous paper on McJUNKIN-THOMAS-SARTOR and also on a HUGHES paper.

- P. ANDERSON DAVIS and his wife FRANCES ELIZABETH had the following known children:
  - 1. WILLIAM J. DAVIS, born Feb. 28, 1838/died Aug. 15, 1874, buried Cain Creek Cemetery.

2. EDWARD DAVIS, buried near Six-Mile, S.C. Dates not available at this time.

- 3. THOMAS DAVIS, buried at Beulah Baptist Ch., Union Co., S.C. Dates not available at this time. He wed 1<sup>st</sup> a relative of Gov. Gist. He wed 2<sup>nd</sup> a Miss Sims.
- 4. BESSIE DAVIS, (probably ELIZABETH) who wed a DUNAWAY. Dates not available at this time. She is buried in Richland Co., S.C. near Eastover. 5. A son who went west and whose name cannot be
- recalled.
- 6. D. SUMTER DAVIS, born Nov. 18, 1845/Died Aug. 22, 1868. Buried at Cane Creek.
- 7. JOHN P. (name thought to have been PHILIP) Oct. 17, 1843. Died April 15, 1868. Buried at Cane Creek.
- 8. JAMES P. DAVIS, born April 18, 1840/Died July 22, 1861. Buried at Cain Creek.
- 9. WARREN MCJUNKIN DAVIS, Dec. 3, 1849/Jan. 23, 1872. Buried at Cane Creek.

10. EURASMUS DAVIS, Jan. 24, 1854/Feb. 3, 1854.

11. SAMUEL JEFFERSON DAVIS, Feb. 28, 1858/March 26, 1926. Buried Chesnut Ridge Cemetery, Laurens Co., S.C.

12. DAVID ASHMORE DAVIS, 1859/1916. Buried in

Laurens, S.C. City Cemetery.

The DAVIS family was one of the early families to settle in the Broad River area and they lived in Chester, Union and York Counties. It is rather difficult to find out anything about the earliest ones, due to the fact that the pre-revolutionary records of this area were in Charleston. The trip from up-country South Carolina to Charleston was at that period a long and perilous trip, and often legal documents which should have been carried to Charleston to be recorded were simply left unrecorded. Occasionally they were recorded in North Carolina. Land records on Chester, Union, and York Counties have been found recorded in Lincolnton (old Tryon County), N.C. as early as 1766. Also the records of old Anson County, N.C. show land deeds involving the Tyger River and other waterways definitely far into the present South Carolina area. Inasmuch as the boundary line between North and South Carolina was not definitely established until run by the surveyors appointed by George III in 1771, it is easy to understand why the very early records of this area are so scattered and hard to assemble.

As will be shown on the succeeding pages, P. ANDERSON DAVIS was the son of PETER DAVIS and the grandson of JAMES DAVIS.

CAPTAIN NATHANIAL DAVIS Sg. 18 January 1797 File # 2-30 WILL - Union Co., S.C. Pr. 3 April 1797

CAPT. NATHANIAL DAVIS
Names in his will:

ELIZABETH - Wife and Executrix

"..to have the plantation whereon I now live and as much of the tillable land as she shall have need of ..negro JANE ..etc.

#### Also:

MARGARET DAVIS ---- Daughter - negro girl Pheby - etc..

JOSEPH DAVIS ---- Son - Negro girl Jane - etc..

SARAH DAVIS ---- Dtr. - Negro girl Phillis - etc..

NATHANIEL DAVIS ---- Son - Negro Boy Vall -- etc..

EPHRAIM DAVIS ---- Son - Negro girl Ester - etc..

JAMES DAVIS ---- Son - Negro boy Abraham - etc..

ELIZABETH DAVIS ---- Dtr. - Negro girl Sillah - etc..

The lands of my estate are to be divided equally among all my children as they come of age.

JOHN VALENTINE ---- Friend and Executor.

JAMES CALDWELL, JR. ---- Friend and Executor.

John Davís William Wadlington James Caldwell, Sr.

\*\_\_\_\_\*

Papers in the File show that:
By May 9 1806 MARGARET DAVIS had wed ROBERT LEVERETT
and
SARAH DAVIS had wed JAMES HUNTER.

By 2 December 1811
ELIZABETH DAVIS, the widow, had wed ELLISON
MITCHELL.

\*----\*

It has been suggested that the JAMES DAVIS in the above will was the father of PETER DAVIS, and the same JAMES who made his will 1826 - proven 1830.

The Equity on the next page and the referral to tombstone

data will help show that this could not be true.

Note, however, that NATHANIEL refers to ALL his children as being minors in 1797. To have been grandfather of P. ANDERSON DAVIS, JAMES must have been born in 1765 at the earliest.

ELIZABETH, dtr. of JAMES DAVIS & Wife of THOMAS H. WORD Equity File # 33 Filed 12 Feb. 1814 Union County, S.C.

THOMAS H. WORD, of Union Co., S. C.

and

ELIZABETH, his wife

VS.

JAMES HUNTER, gdn. of ELIZABETH..

This Equity states that NATHANIEL DAVIS ag. His will on 18 Jan. 1797 in Union District naming as his heirs:
ELIZABETH, his wife. Since the death of NATHANIEL, she has wed ELLISON MITCHELL.

Also:
MARGARET }
JOSEPH }
SARAH }
NATHANIEL }
EPHRAIM }
JAMES }
ELIZABETH }

His Children

JOHN VOLUNTINE of Newberry District was Extr. of the will.

ELIZABETH, now wife of THOMAS H. WORD was to receive a negro girl CELIA as part of her inheritance.

JAMES HUNTER, her gdn, will not surrender his slave, so this suit is filed to enable ELIZABETH and her husband to secure delivery of the slave and her increase.

\*----\*

#### From CANE CREEK QUAKER CEMETERY

THOMAS H. WORD/16 Sept. 1787/22 March 1841.

No stone now standing in this old cemetery for his wife ELIZABETH. She may be buried here or she may be buried elsewhere. It is barely possible that she wed again after the death of her husband and bore another name.

\*\_\_\_\_\*

This is proof that JAMES, son of NATHANIEL  $\underline{could}$  not have been the father of PETER. NATHANIEL'S children were in 1777 - on age bracket -  $\underline{all}$  under  $\underline{age}$  when NATHANIEL sg. his will.

JAMES, father of PETER, would have had to have been born 1765 at the <u>latest</u> to have been grandfather of P. ANDERSON DAVIS b. 1805.

\*----\*

WILL of JAMES DAVIS, SR. Sg. --- --- 1826
Pr. 9 March 1830
File 18-5
Union County, S.C.

Names in his will:

<u>WIFE</u>: None mentioned. (She was named CHARLOTTE and see deeds which prove this.)

#### CHILDREN:

PETER DAVIS ---- Son - "and his heirs - to have, in addition to \$1973 which I formerly gave him - 1 shilling"

JOHN DAVIS ---- Son - "and his heirs - to have, in addition to \$2500.08 which I formerly gave him - 1 shilling."

MARTHA E. PRESSLEY ---- Dtr. - "and her heirs - in addition to \$1300 which I formerly gave her - 1 shilling."

LEWIS PRESSLEY ---- Son-in-law, husband of Martha

THOMAS E. DAVIS ---- Son - and his heirs -"in addition to \$2400 which I formerly gave him - 1 shilling."

JAMES DAVIS ---- Son - and his heirs - "in addition to \$2392 which I formerly gave him - 1 shilling."

SARAH ANN FRANCES McDANIEL ---- Grand daughter - "in addition to \$1735 which I gave her mother CHARLOTTE McDANIEL - 1 shilling."

CHARLOTTE McDANIEL ---- Dtr. - Mother of SARAH ANN FRANCES. (Probably dec'd, since her dtr. receives the inheritance)

ELIZABETH HEDSPETH ---- Dtr. - and her heirs - "in addition to \$1000 which I formerly gave her - 1 shilling."

"The residue to my estate is to be so divided as to make each share equal..."

<u>James Crenshaw</u> ---- Relationship not stated - Ex. <u>James Dugan</u> ---- Relationship not stated - Ex.

James Crenshaw
Nich. H. Jenkins Witnesses
Martin Cockran

\*----\*

JAMES DAVIS' wife CHARLOTTE was living at the time this will was made, but it is not known why he made no mention of her unless it was because he thought he had already provided for her and himself in an arrangement with his son THOMAS E. DAVIS ---- and see deeds. (*Deed Book S, Page 33*, sg. 23 May 1826)

\*----\*

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COURT UNION COUNTY. S.C.

Deed Book K, page 276 - Sg. 22 February 1811

JAMES DAVIS of Union County & Dower by CHARLOTTE his wife A land deed to PETER DAVIS, his son, also of Union County. "For value received" .. (no amount of money mentioned) .. 290a situated on Padgett's Creek of Tyger River, being a tract originally granted in 1754 to CHARLES JACOB DEUS by James Glenn, Gov. of S. C. (Province of S.C.) & conveyed by DEUS to

BRYANT WHITE & by WHITE to WM. HENDRICKS & by HENDRICKS to JOHN CLARK & devised by CLARK to his son JOHN CLARK Jr.

George D.Phillips Park Dugan.

Deed Book S, page 333 - Sg. 23 May 1826 JAMES DAVIS of Union County, S.C.

A Gift deed to THOMAS E. DAVIS, his son. Of same state &

"For love and affection.." "All my slaves, personal property and estate.. stock, household goods, etc.." "..and the conditon of the gift is that THOMAS E. DAVIS will look after and support JAMES DAVIS and CHARLOTTE his wife as long as they shall live.." At the death of JAMES DAVIS and his wife CHARLOTTE, the property shall be divided among the children of JAMES DAVIS, viz:

> PETER DAVIS JOHN DAVIS THOMAS DAVIS JAMES DAVIS

MARTHA PRESSLEY SARAH ANN FRANCES MCDANIEL, "my grand daughter" ELIZABETH HUDSPETH & the heirs of her body and her husband is to have no control of her share.

James Crenshaw Nicholas Tenkins Witnesses. Martain Cocoran.

Deed Book S, page 334 - Sg. 3 June 1826 Dower g. 16 March 1827

JAMES DAVIS & dower by CHARLOTTE his wife

A land deed to THOMAS E. DAVIS .. both of Union Co., S.C. "Land on which I now live on the North Fork of the Enoree River"

Thomas Stribling Robert Black

Deed Book T-13, page 174 - Sg, 7 October 1844 PETER DAVIS of Union County and no dower

A bond to Commissioner in Equity .. for mortgage of land .. 225a sit. On the South Side of the Tyger River and adj. Lands of ROBERT McDANIEL, dec'd. and the lands of WILLIAM FANT.

R. S. Wright Levi Rogers

Deed Book T-13, page 237 - Sg. 9 January 1845

PETER DAVIS and dower by LUCY his wife, of Union Co. to SARAH CHAPMAN of Fairfield County, S.C.
For \$580.00 .. the tract of land, being 116 acres---where my son ANDERSON DAVIS now lives and bounding the lands of WILLIAM FANT and JOS. (could be JAS.) PHILLIPS and LEVI ROGERS.

P. M. Chapman.

Sarah H----

The previous deed is the only evidence that has been found so far indicating that PETER DAVIS was the father of P. ANDERSON DAVIS so cherish it carefully as it is the BONA FIDE EVIDENCE.

Of course additional evidence that P. ANDERSON DAVIS, b. 1805, is <u>not</u> the PETER (ANDERSON) DAVIS, son of JAMES is the fact that in *Deed Book K, page 276* - Sg. 1811 from JAMES DAVIS to PETER <u>his son</u> ... a man would not give land to a six-year-old boy. (Is is possible that PETER Sr. was named ANDERSON, too?)

Deed Book T-13, page \_\_\_\_\_ - Sg. 16 Jan. 1845 PETER DAVIS & dower by LUCY his wife A land deed to WLM. SIMS & THOMAS MOBLEY ... for \$2665.00..Land where I now live. D. J. Mobley Samuel Vance.

All these people lived between the Tyger & Enoree Rivers... PETER, his father JAMES, and his son P. ANDERSON DAVIS. So their wives could have been from Newberry or Laurens Counties or even Chester, as easily as from Union ...

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### ANNOUNCING THE PUBLICATION OF A NEW BOOK DEALING WITH THE HISTORY OF THE WHITE FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES

Privately Printed by William B. White, Jr., of Roanoke, Virginia, and Nancy L. Crockett, of Lancaster County, South Carolina, 2000......

<u>REPRESENTATIVE DESCENDANTS OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH BROTHERS MOSES AND HUGH WHITE c.1700-2000</u>: Hardbound, illustrated, 336 pp., indexed. Cost, including postage & handling & tax: \$35.00.

Book orders and correspondence to William B. White, Jr., 225 25th Street, S.W., Roanoke, Virginia 24014.

\*----\*

This work is a general survey of representative descendants of the Scotch-Irish brothers Moses and Hugh White, who came to Pennsylvania from Northern Ireland c. 1718-19. Moses White was a schoolmaster who moved his family to New Castle, Delaware, where he died in 1735. His descendants moved to several states but primarily to North Carolina, where they became known variously as "the Alamance Whites," "the Chatham Whites," and "the Anson County Whites." No attempt was made to bring all the ancestral lines down to the present day, but there is in the book a fairly complete listing of the men and women who comprised the first three or four generations of the family. The branch of the family that produced several governors of North Carolina - the Governors Scott - is included and that line is brought down to the present day.

The descendants of Hugh's son Moses II lived first in Pennsylvania and then removed south to North Carolina (around Rowan and Iredell counties), and some of these moved on to Tennessee, Gen. James White being the founder of Knoxville, Tennessee. One of his descendants was the author Tennessee Williams.

Hugh's son Henry moved ultimately to the Waxhaws region of South Carolina (present-day Lancaster Co., S.C.), where he was one of the original trustees of the oldest Presbyterian Church in the Carolina Up Country, Waxhaw Church.

Hugh's son Joseph and his family also settled in the Waxhaws, leaving innumerable descendants in the Rock Hill/Fort Mill area of York County, S.C.

Hugh's son William White and wife, Sarah, first settled in the Low Country but ultimately moved to the Waxhaws. Among their descendants were Gov. Stephen Decatur Miller of South Carolina and his daughter, Mary (Miller) Boykin Chesnut, author of *Diary from Dixie* (now called *Mrs. Chesnut's Civil War*).

Hugh's grandson Hugh White was the renowned Hugh White who operated a mill on Fishing Creek in southern York County, S.C.

Hugh's son Robert left descendants in Chester County, S.C., in the Land's-ford region. Many descendants of this line moved to Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

Hugh's son Stephen moved to the Fairforest section of what is today Union Co., S.C.

Descendants of these seven sons have now spread out across the American continent and may be found in practically every state in the country.

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