

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Friends:

It has been quite a hot summer. Maybe most of you have spent a great deal of time in an air-conditioned library searching and searching and searching for that little piece of information that will lead you to that elusive loved one you have been searching for everywhere; under rocks and toad stools, in that dusty old Bible you found in the attic of an old ancestor's house or in the "stuff" you already had and had overlooked.

We have been trying to find some help. It seems when you most need it, it is hardest to find. We finally are back on track with getting the "Bulletin" to you on time. However, we still need articles to put in our publication. If you have something that you would like to share, please let us know.

We still need someone or two or more to do research for others. If you can help in that department, it would be great. Let us know in what area you are willing to do the research. Thank you in advance for your help.

Announcing the publication of

Descendants of the Garrison Families of York Co., S C And Brief Genealogies of the Spratt and Biggers Families

This is a 25 year collection of the genealogy of these families that settled in York, Co., SC, before the Revolutionary War. In fact, they were the first settlers in this region and must have had a lot of association. Many of the descendants still live in the area. Part of this publication has been used in other books that I compiled.

Contains the related families: Biggers, Spratt, Gaston, Roach, King, Davis, Roder, Sturgis, Neely, Neal, Boyd, Edwards, Elms, Faris, Harris, Harriss, Lathan, Parks, Thomasson and others.

LIMITED EDITION of 100 copies, 175 pages, fully indexed, soft binding. Available from compiler: Max Perry, 2000 Harvard St., Midland, Texas, 79701; Telephone 1-915-682-6166
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Price as of June 30, 2001 is \$27.00 postpaid

**ATTENDANCE RECORDS, OLD NEW HOPE SCHOOL, CHESTER COUNTY, SC
PART TWO**

An attendance register for the old New Hope School was among my grandmother's papers that passed on after her death to my father, John Wesley Bramlett, Sr. The daily and monthly records in this register were kept by Miss Gertrude Mayfield for the 1897-98 school year (presented in PART ONE) and by Miss Eva F. Wilkes for 1898-89 and part of the 1899-1900 school year (PART TWO). My grandmother Eva Florence Wilkes was the eldest daughter of John Wesley Wilkes, Jr., who was a Civil War veteran and longtime magistrate. She was born and reared in the Baton Rouge section of Chester County, SC. She attended the Columbia Female College (later known as Columbia College), Columbia, SC, and Asheville Normal School, Asheville, NC. She passed examinations in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, U. S. History, S. C. History and Elementary Algebra and received a teaching certificate from the State of South Carolina Department of Education dated October 18, 1895. Eva Wilkes taught for the next four years in Baton Rouge schools. She was at New Hope for two years. It was interesting to note that her younger sister Nell and her brother Robert were among her students and that she spelled "Wilks" without the "e" throughout the register.

New Hope School was located near New Hope Methodist Church on what is now West Chester School Road. This one-room school, situated between the church and the present Highway 9, was about nine miles west of the town of Chester. In addition to names of students who attended during these years, the register records reveal:

- a school year of approximately 120 days*
- a building in poor condition*
- a classroom with limited resources for teaching*
- a multi-age student population*

The information contained in the school register covers sixteen months during three school years and is presented as it was recorded. The lists are often not alphabetical; the spelling of names and ages are sometimes inconsistent; and there are errors in adding and calculating average attendance figures. Attendance was recorded in the Register as follows: no mark if student was present all day, (l) for absence in the forenoon, (/) for absence in afternoon, (X) for absence all day. The attendance of students appears to be erratic -- girls attended more regularly than boys. The schedule of school is obviously arranged so that students are free during planting and harvesting crops.

PART TWO contains those records kept by Miss Eva F. Wilkes for the 1898-99 school year and for four months of the 1899-1900 school year.

TEACHER'S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER
FOR NEW HOPE SCHOOL

Located in School District No. 5

School District Known by the Local Name of Baton Rouge

County of Chester

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

For Month Commencing August 8, 1898, and Ending, August 30, 1898.

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Allen, James	14	M	15
Allen, Maggie	12	F	18
Allen, Ernest	10	M	15
Allen, Ruth	7	F	18
Allen, McCollum	13	M	9
Allen, Willie	8	M	4
Cassels, Roy	12	M	14
Cassels, Bessie	10	F	13
Cassels, Johnie	9	M	14
Cassels, Inez	7	F	11
Cassels, Scott	5	F	10
Earwood, Alice	15	F	14
Earwood, Gaines	13	M	14
Earwood, Nora	9	F	8
Grant, Beulah	14	F	20
Grant, Riddie	10	F	18
Grant, Myrtie	12	F	18
Grant, Hannie B.	9	F	11
Grant, Lonnie	16	M	1
Grant, Harvey	14	M	4
Grant, Marvin	16	M	5
Grant, Furman	11	M	10
Grant, Boyce	9	M	16
Grant, Ira	7	M	8
Lackey, Mamie	12	F	12
Lackey, Kate	10	F	12
Mayfield, Horace	16	M	15
Quinton, James	16	M	6
Quinton, Josie	12	F	9
Mayfield, Annie	15	F	8
Mayfield, Traywick	12	F	15
Wilks, Nell H.	16	F	17
Gregory, Vera	7	F	4
Grant, Lily	7	F	4

Enrolment, Males, <u>15</u>	Average Attendance, Males, <u>7.5</u>	Total days of Males, <u>150</u>
“ Females, <u>19</u>	“ “ Females, <u>12.0</u>	“ “ Females, <u>240</u>
Total, <u>34</u>	Total, <u>19.5</u>	Grand Total, <u>390</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students)

Alphabet: 2	Geography: 11
Spelling: 25	English Grammar: 6
Reading: 29	S. C. History: 0
Writing: 30	U. S. History: 6
Mental Arithmetic: 14	Higher Branches: 7
Written Arithmetic: 17	

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks reported as follows about the schoolhouse: its condition was “bad” and it was made of “logs and boards.” She valued the building at \$30.00 and did not list the owner. She checked that there were two charts: one for reading (valued at \$1.00) and one for writing (valued at \$.50). She left the blanks vacant beside arithmet’l charts, physiolog’l charts, maps, globes, and patent desks. She valued the one common desk at \$.50 and the one blackboard at \$.50.

TEACHER’S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing September 1, 1898, and Ending, November 18, 1898.*

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE**</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Allen, James		M	5
Allen, Maggie		F	7
Allen, McCollum		M	1
Allen, Ruth		F	7
Allen, Ernest		M	6
Cassels, Roy		M	10
Cassels, Bessie		F	17
Cassels, Johnie		M	17
Cassels, Inez		F	11
Cassels, Scott		F	3
Earwood, Alice		F	2
Earwood, Gaines		M	2
Earwood, Nora		F	2
Grant, Beulah		F	3
Grant, Myrtie		F	8
Grant, Riddie		F	5
Grant, Boyce		M	2
Grant, Furman		M	4
Grant, Ira		M	4
Grant, Hannie B.		F	2

Grant, Lily	F	7
Mayfield, Horace	M	19
Mayfield, Annie	F	1
Mayfield, Traywick	F	5
Wilks, Nell H.	F	20
Mayfield, Hattie	F	10
Mayfield, Maggie	F	10

*Dates of school were weekdays during September 1-14, November 7-18.

**Ages not listed

Enrolment, Males, <u>10</u>	Average Attendance, Males, <u>4</u>	Total days of Males, <u>80</u>
“ Females, <u>17</u>	“ “ Females, <u>6</u>	“ “ Females, <u>120</u>
Total, <u>27</u>	Total, <u>10</u>	Grand Total, <u>200</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students)

Alphabet: 0	Geography: 10
Spelling: 18	English Grammar: 7
Reading: 21	S. C. History: 0
Writing: 23	U. S. History: 7
Mental Arithmetic: 13	Higher Branches: 4
Written Arithmetic: 14	

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks reported as follows about the schoolhouse: its condition was “bad” and it was made of logs and boards. She valued the building at \$30.00 and did not list the owner. She checked that there were two charts: one for reading (valued at \$1.00) and one for writing (valued at \$.50). She left the blanks vacant beside arithmet’l charts, physiolog’l charts, maps, globes, and patent desks. She valued the one common desk at \$.50 and the one blackboard at \$.50.

TEACHER’S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing November 21, 1898, and Ending, December 16, 1898.

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE*</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Cassels, Bessie		F	18
Cassels, Roy		M	15
Cassels, Johnie		M	15
Cassels, Inez		F	11
Cassels, Scott		F	6
Grant, Myrtie		F	18
Grant, Riddie		F	18
Grant, Harvey		M	12
Grant, Marvin		M	12
Mayfield, Horace		M	16
Mayfield, Maggie		F	15

Mayfield, Hattie	F	14
Wilks, Nell H.	F	20
Allen, Maggie	F	10
Allen, Ruth	F	10
Allen, Ernest	M	10

*Ages not listed

Enrolment, Males, <u>6</u>	Average Attendance, Males, <u>4</u>	Total days of Males, <u>80</u>
“ Females, <u>10</u>	“ “ Females, <u>7</u>	“ “ Females, <u>140</u>
Total, <u>16</u>	Total, <u>11</u>	Grand Total, <u>220</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students)

Alphabet: 0	Geography: 6
Spelling: 10	English Grammar: 4
Reading: 11	S. C. History: 0
Writing: 12	U. S. History: 4
Mental Arithmetic: 8	Higher Branches: 4
Written Arithmetic: 8	

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks reported as follows about the schoolhouse: its condition was “bad” and it was made of “logs and boards.” She valued the building at \$30.00 and did not list the owner. She checked that there were two charts: one for reading (valued at \$1.00) and one for writing (valued at \$.50). She left the blanks vacant beside arithmet’l charts, physiolog’l charts, maps, globes, and patent desks. She valued the one common desk at \$.50 and the blackboard at \$.50.

TEACHER’S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing January 4, 1899, and Ending, January 31, 1899.

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE*</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Allen, Maggie		F	16
Allen, Ernest		M	13
Allen, Ruth		F	16
Cassels, Roy		M	12
Cassels, Bessie		F	9
Cassels, Johnie		M	18
Cassels, Inez		F	19
Wilkes, Nell H.		F	19
Lackey, Mamie J.		F	17
Lackey, Kate		F	19
Grant, Myrtie		F	15
Grant, Lily		F	12
Grant, Riddie		F	15

Miller, Annie	F	15
Chalk, Mattie	F	12
Lackey, Mamie	F	14
Clack, Johnie	M	13
Mayfield, Annie	F	9
Mayfield, Traywick	F	8
Grant, Ira	M	4
Shooks, Laura	F	9

*Ages not listed

Enrolment, Males, <u>5</u>	Average Attendance, Males, <u>3.00</u>	Total days of Males, <u>60</u>
“ Females, <u>16</u>	“ “ Females, <u>11.25</u>	“ “ Females, <u>225</u>
Total, <u>21</u>	Total, <u>14.25</u>	Grand Total, <u>285</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students)

Alphabet: 0	Geography: 9
Spelling: 12	English Grammar: 6
Reading: 16	S. C. History: 0
Writing: 18	U. S. History: 7
Mental Arithmetic: 11	Higher Branches: 1
Written Arithmetic: 10	

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks reported as follows about the schoolhouse: its condition was “bad” and it was made of “logs and boards.” She valued the building at \$30.00 and did not list the owner. She checked that there were two charts: one for reading (valued at \$1.00) and one for writing (valued at \$.50). She left the blanks vacant beside arithmet’l charts, physiolog’l charts, maps, globes, and patent desks. She valued the one common desk at \$.50 and the one blackboard at \$.50.

TEACHER’S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing February 21, 1899, and Ending, March 20, 1899.

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE*</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Allen, Maggie		F	18
Allen, Ernest		M	20
Allen, Ruth		F	19
Cassels, Roy		M	16
Cassels, Bessie		F	18
Cassels, Johnie		M	12
Cassels, Inez		F	16
Cassels, Scott		F	4
Chalk, Mattie		F	4
Grant, Myrtie		F	19

Grant, Riddie	F	6
Grant, Lily	F	14
Grant, Hannie B.	F	13
Earwood, Alice	F	7
Lackey, Mamie J.	F	4
Lackey, Kate	F	16
Lackey, Mamie	F	7
Mayfield, Annie	F	10
Mayfield, Traywick	F	15
Shooks, Laura	F	17
Wilks, Nell H.	F	20
Miller, Annie	F	8

*Ages not listed

Enrolment, Males,	<u>3</u>	Average Attendance, Males,	<u>2.40</u>	Total days of Males,	<u>48</u>
“ Females,	<u>19</u>	“ “ Females,	<u>12.25</u>	“ “ Females,	<u>245</u>
Total,	<u>22</u>	Total,	<u>14.65</u>	Grand Total,	<u>293</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students) **

Alphabet:	Geography:
Spelling:	English Grammar:
Reading:	S. C. History:
Writing:	U. S. History:
Mental Arithmetic:	Higher Branches:
Written Arithmetic:	

**No numbers provided

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks reported as follows about the schoolhouse: its condition was “bad” and it was made of “logs and boards.” She valued the building at \$30.00 and did not list the owner. She checked that there were one chart for reading (valued at \$1.00). She left the blanks vacant beside writing charts, arithmet’l charts, physiolog’l charts, maps, globes, and patent desks. She valued the one common desk at \$.50 and the one blackboard at \$.50.

TEACHER’S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER
For Month Commencing March 21, 1899, and Ending, April 19, 1899.
Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Allen, Maggie	12	F	12
Allen, Ernest	10	M	6
Allen, Ruth	7	F	11
Cassels, Roy	12	M	9
Cassels, Bessie	10	F	16

Cassels, Johnie	9	M	16
Cassels, Inez	7	F	13
Cassels, Scott	5	F	12
Grant, Myrtie	12	F	13
Grant, Riddie	10	F	13
Grant, Lily	7	F	9
Mayfield, Traywick	12	F	7
Mayfield, Annie	15	F	13
Lackey, Mamie J.	12	F	8
Lackey, Kate	10	F	5
Shooks, Laura	6	F	14
Wilks, Nell H.	16	F	13

* Tuesday, April 16 was a holiday.

Enrolment, Males,	<u>3</u>	Average Attendance, Males,	<u>1.6</u>	Total days of Males,	<u>31</u>
“ Females,	<u>14</u>	“ “ Females,	<u>8.4</u>	“ “ Females,	<u>159</u>
Total,	<u>17</u>	Total,	<u>10.0</u>	Grand Total,	<u>190</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students) **

Alphabet:	Geography:
Spelling:	English Grammar:
Reading:	S. C. History:
Writing:	U. S. History:
Mental Arithmetic:	Higher Branches:
Written Arithmetic:	

**No numbers provided

Miss Wilks listed the following additional students that she had taught during the year:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>GENDER</u>
Grant, Beulah	13	F
Grant, Furman	11	M
Grant, Boyce	9	M
Grant, Lonnie	16	M
Grant, Harvey	14	M
Grant, Marvin	16	M
Grant, Ira	7	M
Grant, Hannie B.	7	F
Gregory, Vera	7	F
Earwood, Alice	16	F
Earwood, Gaines	13	M
Earwood, Nora	9	F
Allen, James	14	M
Allen, Willie	8	M
Allen, McCollum	13	M

Quinton, Josie	14	F
Quinton, James	16	M
Miller, Annie	11	F
Clack, Johnie	7	M
Lackey, Mamie	6	F
Chalk, Mattie	15	F
Mayfield, Horace	16	M
Mayfield, Hattie	15	F
Mayfield, Maggie	15	F

The total number of students taught at New Hope for the 1898-1899 school year was 41.

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks reported as follows about the schoolhouse: its condition was "bad" and it was made of "logs and boards." She valued the building at \$30.00 and did not list the owner. She checked that there were one chart for reading (valued at \$1.00). She left the blanks vacant beside writing charts, arithmet'1 charts, physiolog'1 charts, maps, globes, and patent desks. She valued the one common desk at \$.50 and the one blackboard at \$.50.

END OF THE 1898-1899 SCHOOL YEAR.

TEACHER'S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing July 31, 1899, and Ending, August 25, 1899.

Eva F. Wilks , Teacher

NAME	AGE	SEX	NO. DAYS ATTENDED
Allen, Maggie		F	19
Allen, Ruth		F	18
Allen, Glenn		M	5
Cassels, Roy		M	9
Cassels, Bessie		F	5
Cassels, Inez		F	15
Cassels, Johnie		M	14
Cassels, Scott		F	15
Lackey, Mamie		F	10
Lackey, Kate		F	11
Wilks, Nell H.		F	20
Gregory, Vera		F	7
Clack, Johnie		M	15
Clack, Emma		F	12
Allen, Earnest		M	14
Grant, Myrtie		F	11
Grant, Riddie		F	11
Grant, Lily		F	11
Grant Pearla		F	11

Brawley, Johnie

M

5

*Ages not listed.

Enrolment, Males,	<u>6</u>	Average Attendance, Males,	<u>3.1</u>	Total days of Males,	<u>62</u>
“ Females,	<u>14</u>	“ “ Females,	<u>8.4</u>	“ “ Females,	<u>176</u>
Total,	<u>20</u>	Total,	<u>11.5</u>	Grand Total,	<u>238</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students)

Alphabet: 2	Geography: 6
Spelling: 11	English Grammar: 3
Reading: 15	S. C. History: 0
Writing: 17	U. S. History: 3
Mental Arithmetic: 6	Higher Branches: 4
Written Arithmetic: 12	

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks made no report about the schoolhouse, charts, maps, globes, desks, and blackboard.

TEACHER'S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing August 28, 1899, and Ending, September 22, 1899.

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE*</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Allen, Maggie		F	16
Allen, Earnest		M	15
Allen, Ruth		F	15
Allen, Glenn		M	10
Brawley, Johnie		M	13
Cassels, Bessie		F	19
Cassels, Roy		M	18
Cassels, Inez		F	18
Cassels, Scott		F	18
Cassels, Johnie		M	18
Grant, Lily		F	11
Grant Pearl		F	10
Grant, Myrtie		F	4
Grant, Riddie		F	4
Wilks, Nell H.		F	20
Gregory, Vera		F	3
Lackey, Kate		F	2
Lackey, Mamie		F	1
Clack, Johnie		M	2
Clack, Emma		F	4

*Ages not listed.

Enrolment, Males, <u>6</u>	Average Attendance, Males, <u>3.75</u>	Total days of Males, <u>75</u>
“ Females, <u>14</u>	“ “ Females, <u>7.25</u>	“ “ Females, <u>145</u>
Total, <u>20</u>	Total, <u>11.00</u>	Grand Total, <u>220</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students) **

Alphabet:	Geography:
Spelling:	English Grammar:
Reading:	S. C. History:
Writing:	U. S. History:
Mental Arithmetic:	Higher Branches:
Written Arithmetic:	

**No numbers provided

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks made no report about the schoolhouse, charts, maps, globes, desks, and blackboard.

TEACHER'S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing October 23, 1899, and Ending, November 17, 1899.

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE*</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Cassels, Bessie		F	20
Cassels, Roy		M	17
Cassels, Johnie		M	20
Cassels, Inez		F	20
Cassels, Scott		F	17
Wilks, Nell H.		F	16
Gregory, Vera		F	5
Grant, Myrtie		F	5
Grant, Riddie		F	5
Grant, Lily		F	4
Grant Pearla		F	4
Lackey, Kate		F	1
Lackey, Mamie		F	1
Wilks, Robert		M	1

*Ages not listed.

Enrolment, Males, <u>3</u>	Average Attendance, Males, <u>1.9</u>	Total days of Males, <u>38</u>
“ Females, <u>11</u>	“ “ Females, <u>4.9</u>	“ “ Females, <u>98</u>
Total, <u>14</u>	Total, <u>6.8</u>	Grand Total, <u>136</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students) **

Alphabet:	Geography:
Spelling:	English Grammar:
Reading:	S. C. History:
Writing:	U. S. History:
Mental Arithmetic:	Higher Branches:
Written Arithmetic:	

**No numbers provided

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks reported as follows about the schoolhouse: its condition was "bad" and it was made of "logs and boards." She valued the building at \$30.00 and did not list the owner. She checked that there were one chart for reading (valued at \$1.00). She left the blanks vacant beside writing charts, arithmet'1 charts, physiolog'1 charts, maps, globes, patent desks, and blackboard. She valued the five common desks at \$6.50.

TEACHER'S DAILY AND MONTHLY SCHOOL REGISTER

For Month Commencing November 20, 1899, and Ending, December 15, 1899.*

Eva F. Wilks, Teacher

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE**</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	<u>NO. DAYS ATTENDED</u>
Cassels, Roy		M	12
Cassels, Bessie		F	17
Cassels, Johnie		M	8
Cassels, Inez		F	16
Cassels, Scott		F	13
Grant, Myrtie		F	14
Grant, Riddie		F	14
Grant, Lily		F	9
Grant, Pearla		F	9
Gregory, Vera		F	12
Lackey, Kate		F	6
Lackey, Mamie		F	5
Wilks, Nell H.		F	18
Wilks, Robert		M	17

* Holiday for November 30 for Thanksgiving

**Ages not listed.

Enrolment, Males, <u>3</u>	Average Attendance, Males, <u>2.0</u>	Total days of Males, <u>40</u>
“ Females, <u>11</u>	“ “ Females, <u>6.5</u>	“ “ Females, <u>130</u>
Total, <u>14</u>	Total, <u>8.5</u>	Grand Total, <u>170</u>

Branches Pursued: (Subjects taught and number of students) ***

Alphabet:

Spelling:

Reading:

Writing:

Mental Arithmetic:

Written Arithmetic:

*****No numbers provided**

Geography:

English Grammar:

S. C. History:

U. S. History:

Higher Branches:

In the last section of the record, Miss Wilks made no report about the schoolhouse, charts, maps, globes, desks, and blackboard.

THIS IS THE LAST ENTRY IN THE SCHOOL REGISTER

By Ellen Bramlett Clarke

HUGH E. HENRY
TO
The Reverend David Alexander
October 26, 1978

Editor's note; Mr Henry expired earlier this year-2001

The following letter was written to The Reverend David Alexander, Second Street Presbyterian Church, Albemarle, N.C. from Mr. Hugh E. Henry, 356 Walker Ave. Aiken, SC, on October 26th, 1978.

Dear Mr. Alexander,

I thoroughly enjoyed the experience of the pilgrimage to the old Covenanter Church and cemetery sites in my native Chester County with you and your fine group of Reformed Presbyterians on Oct. 14. While at Old Catholic Presbyterian Church, Mr Watts gave me a copy of the directions to Old Richmond Covenanter Church and cemetery and list of the tombstones there, which included my great-great grandfather and great-great grandmother and 3 of their children.

There is a stone monument at the crossroads erected in 1939 at the time of the presentation of my cousin, Killough Henry Patrick's address which I read to your group. Enclosed is a copy as you requested. I was a boy thirteen years old at the time and I played taps on my cornet, which I had learned to play for the Chester Junior High Band just a year before, at the unveiling of the monument since my great-great grandfather and namesake, Hugh Henry, had served in the War of 1812 (though only for a short time). I had not been to the site since 1939 and did not know how to find it. The directions I discovered at Old Catholic were truly a Godsend

After we left you at the grave site of Reverend William Martin, my wife and I drove to the Old Richmond Covenanter Church and cemetery site just across the Fairfield County line on 901 S.C. Highway, not far from Old Catholic. The graves are in a pasture owned by a farmer, Mr. Robert Bankhead. We crossed the pasture, up a small hill to get there, and found the cemetery without any problems. Now I know where my great-great grandparents are buried and know how to get there. A copy of the paper given to me by Mr. Watts at Old Catholic also is enclosed

Also enclosed is a magazine article originally published in The Sandlapper, (a South Carolina magazine), and copied in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian paper, July 30, 1969. The Mr. Henry White mentioned as having kept up the brick church cemetery was a 1st cousin of my father, Albert Torbit Henry, as well as a 1st cousin of Killough Henry Patrick, the author of the newspaper article I read to your group.

Thanks again for an enjoyable afternoon.

"May the road rise up to meet you,

Many the wind be always at your back,
May the sun shine warm upon your face,
The rains fall soft upon your fields,
And until we meet again,
May God hold you in the palm of his hand.

Sincerely,

Hugh E Henry

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

July 30, 1969

The following is an article from the Associate Reformed Presbyterian publication dated July 30, 1969 as mentioned in the previous letter from Mr. Henry Hughes.

The Chester Covenanters
By Mr. John Bigham

The following article was published in *The Sandlapper*, a copyright article. Mr. Bigham has sent it to me. I am sure it will be interest to many of our readers. Published by permission.

The role of the Covenanters of Chester County in the religious history of South Carolina has never been described in an adequate manner. His neglect may have been due to the sparcity of their numbers, the brevity of their sojourn in the state, of the fact that these highly independent Scotch-Irish Church folks kept their business to themselves.

Nonetheless, these people whose religion was stern and uncompromising, made a contribution to our history far out of proportion to their numbers. Less renowned than the French Huguenots, the German Lutherans and other religious minorities, Chester's Convenanters still play an important role and left behind a Christian heritage which today affects to a great degree, whether there is a consciousness of it or not, the lives of many in this Up Country county.

Church historians and others will recall that the Covenanters were so called because in the 17th century they signed in their own blood a solemn covenant to preserve Presbyterianism in Scotland. They were as tough-fibered a religious group that ever existed. They acknowledged no king but Christ. Famed for honesty, integrity and rugged faith, the Covenanters were inclined to suffer death for their beliefs rather than surrender them. Indeed, hundreds and thousands of them were put to death in Scotland during a perilous period of persecution known as "The Killing Time."

Groups of Covenanters were included in the great migrations to America preceeding and following the Revolution. A number of families from Ireland settled in eastern Chester County on both sides of Rocky Creek, and in time they came to be identified as "Rocky Creek Irish."

Here in a small area perhaps no more than ten miles long and three or four miles wide these newcomers built their homes and established their churches. Covenanter territory in that day stretched along what is now S.C.97 between Chester and Great Falls. The lands along Rocky Creek and its several tributaries more than anything else define their former holdings.

The Covenanters represented one of several divergent groups of Presbyterians in the area who in pre-Revolution days established a meeting house and called it "Catholic." Affiliated today with the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Catholic now hardly attracts the broad spectrum of religious groups which once gathered there. Nevertheless, the old Church and its more ancient cemetery is a landmark worth visiting. The site is one mile off SC 07 at a point 15 miles southeast of Chester.

To the section in 1772 came colorful William Martin, a fire-breathing Covenanter preacher from County Antrim, Ireland. Rev. Martin, who could subdue about anybody or anything except his own craving for strong drink, toured the countryside for miles around and preached at various Church "stands."

Mixing religion and politics with abandon, William Martin soon brought down upon himself the ire of British authorities. From the pulpit he preached resistance to the Crown and freedom for the colonies. His constituents minded such sermons not at all; from the old country they brought longstanding grievances against the British government.

In a biological sketch of William Martin prepared a number of years ago by Mrs. John M. Bell of Chester, the courageous Covenanter preacher is described as preaching a sermon in which he first reviewed the events of the war from the initial shedding of blood at Lexington.

"Warming to the subject as he went on," wrote Mrs. Bell, "his address became eloquent with the fiery energy of a Demosthenes. In a voice like thunder, frequently striking with his clenched fist the clapboard of the pulpit, he appealed to the excited concourse, exhorting them to fight valiantly in defense of their liberties.

This sermon of dissent, as in similar vein, was hardly well received by the British. In fact, they showered their wrath by burning William Martin's Church and placing him under arrest. He soon found himself before General Cornwallis at Winnsboro, facing the most serious prospects. Tradition says he was saved by a friend on the British staff who had known him back in Ireland.

Later, when the British evacuated the state at the close of the war the old Covenanter was described in one account as being east of the Catawba on a preaching mission. Returning home he passed a residence where he saw the lady of the house walking through the yard. He is said to have shouted to her, "Good news, great news, glorious news, woman. The British have sailed from Charleston for England, and may the devil go with them!"

Rev. Martin's fearlessness, his knowledge of the Scriptures and his patriotism were traits typical of both Covenanter ministers and laity. It seems most appropriate that the name of William Martin heads the list on a marker which stands in the churchyard of old Catholic—a record of all the Revolutionary War soldiers who at one time or another belonged to the congregation.

Time passed and in the early 1800s the Covenanters along Rocky Creek were in trouble. Most of them were antislavery from the beginning. As the shadow of conflict loomed darker and the question of slavery assumed violent proportions, many of the Covenanters found their position well nigh intolerable. In the 1820s and '30s they began to move westward, finding new homes and a new life, principally in Ohio and Indiana. Tradition says John Orr, one of their leaders, walked the entire distance, refusing to ride although he was 80 years of age. (Covenanters were known for their stubbornness, also)

Many of those who did not share the official Church stand on slavery remained in South Carolina, shifting their religious affiliation to other Presbyterian bodies in the area. The family names of Hemphill and Henry are among those representing the Covenanter legacy in Chester County.

An interesting reminder of Covenanter days in Chester is an old cemetery off a rural road and deep in the forest. One can hardly find it from written instructions; a personal guide is necessary. Standing nearby in another day was the Brick Church, one of the strongest of the Covenanter congregation. No trace of the building can be found today.

The old graveyard is in excellent condition. The ancient rock wall and gate, well constructed in early times, give the appearance of being firm enough to remain until Gabriel blows his horn. There are 25 marked graves and several unmarked ones. Five Covenanter ministers are buried there, and family names on tombstones have a Scotch-Irish ring—McMillan, McKinney, Riley, King, Nisbet.

For years the late Henry White of Chester, a banker with an unflagging zeal for things religious and historical, maintained the cemetery. Families in the Midwest whose forefathers lie buried in this small parcel of Chester soil often sent White donations for the upkeep, and occasionally individuals showed up in Chester and asked for directions to the old graveyard.

Only a limited number of people know about the Covenanter cemetery in Chester County, much in the same manner that few know the history of the Covenanter

folk themselves. It's a pity in a way, for these solid Scotch-Irish people wrote a glorious (though dimly read) page in the history of our state, helped to win our freedom, left us when their consciences would not let them stay and bequeathed forever to Chester County a portion of their indomitable spirit.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANISM **Isn't a 'blood cult'**

Charlotte Editors, The News; 1978

We wish to thank you for the interest your paper showed in our Commemorative Service held in Chester, SC (The News, Oct. 14). The historical background was most helpful.

But your headline, "Old Cemetery's Link with Blood Cult," was most disturbing. In all of my research and in discussions with others, I cannot find any reason for referring to Reformed Presbyterians as a "blood cult".

These people could in no way be referred to as a cult in our modern usage of that word. They were in fact a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ in the mainstream of historic Christianity and holding firmly to the doctrines and government of the church as it is taught in God's Word.

There could possibly be one reason for referring to these "Covenanters," as they were commonly called, by such terminology. James VI, who was from Scotland and supposedly a follower of Reformation principles, came to the throne of England as James I in 1603. Soon after becoming king he sought to force the Episcopal form of government and worship on all the church as did also Charles I who followed him.

The church in Scotland rejected such endeavours on July 23, 1637 and drew up what is known as the National Covenant in 1638 which gave due reverence to the monarch but stated that he was the protector of the church and not its dictator. They stood for freedom of worship. This Covenant was read at Greyfriar's Church, Edinburgh on February 28, 1638. The scene is described thus "Men and women crowded to add their names. Some wept aloud, others wrote their names in their blood; others added after their names 'till death.'".

In 1643, The Solemn League and Covenant was written and was not only adopted by the church in Scotland but also by the Parliament in England. The church was to be free from the dictates of the king.

When Charles II came to the throne in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy, he had signed The Covenant, but soon after becoming king, he burned it and

again forced the Episcopal forms on all the churches of the kingdom of England, Scotland and Ireland. Over 400 pastors had to leave their churches in Scotland alone.

These "Covenanters" went out into the hills to have their services and observe their communion seasons. Charles sent in the army to wipe them out. Thousands were killed. Hundreds were sold into slavery in Barbados. Others rotted in prison. Many were horribly tortured. These were called "The Killing Times."

When these same people came and settled in the Chester Area, they joined the colonists against the British for the very same reason as they had back in Scotland. The Encyclopedia Britannica says these people "deserve credit for defending liberty throughout those years of arbitrary and despotic government."

Nothing in the article nor in the history of these Reformed Presbyterians would warrant referring to them as a "blood cult," and therefore you can now understand why is ought not to have been used.

Rev. David Alexander

2001 SYMPOSIUM ON SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE CIVIL WAR

The 4th Annual Symposium will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Greenville, SC on September 14-15, 2001. This prestigious symposium will include presentations by Brent Holcomb, Harold Boozer, Steve Batson and Jim Clary. A full outline of programs, information on speakers and a registration form can be found here; <http://members.tripod.com/mwyckoff/form.html>

REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLE SITES

If you know of an unmarked Revolutionary War battle or skirmish site, contact George D. Fields, Director, Military Heritage Preservation Project, Palmetto Conservation Foundation, PO Box 1984, Spartanburg, SC 29304, 864-948-9615. FAX: 864-948-9616. CEL: 864-597-2300. E-mail: gfields@palmettoconservation.org.

The group is working with organizations, timber companies and individuals to discover and mark these sites

Last Will and Testament of John Bell
Appt. No. 3, Pkg, 58
Office of Probate Judge, Chester County, South Carolina

Will recorded in Book A, page 183, February 27, 1795. Will proven on January 24, 1795 by William Wylie, Joseph Booth and Samuel McCluer(McClure) before Samuel Lacey, Clk. C.C.C

WILL

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

The Fifteenth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred & Ninety Four (1794). I, John Bell of the State of South Carolina & County of Chester, Being through the Mercy of God tho weak of Body, But of Perfect Mind & Memory calling to mind the Mortality of my Body & That it is appointed for all Living ones to Die.

Do make constitute & appoint this my Last Will & Testament in the Manner & form following That is to Say

Inprimus; I leave my body to the earth to be buried in Christian Manner at Discreation of My Exrs. After named. As concerning such worldly estate which it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I leave & bequeath in the following manner & form;

Imprimus, That two hundred acres of land that I own on the waters of Rocky Creek joynind lines with William Stroud & where my son, Thomas Bell lives on-to be sold & divided in the following manner. I will that my son Thomas Bell may have twenty pound of the priced 200 acres of land. Likewise I will that Jossiah Bell, son of John Bell have ten pounds. Likewise I will that the other two children of my son John's Thomas & Margaret have four pound each to be given them at age without aney intrist & the remaining part of price of the land if there be aney is to be divided in three parts viz. to David Bell, John McDill & Paul Guttery & any of the children dying in noneage. Their part is to fall to Paul Guttery likewise the use of the money willed to the aforsd. Children Paul Guttery is to have to they come of age.

I leave two cows to grandson, James McDill-one of them is at son Thomas' & the other with James Linn's & the other cow at Lewis I leave to Paul Guttery with every other article of whatsoever kind that is in his possession. Together with the note from James Taylor, & I likewise will & devise that aney expensus of charges that may necessarily be may be taken of the price of the land that is to say off the whole...I likewise will that Paul Guttery have the debt owing by John McGuire. Lastly I constitute appoint & ordain Paul Guttery & John McCrarey Esq. My lawfull executors of this my last will and & testament. In

witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seall this fifteenth day of
September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred & ninety four.

Signed, Sealed & Acknowledged
My last will-testament
In the presence of

The mark _____
John Bell (L.S.)

M.B. Revoking all other wills
Or bequesths by me made or in my name
Ratifying & confirming this as my last

Wm. Wylie
Joseph Booth
Samuel McClure

Inventory of Estate of John Bell recorded in will Book A, page 211.
Also see Account in Book A, page 203 c, 29th June, 1795 see item
“expense to John McCrarey for writing “awool”

NOTE: this also shows an item “for his wife for one year” expense:also for John
Bell’s expense after his wife died.

See also Book C, page 35, showing legacies paid to the following:
John McDill, James McDill, Thomas Bell. These paid by Elizabeth
Guthrey, Administrator estate of Paul Guthrey, Executor of estate of John Bell.
See appraise bill Book A, page 211

JOHN BELL

John Bell (the father of Elizabeth or Sara Elizabeth Guthrie, wife of Paul Guthrie)
was buried in Paul’l Graveyard, a few miles below Richburg, Chester County, South
Carolina. The following is a copy of the inscription on his grave-stone:

HERE REST THE REMAINS OF BODY S
IN ONE GRAVE
IN MEMORY OF
MR. JOHN GUTHRIE, WHO DIED
Oct. 17, A.D. 1820
Aged 29-years
&
Mr. John Bell
Grandfather of Mr. John Guthrie
Who died September 28, A.D. 1794

Aged 77 years
“When you our friends are passing by
and this informs you where we lie
remember you ere long must have like us
a mansion in the grave”

John Bell died 1794-9-28
Age 77
Born 1717

John Guthrie died 1820-10-17
Age 29
Born 1791

ELIZABETH GUTHRIE

Daughter of John Bell, (1717-1797) and wife of Paul Guthrie

Estate papers of Elizabeth Guthrie, James Guthrie, Administrator on file in Appt. 24, Pkg. 442, Office of Probate Judge, Chester County, South Carolina.

“Citation” dated October 26, 1831. See Book K, page 199, bond in amount of \$25,000- dated November 7, 1831-Signed by James Guthrie, principal, Robert Robinson, and Uriah Jordan, Appraisers: Josiah Jordan, Robert Robinson, Uriah Jordan, John Walker, Henry Culp, Sr.

Book K, Folios 201 and 202,

Some of the names in Sale Bill: James Guthrie, Jane Guthrie, Thomas Walker (husband of Jane?)

From these and other records of Guthrie estates, it appears that the children of Paul Guthrie and Elizabeth (or Elizabeth Sara) Guthrie were as follows:

James, who married Catherine McFadden (daughter of Ralph McFadden) (both buried at the cemetery at Union Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, near Richburg, Chester County, S. C.) James was the Administrator of his mother`s estate

Joseph: married Ann Robinson. Buried at Bethesda Presbyterian Church, York County, S. C. His widow, Ann Robinson Guthrie, afterwards married Frances A Erwin, and she and her husband are buried side-by-side at Bethesda Church Cemetery, York County, S.C.

Jane: married Thomas Walker. Had one son, so far as records show, named John Guthrie Walker.

Martha married James K. Spencer.

Sara married B.B. Allison

John died unmarried at age of 29, and was buried in same grave with grandfather, John Bell, as shown by inscriptions on tomb-stone in Paul's Grave-yard near Richburg. See under page 3 of John Bell's estate notations. Date of death of John Guthrie, October 17, 1820

See records Office Judge of Probate Re Estate John Guthrie- Appt. 22, pkg.320. Also see Book G, 426.

Bond in sum of \$1,000, dated 4th February, 1822, James McClure, Administrator. James McClure and William Boyd signed the bond. See appraise bill of estate, Book C, page 427. March 5, 1822

ESTATE OF PAUL GUTHRIE

See administration papers in Office of Probate Judge, Chester County, S C. Appt No. 21,Pkg, 322

Administrators appointed were Elizabeth Guthrie and William Gaston, appointment made April 16, 1799.

"Return" of Administrators dated February 27, 1811, shows disbursements made by administrators for James Guthrie, Joseph Guthrie, Jane Guthrie, Martha Guthrie, "for schooling". There also appears an item paid to William McKennon "for turning mill round".

Amounts of money expended in 1803, 1804, 1805, estate of Paul Guthrie, deceased, by Elizabeth Guthrie, Administratrix, items paid as follows:

	D	e	m
George Nicholas Craven, account,	100	00	0
Ralph McFadden, hauling	5	75	0
John Wylie for boarding Joseph Guthrie	6	00	0
Jacob Brasfield for schooling Martha	3	50	0
Taxes to Brown and Strate	1	0	0
William Wylie for schooling	2	00	0
Thomas Moore for schooling	5	35	7
James Nisbet schooling	1	00	0
Jno. Goerly boarding Joseph	3	00	-
Bibles			
Paper			

Recorded in Book "C", page 275

See also Book E, page 75 showing amounts expended in years 1806 and 1807-8. Return dated 27th February, 1811, by Elizabeth Guthrie, Admx., includes items:

Schooling for Joseph Guthrie
To one arithmetic for James Guthrie
To schooling for Martha Guthrie
To five years taxes
To spelling book for Joseph
To spelling Book for Martha
To spelling book for Jane
To paper, Etc.

See Administration papers dated December 24, 1798 (appt. 21, pkg. 322) and notation "January 14, 1799. Read at Union meeting house in the presence of the congregation. Certified by me (signed) John Hemphill.

(The Minister) See Book B, p 36.

Note: The name of Sara also appears as one of the children in the estate papers of Elizabeth Guthrie. John Guthrie, another son, died October 17, A.D. 1820, aged 29 years (See inscription on stone at grave in Paul's Grave-yard (near Richburg) Chester County. Also see administration papers, Appt. 22, pkg. 320, book G, page 426.

ESTES FAMILY

1ST generation: Thomas Estes, b 1742. d 1820, m Hannah-----?who was b 1744, d 1831
2nd generation: William Estes, b 1773, d 1834, m Susannah Jagers, b 1785, d 1854
3rd generation: Lemuel Amos Curtis Estes, b 1826, d 1902, m Susan Crosby, Feb. 1 1848
4th generation: Margaret Estes, m William Allen Cornwell. Had one child, Ada Cornwell, who m William Stone, son of Jacob Stone and wife Mattie Simpson Stone, Chester County.

Mary Estes m William Durham

Children: Ross Durham

Mary Durham

Maude Durham

Paul Durham

Thomas Estes d unmarried

Lillie Estes d unmarried

Belton Parks Curtis Estes, m Henrietta Josephine Watkins, Daughter of Captain Henry Hitt Watkins.

Sue Estes m Charles Augustus Crosby, MD

Note: Butler Estes, married Mary Stevenson, daughter of Samuel Hemphill Stevenson, and Cynthia Young.

WILL OF HUGH MILLING

The State of South Carolina

In the name of God, Amen. I, Hugh Milling of Fairfield district and State aforesaid, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament in the Manner following:

That is to say, First: I give to my daughter, Maria Milling, the following Negro slaves, to wit Jack, Amy, Jefse, Charles, William, Lewis and Hannah and her child, with the future increase of the said female slaves, to my said daughter Maria and her heirs forever.

Item I give to my son, Robert Milling, the following Negro slaves to wit Sam, Sylvia, Jefferson Betty and Milley with the future increase of the said female slaves: to my said son, Robert and his heirs forever

Item I give to my daughter, Isabella Owens, the following Negro slaves to wit: Henry, Tom, Rebecca, Amy (child of Dinah), Andrew Solomon and John with the future increase of the said female slaves to my said daughter Isabella and her heirs forever.

Item I give and devise to my son, Robert Milling, all that part of my plantation whereon I now reside which is containing within the lines of the following tracts. That is to say two hundred acres conveyed to me by Robert Ellison, one hundred and fifty acres conveyed to me by Adam Blair and a piece of land about thirty acres adjoining the above lands and David Alston's land, being part of a tract granted to John Buchanan, to my said son Robert and his heirs forever.

Item I give and devise to my grandsons: John Mason and Richard Mason, Jun., all my part of a tract of land situate in Spartanburgh district known by the name of the Pacolet lands which part has been laid off for me by commissioners, to my said two grandsons and their heirs forever.

Item it is my will and I do hereby atherise my executors herein after named to sell and dispose of, and convey all that remainder of my plantation (whereon I now reside) together with all the rest and residue of my lands or real estate wheresoever the same may be situate, upon such terms of credit as they may think best, and out of the monies arising from such sale of my real estate, I give to my son, John Milling, five hundred dollars, to my daughter Peggy Mason, two hundred dollars, to my daughter, Elisabeth Bones, three hundred dollars, to my granddaughter, Laura Glenn, seven hundred dollars, to my granddaughters, Jane Harris and Caroline Harris each, eight hundred dollars, to my granddaughter, Elisabeth Harris, three hundred dollars, to Hugh Milling, son of Robert Milling deceased, two hundred and fifty dollars, to John Tinkler, two hundred dollars and to the children of my deceased son David Milling, three hundred dollars, to be divided between the said children share and share alike, and whatever monies my remain arising from the sale of my said lands after the payment of the above mentioned legacies, I give and bequeath the same to my son Robert Milling and my daughters Peggy Mason, Elisabeth Bones, Isabella Owens and Maria Milling and the

children of my deceased daughter Mary Harris and the children of my deceased son David Milling, also my granddaughter Laura Glenn, the child of my deceased daughter Sarah Glenn and my son John Milling, but it is hereby intended that the children of each of my said deceased children shall take among them only the same share that is hereby intended to be given to each of my above named surviving children.

Item, it is my will that if the monies arising from the sale of my real estate should not be enough to pay the pecuniary legacies herein given, that the deficiency shall be made up out of my personal estate not herein otherwise disposed of.

Item all the rest and residue of my estate (not herein given and bequeathed) I give and bequeath to my son Robert Milling and my daughters Peggy Mason, Elisabeth Bones, Isabella Owens and Maria Milling and the children of my deceased daughter Mary Harris and the children of my deceased son David Milling. Also my granddaughter, Laura Glenn, the child of my deceased daughter Sarah Glenn and my son John Milling, but it is hereby intended that the children of each of my deceased children aforesaid shall take among them only the same share or part that is hereby intended to be given to each of my above named surviving children that is one-ninth part.

Lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my sons John Milling and Robert Milling, my sons in law, Richard Mason and David R Evans executors of this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and Seal this third day of September, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and thirty three—

Signed, sealed, published pronounced, and declared by the testator, as, and for his Last Will and Testament in presence of us—

James Phillips
James Crawford
Thomas H. McDowell

H Milling

Proved _____(unknown)

------(unknown)

Recorded in book 17

Page 516

Recording date unknown

Apt. 60 File 919

Thomas B Barrinseau, Jr.
Judge of Probate
Fairfield, County, SC

Dr. Robert McMillan

This sketch of Dr. Robert McMillan was sent by "The Society of California Pioneers", taken from the book "Contemporary Biography of California's Representative Men", San Francisco, A.L. Bancroft Co. 1882, by Alonzo Phelps.

Robert McMillan was born in S.C. on the 27th day of November, 1804. He and his twin sister were the youngest of a family of twelve children. His paternal grandfather was a Scotsman and migrated in early life to London where his father, William McMillan was born. The occupation of his grandparent was that of a Paisley weaver. His father, William McMillan married a lady in Ireland, the daughter of James Walker, a gentleman of prominence, and the owner of a large landed estate. His maternal grandmother's name was Wylie. Both his mother and grandparents were natives of Ireland, although of English ancestry. William Walker, a brother of Mrs. McMillan was partially educated for the ministry but a weakness of the eyes prevented him from pursuing his clerical studies. John Walker, another brother, and an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a famous pugilist and notorious for his strength. William McMillan, with his young wife, soon after marriage, migrated to the United States, and settled near Land's Ford in South Carolina, in the locality where General William Richardson Davis fought successfully one of the severest battles of the American Revolution. Here he purchased a tract of land comprising six hundred acres, on which he established himself and reared a family. He was a man of great energy and of sterling integrity of character; and he entertained, likewise, great religious convictions. In those days, riding on horseback was the usual mode of conveyance. One Sunday morning on his way to church, he was thrown from his horse, and was so severely injured that he survived only a few hours after being conveyed to his residence.

After the death of his father, the family consisted of ten children, the two eldest having died in infancy, Robert and his twin sister being two years old. This calamitous event cast the care and burden of the household upon the mother, an woman of superior natural endowments, with strong maternal affections and deep religious sentiments. She assumed, with a pious and humble trust, the responsibility devolving upon her; and through the toilsome and trying years of her life-long widowhood, faithfully discharged both the paternal and maternal duties assigned to her.

As Robert advanced in years, his mother was solicitous that her favorite son should receive a liberal education. In his early youth, having secured a capital of \$300 from the proceeds of a sale of swine, the boy requested his elder brother William to accept the fund as a partial means of qualifying himself for college. But the brother, preferring an agricultural life declined the proposition.

At the age of nineteen he entered a neighboring academy where he qualified himself for college. In 1828 with limited means, he journeyed to Philadelphia and entered the University of Pennsylvania. Having completed his college course in 1831 he pursued two years course in medicine. Soon after graduation he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States Army; and after serving three years in the Seminole War in Florida he retired from the service, and in 1834 went to Europe. He devoted six years to study in the medical college in Paris. During his second visit to Paris in 1838, he became acquainted with Dr. Mott. In 1855 Dr. McMillan made his fourth and last visit to Paris. Few professional men were ever more highly

esteemed... than Dr. McMillan. Early in 1847, he returned to California and resumed the practice of medicine in San Francisco. And is acknowledged to become of the most successful surgeon and physicians on the pacific slope

Dr. McMillan's home and office for many years was at 722 Washington St., now the site of the Buddhist Temple in Chinatown. It was just across the street from the old Portamouth Plaza or square, which in the Dr's time was the center of town

Death of Dr. McMillan

From "The Morning Call", San Francisco; Friday, January 6, 1812

A special meeting of the San Francisco Medical Benevolent Society was called yesterday afternoon by the President, Dr. Washington Ayer, who briefly addressed the members as follows: Gentlemen: I have called you together on this occasion, that I might formally announce the death of Dr. Robert McMillan, who died at eight o'clock this morning: and I now ask you to make suitable arrangements to assist in his burial. The doctor was one of the founders of this Society, and its President for a period of seven years, until his declining health forbade longer service. By his death the profession has lost one of its oldest, most esteemed and scholarly members, and the sick, a wise counselor and a good friend. His many acts of charity will live long in the memory, and linger as bright jewels around the casket of the dead.

By his death we are again reminded how mysterious are the ties that unite man to man, and hold him in the strongest bonds of friendship. He possessed all the qualities of character which invite and justify social relations of trust in tested fidelity and honor. Now all that is left of the man who was moved by generous feelings and a heart of sympathy for the distressed is his lifeless form that will soon be conveyed to its final rest, where language is without utterance, the tongue is mute, and expressive silence surrounds the tomb.

Dr. B.B. Swan then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, having learned of the death of our fellow member, Dr. Robert McMillan, who was one of the founders and first President of this Society: be it resolved that as a mark of our esteem and respect to his memory, the resolution passed at the last meeting, making arrangements for the annual banquet, be rescinded, and the banquet be deferred for one year.

Resolved, that a committee, consisting of Dr. A.F. Sawyer and the principal officers of the Society, be appointed to confer with Judge Thornton, administrator of deceased, to make such arrangements for his burial as in their judgment shall be necessary.

Resolved: that the Society shall attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved: that a committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions and notice of his life, to be presented at the next regular meeting of the Society.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions, with the remarks of the President, be furnished to the daily press of the city for publication.

The Probate Court
Disposition of Estates before Judge Finn Yesterday

From "The Morning Call", San Francisco; Saturday Morning, January 14, 1882

The will of Robert McMillan, who died on January 5th last, leaving real and personal property valued at (?? either \$10,000 or \$40,000, print is not clear), was yesterday filed for probate. The estate includes the Chicago Hotel, on Pacific Street, corner of Battery; a house and lot on Battery Street, between Pacific and Broadway; a lot on Clay Street, near Drumm; \the Union mine and mill, Calaveras County, and the buildings belonging thereto, which are bequeathed to the nieces of deceased, being the daughters of his sister, Ellen Sturgess, and his brother, William McMillan. A lot on the southeast corner of Main and Folsom Streets is bequeathed to the Erskine Theological Seminary, of Due West, S.C., to be sold and the proceeds to be invested in the education of young men to the ministry. Testator further bequeathes \$5,000 to Miss Susan H. Heydenfeldt of this city, and his books to the S.F. Medical Benevolent Society. John A. Treanor and James D. Thornton are nominated as executors, without bonds. By codicil, testator transfers the bequest of \$5,000 from Miss Heydenfeldt to his nephew, Robert McMillan Burns.

McCarter, James A.

Names in his will

Wife: Elizabeth

James McCarter)
2 youngest sons

Robert McCarter)

Sarah E. ...No surname... Daughter

Hannah L....No surname... Daughter

Christopher L McCarter....Son

David Z. McCarter....Son

Robert McCarter... Brother

Will File 80-2943 York County, S.C.

NORTH OF THE BROAD RIVER

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward & May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Luke Rawls was a resident of Fairfield District, but very little is known about him. In the late 1790', he was often a petit and grand juror in the Fairfield County Court.¹

Luke Rawls received a precept from John Bremar D.S.G. on December 5, 1769, for 150 acres of land that was surveyed for him on Crain (Crane) Creek, between the Congaree and Wateree Rivers: bound northwest by the lands of James Brown and Southwest by the lands of Benjamin Evereats (sic). The plat was certified on December 15, 1769 by Joshua Wombwell.

Luke Rawls made acclaim for 10 pounds, 16 shillings, 5 1/2 pence, sterling, for forage and provisions furnished during October and November, 1781, to the militia. He furnished three cows for the use of General Pickings (Pickens) Brigade. He furnished sixty weight of pork, a bushel and a peck of corn for the use of Captain Dawson's troops on October 12, 1781.²

Rawls had 414 acres of land granted him on a dry branch of Little Cedar Creek on April 3 1786. He sold John Woodward the 314 acres residue of his land on March 10, 1796 for \$214, William Strother, Leonard Miles and Elisha Haigood witnessed this transaction.³

Gabriel Rawls had 200 acres of land surveyed for him on Hammon (?) Creek, Broad River, Camden District, on November 25, 1784, by Alex. Johnston, D.S.

Elizabeth Rawls bought a black mare, 13 hands high and 13 years old, a black cow, a brindle calf, and all of his household goods from John Hasson on November 12, 1801.

James Rawls, for 10 pounds, 14 shillings, 9 pence, lawful money, mortgaged Samuel Matthews, February 22, 1805, two feather beds and furniture, one pewter dish and half a dozen pewter plates, two pots, a set of cups and saucers, two crocks, two iron pots, one Dutch oven, one frying pan, one case of knives and forks, two red cows, and a set of joiners and carpenter tools. The debt to be settled by the payment of \$30 by James Rawls.

John H and Thomas W. Rawls sold Levi Trapp 154 acres of land for \$80 on January 4, 1832. This land was made up out of land granted William Trapp on Trapp Branch of Big Cedar Creek on December 2, 1794

¹ Holcomb, Fairfield County Court Minutes, 1785-1799, Pp. 108, 122, 128.

² Revolutionary War Records

³ Did, BK.KK, P-281, 1832

John T. Rawls bought 208 acres of land on Little Rocky Creek, partly in Fairfield and partly in Chester District, from David McMillan, Green County, Ohio, but formerly of Fairfield District, for \$1215 on June 4 1834. This land was originally granted to Josiah Perry on December 22, 1772. Nancy McMillan signed her release. On this same day, June 4 1834, David McMillan sold Jesse Rawls 108 acres out of the same tract for \$522. Jesse Rawls sold his 108 acres to James Sutton for \$425 on December 31, 1835. Jesse Rawls was resident of Chester District⁴.

Thomas W. Rawls, on Christmas Day 1833, bought 263 acres of land from Charles Montgomery for \$2450. On this same day, Thomas W. Rawls gave Charles Montgomery a mortgage for the penal sum of \$4800, actual sum \$2400. The mortgage to be paid off in eight years⁵.

Lewis Haigood, on October 12, 1837, sold Thomas W. Rawls the following land for \$1000.

1--. 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land bequeathed by William Haigood to his son Lewis E. Haigood and originally granted William Haigood on December 9, 1819. The land lay on Persimmon Fork of Big Cedar Creek, and was bound on the west by lands of William Broom and Jacob Blizzard, north by the land of David Mays, northeast by land of Minor Smith, East and Southeast by land of William Haigood, and Southwest by John Boome Sr.

2--. 27 acres originally granted John Broom (SR.) and also lying on Persimmon Fork⁶.

Thomas W. Rawls sold this land that he had bought from Lewis Haigood to James Gibson for \$1720 on August 1, 1840. Emily, wife of Thomas W. Rawls signed her release.⁷

Thomas W. Rawls and his wife Emily, Daughter of William Haigood, sold Lewis E. Haigood their interest in the estate of William Haigood for \$1100 on March 17, 1838.⁸

There are no probate papers available on Luke Rawls in Fairfield County, but a kinship with John H., Jesse, Samuel and Thomas W. Rawls can be assumed. The 1790 census shows Luke Rawls living in Fairfield County with two white, free males over sixteen years of age and two white, free females in his household. This same census showed one white, free female and one white free male in the household of Jesse Rawls, Shedrick Rawls, York County, Benjamin and Elisha Rawls lived in Georgetown District. Gabriel Rawls lived in Richland County with one white, free male over sixteen years of age, two under sixteen, and three white, free females in his household.

⁴ F.D.B, Bk.LL,P-215; Bk .MM, p-286,1834,1835

⁵ Ibid, Bk. MM, p -316,1833

⁶ Ibid, Bk.MM, p-432,1837

⁷ Ibid, Bk,NN,p-507, 1840

⁸ Ibid, Bk.NN, p-164,1838

Samuel Rawls died intestate in Fairfield District and warrant for the appraisal of his estate was issued on January 1, 1842. John T. Rawls was named administrator. Timothy D. Rawls, along with Thomas W. Rawls, signed the administrative bond for John T. Rawls. When John T. Rawls applied for letters of administration, he stated that Samuel Rawls had died in February 1841, and that he had left a widow, Elizabeth, and these five children: Amanda, Sarah Wade, John, and Lavenia. Lavenia died soon after her father, Zachariah. Rawls was one of the buyers at the sale of the chattel goods of Samuel Rawls⁹.

Thomas W. Rawls made his will on July 5, 1849, probably just before his death, since his will was recorded on July 24, 1849. His wife Emily M. Rawls was pregnant at the time the will was made. The other children were not mentioned in the will. James H. Hughes and James Rowland were named as his executors¹⁰.

James W. Rawls died intestate in Richland District sometime prior to December 23, 1854, the date that W.W. Rawls declined to serve as the administrator of his estate. James S. Rawls must have kept a tavern or saloon because his place of business was destroyed by fire and the following items were saved and inventoried on July 2, 1855:

- 1 BB Jamaica rum 20 gals. @ 0.50--\$10.00
- 1 BBL peach brandy, 13 gals. @0.75--\$9.75
- 1 BBL Holland gin, 10 gals @ \$0.50--\$5.00
- 1 BBL Scotch whiskey, 18 gals @0.70-\$12.60
- 1 BBL Bourbon whiskey, 18 gals @ 0.75-\$13.50
- 17 baskets of champagne @ \$5.00--\$85.00¹¹

Benjamin Rawls was an industrious and ingenious blacksmith, silversmith and watchmaker. He lived to be 94 years of age and lived in and about Columbia. He erected the first public clock in the city of Columbia. This clock was on his building on the Westside of Main Street between Taylor and Walnut streets.¹²

On Saturday, September 3, 1825, Samuel and Charlotte Rawls were received by experience into the Twenty-Five Mile Creek Baptist Church (later Sandy Level) and they were baptized on September 11, 1825. Malachi Rawls was received by experience into this church on Saturday, February 3, 1826, and was baptized on February 10, 1826. John Rawls was received on Friday, September 29, 1826 and was baptized on the following day. Samuel Rawls asked for letters of dismissal on February 4, 1827. Sarah Rawls was received into this church June 2, 1827, and was baptized on the following day. Elizabeth Rawls was received by experience on October 5, 1827, and baptized the following day. The listing of the Rawls joining Twenty-Five Mile Church serves to identify several members of the family, where they lived and generally the time that they lived as adults¹³.

⁹ F.F.C, Apt. 75, file 63, 1842

¹⁰ F.D.B. Vol. 3, Bk 19, p0385; F.P.C Apt. 95, file 318, 1849

¹¹ R.P.C.Box 56, Pkg. 1385, 1855

¹² Scott, Random Recollections, p-56; Selby, Anecdotal Reminiscences, Pp. 131, 138

¹³ M.S. Minutes, Twenty-Five Mile Creek (Sandy Level) Baptist Church, South Caroliniana Library

NEIGHBORS ON PERSIMMON FORK North of the Broad River

Although the Haygoods (Haigoods, Hagoods, Hagwood) were to figure prominently in Fairfield and Richland Counties, one of the earliest surveys was for Buckner Hagwood on Rocky Creek, on June 4, 1768. The 1790 census listed Buckner Haigwood as having two white, free males over sixteen years of age, three under sixteen years, four white, free females and one slave in his household in Chester Country.¹

Lewis Haygood had 150 acres of land surveyed for him on Big Cedar Creek by John Winn, D.S. on January 14, 1785; bound on three sides by the land of William Kirkland and on the other side by vacant land.²

Hardy Miles sold Lewis Haygood 50 acres of land on Persimmon Fork for 50 pounds sterling on February 5, 1793. This land was part of 150 acres that had been granted to John Delashmet on May 10, 1773, and was bound southeast on land of James Daniels and on all other sides by vacant land. George Watts, Conrad Coon and Samuel S. Miles witnessed the deed.³

As previously noted, Michael Muckinfuss, cabinet maker of Charleston, sold Lewis Haigood two tracts of 500 acres, each, on Persimmon Fork, on April 4, 1799. On November 11, 1799, Lewis Haigood paid Everett Lee \$77 for four slaves.⁴

Lewis Haigood made his will on December 24, 1814, and it was proven sometime before November 28, 1816, the date his son William signed a receipt for \$350 as his share of his father's goods. Lewis Haigood left his daughter Sarah Kinsler the home place of 500 acres. To his son, Lewis, he left two tracts of land on Crane Creek. To his daughter Mary Mitchell, he left part of the 500 acres that had been surveyed for James Daniels, and later granted to Michael Muckinfuss, and lying on Persimmon Fork. To his son William, he left 100 acres of land out of the 150 acres of land granted to Lewis Haigood, and parts of two other tracts that had been granted to Michael Muckinfuss and John Delashmet. His son, Buckner to get the remainder of the land that had been granted to Michael Muckinfuss and John Delashmet. His son-in-law, Herman Kinsler and his son Buckner were named his executors. Jeremiah Taylor, James Taylor and William Taylor witnessed the will.⁵

The 1790 census for Fairfield County showed Lewis Haigood as having two white males over sixteen years of age, four under sixteen, and four white, free females in his household.

¹ Ibid, Vol. 15, P, 241, 1768

² S.P. Vol ,9q, p331,1785

³ F.D B. Bk H, p-11 2,1793

⁴ F.D.B., Bk H. p 112;Bk M,p 181; Bk. MM, p 71

⁵ F.P.C. Apt. 13, file 232

The old Lewis Haigood homeplace that the elder Lewis Haigood had willed to his daughter Sarah, wife of Herman Kinsler, was in turn, willed by Harmon (Hermon) Kinsler, Jr. to his daughters Margaret, Mary Ann Kinsler and Mary Rigsby. The place was known as "Sandy Level". Sophia Kinsler, sister of Herman Kinsler, Jr., married first, John Murff and secondly, Thomas Rawl, residents of this area.⁶

William Haygood, son of the elder Lewis Haigood, received a state grant for 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land on Persimmon Fork. The plat had been certified on August 19, 1810, and the grant dated December 6, 1819. Persimmon Fork ran across the mid-portion of this somewhat irregular tract of land: bounded by the lands of William Haygood, James Rosborough, Thomas Means, William Shaffer and Walters. This land was at the point where Persimmon Fork entered Big Branch.⁷

William Haygood, son of Lewis Haigood, died in the fall of 1821. He made his will on September 28, 1821, and it was proven on October 22, 1821. He divided his slaves, but left the rest of his property intact until his youngest child reached the age of twenty-one years. When the property is divided, his son Lewis, to have the tract of land granted the elder Lewis Haigood. His son, William Martin Haigood to have the home tract of 150 acres of land. His wife, Nancy, and his children, Martha Maria, Elizabeth, Mary Caroline, Lewis Edward, Permilly and William Martin to share in the plantation until it is divided. He named his wife Nancy his executrix and his brother Buckner his executor. Samuel L. Taylor, Matthew Brown and Victor Broom witnessed the will⁸.

Emily M. Haigood Rawls, wife of Thomas W. Rawls, daughter of the elder William Haigood, sold her brother Lewis E. (Edward) Haigood her interest in the estate of their brother, William M. (Martin) Haigood, who had died before the date of this deed, March 17, 1838. Included in this sale was her divisive share in her father's estate, all for the sum of \$1100.⁹ It is probable that Emily M. Haigood was the Permilly mentioned in her father's will. It is also probable that William Martin Haigood had died without wife or children.

F Lewis E. (Edward) Haigood, son of the elder William Haigood, sold his brother-in-law, Thomas W. Rawls a plantation for \$1000 on April 12, 1837. The plantation consisted of two tracts. The first tract contained 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres and was the land that had been willed to Lewis Edward Haigood by his father William Haigood: lying on Persimmon Fork, it was bound west by the lands of B. Broom and Jacob Blizzard; north by the land of David Mays; northeast by land of Minor Smith; east and southeast by the land of the deceased William Haigood; south by the land of John Broom Sr. The second tract of land of 27 acres on Persimmon Fork had been granted to John Broom. George McCants and Phillip Pullig witnessed the deed.¹⁰

⁶ See chapter 5

⁷ S.P. Vol. 46, p 159, 1819; State Grants, Vol. 63, p 415, 1819

⁸ F.P.C. Apt. 21, file 253, 1821

⁹ F. D.B, Bk. NN, p 164, 1838

¹⁰ Ibid, Bk. MM, p 432, 1837

Lewis Haigood sold Minor Smith all the slaves and land that he had bought from Thomas and Emily Rawls on March 17, 1838, for \$1000 on November 6 1838.¹¹

Buckner Haigood, son of the elder Lewis Haigood, for the love and the affection, and for \$10 paid by his daughter, Rachel Perry, gave her a Negro girl named Tildy on February 8, 1823. A few days later and for love, affection and for \$10 paid by his daughter, Rachel Burge (Rachel Perry?) gave her the Negro boy named Hampton. After her death he is to go to Joseph and Eliza Perry.¹²

According to the tax returns for Fairfield District for 1822, Buckner Haigood had 300 acres of land and eleven slaves.¹³

Buckner Haigood joined Twenty-five Mile Baptist Church, later Sandy Run Baptist Church, on September 6, 1823. He remained an active member of that church for nearly forty years, and served as a delegate to the Baptist Association meetings on several occasions, and as a deacon. When the great schism took place in the church that resulted in the formation of the Crooked Run Primitive Baptist Church in 1840, he remained loyal to the mother church. We don't know the relationship of Buckner Haigood and Martha Haigood who joined Twenty-five Mile Baptist in 1832; or Hester Haigood who was carried as a member for a number of years.¹⁴

Lewis Haigood Jr., son of the elder Lewis Haigood, sold James Craig 116 acres of land on Morris Creek for 29 pounds, sterling, on November 20, 1815. An unusual provision in this sale, and one which is not clear, was that Frances Haigood, widow of Henry Haigood, to have the right to live on this land and to cultivate it.¹⁵ This land was part of 2000 acres that had been granted to Lawrence(?) Porcher on November 20, 1795; bound northwest on the land of William Deleny; southwest on William Bell; southeast on Henry Owen; and northeast on Daniel William. Little else is known of Lewis Haigood, Jr.

NEIGHBORS ON PERSIMMON FORK

Part 11

Henry Haigood, a brother or cousin of the elder Lewis Haigood, made his will on June 2, 1817, and it was proven on June 10, 1817. He did not list the names of his children but he had a daughter, Harriet, to whom he left a bed, two sheets and two pillow cases. The rest of his property to be equally divided among his children. John Deleny, Simon McGraw and J.W. ? witnessed the will. Lewis Haigood (Jr.) was made his executor. Dr. George B. Pearson was one of his physicians.¹⁶ His widow, Frances-or Fanny- as noted in the previous paragraph was allowed the usage of land that Lewis

¹¹ Ibid, Bk. NN p 147, 1838

¹² F.D.B. Bk. EE, p 115, 1823; Bk. DD, p 348, p. 823

¹³ MS Return of Taxable Property for Fairfield and other Districts for 1822.

¹⁴ MS Minutes Twenty-five Mile Baptist Church (Sandy Run Baptist Church).

¹⁵ F.D.B., Bk. X, p 68

¹⁶ F.F.C., Apt. 19, file 240

Haigood Jr. had sold to James Craig in 1815. On May 2, 1823, Frances Haigood for the love and affection that she bore her daughters, Elitha Haigood and Mary Cunningham, and for \$2 paid her, released the 116 acres on Morris Creek to them.¹⁷

Henry Haigood bought 221 acres of land on Cedar Creek from Jeremiah Pearson for 40 guineas on August 14, 1787; bound northeast on Jacob Bethany's land; southwest on William Dortch's land; northwest on John Swilley's land; and west on Jeremiah Pearson's land. This land had been granted to Jeremiah Pearson on May 1, 1786. On April 19, 1795, Henry Haigood sold this 221 acres of land to David Dunn for 50 pounds sterling. Fanny Haigood signed the release of her dowry rights.¹⁸

Elisha Haygood, Sr., relationship to Lewis, Henry and the original Buckner Haigood has not been established, made his will on January 27, 1826, and it was proven on August 3, 1827. To his daughter, Mary Andrews, he left \$400; his eldest son John, had received more than his share of his father's estate at the time of his marriage; his son Elisha, Jr. to have the 100 acres of land where they both live; his son, William, had been dead a long time but left three children, Sarah, Nancy and Samuel. Nancy and Samuel were dead and Sarah was left to inherit her father, William's share amounting to 160 acres of land. His daughter, Elizabeth Brown, to have \$400. To raise her share and the share of Mary Andrews, two slaves were to be sold. His son, Henry, to have the 50 acres of land that he has enclosed but is to pay the executors \$150; his son James to have the 160 acres of land divided off for him; his son, Elisha, already has his share. He left in trust with his friend, Charles Broom, 86 acres divided off for him; his daughter, Sarah, to have certain slaves, livestock, and household items as long as she remains unmarried and lives at home; his daughter, Cynthia Seitz to have a slave named Charles; his grandson, Elisha Seitz, to have a slave named Hester. The tract of land near General Strother is to be sold and the proceeds divided among all of his children. William Brown, Charles Broom and Samuel Brown were named his executors. James Alston, Aughtery McDowell and John Miles witnessed the will.¹⁹

According to the will of Elisha Haygood, Sr., he had the following children. No wife is mentioned:

Sons: John, Elisha, Jr., William, Henry, James, Archibald

Daughters: Mary Andrews, Elizabeth Brown, Courtney Duke, Cynthia Seitz, and Sarah Haigood.

Grandchildren: children of his dead son William; Sarah, Nancy (dead), Samuel (dead); Elisha Seitz, son of his daughter Cynthia Seitz.

On January 18, 1790, William Griffin, "talor" of Christ Church Parish, sold Elisha Haigood 200 acres of land in Craven County, on Cedar Creek of Broad River, for

¹⁷ F.D.B., Bk. EE, p 122

¹⁸ Ibid, Bk. H, p 128, 1787; Bk. NN, p 376, 1795

¹⁹ F.P.C. Apt. 5, file 786

50 pounds sterling. Mary, wife of William Griffin, signed the release of her dowry. This land was granted to Thomas Nightingale and by him willed to William Griffin.²⁰

On August 12, 1793, John Bagwell sold Elisha Haigwood 133 acres of land for 30 pounds sterling. This land lay on a branch of Cedar Creek and was bound northwest by Leonard Miles; northeast by John Woodward; southeast by James Rutland; west on Simson's land; southwest by Lightwood's land and Thomas Hill's land. This land had been granted to Jesse Sibley on April 4, 1791.²¹

John Winn, sheriff of Fairfield County, gave Elisha Haigood title to 121 acres of land on September 6, 1796. This land lay on Little River and was bound by the lands of Barnaby Pope, Jesse Ford, William Morris, and William Kennedy.

This land was originally granted to Joshua Badger on June 2, 1788. Also included in the sheriff's sale was a second tract of 99 acres of land at the mouth of Morris Creek, and granted to Joshua Badger on March 2, 1789.

A third tract included in the sale lay in the forks of Little River and Broad River and bound northwest by Jesse Ford and on land granted to Jannett Ewing, and by Jannett Ewing and Joseph Gibson conveyed to Joshua Badger on March 3, 1789.

The fourth tract in the sale contained 100 acres of land in the forks of Little and Broad Rivers. This tract had been granted to Jean (Jannett") Ewing and by her conveyed to Joshua Badger on July 2, 1789; bound east by the land of Janet (sic) Ewing; south by Edward McGraw's land; northwest by land of Andrew Ewing; northeast by Gibson land.

A fifth tract of 100 acres originally granted to Jesse Ford on February 21, 1772, and at the time of the original survey, surrounded on all sides by vacant land. Jesse Ford conveyed this land to Joshua Badger on December 2, 1791. In all, 520 acres of land belonging to Joshua Badger was sold at the sheriff's sale to Elisha Haigood on September 6, 1794 for 50 pounds.²²

To satisfy a mortgage held by Elisha Haigood, the real property of John Miles was sold at a sheriff's sale in April, 1790, for 13 pounds. The property contained 200 acres of land on the South Fork of Cedar Creek, and had been granted to John Miles on March 19, 1771. Sheriff John Winn gave Elisha Haigood, a sheriff's title on December 20, 1791.²³

James Hart sold Elisha Haigood 10 acres of land for \$10 on March 3, 1797, being the Mark Johnston part of the land granted Isaac Heathcock in 1772. Isaac

²⁰ F.D.B. Bk. D, p 31, 1790

²¹ Ibid, Bk. 1, p 234, 1793

²² F.D.B., Bk. 1 p 1791

²³ Ibid, Bk. 1 p 309, 1791

Heathcock sold Elisha Haigood 98 acres out of this grant of 300 acres on August 9, 1777, for 220 pounds, lawful money.²⁴

Thomas Hendrix of Williamson County, Tennessee, sold Elizabeth Haygood (wife of Elisha Haywood Sr.) 100 acres of land that had been originally granted Martha Bell on September 12, 1768, for \$200 on August 5, 1790. Martha Bell and her husband had conveyed this land to James Craig, and by him to Thomas Hendrix. The deed was copied in 1809. Mary Hendrix signed the release of her dowry.²⁵

On December 29, 1803, John Haigood bought the land that his father, Elisha Haigood, had bought at a sheriff's sale in April, 1790. This tract of land contained 200 acres, lay on Little Cedar Creek, and had been granted to John Miles on March 19, 1771. John Haigood paid his father \$200.²⁶

Joshua Starnes sold John Haigood 278 acres of land on Morris Creek for \$624.50, on September 23, 1807. This tract was part of a tract of land that had been granted to Peter Starnes on August 23, 1771, and left to his sons Joshua and Peter Jr. Martha, wife of Joshua Starnes, signed the release of her dowry. This land bound by the lands of Peter Starnes, Henry Jones, Edward McGraw and the Estate of John Mason, was sold by John to his brother Elisha Haigood Jr. for \$1100, on October 27, 1808.²⁷

Elisha Haigood Sr. sold his son, Henry Haigood, for \$1000, the 98 acres that he had bought from Isaac Heathcock on August 9, 1777, and the 18 acres that had been granted Elisha Haigood on Little Cedar Creek, on March 5, 1809. George Lightner and Mary Alston witnessed the deed on March 15, 1817. Elisha Haigood Sr. sold Jacob Gibson for \$400, 374 acres of land made up out of 100 acres originally granted Jane Ewing on December 8, 1774, and part of tract of land originally granted to Joshua Badger on March 2, 1789. The land lay on Little River and was bound on the northwest by land conveyed to William Burns; southwest on the lands of James Guignard, Augustine Williams and Robert Robinson; on the east by lands of William Ashley, Jesse Fort and McGraw. Andrew Turnipseed paid Elisha Haigood \$400 for an eleven year old slave on June 23, 1815. Elisha Haigood sold William Strother 140 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for \$1500 on February 10, 1826; bound by the lands of Henry Haigood and James Haigood, being part of the Isaac Porcher and Thomas Nightingale tract. Elizabeth Haigood signed the release of her dowry rights.²⁸

The land that Elisha Haygood Sr. ordered sold in his will contained 62 acres made up out of the lands that had been granted Isaac Parcher and Thomas Nightingale, and lay near General Strother's land. The sale took place on April 12, 1826, and Henry Haygood, son of Elisha Haigood, Sr. bought the land for \$310.62.²⁹

²⁴ Ibid, Bk. K, p 416, 1797; Bk. X, p 63, 1777

²⁵ F.D.B., Bk. S, p 260

²⁶ Ibid, Bk. P, p 238, 1803

²⁷ Ibid, Bk. R, p 176, 1807; Bk. S, p 42, 1808

²⁸ F.D.B. Bk. Y, p 339, 1817; Bk. U, p 34, 1804; Bk. CC, p 55, 1815; Bk GG, p 98, 1826

²⁹ Ibid, Bk. GG, p 112, 1826

Elisha Haigood sold his son-in-law, Leonard Seitz, the 150 acres of land where the Seitzs then lived; 100 acres of land that Elizabeth Haygood, wife of Elisha Haigood, had bought from Thomas Hendrix and originally granted to Martha Bell on September 12, 1768; and part of a tract granted Isaac Porcher. All this land was sold for \$600 on January 27, 1826.³⁰

In November 1827, Elisha Haygood Jr. gave a mortgage on the 100 acres of land left him by his father to secure a note for \$250 given to Abraham Turnipseed and Granville Thompson.³¹

Leonard Seitz and his wife, Cynthia, daughter of Elisha Haigood Sr. appointed Henry Haigood, her brother, as their Attorney to give a title to a tract of land that they owned in Montgomery County, North Carolina. The document was signed on November 15, 1827, and witnessed by Thomas G Thompson, William J. Broom and Elizabeth Thompson.³²

Henry³³ Hagood (sic) sold Sarah Smart 12 ½ acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for \$800 on April 12, 1834; bound by the lands of Matthew Broom, John Miles, land held by Charles Broom for Courtney Dukes, and by the land of Henry Hagood. This land on a branch of Little Cedar Creed had been originally granted to Edward McGraw.

Elisha Hagood (sic) Jr. sold his brother Henry, the 100 acres of land where Henry now resides for \$700 on December 4, 1835. This land was bound east and northeast on Strother land, southwest by Dukes' land; and was the land devised to Elisha Haigood by his father. The deed was witnessed by William P. Broom and Middleton G. Haigood, (Henry's wife?). Elizabeth Ann Haigood, wife of Elisha signed her release.³⁴

On February 12, 1838, Henry Hagood (sic) sold P.I Couturier 619 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for \$5000; bound north by lands of John D. Strother; northeast by William Cloud; east by John Robertson; south by Isaac Arledge; southeast by Isaac Arledge; southwest by Charles Broom; west by Sarah Smart; southwest by C. Dukes; and Northwest by David Aiken's land. This tract of 619 acres was made up out of 300 acres granted Isaac Hathcock on June 2, 1767; 700 acres granted Isaac Procher on June 14, 1774; 18 acres granted Elisha Haigood, Sr. on November 19, 1808; 200 acres granted Thomas Nightingale.³⁵

The tax returns for Fairfield District for the year 1822 showed Fanny Haygood (widow of Henry) to have 116 acres of land; Henry Haygood, son of Elisha Haigood, Sr. had 200 acres of land and eight slaves; Buckner Haigood had 300 acres of

³⁰ Ibid, Bk., GG, p 123, 1826

³¹ Ibid, Bk. 11, p 108, 1827

³² F.D.B., Bk. KK, p 23, 1827

³³ Ibid, Bk. MM, p 386, 1834

³⁴ Ibid, Bk. MM, p 492, 1835

³⁵ Ibid Bk. MM, p 512, 1838

land and eleven slaves; the estate of William Haigood, son of Lewis Haigood, Sr. had 300 acres of land and four slaves.³⁶

The relationship of Lewis Haigood, Henry Haygood and Elisha Haigood is not certain. They were contemporaries, and I am suggesting that they were brothers, and possibly the sons of the Buckner Hagwood , who had obtained a survey for 100 acres of land on Rocky Creek in June 1768.

Although the lands of Isaac Heathcock and Thomas Nightingale did not lay on Persimmon Fork of Big Cedar Creek, their lands have been mentioned so often that it seems necessary to consider these men at this time.

Logan, although not quoting his source, states that Thomas Nightingale established a cowpens near General Strother`s place on Little Cedar Creek about the year 1740. Cattle-drovers, hunters and Indian traders frequented the back-country for many years before any land was taken up and settled. This is probably the reason that Thomas Nightingale did not obtain land on Little Cedar Creek before 1765. A tract of land containing 150 acres was surveyed for Ambrose Adams on Little Cedar Creek on October 15, 1763. By order of Council, this land was certified for Thomas Nightingale on October 22, 1765.³⁷

A BIG THANK YOU !!!!!!!

We would like to thank our member who sent this interesting article for us to use in The Bulletin . We are interested in knowing the name of the book and the author in which the article was found. We know that there are some members that would like to read all of the material.

The name of the member that sent us this article has someway been misplaced and we would like to thank him/her by name. So, please. If you sent this article, let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

The Chester District Genealogy Society

³⁶ Return of taxable property for Fairfield and other Districts 1822, MS

³⁷ John H. Logan, A History of Upper South Carolina, (Charleston 1859. Reprinted by the Reprint Co, Spartanburg, 1960. ol 1 p 152

QUERIES

- (01-20) **Price, Mickle, Boyd, Smith**-Sallie M. Bradley, 1307 Grant St. Alcoa, IN 37701.-E mail-scmb@chartertn.net--Need information on Abner Price who married Mary? William Boyd married Melinda Ann? Thomas Mickle married ? Henry Smith, Sr. married Patience Keith. John J. Smith, Sr. married Patience Bland.
- (01-21) **Graham, McAfee, Robinson, Jordan**-Deborah A. Harding, 610 Wagon Wheel Trail, Pflugerville, TX. 78660—E mail-sharding@texas.net--Seeking Information on James Graham(1796-1883). He was a prominent merchant in Chester, SC. His second wife was Margaret Jordan, nee Robinson. Where is he buried? Was Jane Hunter McAfee his first wife? Where is she buried? Was Thomas Milliken Graham his son from this first marriage? Are there any other children from this first marriage? Are there any other children? Does anyone know of James Graham's or Jane H. McAfee's ancestry? He and Margaret had two or more daughters from their union. Any information would be appreciated
- (01-22) **Robinson, McKinney, Heath**-Col Allen E. Weh, USMC(RET), 7722 Rio Grand, NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87107—E mail—colweh@mindspring.com-- Seeking information of Anne Robinson who was born 12 July 1795 in SC and died 7 April, 1780 in York, SC and was married to Joseph Guthrie who died 4 November, 1829 and is buried at Bethesda Methodist Church Cemetery, York Co., SC.
(2) Also seeking information on the family of Hannah McKinney who married Joseph Darnall of Mecklenburg Co., NC. About 1805. Hannah is supposed to have been born about 1778 at Sugar Creek, SC and the daughter of John McKinney
(3) Also seeking information on the family of James Heath who migrated from Halifax Co., NC and died about Jan 1809 in Chester, Co, SC.
- (01-22) **Liles/Lyles**- Leslie H. Liles, Jr., 4220 Milo Drive, Louisville, KY, 40218 E mail-woody1@worldnet.att.net or Kathie-liles@hotmail.com- Searching For Amos, John, and William Lyles/Liles. John was born 1790, Amos was Born 1794 and married Elizabeth Couch. William Liles was born in 1803 and Married Rosanna?
- (01-24) **Kennedy, Barnard, Eccles, Moore**-Caroline B. Johnson 3804 25th Ave. B-80, Meridian, Miss 39305-4031-E mail-sinbad@mississippi.net- Still need information on Edmund Kennedy of SC Also daughter of granddaughter named Nancy who married Benjamin Dargan Ragsdale

- (01-25) **Gaston, Webb, Swartz**- Carolyn J. Cunningham, "The Lost Sheep". 17128 Randalls Ferry Rd., Norwood, NC 28128-Seeking Gastons who left SC going West. Were in Wilcox Co., Alabama, ending up in SW Arkansas. C1850. Alexander Gaston, George Gaston may have married an Umphress. Was killed in The Civil War. Lucinda Ann Gaston married William L. Webb. Alice and Henry Swartz were my grandparents through their son, George Raymond Swartz.
- (01-26) **Rankin, McClure**- Nancy A. Sicotte, 2047 Byron St. Palo Alto, CA 94301 Seeking information on the Rankin family in Lancaster Co. SC Mid 1700. Also McClure family of VA same time frame. Did Sarah(Ann) Rankin marry Samuel McClure in the 1750's?
- (01-27) **Lowry/Lowery, Craig**-Ann Burton, 43779 Valley Rd. Decatur, MI, 49045. E mail-withoutwax@BTC-BCL.com - Am interested in the Lowry/Lowerys in the Chester District area, 1760-1790. They may have come from Cumberland Co., PA. One married Jean Craig, who and where? Thanks for the help.
- (01-28) **Morgan, Agurs, Allen**-Marianne S. Stein, PO Box 23, Wadmalaw Island, SC 29487. E [mail-MariStein@juno.com](mailto:MariStein@juno.com) - I am enclosing the information that I have been able to accumulate to date on my great grandfather, Francis Turner Morgan, ancestry. As you can see, I as only as far back as William Agurs born August 7, 1784, and died March 7, 1864.
(2) John Allen who died in Chester 1838 per his will dated May and Probate July 1838,
(3) Jarred Morgan died about 1812 in Chester and I do not know the last name of his wife-perhaps it was Turner. Her first name was Mary.
(4) John Morgan died in Southampton County, VA. Do not know his wife's last name.

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SOME TERMS ENCOUNTERED IN DEEDS

ACRE	A measure of land equal to 10 square chains, 160 square rods or Poles or 43,560 square feet.
CHAIN	A measure of length, equal to 66 feet.
CONSIDERATION	Payment of anything of value for which one person exchanges something with another.
METES AND BOUNDS	Boundary lines of land (bounds) with their angles (metes) used with compass direction (courses) and lengths.
LINK	Unit of land measurement being 1/100 th of a chain.
POLE	Unit of land measurement equal to 161/2 feet. (rod) (perch) (¼ of a chain).
PROCESSIONING	An outdated term, describing the act of walking the boundary line by adjacent land owners in the company of an official processioner.