

THE PRESIDENTS PAGE

We have had a very hot and dry time since the last time we talked on this page. There are many things that have dried up. I sincerely hope that your search and information haven't done the same.

As before, we ask for articles to use in our "Bulletin". Some of you have already shared some information that you have on your families and for that we are most appreciative. If you have something special that you would like for us to put into the publication perhaps a battle or church history, let us know. We are always open to suggestions. This is your "Bulletin" and we want as much information in it as possible. There are some very interesting articles around.

As you will see in this issue, we have several new books that have been added to our Library. We would love to have information on your family in our library also.

We had our "birthday party" on the 3rd of August. We really had a nice time of food and fellowship and learning. Our speaker was very interesting. We all learned something new I am sure. Many of you had been before and it was good to see you again. There were newcomers also. We were so pleased to have you and hope you will come again.

Please remember that our workers are volunteers and we work hard to answer our mail and give you the response you expect from us. We do get behind in answering our mail. Just be patient with us. If you don't receive an answer within 4-6 weeks, please drop us a reminder.

Hope you all have a prosperous time in finding those elusive family members. Just when we thought we were at the end of our rope, one small piece of information turns into a wealth of information

Good luck to you all!!!

George

MEANINGS OF CARVINGS ON TOMBSTONES

- Arches— Victory in Death
- Arrows— Mortality
- Bouquets/flowers— condolences, grief, sorrow
- Buds/Rosebud— Morning of life or renewal of life
- Roses— Brevity of earthly existence
- Portals— Passageway to eternal journey
- Bugles— Resurrection and the military
- Crossed Swords— High-ranking military person
- Flying Birds— Flight of the soul
- Fruits — Eternal plenty
- Garlands — Victory in death
- Imps— Mortality
- Shells— Pilgrimage of life
- Thistles— Remembrance
- Tombs— Mortality
- Trees— Life
- Trumpeters— Heralds of the resurrection
- Willows— Earthly sorrow
- Morning Glory— Beginning of life
- Butterfly— Short-lived; early death
- Full-Blown Rose— Prime of life
- Palm Branch— Signifies victory and rejoicing
- Ivy— Friendship and immortality
- Laurel— Fame or victory
- Oak Leaves & Acorn— Maturity, ripe old age
- Weeping Willow— Emblem of sorrow
- Corn— Ripe old age
- Sheaf of Wheat— Ripe for harvest, divine harvest time
- Poppy— Sleep
- Lamb— Innocence
- Dove— Innocence, gentleness, affection, purity
- Cherub— Angelic
- Cross— Emblem of faith
- Anchor/Ships— Hope or seafaring profession
- Broken Ring— Family circle severed
- Broken Column— Loss of head of family
- Torch Inverted— Life extinct
- Urn with Blaze — Undying friendship
- Harp— Praise to the Maker
- Handshakes— Farewell
- Hearts— Soul in bliss or love of Christ
- Horns— The Resurrection
- Hourglass— Swiftmess of time
- Open Book/ Bible— Deceased teacher, minister, etc.
- Lily or Lily of Valley— Emblem of innocence and purity
- Tree Stump w/Ivy— Head of family; immortality
- Urn with /wreath or crepe— mourning
- Stars & Stripes Around Eagle— Eternal vigilance, liberty
- Hourglass w/Wings of Time— Time flying; short life
- Candle being Snuffed— Time, mortality
- Coffin, Father Time, picks/shovels, darts— mortality
- Hand of God Chopping— Sudden death
- Winged Effigies— Flight of the soul

SHERMAN'S ARMY AT ROCKY MOUNT

Several days before the arrival of the army at Rocky Mount, February 22, 1865, the southern heavens were covered with the smoke of burning buildings. Each day the smoke appeared nearer and nearer and the hearts of the people beat faster and faster. Next came a throng of fugitives fleeing from their homes endeavoring to save their stock and a few valuables. Then came straggling soldiers with many tales of woe and horror. Next was heard the skirmish near Gladdens, then the smoke of the neighbors' buildings was seen in black columns ascending heavenward, then came the sound of the taps of the drums. The yankee soldiers dashed up to the doors, gold and silver watches and silver plate were demanded, and whether given up or not, the houses were thoroughly searched and everything they wanted stolen. Often when they did not wish the articles themselves they took them and gave them to the negroes.

Yards were cleared of dogs, in one instance a soldier presented his gun to shoot a dog which had fled to its mistress' feet for protection. Had not an officer ordered him to desist, death might have been the result to the lady (Mrs. Robert Ford). Fire arms were taken away and destroyed, a great many thrown into the Catawba River. The poultry was all taken, bacon, flour, corn meal, corn, and provisions of all kinds removed. Every locked door was forced open, gin houses and cotton burnt in every instance, This much was done by the first installment. Late in the evening they put pontoon bridges across the river and a part of the army went over in the afternoon of the 22nd. It rained and the water rose and broke the pontoons. By the morning of the 23rd the encampment reached from Caldwell's Cross Roads, on both roads, to Rocky Mount Ferry. The 6 days and nights that the army spent there was a time of much sorrow and fear to the ladies and few old men who were at home.

Gen. Jeff Davis, of the U. S. Army, had his headquarters at the house of Robert Ford for twenty-four hours. He drove Mrs. Ford, her aged mother-in-law and the children of the family from her room to an open portico to spend the night, an unpleasantly cold and wet one. He occupied her room, much to her discomfort. Gen. Davis travelled in a fine silver mounted carriage drawn by two fine white steeds, stolen on the march. His meals were served on silver waiters.

Gen. Sherman travelled through the vicinity on horse back and save the wanton destruction of property, did nothing to render himself obnoxious. He had burnt ten buildings belonging to Mr. Robert Ford, among them a large barn and stable. Several secret efforts were made to burn the dwelling house but it was saved through the kind efforts of an Indiana private soldier, whose name I would be glad to mention if it were known. The family of Mr. Ford had a steadfast friend in the chief of artillery. He found some Masonic articles about the house and asked Mrs. Ford if her husband was a Mason. On being answered in the affirmative, he had the house and yard soon cleared of pillagers, gathered a few provisions and sent in, and placed a guard over the premises. When he moved, he left a paper which he hoped would be some protection, but there was little left to protect then.

The yankees shot down all kinds of stock, destroyed all farm implements and burnt the fencing. During their six days stay at Rocky Mount they foraged country for miles, going in squads of from four to ten sometimes without arms. Gen. Sherman's headquarters were near the Barkley mansion. He treated the ladies in this section politely.

The neighborhood was so pillaged that the people for several days had to subsist on the gleanings from the camps. Mr. J. H. Stroud of Chester county was very kind to the people in their sore distress. He sent an ox-cart regularly with meal and flour. His name will ever be green in the memory of the unfortunate people of the Ricky Mount section. The good people of Bascomville,

Chester county, and others also aided them. All aid received was from private persons. For two years the rations were mainly cow peas boiled in water and a bit of corn bread. Without money, clothing or credit there was real fear of starvation.

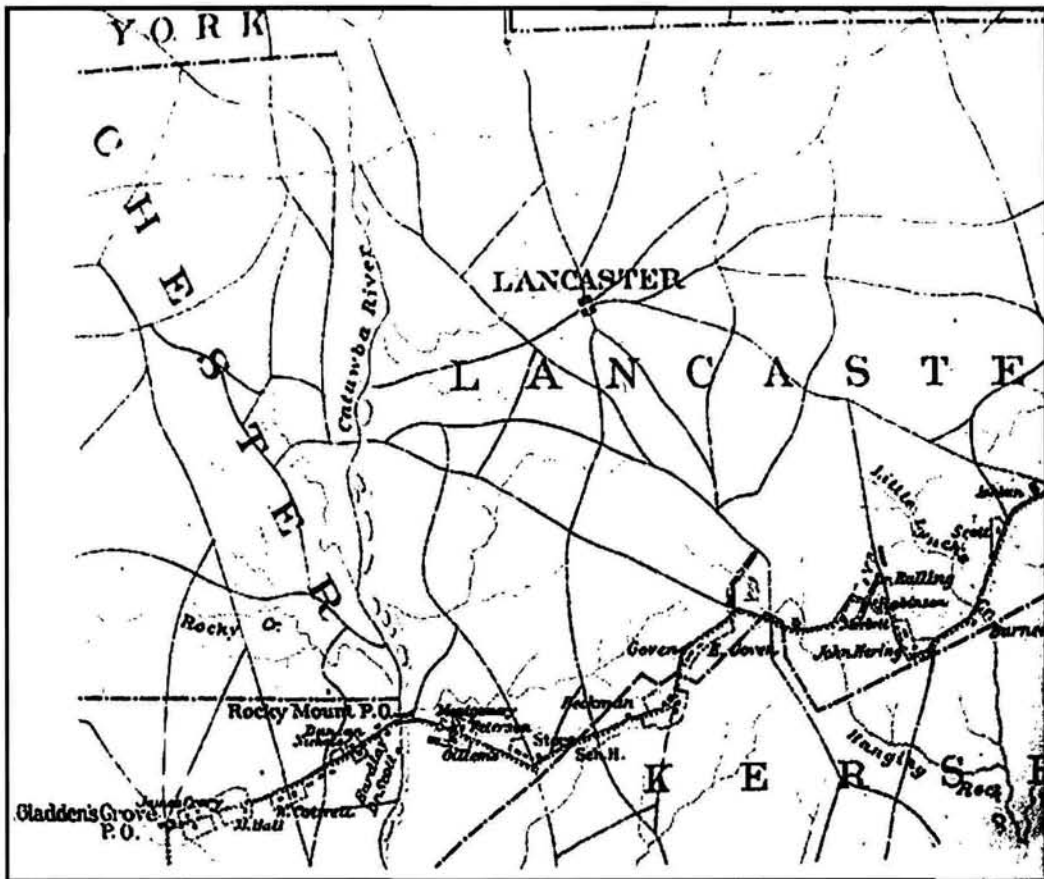
After the army passed, persons in the track of its march came and claimed all unknown stock, and broken down and abandoned vehicles of all kinds. A few had some cattle left. They had to keep them under guard, or they would have been claimed and driven away.

Mr. Stephen Ferguson, of Chester county, an aged man, asked for a detachment of Wheeler's cavalry and came down and skirmished with the yankees in the yard of Mr. Robert Ford and at Dr. Scotts, which greatly frightened the ladies. Ferguson rode boldly up to a window and told them to stand between chimneys. He captured a few stragglers and left.

The army began to move across the river about ten in the night, seemingly in great excitement. Ferguson came with a larger detachment but was too late, the army had crossed and the bridges raised.

—————From the CHESTER REPORTER, February 21, 1901

The map below showing the location of Rocky Mount in Fairfield County, SC, was excerpted from The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 86, no. 5.



JOHN LYLES GLENN, SR.

Was One Of Chester's Most Prominent Sons—A Good Man and True.

John Lyles Glenn, Sr., one of Chester county's foremost lawyers and best citizens, died Tuesday evening at eight o'clock at his home on Lancaster Street, following a stroke of apoplexy about ten days previous, though his health had been gradually declining for the past few years.

Mr. Glenn was a son of Dr. and Mrs. Ephraim Lyles Glenn, who lived in the Lowrys section, was sixty-nine years of age. He attended the schools of the community, and then matriculated at Wofford College, from which institution he graduated four years later, and then went to Vanderbilt University, where he received his degree in law. Coming to Chester to locate, Mr. Glenn soon had a large and lucrative practice, and on both the criminal and civil sides of the court he had been engaged in many of the most notable cases tried in this county. Mr. Glenn had served as a member of the city council years ago, and was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Chester schools for many years. In these positions of trust and responsibility and in every other trust committed to him, he rendered faithful and efficient service for his fellow-citizens, and the community owes him a debt of gratitude for his labors. He was a member of the public works commission, which was in charge of the water, lights and sewerage development, when Chester passed out of the chrysalis stage some thirty or thirty-five years ago, and emerged into the stature and dimensions of a little city. During the stirring days of the early nineties when partisan politics ran rampant in Chester county, Mr. Glenn refused to be swept off his feet and while he took sides he deported himself in such a manner as to win the confidence of all, and in 1869 was elected to the State Senate, where his sound wisdom and lofty character at once projected him to the front as one of that body's leading and most influential members. But he had little taste for politics, and one term was sufficient for him. In 1912 he was a delegate to the historic national convention in Baltimore, which resulted in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson by the Democrats as their standard-bearer; and this was an experience of which Mr. Glenn was proud and about which he liked to talk.

After the United States' entrance into the World War Mr. Glenn was made Food Administrator for Chester county, and was also district chairman of the legal advisory board.

Mr. Glenn was a member of Bethel M. E. church, and from soon after his connection with the church a member of the Board of Stewards. For twenty-five years he was the faithful Superintendent of the Sunday School, and when he gave up that responsible post he had the satisfaction of seeing his mantle fall upon the shoulders of his son, Mr. James H. Glenn, the present Superintendent. For several years Mr. Glenn had been the chairman of the Board of Trustees of Wofford College, and he took an active and earnest interest in that institution's affairs.

For several years Mr. Glenn had been division counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, and had been the railroad's attorney in some very important litigation. At the time of his death, and for several years previous, he had been associated in the practice of the law with his son, Mr. James H. Glenn. For a number of years he had been president of the National Exchange Bank.

Mr. Glenn is survived by his widow, who was Miss Alice Hall, and the following eight children: Mrs. W. H. McNairy, of Dillon; Mrs. Kate Glenn Hardin, of Columbia; James H. Glenn, Captain John Lyles Glenn, Jr., Mrs. Robert E. Abell and Mrs. H. L. Richardson, of Chester; Thomas Hall Glenn, of Santa Ana, Cal., and Miss Sarah Glenn, of Baltimore. His stepmother, Mrs. J. J. Glenn, of Tirzah, half brother, Frank P. Glenn, of Tirzah and two half sisters, Miss Linney Glenn, of Tirzah and Mrs. Marion Rogers, of Summerton, also survive.

The Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Glenn was held at Bethel M. E. church yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, and a crowd which filled the building were present to testify in that manner to their deep affection for the deceased. Dr. J. C. Roper read the first Scripture selection, and Rev. James Kilgo, of Lancaster, the second.

A beautiful eulogy was pronounced by Dr. Henry N. Snyder, president of Wofford College, with whom Mr. Glenn was intimately associated so long as member and chairman of the Board of Trustees of that institution. Dr. Snyder spoke in a most feeling manner of the man with whom he had been closely associated for so many years. Rev. A. E. Holler spoke a few words along the same line, and led in prayer. Interment was at Evergreen cemetery.

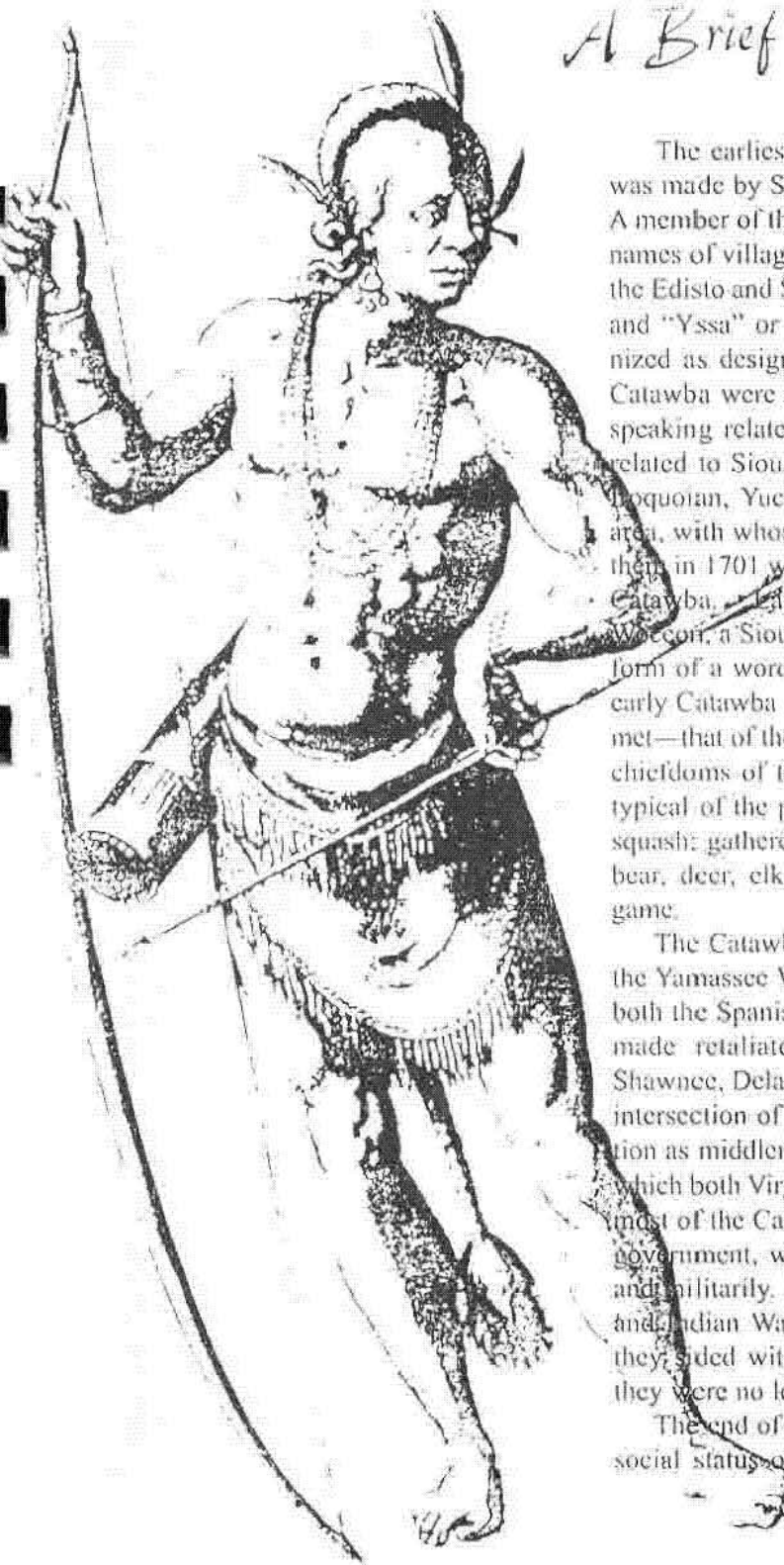
The active pall-bearers were Messrs. E. H. Hardin, Robert Gage, Robt. C. Love, B. C. Carter, E. H. Hall, and A. B. Craig.

The honorary pall-bearers were as follows: National Exchange Bank— N. M. McDill, William McKinnell, S. F. Murphy, R. W. Speigner; Wofford and Columbia Colleges —President Henry N. Snyder, Prof. A. Marion DuPre, Prof. D. A. DuPre, Prof. D. E. Norton, Prof. A. M. Trawick, President J. C. Guilds, Dean D. D. Peele; Seaboard Air Line Railway Co—Mr. R. N. Rogers, Superintendent Georgia Division, W. P. Greene, Abbeville, local counsel; T. Y. Williams, Lancaster, local counsel; J. A. Sawyer and A. G. Kennedy, Union, local counsel; N. W. Edens, Esq., Bennettsville, W. S. Hall, Esq., Gaffney, H. B. Carlisle, Esq., Spartanburg; Bar—Members of the Chester bar; Roach S. Stewart and W. P. Robinson, Lancaster; J., E. McDonald, Sr., J. E. McDonald, Jr., and Clerk of Court John W. Lyles, Winnsboro; P. D. Barron, Judge W. W. Johnson, Macbeth Young, and Gordon Hughes, Union. Bethel M. E. Church —Officers of the church.

Mr. Glenn died June 21, 1927

CATAWBAS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A Brief History of the Catawba Peoples



The earliest mention of the Catawba in written accounts was made by Spanish explorers of the mid-sixteenth century. A member of the Juan Pardo expedition recorded a number of names of villages and peoples of the areas as they traveled up the Edisto and Santee river complexes. "Katapa" or "Kataba" and "Yssa" or "Esaw" are among the names easily recognized as designating Catawba peoples. It is likely that the Catawba were a loosely associated confederation of villages speaking related dialects of language or languages distantly related to Siouan. There were also speakers of Algonquian, Iroquoian, Yuchee, and Muskogean languages living in the area, with whom they had contact. John Lawson who visited them in 1701 wrote the most complete early description of the Catawba. Lawson also left the only known sample of Woccon, a Siouan language closely related to Catawba, in the form of a word list of 150 words. According to Hudson, the early Catawba occupied an area where two cultural traditions met—that of the tribes of the piedmont and that of the southern chiefdoms of the lowlands. Their mode of subsistence was typical of the piedmont area. They farmed beans, corn, and squash; gathered nuts, berries, and tubers; fished, and hunted bear, deer, elk, pigeons, turkey, and other large and small game.

The Catawba were known as warriors and, except during the Yamassee War of 1715, were allies of the British, against both the Spanish and the French. They also feuded with and made retaliatory attacks against the Cherokee and the Shawnee, Delaware, and Iroquois to the north. Situated at the intersection of trade routes, they occupied a prominent position as middlemen in the trade with British, most for furs, for which both Virginia and South Carolina competed. In the end, most of the Catawba's dealings were with the South Carolina government, which also needed them as a buffer politically and militarily. Their numbers were decimated by the French and Indian War and by a smallpox epidemic, and, although they sided with the states during the American Revolution, they were no longer a strong military force by that time.

The end of the eighteenth century marked a change in the social status of the Catawba from relative independence to

CATAWBAS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

increased dependence on the government of South Carolina. Because of the influx of white settlers in their area, they requested a reservation at the Augusta Conference in 1763 and received one of fifteen miles square along with a guarantee of hunting rights outside that area. As cotton replaced rice and indigo as the main agricultural crop, piedmont land came to be more in demand. By 1840, the Catawba had leased out all their land and signed a treaty with South Carolina, agreeing to cede their land and relocate in return for a purchase of land for them in North Carolina and cash paid to them over a period of years by South Carolina. This did not work out however. North Carolina was not agreeable to the plan. After moving to North Carolina, some Catawbas went to live with the Cherokee, but most eventually returned to South Carolina. Both by private donation or government arrangement, several hundred acres were set aside to them in South Carolina as a reservation, and they received an annuity from the state but not as outlined in the original treaty of 1840.

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History

- 1670s The British began to colonize the area that is now South Carolina. The Catawba allied themselves with the new settlers for protection against their traditional enemies - the Cherokee, Iroquois, and Shawnee.
- 1689-1763 Fought with the British in the French and Indian Wars.
- 1700s The Catawba absorbed many smaller tribes, which had been devastated by European diseases and war.
- 1711 Fought with the British against the Tuscarora of North Carolina.
- 1715 Joined with other native tribes and fought against the colonists during the Yemassee War.
- 1763 A 15-square mile South Carolina reservation was established for the Catawba.
- 1776 Fought with the colonists against the British and Cherokee in the Revolutionary War, including Fort Moultrie, Francis Marion, as well as the upstate.



THE CHARLESTON DAILY COURIER

Thursday morning, September 26, 1861

Mrs. Elizabeth Witherspoon, of Society Hill, SC

With trembling hand—in grief and agony that wrings the heart—the writer of this communication publishes the fact of the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Elizabeth Witherspoon, relict of John D., Witherspoon, Esq., of Society Hill.

This death unfolds a tale of horror and or woe—of crime most foul and unnatural.

She died in the seventy-fifth year of her age, not from the slow and lingering exhaustion by which life is frequently extinguished at that advanced period of human existence—nor from the aches and pangs of acute incurable disease, but from *violence*, by the hand of the stealthy midnight murderer.

On Monday, the 15th of September, 1861, she was in her usual health, and known to be in that condition until about 10 o'clock at night: On Tuesday morning she was found cold and lifeless in her bed. Marks of violence on the face showed that breathing through the mouth and nostrils had been obstructed by violent force and pressure, until life became extinct.

On both arms at the elbows were purple discolorations, such as might be made by hands holding her down in bed by force. The jury of inquest set forth in their verdict that: "Mrs. Witherspoon came to her death by violence, by smothering or suffocation, by some person or persons unknown."

Before marriage, Mrs. Witherspoon was Miss Elizabeth Boykin, of Camden. In early life she was carefully educated, and for her refined manners, perhaps, she was considerably indebted to her training, while pursuing her studies in Charleston.

In personal appearance she was commanding, dignified and lady-like, ever exhibiting the utmost propriety, taste and neatness in her costume. Her mental endowments were of a high order. Her judgment sound and discriminating. Her mind well improved by books, by travel, and by intercourse with educated society. Nature had endowed her mind and benevolent feelings, with "a heart open as day to melting charity"—"a heart to feel for other's woe."

Her never tiring attention to the wants and comforts of her slaves in sickness and in health was a beautiful exemplification of the Christian faith, which ruled and regulated her conduct. "Even her failings leaned to mercy's side."

Her children, residing in different States of the Southern Confederacy, who know and appreciate the various excellencies of their mother's character, when they are informed that this sweet and ___countenance on which they "oft have looked so fondly," and that those arms in which they were nurtured and caressed in infancy, were disfigured and blackened by some secret murderer, will be overwhelmed with feelings of horror and anguish, which time may alleviate but never deface.

Society Hill, S C., September 24, 1861. T.S.

This article was sent to us by our member: Lena G. Callaway, 128 Hilley Rd, Whitesburg, Ga. 30185, as was the next article. The newspaper was found at a flea market by her nephew and found it interesting and thought we would also.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA

Fellow-Citizens: Commissary General St. John, at his recent entrance upon the duties of his bureau, invited several gentleman of his city, including a number of clergymen, to a conference as to the best means of increasing the supplies of food necessary for the subsistence of the Army of Northern Virginia. At this conference, the undersigned were appointed as a committee to prepare and issue and address to the loyal people of the State, for the purpose of placing before them such facts and of making such suggestions as will, it is, confidently believed, ensure a general and hearty co-operation in this great and necessary work.

You are aware, fellow-citizens, that the movements of the enemy in South Carolina and Georgia, have interrupted our communications with the Southern States and seriously embarrassed the operations of the Subsistence Department so that immediate and energetic action on the part of the Government and the people is demanded for the support of the army.

It is ascertained that the supply of food in the accessible counties of North Carolina and Virginia is ample for the subsistence both of soldiers and citizens. Of the four modes of obtaining it for the use of the army, viz: by impressments, purchase, loan, and voluntary contribution, it is believed that when the exigency, now existing, is clearly understood, the last mentioned method will be the one most approved by the people and therefore the one which will command the most cheerful, immediate, and generous aid on their part.

The resources of the people have already been severely taxed. Vast quantities of food have already been obtained by impressments, loans, and voluntary contributions. But for these extraordinary efforts our armies would have long since been disbanded and without a continuation of these efforts, our soldiers cannot accomplish the task yet before them. Apart from all those considerations of honor and duty, which most constrain high-toned and patriotic men, these liberal contributions on the part of citizens are necessary to

the preservation of their own rights of property and personal safety. Interest itself demands any and every sacrifice necessary to prevent subjugation.

On this point, one testimony will be sufficient. Virginians and patriots all over the Confederacy will regard with implicit belief and profoundest respect any statement on such a subject emanating from our beloved General-in-Chief, Robert E. Lee. In reference to the very appeal we are now making, he writes:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that our people will respond to it, when they reflect on the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in the behalf, or, retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware that a general obligation of this nature rests light on most men—each being disposed to leave its discharge to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army which, by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

Such being the emergency, and the corresponding obligation, it only remains now to consider the best practicable means of attaining the end in view.

There is in every county accessible to us in the State, an officer or agent of the Bureau of Subsistence, charged with the duty of collecting by purchase or otherwise army subsistence, and forwarding the same to this city. It is also proposed to appoint two or more gentlemen of influence, energy and intelligence, in each county, (who shall appoint others in each magisterial district), to call the attention of every family to the wants of the army, and to urge them to contribute in some way as large a portion of their supplies as can possibly be spared. These contributions can be made as donations, sales or loans, at the option of the owner, and the supplies so obtained, will be sent to some convenient point to be indicated by the local officer, where he will receive and receipt for the same, and give the parties, when required, an obligation in kind or in currency.

But, as already intimated, there are difficulties in the way of obtaining supplies either by purchase or by load, which can be best overcome by the spontaneous and free-will offerings of the people, generously contributing of their substance for the support of the army now battling and suffering in their behalf.

For the information of those who desire to aid the cause by voluntary contributions, we beg leave to state that the following plan has been considered and approved by the authorities.

1. Let every citizen, who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef and meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.
3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, Viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) immediately, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefers to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged at once.
 - 4 .Let the pledge of each individual subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for 6 months be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5,10,20, or any other number of soldiers for 6 months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the ration of one man, by uniting their contributions may authorize one of the number, so combining, to make the designated subscription of at least one ration for one man for six months.
 - 5 We trust that this plan, so intelligible and so easily put in execution, will commend itself to

Thousands of our patriotic people, who by reason of age, sex, or infirmity cannot serve in the field, will yet take pride and pleasure in being represented in the field in the persons of soldiers whose rations they themselves furnish.

On this subject, Gen. Lee expressed the opinion that almost every one who has a family, especially among our farmers, could afford to support one more in addition to his present number, and that this plan will not require a man to do more than to send to a soldier what he would always be able to give in the way of hospitality to such soldier, were he an inmate of his house.

The scheme thus explained presents a system which may be contracted or expanded according to the ability of the contributor—not excluding the poor, and giving scope to the largest liberality of the rich; and, in fact, presents a plan for securing all the food in the country which can be obtained by voluntary contribution.

And now, in order to carry it into immediate execution, the co-operation of legislators, magistrates, ministers of the Gospel and all persons of influence and standing in every county is earnestly invoked. The cause is one which makes its own appeal to fathers and mothers who have sons in the army; to men of wealth who have large possessions to protect; to men in humble circumstances, to whom the liberties of the country are equally dear; to all classes in the community, whose security and happiness are involved in the issue of this struggle for the right of self-government. Every right-minded and right hearted man must feel that citizens in their comfortable homes, exempt from the privations and perils of the field, should be willing to exercise the severest self-denial, if necessary, that the army to which, under God, we are indebted for our present safety, and to whom we must owe our final deliverance from the presence and the power of the

enemy, should at least be supplied with the food which is essential to the vigorous health and comfort of its soldiers. A claim so reasonable and just must and will be satisfied.

And now, in concluding our appeal to you, fellow-citizens, we not forget that Virginia has already suffered sorely in this struggle to obtain all that is dearest to the patriot's heart. The bloody tide of battle has swept over almost every portion of her territory; the sacrifices, as well as the services, of her sons have been great; yet the spirit of her people has never flagged, nor are her resources exhausted. She has hitherto responded nobly to every call the Confederate Government has made upon her; and it is not doubted that now, when made aware of its present wants, her people will prove themselves both able and willing to relieve them.

MOSES D.HOGE, J. L. BURROWS, JOHN E. EDWARDS, CHS
MINNIGERODE, M.J. MICHELbacher, W. J. PETTIGREW, THOS. W.
McCANCE, R. EDMOND, SAMUEL J. HARRISON.

CHESTER EDITOR IS ALSO GENEALOGIST

Has Remarkable Record, Including Finding Confederate
Soldier Missing Since the War-
Knows History of His Country

By Fannie Lou Bingham

Chester, SC, Aug. 17, 1940—If you wish to find a relative who has been lost 71 years or more, apply to W. W. Pegram, editor of the Chester County News in work hours, and genealogist and authority on Chester County history during playtime.

Mr. Pegram through his genealogical research has recently solved a mystery such as the one mentioned.

Listed in "Who's Who in American Genealogy," Mr. Pegram has also been given a certificate of merit from the American Institute of Genealogy.

But going back to the relative lost for 71 years—the story is a pathetic one.

It was just after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox that John Easterling, Confederate soldier, wounded and ill, started the long trek back to his wife and infant son near Bennettsville, S. C.

From Rocky Mount, N. C., he wrote that he was on his way. The letter arrived but he never did. During the wife's lifetime she kept up the search for her husband. The infant son, John Easterling, grown to manhood, continued to seek news of his father. All to no avail. The son died and the grandson continued to search for clues to his grandfather's fate.

Now Mr. Pegram had never heard of the Easterlings nor of their search but he was much interested in unusual tombstones and what they revealed

One day while he was walking in the old Paul's cemetery near Richburg he came upon a lonely grave bearing the inscription, "John Easterling, Confederate soldier," and the date of his death-nothing more.

Mystery solved. This aroused Mr. Pegram's curiosity. He went to the home of Steve Ferguson who lived nearby. Mr. Ferguson told him the following story:

"One night soon after the close of the War Between the States, a Confederate soldier, wounded and mortally ill, staggered into my father's home. "He said his name was John Easterling. My mother put him to bed and nursed him, but in a few days he died without being able to tell where he was from or who were his people.

My father buried him in the old cemetery and marked the grave with the simple inscription that you read. That was all he know about the man." Mr. Pegram listened intently and filed the information away in his scrapbook.

A few months ago he read a news story in The Columbia State about some Easterlings in the eastern part of the state. He wrote them a letter. The man whom he addressed immediately answered saying that was the cousin of John Easterling ,III, grandson of a Confederate soldier, John Easterling, who never returned from the War Between the States and whose fate the family had never learned.

It seemed that John Easterling, Jr., son of the soldier, who had spent much time trying to find what happened to his father, had died two months before Mr. Pegram's letter arrived.

Genealogy becomes a live hobby or profession when the bright-eyes, wiry editor of the Chester News talks about it. "Being a genealogist requires the same skills as being an FBI investigator." He ways. "One gets a clue: he follows it. This leads to another clue and soon he has a whole line of ancestry established. "I can get a few facts and assume a story," he says, "and nine times out of ten it will be that way."

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

"One day I was walking in the weeds near here. I came upon a lonely grave of Elizabeth Bigham from Steele Creek in Mecklenburg County. I wondered why she should be buried near Chester. "I assumed that she was the wife of a Mecklenburg man; that she had come to Chester on visit; that it was the middle of the winter when she died; that the roads were impassable; so she could not be carried back home'

"I wrote a human interest story based on the assumption and printed it in my paper. In a few days I got a letter from a Miss Simpson from Edgemoor. Elizabeth Bigham was her grandmother, she said, and my assumptions were entirely correct."

According to Mr. Pegram, the majority of people desiring their lineage traced wish the information for the purpose of getting into the Daughters of the American Revolution. "And some of them get in on some terrible mistakes," he says. "There was the lady from Ohio. She was a descendant of Captain John Strong, Revolutionary hero from Chester County, she said. Captain Strong had so many relatives in the D.A.R., that a monument had been erected to him in the Ohio town.

The relative in question came to Chester to obtain further information from Mr. Pegram. She threw up her hands in dismay when he told her that Captain Strong could not be the John Strong from Chester County. He explained to her that the Chester county John Strong died and was buried in Chester County, and furthermore, he went over to the courthouse and showed her the records.

"Well, the lady's aristocracy was about in ruins." Mr. Pegram said,"so we did a little further research. We found that originally there were a John and James Strong in Chester County. Both had sons named John. One the John Strongs, migrated to Ohio and founded a family and died there. The other stayed here and was buried here".

Queried as to whether he did his genealogical research for money, Mr. Pegram said he didn't know. "Last January, I had a letter from Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Walter Floyd Bender of Langley Field, Virginia. They wished some information about their ancestors. I did the research for them. Later Mrs. Bender sent me a check for \$3.00. I wasn't sure that I had done \$3.00 worth of work for her, so I just pinned it to her letter and put it in my files-and here it is now.

Mr Pegram has been no piker in tracing his own ancestry. On one side he has traced it through nine generations. He has no fear of any one proving he is not all-American. As far as he can learn, his ancestors on all sides were here before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Pegram himself is not a native of Chester County. He is originally a Mecklenburger.

The Pegram family has established a record in Charlotte, he says. At one time there were four Miles Pegrams living in that town. They were designated as Big Miles Pegram, Little Miles Pegram, Piedmont Miles Pegram and Haberdasher Miles Pegram.

This article was copied from the Charlotte Observer, August 17, 1940.

The W.W. Pegram family has given the Society several loose boxes of Mr. Pegram's papers with permission to use them in "The Bulletin".

ALL ABOUT DARBY'S

The Chester District Genealogy Society would like to thank Mr. Lawrence G. Hardin for the donation of the book, "All About Darby's". The book was written by Mr. Rodney Darby who resides at 6125 Tuckerman Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852. E-mail – roddarby@aol.

Mr. Hardin has also donated information on the descendants of Reuben Nathaniel Hicklin and his sister, Sarah Hicklin. We had very little information on this side of the Hicklin line and Mr Hardin has done much intensive work on this project.

Mr. Lawrence Hardin resides at 2715 A Duncan St., Columbia, SC 29205. His E-mail address: lawrenceharden@netscape.net.

HISTORY OF WOODWARD BAPTIST CHURCH AND MANY OF THE FAITHFUL PASTORS

This history is affectionately dedicated to the memory of my Mother, Margaret Colbin Cornwell, (1865-1925) truly a daughter of this church.

By Arthur Cornwell

The Chester Association has 81 churches, with a total membership of around twenty-seven hundred. Woodard Baptist church, five miles from Chester on the Ashford Ferry road, is one of these churches. If we look back to 1789, we will see the beginning of this church, for on that date the church was constituted.

The present brick building was erected in 1830, previous to that there were two wooden structures. The first church was down on Sandy River on land owned by Eli Cornwell, who at the time of his death owned around ten thousand acres of land, according to deeds recorded in the office of Clerk of Court of Chester County. Then around 1800 it was decided to move the church to a more convenient location. The second church was built in 1803, because it was under date of Oct. 11, 1802, that one and one-fourth acres of land were purchased from John Franklin. This purchase was made by Elder William Woodward, Richard Evans, Eli Cornwell, Daniel Price, James Huey, Daniel Trussell, Henry Carter, Mason Huey, Jacob Dungan, Nobley Coates and Neguens Whitted. These men were trustees appointed for the purpose of buying a site for the church. The amount paid to John Franklin was three hundred dollars. This deed was witnessed by Jacob Bennett and Charles Boyd. It is recorded in the office of Clerk of Court, John Eli Cornwell, in deed book "1", pages 111,112,and 113, under date of Oct. 11, 1802.

It is, therefore, probable that the second wooden church was a temporary structure-serving until a brick church could be built. This second wooden church was erected beyond the cemetery in the direction of Chester. Tradition has it that the brick used in the present edifice was brought from England. This is highly probable, as many of the leaders and members of this church were either directly connected with England, or of English descent-many of them remaining loyal to England during the Revolutionary War.

Elder William Woodward, for whom the Woodward Baptist church was named, was the son of Thomas Woodward of Fairfield County. The early settlers were troubled with cattle thieves. The nearest court was at Charleston, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, and it was almost impossible to convict a thief as the prosecutor and witnesses could not always attend the trial. To prevent these outrages a band of honest law-abiding citizens organized a band of rangers called Regulators. In Fairfield County the regulation movement was organized and led by Thomas Woodward, a native of Va. who became famous as "Thomas, the Regulator." In the beginning of the Revolution, Thomas Woodward was very influential in arousing his countrymen to action and was foremost in the post of danger. He was an intelligent, honest and an influential man, and his example had a good effect in this period of strife. He organized the Whig party in Fairfield county.

Thomas Woodward (born 1712-1779) married Jamima Collins in 1732, had two sons, John and William Woodward, for whom Woodward church was named-born in 1763, died 1820-was married in 1781 to Nancy Barrett. Miss Barrett came direct from France to America. Like his gifted father, William Woodward was a born leader, and, well was he qualified for leadership-a brilliant man, a medical doctor, a beloved minister of the gospel, an organizer of Baptist churches, and at one time a member of Congress. So this sacred edifice truly a friendly little church by the side of the road bears the name of one of the finest men of all time.

The old records of the church were unfortunately destroyed by fire some years ago, and the information herein written has been gathered by diligent effort and painstaking searching of many files and consultations with many families, now or formerly connected with Woodward Baptist Church.

In 1853 the Reverend George Washington Pickett, D. D. was called to Woodward to be pastor of this congregation. Mr. Pickett was born in King George County, Va., Aug. 30, 1828, and died Apr. 15, 1907. He was baptized when he was seventeen years old, and was married when he was twenty to Miss M. J. True, of Fredericksburg, VA. In 1853 he came to Chester district to become pastor of Woodward church of which he served seventeen years. At one time, near the close of his pastorate with this church, he baptized thirty converts, fifteen of each sex. At another time he baptized fifty-seven persons in one day. His ministry both in Virginia and SC was very successful.

In 1871, he moved to Texas and located at Richmond, his first and last pastorate in the state. During his ministry he officiated at the marriage of about two thousand couples, three hundred of them in one year in SC. Although the record is incomplete, he baptized three thousand converts. On the night before he died, then in his usual health, he stated to

his congregation that he felt like he was on the brink of eternity and that he longed for that sweet rest which soon awaited. He seemed to feel that the work of life was drawing to a close. He died that night. Mr. Pickett was greatly loved by his people.

While serving Woodward church he lived in the old Cornwell home on the Fish Dam road. This was the former home of Eli Cornwell and his wife, Rhoda Colvin. Today there remains only a few broken pieces to show where the old house stood, but nearby is the Cornwell family burying ground.

The Reverend Kamilus Jeter preached for the Woodward congregation for some time having come over from Santuc. He was a popular preacher, and served the congregation very efficiently and faithfully.

The Reverend Thomas Dixon, Sr., was pastor at Woodward church in 1895-60. He came down from his home in Shelby, N.C., one Sunday each month to preach at Woodward church. He made the trip on horseback. Mr. Dixon's wife was Amanda Elizabeth McAfee. He died in Raleigh, N. C. in his 90th year. Mr. Dixon held a pastorate in Shelby for sixty-four years. He was buried in Cleveland county and left the following children: Thomas Dixon, the famous author, the Reverend A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Moody church in Chicago, Dr. Frank Dixon, of Washington, a lecturer, and one daughter, Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll of Raleigh.

Some years after his pastorate at Woodward church, the Reverend Thomas Dixon returned as he said "to preach once more in the dear old church." Only one person was present at the special service, who had heard him formerly, as pastor of Woodward, and that was Miss Betsey Sweatt who was the housekeeper in the home of John Bennett Cornwall for a number of years.

In the minutes of the church, on the fourth Sabbath in November 1873, the Reverend W. A. Gaines was elected pastor of Woodward church for an indefinite period.

Reverend A P Pugh, who was assisted greatly by the Reverend Gaines in obtaining his education, was the regular supply preaching every second and fourth Sabbath in each month.

Reverend W. A. Gaines was an older brother of the Reverend Tilman R. Gaines. Mr. Gaines lived about a mile from Chester, not far from the home of General Walker, of the confederacy. He conducted a farm, had a buggy and harness repair shop on Gadsden Street in Chester and served Woodard and other country churches. He assisted in organizing the Chester Association at Woodward church, March 1878, which body met in its first regular annual session at Hopewell church in September, 1878. Mr. Gaines was born in 1831 and died in 1916.

He was above the average in intellectual power, although not a graduate of college or seminary. He was a thoughtful preacher, and did a fine work in his ministry in S C and later in Virginia, in old age, he returned to S C and died at Senaca. He reared a family of

noble children. Several of them are leaders in education. His son, R. E. Gaines, is a distinguished professor in the Baptist University at Richmond, Virginia. His younger son Dr. Frank P Gaines was professor at Furman University, President of Wake Forrest College and is now president of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

Reverend W. A. Gaines was succeeded at Woodward by Reverend John D. Mahon-one of the best of men-a former student at Furman University and for seventeen years pastor of Woodward Baptist church. He was a good preacher, quite popular, and was a lovable Christian gentleman. He was very useful. He moved to Chester from Waterloo, later to Clinton and finally died in Union, S. C. He was dearly beloved by his churches and his brother-pastors in the Chester Association. Many, no doubt, are in this church today who were baptized and probably married by Dr. Mahon. He married the widow Durham, formerly Miss Rebecca Shedd and they had three children: Minnie, Percy and Ernie.

While Mr. Mahon was pastor, a Sunbeam organization was promoted. Miss Linnie Smyer, now Mrs. W. W. Isaacs was president. Mrs. Isaacs tells of the first meeting and how Mr. Mahon sat beside her, as she presided, instructing very patiently in the duties of the office. However when many began to move away from the Woodward community the sunbeam organization ceased to exist. But in 1920 the present sunbeam band was formed under the splendid direction of Mrs. Euta Colvin who has carried on the good work until the present time.

To the work among the young people at Woodward church much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Euta Colvin-earnest, consecrated members of this historic church.

Reverend Daniel A. Swindler followed Mr. Mahon in the field at Woodward church. Mr. Swindler was loved by the people-serving this splendid church for several years. Mr. Swindler resigned in November 1893, and was succeeded by the Reverend James Henry Yarborough. Mr. Yarborough served other churches along with Woodward and was a most useful, able preacher, beloved pastor, very affectionate, true and sincere, winning many fiends, and leaving a fine impression on his people everywhere he labored. (Mr. Yarborough is now a probate judge for Chester County-He is an octogenerian.)

In the minutes at a church conference in November 1898, we read:"T. B Cassells was appointed at the Association to collect from this church all the money he could to relieve the few breathern of Yorkville, who gave bond in paying a debt on the Baptist high school at Yorkville, property which proved a failure after running a short while, leaving a considerable debt by the Baptists of four counties, York, Chester, Lancaster and Union."

Dr Robert F Sanders, of Greenville, S. C. that venerable, brilliant, lovable minister of the Baptist denomination and for many years devoted pastor of the first Baptist church of Chester writes: "I assisted Brother Yarborough, Rev. W. A. Gaines and the Reverend John D. Mahon in meetings at Woodward, Beaver Creek, Blackstock, Ft. Lawn, Calvary and other places. Our relations were most fraternal, congenial and affectionate. To part with brother Yarborough when I left Chester increased the pain of my departure."

A Union meeting of the Chester Association convened with Woodward church, Thursday, June 27, 1895. The following brethren, Hinton, Buckholz, Moseley, Mahon, McManaway, Langston, and the pastor, the Reverend James Henry Yarborough, with an average attendance of thirty delegates were present. On November 28 1895 after conference Deacons Thomas W. Shannon and C. J. Moore were elected to serve on the building committee and to confer with like committees from the Blackstock's Baptist church in regard to purchasing a lot and building a parsonage thereon and with title of property made to them and their successors in office, as trustees of Woodward church.

About fifty years ago the interior of the present church building was changed with the pulpit and pews reversed. Formerly the pulpit was at the rear of the present church-in other words, today the pastor faces Ashford Ferry road, as he preaches to the congregation: formerly, the congregation faced the road.

At one time there was an arbor near the church, where often some of the church exercises were conducted. One member, living today said she remembered when this arbor was used and that the men had some of their meetings in the arbor, while the women gathered in the church building for their services.

Davis Incident

In April 1865, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, with her children and attendants refuged to Charlotte, N. C. in advance of the evacuation of Richmond where they were given a home and every attention bestowed upon them. From Charlotte they came to Chester, S. C. at the station conveyances were ready take them to their destination for the night which was the lovely and hospitable home of Mrs. Mary I. Mobley widow of Dr. Isaiah Mobley, nine miles out on the Ashford Ferry road. Mrs. Mobley's home was called The Oaks but affectionately know as the Nine Mile House by many war-worn Confederate veterans-her doors and her food were always welcome to any of the boys in Gray.

Conditions were very bad-the roads, the weather, the coming on of night-and so progress was very slow in the trip from Chester to Mrs. Mobley's home. Mrs. Davis thought it best to stop at the little church by the side of the road. This was Woodward church. Because of sheltering the distinguished guest that rainy, stormy night, this church has become woven into the fabric of S. C. and Chester County's Confederate history.

Next morning, however, Mrs. Davis and her party arose very early, probably from beds of the long, hard pews, though the record does not say this, and continued their journey to Mrs. Mobley's where a good breakfast was served them. A member of the Mobley family in writing of the incident afterwards said that Mrs. Davis seemed hurried and anxious to be on her way and only spent a few hours in the home. Before leaving Mrs. Mobley fixed a lunch and milk for the baby for the continued trip. She also took the baby Winnie, who was in a long dress, and placed her tenderly in the arms of each of her daughters, telling them to remember their beloved President's little daughter-truly a "daughter of the confederacy."

The visit of Mrs. Davis to the Mobley home was always a sacred memory and is until this day a precious legacy, handed down by "words of mouth," "but recorded in the archive of the state.

On April 8, 1900 a conference was called and T. B. Cassells stated that "Mr. Douglass Kennedy wanted to trade a piece of land to the church. A motion and second was made for the committee to trade and the church gave Mr. Kennedy a deed and Mr. Kennedy gave the church one".

October 27, 1901, a woman's missionary society was organized by Mrs. H. C. Buckholz, wife of the pastor at that time, of the First Baptist church in Chester. Previous to this time there had been a missionary society, but unfortunately the minutes were not preserved.

Following Mr. Yarborough, came the Reverend Alonzo Finch in 1902. Reverend J. O. Sessions was elected pastor in 1905: the Reverend H. B. Jordan served the year 1907: then came the Reverend J. W. Bishop. Mr. Bishop was the pastor until January 1913, when the Reverend J. Earle Freeman was installed as Woodward's pastor. All of these were able preachers, and very earnest and consecrated of workers in the field at Woodward, and the other churches they served.

Under date of 2-19-1912 an Estey Organ was bought for the church. It was delivered and opened for use 3-8-1912. Also twelve Baptist hymn and praise books were bought. Mr. J. Monroe Grant, one of the leaders in the church and a very fine bass singer, was chairman of the committee to buy the organ and hymn books. Of course the church had previously had an organ, this was just a new one-the instrument probably in use today.

On 3-23-1913, after a lecture on Sunday School history "the pastor and J. Martin Grant and J. C. O'Donnell were appointed to select officers and teachers for the Sunday School. The Reverend J. Earle Freeman was elected superintendent, J. G. Colvin first assistant, J. Martin Grant second asst, and T. Clyde O'Donnell secretary and treasurer. The teachers were: J. Martin Grant, Miss Jessie Wilkes, Miss Lucille Cassells, Miss Jay V Grant, Mrs. S. B Roberts, Mrs. E. Abner Cassells, Mrs. J. C. O'Donnell and Robert Cassells, superintendent of the home department."

The envelope system was adopted at Woodward on May 11, 1913.

On June 10, 1917 the Reverend Jessie F. Pittman was called to the pastorate of Blackstock and Woodward churches, and commenced preaching. On October 8, 1922 the Reverend John S. Harris preached his first sermon. Mr. Harris resigned on account of ill health, on May 8, 1927 and died May 26, 1927 and was buried at McCormick, S. C. Never in its interesting history had Woodward church had two finer workers than Mr. and Mrs. John S. Harris-formerly Miss Bertha Sanders-an ideal couple for church work. Mr. Harris organized the B.Y.P.U., and worked very earnestly and faithfully. He was one Shepherd who certainly merited the well done of the Almighty. Reverend A. C. Odom was called as

pastor in 1929. He resigned and was succeeded on 1—19-1929 by the present pastor the Reverend D. H. Owings. Dr. Pitman and Mr. Odom were greatly loved by Woodward and the other churches they served. Continuing the good work of others, and adding new enthusiasm and continued Christian guidance, Mr. Owings, the present pastor is greatly loved by his congregation.

One interesting fact to note in connection with the finances of the church, is that Woodward church has always supported herself and received no aid from the state board. This is highly commendable and worthy of recording in the history of this fine church.

The three oldest members of Woodward church are Mrs. Maggie Kennedy Yongue, Mrs. Nannie H. Wilks and Mrs. Sallie P. Wright.

THE MOBLEYS

There were no more loyal supporters of Woodward church than the Mobleys. Mrs. Mary I. Mobley-upon the death of her husband, Dr. Isaiah Mobley, dropped her maiden name of Mary Wagner Mobley and assumed the name of Mary Isaiah Mobley-at one time a very beautiful custom in the South. Mrs. Mobley's life was spent under the spell of three influences: love of church, love of family and love of country. She loved and venerated old Woodward church beyond measure; there she communed and her children were baptized-some of them by the Reverend Thomas Dixon. She died May 23, 1892. in the 73rd year of her age.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaiah Mobley had one son, Edward, and five daughters, Mrs. Kate Mockbee, Mrs. Minnie Durham, Mrs. Alice Cornwell, Mrs. Lily Douglas and Mrs. Sunie Cunningham.

Edward, the only son, a wonderful specimen of manhood, gave his life in the cause of the Confederacy-a cause so dear to the heart of his splendid mother. The love of these Mobley sisters for each other was beautiful to note. There was no selfishness, though their dispositions and temperaments differed greatly. Their loyalty to their church and pastors was unexcelled.

BATTLE OF BECKHAMVILLE

The area around Rocky Mount and the Great Falls of the Catawba bustled with activity in the late spring and early summer of 1780. After the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780, the British began focusing more activities inland and much of their effort was in the upcountry with their aim being to hasten the subjugation of the state. Rocky Mount was made a Royal Post and Colonel Houseman with a detachment was sent to that site.

According to L. M. Ford in his history of Rocky Mount, "One of the first acts of Houseman was to distribute handbills among the people calling on them to meet him at Beckhamville and enroll their names as loyal subjects of King George and receive British protection.

"Soon after this he visited Justice John Gaston, who resided at Fishing Creek, as he verily believed that old Justice could and would bring many of his neighbors to his way of thinking. While the old Justice treated him with all kindness and courtesy due a visitor, he did not follow his advice. After the officer departed Justice Gaston sent runners to various places in the community for men to meet at his house that night. The summons were obeyed with alacrity and by midnight thirty men of no mean mould, strong in spirit and of active and powerful frame, had collected together."

Other accounts say there were 33 men who gathered at Gaston's home, but none-the-less, the group were just as outraged as Gaston that Houseman was trying to force their loyalties. Captain John McClure led the group and early the next morning they set out down the Old Indian Trail by the creek to the "old field" at Beckhamville. At that time the field was known as Alexander's Old Field.

B.J. Lossing in his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution" says the men were clad in "hunting-shirts and moccasins, wool hats and deer-skin caps, each armed with a butcher-knife and a rifle."

Houseman and his men as well as a group of Loyalists and others from the surrounding neighborhood had gathered at the field, some 200 in number. Gaston's group under McClure's command attacked and thoroughly routed Houseman's soldiers and the Loyalists gathered at the "old field." The British retreated to their bastion of three log forts at Rocky Mount. The next day they returned to Gaston's home and burned it to the ground, the only thing that was saved was the family Bible.

"This movement of Justice Gaston and his neighbors was the first effort to cast back the wave of British rule which was sweeping over the state, and threatening to submerge all opposition east of the mountains," Lossing wrote.

The Battle of Beckhamville is thus seen as the lynchpin of resistance in South Carolina after the defeat at Charleston, but particularly after Tarleton's Massacre at the Waxhaws only a week earlier. The battle and the subsequent Patriot victory spurred even greater resistance throughout the Upstate.

Following the Battle at Beckhamville, the angry Tarleton sent Christian Huck to the area to find Capt. McClure and other Patriots and kill them for the ambush and insurrection in Chester County. It was the beginning of the end for the British who would suffer great defeats at Cowpens, Brattonsville, Kings Mountain and eventually at Yorktown.

This article was taken from "The Battle of Beckhamville" booklet sponsored by: Great Falls Home Town Association. P O Box 215, Great Falls, S.C..29055

SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH CHESTER COUNTY

“Having utterly ruined Columbia,” says General Sherman in his Memoirs, “the right wing began its march northward...”

At Winnsboro he found General Slocum with the left wing who had come by way of Alston.

In an order written “In the Field, near Columbia,” Sherman’s strategy was to stimulate a movement on Charlotte to concentrate his forces at Charlotte but actually to have the Union Army execute a turning movement to the Eastward and direct its march on Fayetteville, N. C. From Fayetteville it would be an easy matter to establish water communication with the Union Garrison at Wilmington... The strategy of General Sherman produced the results which he expected.

General Beauregard, who was in Chief Command of the scattered detachments of the Confederate Army in the Southeast, dropped back from Columbia toward Charlotte, and was followed by Wheeler and Butler’s Cavalry under the command of Lieutenant General Hampton.

The remnants of Hood’s army, under Chestham, Stephen Lee and Stewart, were drifting across Georgia and upper South Carolina and were also directed on Charlotte.

In the meantime Sherman’s army executed a grand wheel to the right, pivoting on Muddy Springs (a point about 13 miles North-east of Columbia, not far from the Camden road), and swept through Fairfield county to the crossing of the Wateree (or Catawba river) at Peay’s Ferry and Rocky Mount (Fairfield county).

The extreme left element of the wheeling army consisted of Kilpatrick’s Cavalry which passed through Western Fairfield and the lower part of Chester County and crossed the Catawba at Rock Mount.

For several days nearly every road in Fairfield county (and lower Chester county) was congested with the movement of these marching columns. They filled the East and West roads as well as those of the North and South; and Fairfield was foraged upon and burned more thoroughly, perhaps, than any other county in the march of the Army(north from Savannah;;;)

Each Corps consisted of three or four infantry divisions. The Cavalry Division was commanded by Major General Judson Kilpatrick. General Sherman’s headquarters traveled near the center, and with whichever wing of the Army as best suited his plan.

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The axis of advance of Edgin's Corps of the Right Wing was north along the railroad from Columbia to Winnsboro. His rate of march was slow due to his task of destroying completely the railroad....

General Sherman arrived at Winnsboro on the afternoon of the 21st. At 6:00pm, he wrote to General Howard, who was at Dr. Boyd's (about 6 miles east of Winnsboro): "Generals Slocum and Davis are here. Slocum sends his pontoons and wagons tomorrow straight for the ferry at Rocky Mount P.O. by Gladden's Grove. He will keep four divisions breaking road up as far as the Chester District line, and aim to cross his whole command the day after tomorrow. Let Blair finish up the road good to this point and assemble at Poplar Springs and effect a crossing of the Wateree, prepared to get all across the day after tomorrow. Slocum will assemble his command at Gladden's. Communicate with me there or at Gladden's."

.....

On February 22nd the movements of the Fourteenth Corps were directed as follows: General Carlin from Adger's to Springwell Post Office and destroy the railroad from that point back to Youngsville: General Baird to White Oak and destroy the railroad from that point to Youngsville: General Morgan with the trains and reserve artillery to march via White Oak to Wateree church. In the Twentieth Corps General Geary's division continued to occupy Winnsboro and destroy the railroad between Winnsboro and White Oak. The other two divisions with the Artillery and trains marched via Wateree Church to Rocky Mount and started the construction of a pontoon bridge at that point.

On the night of the 22nd General Davis, of the Fourteenth Corps had his headquarters at the Douglass house near Blackstock; Kilpatrick was also at the Douglass house; General Geary was at Wateree Church. All the rest of the forces of the left wing were near Rocky Mount, and those of the Right Wing were crossing at Peay's Ferry.

General Howard completed the passage of the Right Wing across the river at Peay's Ferry on February 23rd. However the passage of the left Wing at Rocky Mount was not so easy. The famous "Sherman Freshet" was on; the pontoon bridge was swept away and all of the troops did not get across until February 28th.

General Sherman's headquarters until the 24th was at James G. Johnson's house at Rocky Mount. On that day he moved on to join his advanced troops, which were marching on Cheraw.

General Kilpatrick remained at Lancaster until the 28th covering the left flank with his cavalry.

Confederate

During the retirement of the Confederate forces from Columbia to Charlotte General Beauregard was in supreme command, with Lieutenant General Hampton in command of the forces actively delaying the advance of the Federals.

Beauregard was at Ridgeway on February 17th and 18th, while Governor Magrath was at Winnsboro. On the 19th Beauregard stopped for luncheon at Winnsboro and then moved on to White Oak where he spent the night. The next day he established his headquarters at Chester and remained there for two days and then moved to Charlotte. On February 22nd, General Joseph E. Johnson superseded him in command.

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Winnsboro, S.C.
Oct. 11, 1929
Fitz Hugh McMaster
Columbia, S.C.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PRIVATE

From Chester County after the Civil War

My father and three brothers were in the army, and when I arrived all were there and not one had the mark of a bullet. This is attributed to the fact that he (father) was a very devout Christian and in his daily supplications that we might return safe was asked and it was answered as desired.

Hickory Jackson was once asked if the brave knew fear; his reply was he did not think he was the proper person to answer. On being told that he was considered the bravest of the brave, he replied that they do, as he felt much fear in result of the duel with Donaldson. When a man of Andrew Jackson's reputed bravery knows fear, it might be taken for granted that many a private feels it and feels it keenly. On going into battle one feels certain that some will be killed, some wounded, but a greater number will come out safe and unhurt. Who will be left on the field in death is the worrying part. After getting in and working your gun much of the excitement leaves and attention is given to what is before you.

Many of the volunteers were young men who had been accustomed to living in comfortable houses and eating wholesome food well prepared. On entering the army they were necessarily much exposed and their rations not so well cooked, and drinking impure water oftimes, it would have been a wonder if much sickness had not prevailed and many deaths occurred. In spite of all precautions, many contagious and infectious diseases

would creep in and spread throughout the army thus increasing the mortality. Until troops are well seasoned, deaths from disease are much greater than in battle.

Wayside homes were found in towns and cities at the end of railroads, also some other places. Here the private was fed and housed with money. I think they were kept up by private contributions. Many a tired, hungry and penniless soldier has been relieved thus. I am inclined that the wayside homes originated in the South during this war. I was at one in Charleston when the "swamp angel" sent its shell into the city. Shortly after it burst women and children passed the door in streams getting further off.

So soon as Grant was put in command, all exchange of prisoners ceased as he thought doubtless it was cheaper to feed them than to fight them, and would hasten the end. He knew that his ranks could be refilled by volunteers and that our strength was already in the field. This caused much suffering and many deaths among the federal prisoners, as we were unable to care properly for them.

It has been said that our worst experience forms our fondest recollections. So recalling the past many things come to memory. To jot down these disjointed paragraphs was a pleasure. That they are not more complete is a source of much regret. Not having kept any notes, I was obliged to rely on my memory. The notes written are as I remembered them. Others likely remember other and more important occurrences, but I have about done my best.

First Lieutenant Wade Osborne is the only commissioned officer still alive. Among the non-commissioned still living are Sergt. J. C. Hicklin, Corporals L.L. McLemore and H. A. Brakefield. Of the privates there are thirty-three of whose deaths I have not learned, several of these I have not heard from for many years, some of them went to other states. No doubt some of these are also dead.

Killed or Died of Wounds-

Lieutenant John T. Kitchens; Privates J R P Gibson, Tim Gladden, Robert Holland. Tom Heffley, William Johnson, P P Lumpkin, W R McNeil, David Martin, William Sanders, Turjer Swear, J C Stirling.

Died in Prison

Lieutenant James I. McCrorey, Fort Delaware; Corp Thomas McCullough, and Privates R Watson Adams, Robert Camerson, John McCullough, R M Smith, Elmira, N. Y.; and Joe Youngue, Point Lookout.

Died of Disease in South Carolina

Privates James Campbell, J W Jeff Darby, F Marion Ferguson, John Hoffman, Edward Mobley, John Rawls.

Died of Disease in Virginia

Privates Edward Gladden, Lovick P Ingraham, William Woods.

Died Since the War

Captain O Barber, Sergeants G W Simpson, J A Tuckett, J W Carter, Tom Worthy, Corporel B E Fripp: Privates Lewis Austin, Mason Aldrich, C J Bell, R.B. Bell, Frank Boulware, John M Brakefield, Tom Brakefield, William S. Brice, J L Brown, Thomas Chalk, J K Chambers, Alex Cameron, James Campbell, Sr. R W Carter, William Carter, M S Crockett, R N Culp, William Dickey, Dr. L S Douglas, Andrew Estes, Pres Estes, M S Fripp, J S Fripp, Neely Grant, John Grant, Jimsey Grant, B Andrew Grant, F T Gibson, Sam McNeil, Dr. John McNeil, R S Nichols, A W Osborne, James T Presley, J Shell Pressley, John M Pardue, W Hughes Pendergrass, T Wade Rawls, M Reilley, John Sweat, A J Secrest, Walter Scott, Joe A Stewart, Richard Wade, John L Yongue, Alex Grant, Ellison Osborn.

This leaves alive:

1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 24 Privates

Some who are counted as living may be dead, as they went to other states and have not been heard of for years.

It has been my intention to show up the privations, sufferings and duties of a private soldier, and no more. How well I have succeeded let those who know best judge.

Bibliography

Ford, L.M.
Co. B, 4th Regiment
South Carolina Cavalry

The Chester Lanter
January 14, 1908
by W. W. Pegram

Chester Carrier retires after 42 years' service

Nov. 11, 1944-John C. Moore, with 2 exceptions has served longer than any other R F D carrier throughout the United States, and who is one of the most widely known carriers in SC. He was associated with county, district and SC Rural Letter Carriers' association. He was one of the pioneers in the organization of the RFD postal associations in SC.

Mr. Moore has given all four of his children college or university training, each on graduating.

He stated that today's RFD mail in one day is as large as a 30 days' supply when the RFD service was inaugurated in Chester county December 1, 1902. He route started with 24 miles and was gradually extended to 49.5. He served under eight postmasters.

Memoirs And Family History Of Bill and Trudy Skinner
Including Ancestor and Descendant Charts
1570 - 2001

Author: William Thomas Skinner
215 Wilby Drive
Charlotte, NC 28270-2719
E-mail: btskinr@worldnet.att.net

Publisher: Genealogy Publishing Service
573 Beasley Mine Road
Franklin, NC 28734-4144
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Imprint: May 2002

LCCN: 2002104185

This book includes charts on 16 family lines related to the Skinner and McConnell families of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas. Some of these families date from the late sixteenth century up to the year 2002.

Interesting features cover a description of the software peculiarities, an explanation of the charting system, a longevity chart, a relationship chart, and anecdotal stories with a photo gallery. Sources are cited by end notes after each chart. Full name index is included. 580 pp. hardback.

Over 800 surnames mentioned include: ATKINSON, ANDERSON, BEDWELL, BIGGERS, BOBO, BRADLEY, BROWN, BUNNELL, BYARS, CAMPBELL, CARSON, CASS, COLE, COOK, CRESSWELL, CUMMINGS, DENTON, FLOYD, GAMMILL, GASTON, GEORGE, HARLOW, HARTLEY, JONES, IRVIN, LEWIS, McCALL, McCONNELL, McFADDEN, MEDLIN, MILLER, MOSES, OGLESBY, PECK, FEAGLEY (Pheagley), PHELAN, PORTER, POWELL, REED, ROSE, ROW, SKINNER, TOMLIN, WHITE, WILKINSON, WILLIAMS, WILSON.

The book is being offered with postage, handling and tax prepaid at \$75.00 each.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

COUNTY OF ETOWAH.

Before me Adrian L. Hinson, a Notary Public in and for said county and state, personally appeared Eleanor Riddle Hofferbert, who, being by me first duly sworn deposes and says family Bible records show that she is a descendent of John Mc Donald who served in the Revolutionary War. The line of descent being through her mother whose maiden name was Parrie Mc Daniel. The said Parrie Mc Daniel being the daughter of Madison Lafayette Mc Daniel, who was the son of John Mc Daniel (Mc Donald). The said John Mc Daniel (Mc Donald) being the son of John Mc Donald whose name was changed to John Mc Daniel Sr. as shown by records written in said family Bible. On one page of said family Bible appear records of births and deaths in the Mc Donald family and on another page, which had been pasted over the Mc Donald record, appear the same names and dates of birth and deaths with the surname changed to Mc Daniel, separation of the pages revealing the Mc Donald record as identical with those of the Mc Daniel family.

Eleanor Riddle Hofferbert

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of August 1930.

Adrian L. Hinson

Notary Public.

Furthermore, the said Eleanor Riddle Hofferbert brings and exhibits a Family Bible in which appears the following:

John Mc Donald and Christiana Mc Donald was married April 28th 1767
William Mc Donald was born Nov. 12th 1769.
Mary Mc Donald was born Jan 3rd 1771--- Died August 29, 1785.
Christiana Mc Donald died April 3rd 1773 aged about 30.
John Mc Donald and Elizabeth Young was married Sept 16th 1773.
Elizabeth Mc Donald was born August 15th 1774, died July 27th 1777, aged 2y, 11 m, 12d.
Margat Mc Donald was born Nov 5th 1776, married Sept 15th 1796
Elizabeth Mc Donald was born March 8th 1779.
Jane Mc Donald was born Dec. 25th 1780, was married Dec. 24th 1801
Sarah Mc Donald was born March 6 1783 was married Jany 2nd 1805
Agness Mc Donald was born March 30th 1785.
John Mc Donald was born May 5th 1787
Young Mc Donald was born April 1st 1789, James Mc Donald was born Oct. 3rd 1791. Washington Mc Donald was born April 6 1796 11 oclock.
Mary Mc Donald was born Oct. 10, 1796", and on the opposite page appears, "John Mc Donald was born Jan 15th 1746. Elisabeth Young was born Aug. 17th 1752."

In said Bible on page which had been pasted over the ones containing above records, appears the following;

"Jno. Mc Daniel Sen. was born Jn.y 15th 1746 died Jany 30th 1812 in the 66 year of his age, was married to Eliza Yongue the 16th Sept 1773. E. Y. was born Aug. 17th 1752 and died Oct 8th 1805. Margaret Mc Daniel was born Nov. 5th 1776 was married 15th Sept 1796. Elisa Mc Daniel juar. was born March 3rd 1779. Jane Mc Daniel was born 25th Dec. 1780 was married 24th Dec. 1801 Sarah Mc Daniel was born March 6th 1783 was married Jany 2nd 1805. Agness Mc Daniel was born March 30th 1785. Jno. Mc Daniel was born May 5th 1787. Y Mc Daniel was born April 1, 1789 James Mc Daniel was born Oct 3rd 1791. Washington Mc Daniel was born April 6th 1794. Mary Mc Daniel was born Oct. 10th 1796."

FURTHERMORE, on another page of said Bible, in the Revolutionary Ancestor's own handwriting, appears the following;" John Mc Donald his book and the right oner thereof May 31st 1778"; and on another page is given the xxx name and address as follows; "John Mc Daniel, Chester District, RockyCreek."

This 18th day of August 1930

Adrian L. Heppson
Notary Public.

STATE OF MARYLAND

COUNTY OF ST. CLAIR.

BEFORE me J. C. DuBois a Notary Public in and

for said County and State, personally appeared Parrie Mc Daniel Riddle, who,

being by me first duly sworn deposes and says that she was born August 1, 1866

and was married January 18, 1893 to Selden Jasper Riddle and that the following

are their children;

Julia Swan Riddle was born Oct. 16, 1893
Walker Mc Daniel Riddle was born Feb. 27, 1896
Eleanor Riddle was born Aug. 19, 1899
Selden Jasper Riddle Jr. was born Dec. 16 1902
Elisabeth Feagin Riddle was born Nov. 6, 1904
Mattie Je Riddle was born June 29, 1907.

Furthermore, the said Parrie McDaniel Riddle states that she is the daughter of Madison Lafayette McDaniel and his wife Buena V. Colvin who were married Sept. 14, 1865. The said Madison Lafayette McDaniel was born May ? 1835 and died April 21, 1909.

His wife Buena V. Colvin was born July ? 1845 and is still living.

The said Madison LaFayette McDaniel was the son of John McDaniel (McDonald) and his wife Eleanor Johnston McDaniel (McDonald) who were married Sept. 17, 1818. The said John McDaniel (McDonald) was born May 5, 1757. His wife, Eleanor Johnston McDaniel (McDonald) was born July 11, 1791 and died June 1, 1876. The said Eleanor Johnston McDaniel (McDonald) made her home with her son Madison Lafayette McDaniel and his wife.

The said Parrie McDaniel Riddle was 9 years and 10 months old at the death of her grandmother, Eleanor Johnston McDaniel (McDonald). The said Parrie McDaniel Riddle was told by her grandmother, whom she remembers very distinctly, that Parrie McDaniel Riddle's Great Grandfather John McDaniel (McDonald) during revolutionary period) Sr. was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

(Mrs.) Parrish McDaniel Riddle

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of August 193?

J C DuBois

Notary Public

Handwritten:
263252

581 Y 14 Dec^r 85

John M^o. Donald
for sundris supply'd
public in March 1779
as p Voucher £11..15..9
60 days duty as ~~Sergeant~~
of Horse in Colo^r Winns
~~Rgt~~ from 13th July 1780
to 10th September , & 332—
days confinement by
British in 1780 & 1781.
also for a Mare & pistol
Valued @ £/0 ———

Ch^d £84..3..6

Add More - - - - - £12..3
Stg £94..15..9

Eighty four pounds fifteen
shillings & nine pence
Sterling—

This account was
originally sent in no 11: but
nothing has been
allowed for it - Ex.^d

J: M^o

State of South Carolina
Office of Historical Commission

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of an account against the State of South Carolina from John McDonald for Services performed in the militia thereof and for supplies furnished the public during the War of the Revolution which account was approved and paid and is now on file in this office, which is a department of the executive branch of the government of South Carolina.

Given under my hand and seal,
This 20th day of August, 1928
A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary

McDONALD/McDANIEL BIBLE

The preceding pages were from the bible of the Revolutionary War Soldier John McDonald/McDaniel of Chester District South Carolina. These documents were sent to by Frances and Peter Gold, 4865 Rainbow Drive, Rainbow City, AL, 35906. There has been some deterioration of the documents but are most readable. The last page shows the official record of both military and public service of John McDonald and so recognized by South Carolina Officials. These documents were affixed to the membership application of Parrie McDaniel to the NSDAR which were approved.

Their remaining hope is to, someday, determine the name of John McDonald's wife that was killed in the August(?) 1761 murder by the Cherokee Indians. {Catherine Elliott's book, Women of the Revolutionary war}. This was the father of the Revolutionary War Soldier by the same name.

Frances Arthur McDaniel lineage:

Frances Arthur McDaniel b Feb 16 1918 married Peter D. Gold

Frances A. McDaniel was the daughter of Joe Crosby McDaniel who married Nora Merkel

Joe Crosby McDaniel was the last issue of Madison Lafayette McDaniel and Buena Vista Colvin (All of Alabama)

Madison Lafayette McDaniel born {1833} Talbot Co GA was the son of John McDonald/McDaniel who married Eleanor Johnston both of Chester District SC

John McDonald born Augusta Co VA Jan 15 1745/46 married Christina??? {2nd m}

Elizabeth Young(e). This John was the Revolutionary War Soldier

Comments:

The Rev. War Soldier dies in 1812, and in his will lists his heirs. There are considerable additional children {natural children?} listed in his will, that are not listed in his bible record of births. This might suggest that he took in a number of family orphans. E.g. When John McDonald and wife were killed by the Indians his brother Hugh McDonald, of Chester, took his murdered brother's children to be his own and so listed them in his will. This is shown in the book "Catholic Soldiers of the Presbyterian Church, Richburg SC

Colonel William Anderson

Colonel William Anderson, son of William Anderson, of Revolutionary memory, and his wife, Nancy Stephenson, both of whom came to Chester County with Reverend William Martin, married a Miss Cherry, of South Carolina.

They reared a highly respected family in the county in which he was born. He never left South Carolina.

Colonel Anderson was a valuable and useful citizen of the community in which he lived. He was colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812.

Miss Maggie M. Anderson, daughter of Dr. Daniel Green Anderson, late of South Carolina, is now (November 1905) the only living child of Dr. D. G. Anderson. Miss Maggie M. Anderson now owns and lives on the plantation of her father on Fishing Creek, near Fort Lawn.

Robert B. Anderson and I had the pleasure, last July, of visiting Miss Maggie at her home. I found her not only a very intellectual and cultured woman, but also a most excellent cook and hostess. She manages her estate well, and always has on hand some one, or more, to take care of and provide for. She is fond of souvenirs and old keep-sakes. She showed to me the sword her grandfather, William Anderson, were in the war of 1812, when he was commander of a regiment. She has the old, time-stained deed, by which the land on which her grandfather lived, was conveyed from the crown of England, in 1763, to an American subject.

Gober Anderson, a nephew of Miss Maggie, lives on and owns the old plantation of her grandfather. The residence is the same one built more than a hundred years ago, except that some additions have been made.

This article was copied from the book, Stephenson family, written by J. C. Stephenson, Chattanooga, Tennessee

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