

THE BULLETIN

Published quarterly in March, June, September, and December

EDITOR..... Mrs. Barnette F. Nichols, P. O. Box 336, Richburg, S. C. 29729

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THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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

Dues: \$20.00 Per Calendar Year

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



Welcome back to you members who have rejoined so promptly, and hoping to hear from the rest of our people soon. It is so good to hear from you.

We here at the Chester District Genealogical Society wish you a good year with your research. I know that we have had some cold weather that prevents a lot of us from getting out as much as we would like, however, we can always find someone to search for when we get the chance.

In our December "Bulletin", we told you of a nice lady that will do some research for us. However, we inadvertently miss-typed her E-mail address so here it the correct one: schustel@comporium.com -Her name is Ellen Schuster, P O Box 862, Rock Hill, SC, 29730 , phone 303-328-5648, and she is opening our library on Tuesdays from 9:00am -3:00 pm. As most of you know we have no phone or e-mail address at the library.

Remember, anything on your family that you would like to put in our files in the library in Richburg, just send them to us. Also, any articles on families you would like to have run in the "Bulletin", please feel free to send them to us. We may not run all of them, but will use as many as we can.

Good luck and good hunting for those that seem to hide their information so well. Remember to send any queries you have to us. Someone just may be watching and see something they can help with.

Sincerely,

George

.....

We would also like to take this opportunity to again thank Mrs. Thelma Shannon of 1424 Center Rd, Chester, S C 29706 for the book "Some Families That Settled in Chester County in the Late 1700`s". It is available for \$25 + \$2.00 for postage. Most of these families have their origins in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

W. S. DURHAM

DURHAM'S MERCANTILE REMAINS SAME SINCE OPENING IN 1899

This article was taken from the News and Reporter, Chester, S C., dated Wednesday, July 6, 1977, by Andy Thompson.

The appearance of W. S. Durham's Mercantile at Blackstock has remained much the same general store which opened to a thriving community in 1899.

The same two story brick building which stretches much longer than its width has received only minor changes over the years. Across the top of the structure, the lettering "W.S.Durham's Merchantile" is still visible, although the paint has faded.

A newer metal sign is situated just below the faded paint of the store's name. It reads W. S. Durham's Merchantile, but is much brighter and more modern than the flat paint of the building's original inscription.

Two oak trees have grown tall and broad in front of the general store, and a Gulf sign, once nailed to the side of the tree, has been partially covered by the bark of the aging oak. A bench between the trees has also been covered by the tree's growth.

Where wagons once filled with farmhands and cotton used to choke the dual road in front of the store, a paved road now stands. But, the bustling traffic of a thriving community has disappeared.

Things have certainly changed for the Town of Blackstock. Traffic seldom ventures off South Carolina 321, and into the community, and business has steadily declined.

Last year, when Home Rule required each town in the state to apply for a new charter, Blackstock failed to make an application. Too many people had left, and not enough people cared about having an incorporated town.

For the 87-year-old Will Durham, who has worked in the store since 1912, things have changed dramatically, although his general store remains one of the few such stores in the state.

"I've seen a good many suns come up and go down since then," Durham said with a shake of his balding head. Despite his age, Durham retains a vivid memory and an ease of movement of a man much younger.

When his father opened the general store, Blackstock and the surrounding area was primarily a farming community. Cotton was king, and there was even a cotton gin located in the town.

"Now we haven't got any competition. But at one time there was a lot of competition," Durham said. There were several other general stores open and two banks and two blacksmiths to handle the business.

All that has been swept away by progress and time. "It was one of the best little towns," he added. When the store had sales, they would have to hire as many as seven clerks, Durham added.

And they always employed at least two women to handle the dry goods the store carried. Now, he has only one clerk to help him run the store, he says

In the early days, they sold fertilizer, seed, cloth, clothing, shoes, food and other staples the farmers needed. That often included plows, shovels, hoes and even tailored suits.

“A lot of cloth didn’t bring five cents a yard,” but the store carried bolts and bolts of cloth for the women to pick over. “People made their own clothes then,” he added. He also stocked overalls for men by the cases.

A more dressy item they carried were the cuffs and collars for the men. Shirts didn’t have collars, he explained, so they sold celluloid collars for men to fasten around their necks.

They also sold some furniture with the high back beds being the most popular. “We didn’t run a furniture store, but we sold a lot of pieces.

When the farmers were paid, or when they needed supplies, Durham’s was the place to go, mainly because supermarkets were still a thing of the future. “They didn’t have any place to go. “ That was in the horse and buggy days,” Durham said with a smile creeping across his face.

Sometimes they would even walk from the country into Blackstock for supplies. They usually bought things on credit and good faith that they would pay when they got the money. “You had to do credit business. There wasn’t any money,” he said. People didn’t make much and things didn’t cost much, but money was still hard to come by,” he added.

As for as supplies, there wasn’t anything such as canned goods. They carried lard in large containers and would dip out how many pounds that a person would want. Even sugar came in 25-pound sacks. Customers bought in large amounts because that is what it took to hold them over until the next grocery day.

“Everything is in cans now,” he said, and people come into his store several times a week, instead of once a month. Things have changed a lot since then for Durham. Instead of the large meal and sugar bags, you see smaller sizes in his store.

Washing powders, canned good, and soft drinks line the shelves that were there when the store opened. And it’s a cash-only business, instead of a store where people used to buy on credit. But reminders in the store echo a past that has never quite released its grip.

The same pine-planked floor that was there when the business opened is a little older, dustier and sagging in places. And the wooden bins, which line the right side of the building and used to contain the lard for dipping, now contain paper bags and other things.

On the other side of the wall, which divides the store into a grocery and clothing departments, shirts and boots line shelves in the dim light of a single bulb suspended from the ceiling.

The pine tables, covered with boxes, and unfinished furniture, on this side were installed when the building opened. The metal spindles, which held the wide bolts of cloth, are still there, but are covered by a layer of dust. There is also an old, rusted scale serving as a gaunt reminder of the busy days of Blackstock.

In the corners, stacks of tools rest, and there are galvanized buckets and tubs shining in the dim light. A thin layer of dust has settled over them, too.

On the walls you will also find faded posters advertising Lucky Strike cigarettes or R.C. Cola. One of the Lucky Strike posters boldly proclaims, "It's toasted, for your throat protection against irritation, against cough." On another, the advertisement reads, "They give a new thrill, Old Gold Cigarettes." Durham likes to keep the posters and old calendars on the walls as reminders that his establishment is a general store. He has let some of them go and has some regrets. One man got a pair of coffee grinders used to grind coffee, and some of the posters were given away.

At one time there was a pane of glass in a frame with an advertisement painted on it, but it fell and was broken. A woman in Blackstock has almost put it back together, Durham is happy to report. After he is gone, Durham reckons the store will to too. "I ought to quit, but I hate to quit", he says with a shrug. "but if you did, you might as well give up." Working in the store has kept him going and as long as he keeps going, that fleeting glimpse of how it once was will remain alive.

It is noted in the News and Reporter of Chester, SC, on Wednesday, February 13, 1985, that the Durham Mercantile Store was opened in 1878 by William S. Durham, Mr. Will's father.

Mr. Will remembers many things about the little town of Blackstock, but one of his fondest is of the many parties and soirees that were held each year. "Every holiday we would have parties where people would come from miles around." He said. "We would have parties every night with the people in the community coming together just to have a good time."

"The black people in the community would always have a Fourth-of-July celebration. People would come from the Broad River to the Catawba to that celebration. There would be a band and you could hear it all over town. The place where they had the parade is all fallen down now, like a lot of the town. In years gone by most white people in the South didn't celebrate the Fourth-of-July because it was considered a Union celebration, he said. Because many people held a grudge against anything that denoted a Yankee, the children of the War Between the States did not participate in the Independence Day celebrations".

Mr. Will said that Blackstock was once "known everywhere." Being in the southern part of the county, it was closer for some rural people to go to Blackstock rather than Chester, the county seat.

"In the horse and buggy days, when Blackstock was incorporated, it was very seldom that anybody went more than 10 miles from home," he said. "A trip of more than that was quite a journey."

There were many community events taking place in Blackstock in Mr. Durham's early life. Another occasion that brings back fond memories was the May Picnic. "Every year we would have a May Picnic that people would come to from as far away as Lancaster. We would all bring a picnic lunch and sit around and just have a good time."

When the train was the favorite mode of long distance travel, Blackstock was on one of the major lines. "People from up North-New Jersey and Pennsylvania_ would ride through and often the train would stop. We had a big platform then and a large station."

Trying to explain why the Blackstock community had declined so much, he said, "There used to be so many young people in the community, but then they moved away and the old people died off and people just didn't move here anymore."

Mr. Will Durham was born in May, 1890, and died in November, 1987. He retired to a nursing home in 1985, after selling the "Durham Mercantile Store" at auction in March 1985.

THE HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD

Continued from The December "Bulletin"

David R. Evans-Richard Winn

(The following furnished by Col. Richard H. McMaster, 1661 Crescent Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. and is a rewrite of Ederington's notes. The words underscored have been added by whoever edited the article, and may be of help to someone for further research.)

David R. Evans was the first lawyer in Winnsboro. He came to Winnsboro in 1784. He said that there were only three or four houses in the settlement: one, General Winn's, near where George McMaster's house now stands, the other a log college on Mount Zion Hill, Baker's Tavern, and perhaps one or two others. He was then fourteen years of age.

His father came to this country from England, probably one or two years before they moved to this place. They lived in a house behind the one James R. Aiken recently lived in. He joined the Mount Zion Society and was secretary and treasurer for several years. His son, D. R. Evans, succeeded him in that office.

Mrs. Evans had her old English ideas as to manners, and was unpopular on that account. She was known to order a visitor to clean his shoes before entering her house. I know very little of the early life of D. R. Evans, Jr. He married first a daughter of General Winn. She died in 1806, and was buried behind the house in the garden. The tomb is still there, as well as the graves of two of Dr. Bratton's children, he having also married a daughter of General Winn.

D. R. Evans' second wife was a daughter of Parson S. W. Yongue. There were no children by either marriage. His second wife is buried at Jackson Creek. He died about 1845, and was buried behind the Aiken house, where his mother

and father were buried. He had only one brother and one sister: Joseph, the father of a large family, of whom only Mrs. R. A. Herron survives, and John Evans having recently died. Joseph's wife was a sister of Colonel Jesse Davis.

An incident worth mentioning is as follows: About the latter part of the last century, a man named Baker had several wagons running, probably to Camden, which was then a considerable town. Baker got into a lawsuit and employed D. R. Evans. The other party employed a lawyer of Camden named Brown. Baker lost the case and was offended at something Brown said, and on his passing out of the Court House, cursed Brown for a "Damned saddle-bag lawyer." Brown, being a small man, could not fight Baker, but on going to his tavern he wrote Baker a challenge, which was referred to him by Evans for advice. Evans told him he would have to retreat or give Brown the satisfaction he demanded. Baker would have preferred a "fist-fight", but finally accepted the challenge. The duel took place at Rock Creek Springs. Both were killed at the first fire. Baker was brought up and buried on his farm, two miles from Winnsboro. Brown was buried in Camden.

David R. Evans was a member of Congress in 1813-1814. Capt. Hugh Milling took charge of his affairs and physicked his Negroes when sick. The old captain was severe on Generals Hampton and Wilkinson and others in regard to their conduct of the war with the British, saying that they could speculate in tobacco better than command armies. D. R. Evans was a venerable, gray haired man. I think he was about 75 years old, as I remember him, when he died. His only sister married Minor Winn, who was a son of Colonel John Winn. He was an unprincipled man, and Mr. Evans induced his sister to separate from him. Mrs. Winn and her daughter taught school for some years on the General Winn lot, then owned by Mr. Evans. He, at one time, lived on his plantation where Mrs. Dr. Durham now lives.

Winnsboro was named for Colonel John and General Richard Winn. Col. John Winn was a high toned, honorable man. Col. John Winn owned most of the land around Winnsboro and lived at the south end of the town where Dr. Hanahan now lives

General Richard Winn held the rank of colonel in the Revolution. He was a true patriot, and perhaps fought as many battles in the Revolutionary war and with as firm a heart as any man living or dead. He filled a seat in the Congress of the United States for many years.

General Winn's family were not considered smart. Mrs. Winn's maiden name was Blocker, an Edgefield family. One of their daughters caused some merriment among her young lady acquaintances who asked her where she got a fine shell comb she was wearing, by replying that "her father bought it in Congress."

Mills, in his "Statistics of South Carolina" in writing of prominent men of Fairfield says, "General Winn was also a native of Virginia." At the beginning of the Revolutionary Struggle, he entered into the regular service of this state. Having acquitted glory in the battle of Fort Moultrie, he was sent to the Georgia frontier, and commanded a company at Fort St. Illa. The service was a most perilous one and he was selected for it on account of his superior merit as an officer. Shortly after his arrival at the fort, he was attacked by a strong body of Indians and Tories. These he bat off for two succeeding days; on the third, he surrendered with honorable terms to Major General Prevost, at the head of a considerable regular force, supported by his allies. (sic)

General Winn returned to Fairfield after his defeat, if it can be properly called one, and to his command of a regiment of refugee militia. He was in several battles, and the success of the affairs of Hooks (Huck) defeat in York, and the Hanging Rock in Lancaster, greatly depended on his heroic exertions. At the latter place, said the great and good General Davis, who commanded a regiment of cavalry, when the firing became pretty warm, Winn turned and said, "Is not that glorious?"

He was wounded here and borne off the field about the time the enemy effected his retreat. On his recovery, General Winn continued to afford General Sumter his able support, and ceased not to serve his country whilst a red-coat could be found in Carolina. He was a true patriot, and perhaps fought as many battles in the Revolutionary War, and with as firm a heart as any man living or dead.

General Winn moved to Ducktown, Tennessee in 1812, and died a short time after. Colonel Winn and his family moved to Georgia, I think.

Winnsboro is remarkable for having been the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis in the Revolutionary War, after the defeat of Ferguson at Kings Mountain, where he retreated from Charleston. I was shown that part of the house in which Cornwallis was quartered, by Mr. John McMaster, who was then the owner. I was told by my friend Dr. G B. Pearson, many years since, that some of the most eminent men of South Carolina graduated at Mount Zion College.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS-LEWIS, PICKETT, GAITHER

William Lewis came from Virginia before the War of Independence, and settled in the vicinity of Rocky Mount, Fairfield County, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred at an advanced age, about fifty years of age. He was twice married and left a large family of children. For a number of years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and some of his neighbors, Picketts, Jacksons, and others erected a rude log house to worship God "according to the dictates of their own consciences," after having

been informed that if the Methodist continued to hold meetings at Shady Grove Meeting House, (not far from Flint Hill), they would be mobbed. A comfortable brick house of worship has taken the place of this rude hut, and the Methodism still "lives, moves and has its being" in this vicinity, and is the only church near Rocky Mount.

Mr. Lewis' record is good in the Revolutionary War. He was at Gates' defeat near Camden, was at Rocky Mount, Sumter's Surprise at Fishing Creek, Hanging Rock, and other places. Some Tories had stolen a number of fine horses, and on a dark rainy night, encamped on the bank of Big Wateree Creek, on the plantation now known as LaGrange, and owned by Mr. John G. Mobley. William Lewis and a few others surprised them and captured the horses. The thieves had divested themselves of their clothing, save their shirts, and had them hanging around a fire, trying to dry them. They jumped into the creek, in this plight, and betook themselves to the woods.

On another occasion he chased a Tory and captured his horse and two sides of bacon that he had taken from a poor woman.

Reuben and John Pickett were Virginians, who settled on Wateree Creek. They aided William Lewis in some of the raids and skirmishes in which he engaged.

Richard Gaither came from Maryland, and settled in Chester County on Little Rocky Creek, but spent the greater portion of his life in Fairfield, where he owned a large estate of land and slaves. Much of the land still remains in the hands of his descendants. He died about sixty years ago (1826) at an advanced age, and his remains rest in the family burying grounds. We had no cemeteries in those days.

Mr. Gaither was also a Revolutionary soldier. He was confined, at one time, by the British in Camden, until he was nearly eaten up by vermin. His daughter, Rachel, obtained permission to take him some clothes. After accomplishing their mission, she and a neighboring lady who accompanied her, started their way homeward, a distance of forty miles through an unbroken forest. But they had not gone more than half the distance when a party of mounted Tories, who had no regard to passes, commanded the weary travelers to halt. As soon as Miss Rachel ascertained it was her horse they wanted, she bestride the back of her fleet-footed animal, using her whip to good advantage, and after several miles of racing she made good her escape. Her more timid friend gave up her horse and trudged her way homeward on foot.

On another occasion a squad of Tories came to her father's house and ordered a meal prepared for them. They were informed that nothing could be kept in the house for the British and Torie. Rachel's mother, after they had threatened her, told her daughter where she could find some coarse meal and to prepare some

bread and milk for them. When ready, she sat it before them, the milk in an old style pewter basin. After they had partaken of the bread and milk, Rachel told them that if the basin were melted and poured down their throats, it would be the dessert of all others that she desired they should have. The lady has many descendants living in York Co., Bradshaws, and others.

SHERMAN IN WINNSBORO

News & Herald, March 8, 1901

On Monday, the day before Sherman was expected in Winnsboro, the citizens met and appointed a committee to meet the army beyond the limit of the town with a white flag in order to surrender the town. On this committee were: Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. J. Obear, James McCreight, and Dr. Horlback. The enemy came in early Tuesday morning, and Dr. Madden says he was near the town hall, and the Yankee soldiers seemed to rush in and suddenly fill the town. Their hands and faces in many cases smeared with sugar and syrup. One man stared in his face and said, "What do you think of our president now?"

On the farm of John McMaster, one mile below Winnsboro, the Negroes were on the watch in the direction of Columbia for the Yankees, intending to hide out, but as they said, the whole face of the earth was suddenly filled as it were by piss-ants, as they said, so as to cut off any chance of escape. While standing near the town hall, Dr. Madden saw an officer mounted on a small gray stallion ride up and just then some soldiers brought up to him old Dr. Horlbeck who explained that he had fought the soldiers and resisted an attempt to burn his house. The officer only said, "Speak quickly, talk fast," and rode off and replied to a question asked him, "Yes, I think all of the cotton will be burned, but it will be rolled out."

Soon after that, fire was set to McCully's cotton warehouse, which swept Lauderdale's house and everything down to Levenstreet's brick building and crossed to the west side of the street and burnt from Odd(Old) Fellows Hall to the brick building. An officer said to Dr. M., "Why don't you assist in saving the movable property?" He replied he thought the soldiers would not permit him to do so. All the houses in the track of the flames were emptied of their contents and moved to the lots in the rear.

Three soldiers were standing near the court house yard talking. One said to Dr. M., "Do you know the lady who set fire to this town?" Dr. M. replied that he did not know that a lady had done so. The soldier replied, "Yes, a lady did do so, and if we could get her, we would hang her to the highest limb of that tree." As two of the men walked off, the one remaining said, "You need not believe a word those men say. Nobody set fire to this town but our own soldiers. I'll tell you there are ten thousand men in this town who would take pleasure in burning every house in it." An officer on a large black horse rode up and said to Dr. M., "I am utterly opposed to this burning from beginning to end. It must stop." Saying, "I

am General Williams.” At that time fire was beginning to appear on the roof of the law offices in the rear of the court house. It was immediately extinguished.

About noon on Wednesday, the 17th Corps under Jeff Davis entered town, and the Pennsylvanians lit the street of the northern end of the town. Some of them prized off the planks from the shutter of an outhouse next to Dr. Boyleston’s residence, where a few bales of cotton were stored, and soon the flames burst forth and burned Dr. B’s house, Miller’s and John N. Cathcart’s. An officer ordered soldiers to save the next house (Alex Chambers’ house) and they ascended the roof and saved it, but the soldiers hurled imprecations upon them, crying out, “Remember Chambersburg!”

The cotton in rear of Charles Cathcart’s house was next fired and by great exertions his house and that of Mrs. McMaster were saved. Dr. Madden says the soldiers expressed surprise at the great quantity of food supplies they found in Fairfield, saying it was the most bountiful county they had ever seen. They destroyed or carried off nearly everything. Many smokehouses were some inches deep in molasses where they had destroyed the barrels and other vessels that contained it.

THE LYLES FAMILY

News & Herald, March 15, 1901

I quote a paragraph from “Mills’ Statistics”: “The first settlement of Fairfield District took place about the year 1745. Colonel John Lyles and his brother, Ephraim, were among the first settlers. They located at the mouth of Beaver Creek, on Broad River. Ephraim Lyles was killed by Indians in his own house; but by a wonderful interposition of Providence, the Indians went off and left Lyles’ seven or eight children and his wife in it, after killing a Negro on the outside. The Lyles were natives of Brunswick, Va., but moved to this county from Burke County, N. C.” By some, it was believed that Ephraim Lyles was shot by Tories, not Indians.

Colonel Aromanus Lyles was the oldest son of Ephraim Lyles, and inherited all the land on which his father had located, by the law of primogeniture which was in force in South Carolina and other states until after the Revolution. He was a partisan officer during the war and fought in many of the battles. “Little Ephraim” as he was called by way of distinction, told me of he and his brothers being in the engagement at Fish Dam., where General Sumter commanded, and of other battles which I have forgotten, except that all of the Lyles who were old enough, fought in the Battle of Eutaw, which was one of the hardest contested conflicts of the Revolutionary War.

I think Colonel Aromanus Lyles first married a Valentine, afterwards a Means who was a sister of Colonel Thomas Means (she died childless); and last a widow, Mrs. Kinnerly, in the year 1816. He died shortly thereafter, in 1817. He

had six sons and one daughter, viz: Ephraim, John, Valentine, James, Aromanus, Thomas, and Rebecca

Ephraim married a Miss Foot and removed to Chester District, on Broad River. He was Captain of a militia or a rifle company before he left Fairfield. He was a fine looking gentleman, even when he had ceased to be a young man. He had daughters, but no sons. The eldest daughter married a brother of Chancellor Harper.(?) (paper torn and part missing here). After his death, she married Thomas Bookter of the same county by whom she had an only daughter, who died early in womanhood.

Rebecca married Blanton Glenn. The youngest daughter married William Worthy, of Chester District, who soon after died, leaving one daughter, who married Capt. Thomas Bynum, who died in July 1884, at Glenn Springs. His widow and her mother are still living near Newberry Court House.

John Lyles married a daughter of Reuben Sims, near Maybinton, Newberry County. He had five sons and one daughter. The oldest, Benjamin, married Katie Rook. Another son, Thomas Jefferson, first married a Miss Richards of Union County, and had only one daughter. He afterwards married a Miss Harrington of Newberry. His third, and last wife, was a Miss Earle of Greenville. He died not long since and was much loved and respected. His widow is still living, and married a McGhee of Greenville. John, the youngest son, also died not many years ago

Eliza, the only daughter of John Lyles, married Golding Ederington in December, 1822. He died the following fall, and she married Willaim Lyles, called "Carpenter Bill". He died not long after, leaving an only daughter. His widow lived until 1883.

Valentine Lyles also married a daughter of Reuben Sims, and moved west.

Captain James Lyles married widow Goree. She was Drucilla Lyles before her marriage, a daughter of Little Ephraim. She had one daughter born to Goree, at the time of her second marriage, who died in 1828. Capt. James Lyles was much respected by all who knew him. He had three children, Ephraim, John, and Drucilla; all are now deceased. He was a consistent, useful member of the Baptist Church for many years before his death, which took place in Mississippi, the state of his adoption.

If not out of place, permit me to relate a story I have often heard years ago, to which Col. Aromanus Lyles was a party. It was that he was riding past a new ground where an old Dutch woman named Margaret Godfrey was splitting rails. The Colonel addressing her as Margaret, said, "Margaret, what in the devil are you doing?" She replied, "I'se mauling." The Colonel responded, "Thunder

couldn't split that log." She rejoined, "By God, I'se was dan dunder!" It was said to have been a gum log.

Thomas Lyles was the youngest son of Col. Aromanus Lyles (eldest son of the first settler of that name) and lived a short time after his marriage on Mill Creek, then moved to Wateree Creek, thence to Broad River, where he was born, and settled on his father's plantation, where his father died in 1817. He next bought William Fant's place on the Columbia Road, and settled on it in January 1821. He was a man of untiring energy and fixed purpose, of more than ordinary mental caliber, fond of mills and financial enterprises. With a large planting interest, he combined a mercantile enterprise and associated with himself, John Smith of Wateree. He commanded, as Captain the Wateree troop of cavalry at the time our state passed the Ordinance of Nullification, and I was cornetist. We were all ready to march to Charleston to whip "Old Hickory" and would have done so, or tried, had it not been for the timely and fortunate modification by Congress of the Tariff Act of 1832. I have often thought of the whipping we would have received had it not been for "Clay's Olive Branch," as it was so truly called.

He was promoted to the office of Major in 1832. Afterward he was commissioned by Governor R. Y. Hayne in 1832 as Lt Col. of the first squadron of cavalry organized within the 6th Brigade of South Carolina Militia. He was a true patriot. At the beginning of the Civil War, although he was seventy-five years old, he equipped a young soldier and sent him to fight in his place.

Major Thomas Lyles was a man of undaunted courage. At the time of Sherman's raid, he was confined to bed with a dislocated hip. One of the raiders, (perhaps thinking that he was feigning disability) approached with a lighted torch, saying, "Unless you give me silver and gold, I'll burn you alive." To this the old hero replied, "I've not many years to live anyway, burn and be damned!" The Yankees at this characteristic speech, ordered a negro to remove the torch from under the bed, remarking, "You are the bravest man I have seen in South Carolina."

Major Lyles represented Fairfield in the Legislature for eight years. He married Mary A. C. Woodward in December 1810. They had only two children, Thomas M and William S. Lyles. His wife died in 1855. He lived at his home near Buckhead until his death, which took place on January 19, 1874, at the advanced age of eight-seven.

*"Life's labor done, Serenely to his rest he passed,
While the soft memory of his virtues yet linger
Like sunset hues, when that bright orb has set"*

His older son, Thomas M. Lyles, married Eliza R., the youngest daughter of Col. Austin F. Peay. They were the parents of seven sons and six daughters; two of the daughters died in childhood. Mrs. Lyles died in 1897.

William Boykin, the oldest son was married to Sallie W. Strother soon after he returned from the University of Virginia. She lived but a short time. Two years later, he married Georgianna C., daughter of J.M. Dantzer of Orangeburg District. He was one of the first to respond to his country's call in the late Civil War, and went from home as a First Lieutenant of the Buckhead Guards to the attack on Fort Sumter in April 1861. At the reorganization of the 6th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, in Virginia, he was made Captain of the Company and was killed at the battle of Seven Pines May 31, 1862, while gallantly leading his command to the charge, aged twenty-six years. The enemy occupied the field next morning, and our men, sent under a flag of truce to recover the dead, were refused permission to enter the lines ; hence he was buried on the field of battle.

“But Freedom's young favorites sleep as sound
On Foreign soil as native ground.”

Captain William Boykin Lyles possessed a warm and genial disposition, and was brave and generous to a fault.

“When hearts, whose truth was proven,
Like his, are laid in earth,
There should be a wreath woven
To tell the world their worth.”

He left a widow and one little daughter, Sue Boykin who grew to lovely womanhood, married J. Willaim McCants in 1882, and died six months after. They were not long severed, for he passed from earth November 1, 1885. Their mortal remains are interred in the cemetery of the M E Church in Winnsboro, there to lie till the resurrection morn.

Captain Thomas M. Lyles had five other brave sons in the Confederate Army: Thomas, Nicholas, Austin, John, and Belton. Austin was twice wounded, first at Dranesville, then at the Second Battle of Manassas, and was killed near Petersburg, Virginia in June 1864, aged only twenty-one years. The four remaining brothers returned home unmaimed.

Nicholas served through the whole war and was slightly wounded once or twice. He married Lou Poelinitz of Alabama and moved to that State. Nicholas was sheriff of Marengo County, Alabama, and died in 1899. Thomas is living in Louisiana. John W., who married Sue S. Morris, is a practical farmer and was a member of the Legislature from this county one term. Belton married Rosalie McMeekin, and James the youngest son married Cora Irby, who died. They all engaged in planting.

Of Captain Thomas Lyles' daughters, Sallie E. married Lt. E A Poelinitz of Alabama; Mattie married A E Davis of Monticello; Rebecca V. became the second wife of Major T W Woodard of Winnsboro; and Carrie E. married J Feaster Lyles of Buckhead.

Old Major Thomas Lyles' second son, William, was a man of fine intellect, with a warm heart and generous to a fault, and like his father, represented Fairfield in the Legislature. He was an enthusiastic member of the Secession Convention. He died April, 1862, much lamented. He was twice married, first to Sallie P Woodward. They had several sons who died in childhood, and two daughters, Mary C., who married Colonel S. D Goodlett, of Greenville, and died in January 1877, leaving a son and a daughter. Sallie P, the youngest child, married John C. Feaster, and resides at her grandfather's old homestead.

In May 1846, Major William S. Lyles married Sallie A Haynesworth of Sumter Court House. There were five children by this marriage: Sue H. who married C B Pearson, and died in 1868: Fannie Hortense who died in childhood: Fannie Eliza who died in her fourteenth year: William H., the only son, removed to Columbia and married Miriam M. Sloan of Anderson. He is engaged in the practice of law and has also been a member of the legislature from Richland County. The youngest child, Florence married Mr. M. L Kinard, a popular clothing merchant of Columbia, SC.

To be continued in June "Bulletin" starting with the Buchanans

CHESTER DISTRICT BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Town Council

DA VID PINCHBACK, Intendant

WARDENS

W. T. Robison T. J. Dunovant

John McKee, Jr. A. H. Davega

E. ELLIOTT----- Clerk

WM. W ALKER----- T. Marshall

MEETINGS-First Saturday of every month, at candlelight.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

John Dunovant, Jr ----- Sheriff

John Rosborough----- Clerk of Court

Peter Wylie----- Ordinary

Jas. A. Thomas -----Tax Collector

James Hemphill----- Commr. in Equity

John Charles----- Coroner

James Graham -----Escheater

MAGISTRATES

J. A. Williamson	James B. Magill
Moses McKeown	David Jameson
John G. B. Gill	James A. Lewis
Richard H. Fudge	J. C. Kirkpatrick
John Davis	Abraham Gibson
John Ferguson	James S. Turner

COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS

EASTERN BOARD

DANIEL G. STINSON, Chairman.

Wm. E. Kelsey	D. R. Stephenson
Cornelius Caldwell	Robert Douglas
Cuthbert Harrison	James Atkinson
J. G. Backstrom	Ralph McFadden
C. CALDWELL----- Secretary.	
W. E. KELSEY----- Treasurer.	

MEETINGS-Second Monday in March and June, and last Monday in October at Rich Hill. Joint meeting with Western Board, first Monday in January, at Chester, C.H.

WESTERN BOARD

Dr. Eli Cornwell, Chairman.

Coleman Crosby	Richard Woods
Simpson Manning	John Cornwell
Solomon Moore	John A. Hafner
Ezekiel Sanders	Robert S. Hope
Moses S. Hardin	
COLEMAN CROSBY----- Sec'y. and Treas'r.	

MEETINGS-Second Monday in March, June, and November at Chester C. H. Joint meeting with Eastern Board, first Monday in January, at Chester C. H.

COMMISSIONERS OF POOR

ISAAC M. McFADDEN, Chairman.

David N. Hardin	Wm. Cornwell, Jr.
W. T. Gilmore	Alex W. Smith
D. N. HARDIN----- Secretary and Treasurer.	

F. A. HARDIN -----Superintendent of Poor.
MEETINGS-Last Saturday in every month, at the Poor House.

COMMISSIONERS OF FREE SCHOOLS

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, Chairman.

Wm. D. Henry	James Drennan
Richard H. Fudge	G. G. Robinson
Charner T. Scaife	Nicholas Colvin
Wm. D. HENRY	Sec'y and Treas'r.

MEETINGS-Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.

REGULATIONS-Each Teacher is required to keep a book, and enter correctly therein the number of days that each scholar attends his school.. The scholastic year consists of 240 days.

A Teacher, on presenting his claim to the Board, shall produce a certificate, signed by at least two respectable citizens residing in the vicinity of the School, that he has faithfully discharged his duty as a teacher, and that the scholars set forth in his account are proper recipients of the Free School Fund.

The Chairman and Secretary have power to issue drafts on the Treasurer, and pay Teachers who present their claims in due form when the school has been reported and located by the Board.

and pay Teachers who present their claims in due form when the school has been reported and located by the Board.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, Chairman

Samuel McAliley	Jordan Bennett
Matthew Williams	John McKee, Jr.
Wm. D. Henry	John S. Wilson
W. M. McDonald	S. Alexander
S. McALILEY	Secretary

COMMISSIONERS TO APPROVE PUBLIC BONDS

Thomas McLure	Wm. D. Henry
N. R. Eaves	H. C. Brawley
James Hemphill	

NOTARYS PUBLIC

Robert Caldwell	G. B. Montgomery , Jr.
James Hemphill	C. D. Melton
Jno. McLure	J. Y. Millsl
James McDaniel	Daniel G. Stinson

BANK AGENCIES, AT CHESTER C. H.

Bank of the State of South Carolina,
H. C. Brawley, Agent.
Planter's & Mechanic's Bank of South Carolina,
W. D. Henry, Agent.
Union Bank of South Carolina
John A. Bradley, Agent.
Commercial Bank of South Carolina
McLure & Harris, Agents.

POST OFFICES

Names.	Postmasters.
Chester, C.H*	Wm. Walker
Blackstock's,*	D. J. Fant
Springwell, *	Elijah Cornwell
Chesnut Grove,*	J. B. Lewis
Lewisville,	J. B. Magill
Landsford	Robert Cherry
Cedar Shoals,	J. A. H. Gaston
Beckhamville,	Wm. Anderson
Rossville,	D. R. Stevenson
Pedensville,	-----
Hazelwood,	David Moffat
Torbit's Store,	Samuel McCaw
Halsellville,	Charles Parrot
Crosbyville,.	Coleman Crosby
Carmel Hill,t	J. W. Estes
Baton Rouge,t	J. A. Estes
Chalkville,	CoI. H. Chalk
Tombsville,	Wm. McCreight
Wallace,	Job Russell
La Grange,	Jacob F. Strait

Those marked (*) are supplied with a daily mail, being on the line of the Rail Road. Those marked (t) are supplied tri-weekly by stage. The others have only a weekly mail.

-From The Palmetto Standard, September 8, 1852

December 15. 1852

MARRIED.

^ On Sunday, the 12th inst., by John Davis Esq., Mr. JOHN MAYFIELD, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Sylvanus Carter, all of this place.

^ On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Anderson Mr. HENRY F. BROACH, to Miss AMELIA L. BARNETT, all of York District.

December 22.. 1852

MARRIED.

^ On Thursday last, by the Rev. L. McDonald , Mr. ANDREW CROSSET, of this District, to Miss SARAH BOYCE, of Mecklenberg County, N. C.

DIED.

^ .On the 7th ult., at his residence in Alabama, Fayette County, Mr. J. ROBISON, in the 58th year of his age, with a lingering illness of long standing. He was formerly a resident of York District.

JANUARY 5. 1853

MARRIED.

^ On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Newlan, Mr. DAVID B. ROTHROCK to Miss CHARLOTTE LETSON, daughter of Mr. Henry Letson of this place.

^ On Thursday, the 23rd of December, by the Rev. Wm. Banks . JOHN WESTBROOK, to Miss SARAH M. ROSS, daughter of Robert Ross, deceased, all of Chester District.

Hymen has come with all his power,
And they have seen the happy hour ,
When Sarah gave to John her hand,
For to receive the marriage band.

^ .On Thursday the 30th inst., by Rev. Mr. Newlan, Mr LEV! WEIR, to Miss LUCY CAMPBELL, all of Rocky Creek, Chester District.

^ .On Thursday, the 30th inst, by the Rev. W. M. Banks Mr. HENRY RATTEREE, to Miss MARY ANN HENRY, daughter of Hugh Henry, near Hazlewood, Chester District.

DIED.

^..At his residence, near Carmel Hill, in this District, on Wednesday night the 22nd inst., WILLIAM STEVENS, aged about 55 years. The deceased had retired to bed apparently in his usual health; and was found dead next

morning. He leaves a wife and family.

NOTE: Ult. or Ultime means previous month; Inst. or Instant means present month.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM THE PALMETTO STANDARD,
CHESTER, SC,
1852-53 (continued) -

Compiled by Ellen BramleClarke

January 26. 1853

MARRIED.

^ .On the 19th inst., by John Davis, Esq., Maj. D. M. SAMMONS and Miss MATHILDA OATES, 'all of this District.

^ .On the 20th inst. By the Rev. J. Newland, Mr. JESSE T. JORDAN and Miss MARY ANN WALKER, all of Chester District.

^ .On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Newlan, Mr. BENJAMIN JORDAN and Miss JULIA H. McMULLAN, all of Chester District.

February 2, 1853

MARRIED.

^ .On Thursday the 13th ult., by Rev. J. Pickett, Mr. SAMUEL HOLLIS to Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas Cain -all of this District.

^ .On Wednesday the 26th ult., by Rev. L. McDonald Mr. J. W WHITE to Miss SARAH J. HAMILTON, daughter of Wm. and Mary Hamilton, all of this District.

^ .In Columbia, on the evening of the 25th ult., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Reynolds, ELLISON S. KEITT, Esq., of St. Matthews, to CAROLINE M . G. WADLINGTON, niece of Col. John Banskett.

^ .In Edgefield District, on Wednesday the 26th ult., by the Rev. Dr . Davis, Mr. SAMUEL G. POAG of York District, and Miss ANN HELEN MILLS, of Beech Island.

DIED-

^ . On Sunday evening, the 30th ultime, at his residence near Yonquesville, Mr ROBERT R. CAMERON, aged about 55 years.

^ .At the residence of his mother in York District, on the 20th ult., Mr. ANDREW B. SIMRIL, formerly of Yorkville, aged 34 years.

March 23. !853

MARRIED.

^ .In Columbia, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. B. M. Palmer, Mr. E. M. Atkinson, of Chester, to Miss A. P. O'NEALE, of Columbia.

^ .In this District, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. John Newlan, Mr. JOHN WATERS to Miss ELIZABETH A. FERGUSON.

APRIL 4. 1853

MARRIED.

^ .At Grace Church (Charleston) on the evening of the 26th ult., by the Rev. Dr Hanckel, Mr. FRANKLIN GAILLARD (co-Editor of the Winnsboro Register,) to Miss CATHERINE C. PORCHER, of Charleston.

^ On the 31st ult., by Richard FudgeEsq., Mr. JOHN E. FORD, of North Carolina to Miss ELIZABETH C. EDWARDS, of this District.

JUNE 10. 1853

OBITUARY.

^ Died, in this District ,on Sunday the 5th inst., Mr. SAMUEL WYLIE, aged about 70 years. The deceased was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, but he immigrated to this country early in life, and settled next to Rocky Creek where he has since resided, highly regarded and respected by all who knew him.

^ .Died, in York District, on Thursday the 2nd instant, Mr. Joshua Hudson in the 58th year of his age.

NOTE: Ult. or Ultime means previous month; Inst. or Instant means present month.

From The Lantern, Chester SC --6 May 1904

Death, the Reaper.

Mrs. J. H. Kirkpatrick, of Fort Lawn, died April 27th, leaving her husband and nine children. Her remains were buried at Cedar Shoals, funeral services being conducted by Revs. J. W. Neely and J. H. Yarborough.

Mr. W. A. McCorkle, who died the same day, lived in the same neighborhood and was about 68 years old. During the war he was a member of Co. D., 1st Cavalry.

Mr. Monroe J. Stroud, of Beckhamville, also died on the 27th, aged about 77 years.

Yesterday morning Capt. William Stroud, the last surviving' brother of Mr. Monroe Stroud, and the last of the family, was found dead in his bed. He is to be buried today at Mt. Prospect. He was about 80 years old. He was the father' of Magistrate Hamp Stroud, Mrs. James A. Waters, Mrs. Jas. A. Wylie and Mrs. Nichols.

Mr. Alexander G. Coin died yesterday evening about 8 o'clock at the home of his son, W. A. Coin, on Pinckney street. He had been confined to his room for several months, and yesterday morning he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was about 73 years old. The funeral service will be at 5:30 this afternoon at the residence.

Mr. F. M. Chisholm died this morning about 8 o'clock. He had been in declining health for several years, and for some months he had been scarcely able to leave his home. He would have been 77 years old July 3rd. Mr. Chisholm was a member of Company F, 6th regiment. Since the war he has filled the offices of superintendent of the county home and coroner of the county. Mrs. Chisholm survives, besides a daughter, Mrs. W. H. Newbold, and two sons, Gaines and Paul. Funeral services will be held at the Baptist church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Harriet E. Byers died yesterday at the home of her son, Mr. G. W. Byers at Wilksburg. She was 71 years old, and was the mother of our townsman, Mr. B. T. Byers. The remains will be buried at Brushy Fork.

Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson

From the Charlotte Observer, Sunday, May 21, 1950, by (H E C) Red Buck Bryant.

A marker in memory of Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, mother of Andrew Jackson, has been placed in the cemetery at old Waxhaws Presbyterian church, nine miles south of the town of Waxhaw, and was dedicated last Friday at ceremonies conducted by the Catawba chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. C. Fred Laurence, regent, in charge.

Mrs. Jackson, affectionately know as Betty Jackson in the active years in the Waxhaws settlement, died near Charleston, where she had gone with friends and neighbors to nurse local men who had been taken prisoners by the British in the war, and incarcerated in ships; smallpox and other contagious diseases were killing them. She was buried there, and her grave was never marked until a few

years age, when five soldiers of the world wars erected a stone where tradition said her remains were interred. Her distinguished son tried for 42 years to locate the exact spot but never able to do so. Now, patriotic women realizing what she did to help suffering and to save sons, nephews and other neighborhood boys in the service of the Colonists, fighting for independence have honored her with a monument.

One of the Waxhaw women who accompanied her in Charleston, on that errand of mercy, was Nancy Craighead Richardson, later Dunlap, and is said to have been with her when she died.

Mrs. Jackson and that daughter of the Rev. Alexander Craighead of Sugaw Creek Presbyterian church, four miles from Charlotte, were devoted friends, and had stood together through other trials and tribulations.

Another Waxhaws neighbor was Mrs. Agnes Barton, who came from Antrim county, Ireland, and went to Charleston during the war, with her husband, a carpenter, to help stop the British. Mrs. Barton nursed Mrs. Jackson and provided the clothes and Mr. Barton the coffin, in which she was buried.

That was in 1781. In a letter to James H. Witherspoon of Nashville, Tenn, Andrew Jackson said, "I know she (his mother) died near Charleston, having visited that city with several matrons to afford relief to our prisoners with the British-not her sons, as you suppose, for at that time my two elder brothers were no more , but two of her nephews, William and Joseph Crawford, sons of James Crawford, then deceased. I well recollect one of the matrons that went with her was Mrs. Boyd. It is possible Mrs. Barton can inform me where she is buried, that I can find her grave. This to me would be great satisfaction that I might collect her bones and inter them with that of my father and brothers."

But he was never successful.

Mrs. Jackson realized the risk of the undertaking that resulted in her death. Her son said of their parting. "Kissing at meetings and partings was not so common then as now. Simply wiping her eyes with her apron she stammered some words of a mother's advice."

Mrs. Jackson told her son to " make friends by being honest and to keep them by being steadfast."

"Andy, never tell a lie, nor take what is not your own-nor sue for slander, settle such cases yourself.", she is reported to have said. All the books on how to make and hold friends could not say more than what that little red-haired woman said to her son.

The marker provided by the Catawba chapter of the D A R and erected in the Old Waxhaws cemetery, bears several inscriptions, telling of the good services of Betty Jackson, who had an important part in the life of that community of pioneers. She had courage, ability, and lived in an era that tried the souls of men and women. She and her husband left the North of Ireland to join her sisters, who, with their families, had settled in "the Garden of the Waxhaws," and were doing well. Mr. Jackson lived but two years after their arrival and was buried near the old Presbyterian church, where lie the remains of William R. Davis, his uncle and foster father, Rev. William Richardson, with Andrew Jackson, Sr. and

his sons. The tombs of Davie and Richardson are enclosed in a substantial fence but a simple stone, provided by Daughters of the American Revolution, marks the grave of Andrew Jackson, but those of Hugh and Robert, are not marked.

In recent years there has been talk of taking the remains of Davie to Chapel Hill but South Carolinians oppose that. Davie, who became governor of North Carolina, and father of the University, was buried by the side of his uncle, just across the line in South Carolina, and a New York kinsman had his grave fenced.

At the time of Betty Jackson's death her body could not be taken back to her home-means of conveyance could not be had. Friends in Charleston, saw that she had a proper burial near where she passed away, far from her son, and other relatives. Nancy Craighead Richardson, a devoted companion in the Waxhaws and on that fatal errand, was one who mourned her loss.

Realizing that Betty Jackson died in an effort to relieve men who fought for American independence, the five service men of the World Wars launched a movement to mark her grave at Charleston, provided the money for a suitable but modest monument and had it placed.

Their names will not be forgotten: failing in an effort to arouse general appreciation of the services of Betty Jackson they footed all the bills themselves. Those named include two casualties of the wars abroad. The list reads: Sergeants Bob Winchester and Angus Shealey, both of whom died in Europe in World War II: Dr. Neill Macaulay and Private Buck Marks, residents of Columbia, and Private Joe E. Wallace, a medical student. The marker in memory of Mrs. Jackson erected by those men was placed in 1942. Several years later the E.J. McCarthy and Sons marble works at Charleston re-set and worked over the original monument and added to it a heavy base.

Hugh Jackson, a brother of Betty Jackson's husband, inspired the plan for himself and other members of his family to come to this country, but his wife did not want to join the venture, and influenced Mr. Jackson to abandon the project but her sister-in-law was made of sterner stuff.

Marquis James, in his Pulitzer award story "Andrew Jackson, The Border Captain," wrote: "Andrew Jackson's mate was of different goods. In the snapping blue eyes and brisk little body of red-haired Elizabeth Hutchinson burned a zeal for accomplishment that made handicaps seem to resolve themselves in her favor. A five-months-old baby boy at the breast and one of two years by her side only sharpened the desire of this mother for the land of spacious opportunity. Moreover, four of Betty Jackson's sisters already had traversed the Catawba Path and were in the Waxhaws, married, settled, and from all accounts, doing well. Three of these enterprising Hutchinson girls appear to have crossed the ocean unmarried, and finding North-of-Ireland husbands in Pennsylvania or Virginia, accompanied them into the southwestern wilderness. The fourth and eldest, Margaret, had sailed to join her husband, George McKenney, who had come out alone and established himself in the Waxhaws"

That journey from the old country was made in 1775. At that time thousands of newcomers were populating the northern Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

The Jacksons settled near the headwaters of Twelve Mile Creek. Soon Betty was known throughout the section for her industry and helpfulness. She and her sisters were leaders. Through William Richardson, the learned minister of the gospel at the old Waxhaw church, they met the Craigheads of the Sugaw Creek Presbyterian church community, north of Charlotte. Later, when Mr. Richardson married Nancy, daughter of Rev. Alexander Craighead, and brought her to Waxhaw, Mrs. Jackson had a new and friendly associate in her activities and social duties.

Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Richardson became devoted friends, and were often together. Mr. Richardson committed suicide by hanging himself in his home one afternoon while his attractive wife attended a party in the neighborhood. Tradition says a faction there suspected foul play, resulting in a murder charge against the widow. But she came clear after a sever test.

In that ordeal Nancy Craighead Richardson had Betty Jackson at her side as best friend. Later, they went to Charleston together to help care for sick prisoners.

That Mrs. Jackson had spunk and determination history says, the east exposure of the marker to her memory has this statement from the pen of James: "Last words to her son: make friends by being honest, steadfast. Never tell a lie nor take what is not your own nor sue for slander."

The south side says: "Elizabeth Hutchinson, wife of Andrew Jackson, Sr. of Larne, county Antrim, Ireland, settled in the Waxhaws 1765. While nursing Waxhaw patriots on a British prison ship in Charleston, S C., Elizabeth, stricken with smallpox, died November 1781, and was buried near Charleston."

South Carolina women have for years been interested in the story of Betty Jackson; they believe that much of the character and ability of her remarkable son, who had much to do with development of the United States, came from her side of the family. They assert that Andrew was born in their state; their sisters across the line in North Carolina are just as strong in their belief, they have a right to claim him. That difference of opinion has prevailed in the Carolinas for many years. This much is certain, beyond doubt, that young Andrew after the battle of Camden, traveled by pony to the Sugar Creek area of North Carolina, and spent time there with friends, and that he moved to Salisbury later in life, and from there went to Tennessee, where he spent his mature years, except the eight he resided in Washington as head of the government of the nation.

As the years pass many Jackson stories gain circulation, some about the mother, and others, the son. In a history of the Buffalo and Alamance Presbyterian churches, where David Caldwell preached and helped to carry on the Revolution for independence, Rev. S M Rankin, the author, says that Jackson took law courses under Judge McNairy at Martinsville, and attended service at Buffalo with the McNairy family, and he and a son of the judge went to Tennessee at the same time.

In a letter of recent date a man from the Buffalo section called my attention to the church booklet. He said, "McNairy became territorial governor and Jackson was his prosecuting attorney, and McNairy was the first United States senator after statehood."

I have searched the Biographical Directory of the American Congress, published by the Congress, for a McNairy but found no one by that name from Tennessee. That official record has sketches of all members of Congress since its beginning.

John McNairy, schoolmate of Jackson, accompanied him to Tennessee. They had various experiences, including a duel, enroute, Jackson being insulted by a bully, picked up a slab and knocked him down. McNairy was first judge of the Surperior court. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate.

Jackson was half grown-about 14 years old- when his mother died. His brothers, Hugh and Robert were born in Ireland before their parents came to this country, the one in 1763, and the other in 1764. They lost their lives fighting for freedom, as mere boys.

Although the body of Mrs. Jackson cannot be moved to the old Waxhaws, patriotic women who want to preserve the story of her beautiful life think it entirely fitting, as a tribute to memory, by the placing of a statue where she spent her productive years.

LADIES OF LEGEND

By Theresa Thomas
The Charlotte Observer

Theodosia Burr Alson, beautiful and brilliant as she was, was a lady marked for tragedy. The spectacular destiny that her ambitious father, Aaron Burr, envisaged for her ended, according to legend, in the cold waters off Cape Hatteras. It is further stated that she was forced to walk the plank by the notorious pirate known as the "Bloody Babe."

In those days, the coasts of both North and South Carolina were infested by pirates, of which the most famous were Blackbeard, the Bloody Babe, and Dominique You. There were also the "Wreckers" or "Bankers" who were accustomed to salvaging any articles of value from the wrecks, many of which they arranged for themselves by setting false lights along the shore. Some ingenious banker conceived the idea of fastening a lantern to a horse's head and driving the animal back and forth along the beach, to look like the light of a moored ship. To storm-tossed vessels the light appeared the guide to safety and they steered by it only to pile up on the beach at the mercy of the pirates. This gave rise to the name "Nags Head" on the North Carolina coast.

The practice of wrecking ships was so prevalent on our coast that legend tells of a preacher stopping his service when word was brought that a ship was aground on a near-by beach. "Keep your seats!" he shouted to his congregation, while he himself got a running start from the pulpit in order to be first on the scene and have the pick of the loot.

In 1800 Theodosia Burr Alston traveled between the home of her husband in Charleston, S C and her father in New York. Her love was divided between the two men and she spent a great deal of time going from one to the other. She

herself once remarked, "It is idiotic to love two men and be forever traveling between them." She was young and beautiful and the darling of two famous men, but fate had some heavy blows in store for her before the final one. Alston became governor of South Carolina while Aaron Burr was being confronted with his plans for a Mexican Empire before Chief Justice Marshall's court in Richmond, VA. Theodosia took her small son "Gampy" and hurried to her father's side. Her winning charm helped her father to see his ordeal through. It was then that she said, "The world begins to cool terribly about me," and it was truly the turning point of a life which up to that time had been as glamorous as any romance.

Her devotion to her father was prodigious and in him she could never see any fault. She has been quoted as saying, "My personal vanity would be greater if I had not been placed so near you (meaning her father) and yet my pride in our relationship is so great that I had rather not live than not be the daughter of such a man.

The next blow that fate dealt her was a cruel one. Her beloved little "Gampy" died of fever. In her grief she started back to her father for comfort. He sent a friend to accompany her. A letter from him to the captain of the British fleet was passport for the schooner, "Patriot" on which she sailed. The "Patriot" was out of sight of the British fleet when a storm broke and the ships were scattered.

It was said that the Patriot, guided by a bobbing lantern at Nags Head, ran aground with the table set for dinner. Legend further suggests that Theodosia, her maid, and escort were forced to walk the plank by the pirate known as the Bloody Babe. Other stories hint that Dominique you took her for his harem and that the British took her. Whatever her fate, she disappeared completely.

Her anguished father hurried to Charleston and did all in his power to find her. No trace of her was ever found. As time passed, many criminals confessed. Their stories were many and varied but none of them had even the semblance of truth. And so Theodosia's fate remained a mystery. But there is a sequel that seems to lend authority to the wreckers' story that she died when the pirates wrecked and scuttled the Patriot.

In 1869, Dr.Pool of Elizabeth City was called to the hovel of a "banker" to attend a dying woman. The hut was cold and bare; it was scantily furnished and the woman lay on a hard bed with thin coverings and a poor shuck mattress. The doctor did what he could to ease the woman's suffering and she in gratitude looked about for something with which to repay him. The only thing of beauty or value visible was a lovely portrait of a beautiful young woman.

"Take the picture," whispered the woman. "My man brought it to me from a wrecked vessel 50 years ago. It's a pretty thing and I've kept it by me all these years, but I won't be needing it any more."

"You say it came from a wrecked ship?" Dr. Pool asked, going to look at the portrait more closely. It was beautifully done, painted on mahogany.

"Yes, better than 50 years ago"

The portrait was said to be one Theodosia Burr Alston was taking to her father.

It would seem to bear out the wreckers' story that she met her death on the North Carolina coast, a death as dramatic as her life.

Note from the Editor:

There is a rock on the top of the "hill" in Chester, Chester County, SC, that in March 1807, Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States and a prisoner of the United States Army charged with high treason, stood and appealed to Chester citizens to help him. The guards and Burr were passing through Chester on their way to Richmond, Virginia.

DR THOMAS W. MOORE

Dr. Thomas W. Moore, one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession, was born in Chester county, east of Blackstock, in 1809.

His father, John Michael Moore, emigrated from Ireland after the Revolutionary war. He was educated for the ministry, but changed his plans, came to America, and settled in Columbia, South Carolina.

His mother, Rebecca Wade, was of Revolutionary ancestry, being a daughter of George Wade and Mary McDonald. Her father, George Wade, was an officer in the army and a wealthy planter, he resided in Lancaster county and owned a large estate on the Catawba river. It was there she was born. She was twice married: first to Col. Lunsford, of Virginia, who was an army officer and lived in Columbia. His lone grave, of which much has been written, rests peacefully in the State House grounds. At the time of his death, Col. Lunsford owned the property on which he was buried. Mrs. Lunsford was left a widow with one daughter, Mary, who married Dr. John Douglass. Some years afterwards Mrs. Lunsford married John Michael Moore, and they moved to his plantation in Fairfield county, on which their old brick house is still standing. After a number of years Mrs. Moore was again left a widow, with six children, two sons and four daughters, the eldest being Major John Moore and the youngest son, Thomas Wade Moore. She was a woman of culture and refinement and reared a large and intelligent family, giving them superior advantages for obtaining their education. In her ideal country home she dispensed the warmest hospitality to her friends and large connection.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Thomas Wade Moore, entered the freshman class of the South Carolina college when he was 16; left college in his junior year, returning to his mother's home, where he commenced reading medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. Douglass. He graduated at the Charleston Medical college when he was 21 years of age.

After his graduation his mother moved to Chester, occupying the house that stood on the lot where the late Dr. G B White's residence is now.

After two years, his mother decided to return to her plantation, and Dr. Moore settled in the Fishing Creek neighborhood, where he soon acquired a large practice and attained eminence in his profession; he was also a large planter. He devoted himself to the practice of medicine for a number of years, but finding it

too laborious, finally gave it up and devoted his time and energy to his farming interests. He was twice married; first to Sarah Dabney Chisholm, of Charleston. They were the parents of six children, only two of them now living, Mrs. W H Hardin and Miss Fannie Moore. (These now deceased). Mrs. Moore died in early life. Dr. Moore afterwards married Miss Marion McDonald, of Albany, N Y. Of this union there were four children, three of whom are living, Mrs. H M Ross, Miss Ida Moore, and Mrs. M F Sarvis.

He was a man of broad culture and wielded much influence in his neighborhood, a warm friend and adviser; one whom the community admitted and respected for the nobility of character which he possessed. As a kind physician his sympathy and generosity were often extended to those who needed help.

Being a man of literary taste he was the possessor of a fine library and he devoted much time to reading and study in his quiet country home, so he was naturally well informed concerning all of the public affairs of his day and time.

His district, several times, honored him with a seat in the legislature, which was a pleasure to him, as he was fond of politics. While a member of this body, he won the high regard of his associates and the public men of the state.

Dr. Moore was a fine orator or "stump speaker", as they were called then. Being gifted with a commanding appearance and great dignity, convincing in debate and well informed in the history of his country, he readily impressed an audience with his eloquence.

In his elegant country home, he was visited by his distinguished friends, who enjoyed and appreciated his hospitality and found their host a person of engaging manners and fine conversational ability.

In the year 1860 he was candidate for the state senate against the Hon. Samuel McAliley. Dr. Moore, being a very strong Secessionist, was defeated by a small majority. He was strictly conscientious in his convictions. Believing he was right, he expressed his opinions fearlessly. The same year he was elected a member of the Secession Ordinance Convention, was also appointed Confederate district funding treasurer. His heart was in his work, and he gave study to his interest of his country, and proved himself faithful in all public trusts. As he was over age, he was not in the war, but gave his son, though very young, for the cause he so deeply deplored. The loss of his son, which he so willingly gave for country, was of great grief to him. His life was much saddened by the results of war. He lived ever hoping that the south would be victorious. He had collected material for the purpose of writing a history of the Civil War but did not live to carry out his plans.

Dr. Moore was a noble Christian man in all relations of his life. He died in 1871, in the 62nd year of his age; was a consistent member of the Methodist church; one strong in faith, he calmly and resignedly yielded up his life at the call of the Master. He left one son, who has since died, and there is none to perpetuate the name; there having been only two others, his nephew, Captain Michael Moore, and his son, Thomas Wade Moore, Jr., who gave their lives for their country. These were "times that stirred men's souls", but the "the good men do lives after them".

QUERIES

- 03-01—**Downs**—Corrie Mobley Harper Duffy, 17 Huguenot Ave., Charleston, SC 29407
Jane Downs, daughter of Henry Downs (Signer of Declaration of Independence in North Carolina-(Cousin of George Washington). Were they signers of N.C. Dec. of Independence? Thanks for any information.
- 03-02---?????-Doris F. Clifton, 2316 NW 45, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73112. Need the name of Nancy's parents and maiden name. She married John Rainey, son of William Rainey and Jane Tipping.
- 03-03—**Davis**—James Davis, 203 Sunset Drive, Chatsworth, GA 30705-2635. E-mail jamesandmary@dalton.net. Seeking any information on John Davis who was orphaned in early 1790's. His father was another John Davis who died in Chester between 1790 and 1793. Mother's name was Sophia. Maiden name is unknown. She possibly remarried a John Thompson. He was listed as step-father to the orphaned John Davis in 1795, so she died between 1793 & 1794. Col. Edward Lacey became the boy's guardian in September 1795 and indentured the boy to a saddler before departing the state in 1797 for Tennessee. I believe this saddler was Thomas Neely. Any information would be greatly appreciated.
- 03-04—**Bigham, Lindsay, Jache, Craig, Liles, Barfield**- Jill King Lyles, 325 Kingston Dr., McBee, SC, 29101. Was I Newton Bigham (1823-1907) the son of Isaac Bigham (1775-1850)? Who was Newton's wife? Was William McGarity Jr's (1787-1839) wife Clarissa Lindsay? (1790-1872). Any information on her? Was William McGarity, Sr.'s (1756-1836) wife Mary Jache?(1758-1830). Seeking information on Mary Craig, wife of James McCammon. She died 1840. Seeking information on James Liles (1812-?) married Mary Adams, living in Lancaster Co., 1860. Was James part of Fairfield Co. Liles family? Seeking information on David Barfield (1815-?) and wife Eveline-(1815-?), living in Kershaw Co. 1850.
- 03-05---**Wright**—Jesse Milton Wright, Jr., 1734 Mountain Laurel Lane, Birmingham, AL, 35244. Would like to know parents of Rufus W. Wright, born 1809 (SC) who married Annie R. Gilchrist, Mar, 1833 (SC) and moved to North Alabama from Chester Co., SC in 1835 with an infant son, Milton Roil Wright.

03-06---**Nicholson, Lay Freeman**-Florence King, 715 Crestview Drive, San Carlos, CA 94070- Does anyone know the parents of William Nicholson, born Dec. 16, 1765 and died March 20, 1820, Pendleton, S C and his wife Martha Richardson, born 1763 and died July 2, 1840, SC.

Does anyone know who the parents are of Charles Lay, born 1759 and died March 10, 1829, Oconee County, SC & the parents of his wife, Nancy (Ann) Lay Freeman? I need legal proof for all questions and if anyone has them, I would certainly appreciate their help.

Also need proof of Charles Lay Revolutionary work or service on the court or for the coast-Patriotism. Need also some proof that William Anderson born ca 1759 and lived on Crocreek, Pickins district, had a son named Isaac? Thank you for any help you can give.

03-07---**Griffin, Grimes, Coley**-Mrs. Melba G Woodson, 1801 N. Glen Valley Drive, Irwing, TX, 75061-2315-Griffin, William, b c1735, Orange Co., NC, d 3 Oct. 1800, Pendleton Co., SC., Rev. Soldier, m Sarah Kirksey c 1760, Chapman Co., NC and had daughter Rosannah, m Michael Blocker, IV. Who are the parents of William Griffin? Any help appreciated.

Grimes, George Tass, b 1774, Orangeburg Dist., (southern part) SC m ca 1798 Barnwell, SC. Mary Brabham, daughter of Joseph Brabham (R.S) and wife, Flora McFail/McPhail. Need proof that George Tass Grimes was son of Nathan Girmes b c 1740, Revolutionary Soldier. Who was wife of Nathan and mother of George Tass Grimes?. Nathan Grimes d in Barnwell Co. SC however he was in Johnson Co., NC in 1750.

Coley, William, b c 1747, NC, Revolutionary Soldier, d. aft. 13 July, 1843 Tallapoosa Co., AL. m Rachel Pearson 1777, NC., b 1758 Perquimans Co. NC, d. bet. 1820-1830, Columbia Co., NC. They had about 12 children, all moved to Perry Co., AL. Need info on ancestry of William Coley.

03-08---**Craig**-Ann Burton, 43779 Valley Rd, Decatur, MI, 49045- E-mail— withoutwax@btc-bci.com - Am interested in any and all Craigs of the Chester Dist. Area. Would be interested in knowing of any family (not just Craigs) who came to SC from Peters Twp., Cumberland Co., Pa. In mid-1700s.

03-09---**Nelson, Huey, Ranson**-Evelyn C Murray, 22 Howard Hill Rd. Foster, RI, 02825-1220- Nelson- seeking any info on parents and siblings of Jane Nelson, b 1834 Co. Antrim, N. Ire., m James Huey ca 1853, Winnsboro. Father James Nelson deceased (at Rose Hill) by 1902.
Huey-Seeking info on date and place of death/burial of Marshall M Huey. Alive in Winnsboro, March, 1898. Wife Margaret A. a widow in 1900 census in Charlotte, NC.
Ranson-seeking any info on Robert M. Ranson b ca 1853 SC, parents unknown but born in SC. He is a retail grocer in 1920 census, Charlotte, NC, m Adelaide Huey b 1871, NY. (second marriage for him)

- 03-09---**McClure-Rankin**-Nancy A Sicotte, 2047 Byron St., Palo Alto, CA, 94301, E-mail- NanSicotte@aol.com- Seek info on Samuel McClure- Sarah Rankin Family in Lancaster Co. mid to late 1700's. Are these the parents of Mary McClure who married William Gaston in 1781-82?
- 03-09---**McHugh**- Mamie Gettys Atkinson, 5845 Norton Circle, Flowery Branch, GA 30542-3937-Ph (770) 967-3808-Who was the father of Sarah (Sally) McHugh of Chester Co. who wed John M Gettys of "The Waxhaws" in Lancaster Co. SC. about 1830? She died about the time of the War with Mexico.
- 03-10 **Crosby**-Juanita Crosby, P O Box 97, Andersonville, IN 37705- I am researching the family of Samuel C. Crosby, Sr. His father and mother died very young Samuel C., Sr. lived and was taken care of by an Uncle, A Stephen Crosby- B 1-19-1943, d 12-4-1927. Samuel C., Sr.'s dad may have been A J Crosby- I have no clue as to his mother's name. The 1880 Census lists the family of A. Stephen Crosby which includes Samuel C., Sr., seven years of age. Born in Fairfield County, SC, 3-18-1872. In my research, I find Crosby families in both Fairfield Co and Chester Co. Who were the father and mother of Samuel C. Crosby, Sr. Family members think he was an only child and that his parents Died very young. I am the wife of Samuel C. Crosby, Jr. Any help would be Greatly appreciated. Many thanks.
- 03-11 **Dunlap**-Lorraine Landenberg, 3800 N. Kelly Rd, Lupton, MI, 48635- E-mail- lorryanic@m-33access.com - Looking for death date of Robert Marshall Dunlap b 5-8-1824, son of Wm & Eleanor Dunlap. Married Martha Ann Quinlin on 1-24-1855. Also childrens' names-Ross, Ellen, Mollie- any others? Spouses names of these children???
- 03-12 **Cowan**-Eleanor W Linn, 106 Maple Dr. Cartersville, GA 30120-4007. E-mail-thelinn@earthlink.net - Robert and Alexander Cowan moved from Chester Co. SC to Newton Co. GA in the 1820's. Their brother, John Cowan Joined them in the 1840's. Was the father of these brothers Alexander Cowan Sr., or was he John Cowan who was married to Martha McFadden? Their Grandfather is believed to be Robert Cowan who was married to Jane Fleming.
- 03-13 **McCaw,Ross**-Dr. John Hamilton Miller, 305 East Vine St., Barlow, FL 33830. E-mail- jhamiltonmiller@juno.com- I am interested in correspondence from decendants of David McCaw who married Jane Dickey Torbit. He taught for a period of time at Erskine College. He is listed as the father of three children, as son who died in 1876, and two daughters. I am also interested in the line of Eliza Torbit Ross, a sister of Jane Dickey Torbit, both were daughters of John Torbit and Mary Hare, of Chester Co. SC I would like to call attention to the published diary of John Hemphill Simpson Who was a chaplain-hospital attendant to Confederate Army in Richmond, VA. It is called "Echoe of Mercy" and was transcribed by his granddaughter, Mary Law McCormick, Arlington, VA.

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