

# THE PRESIDENT `S PAGE

Dear Fellow Searchers,

Things have changed dramatically since the last time we talked. I guess the most important thing was the war in Iraq. Easter has come and gone and we are now into the planting and growing season. I hope that the growing that is being done is one of your ancestors being added to your list of folks that you have been searching for.

We here at the Society have been busy as well. It has been a very good response to our renewals. We again thank you for being prompt. We hope no one has forgotten to renew for we have many good articles coming up in our "Bulletin".

It seems that we can't get our local researcher's E-Mail correct. Her name is Ellen L. Schuster and her address is: [schustel@comporium.net](mailto:schustel@comporium.net) Her Ph./Fax is 803-328-5648. She specializes" in records research".

It is "BIRTHDAY PARTY" time again. We will meet at Russell's in downtown Chester on Gadsden Street. The time will once again be 1:00 p.m. The date is August 2, 2003. The cost is \$10.00 per person.. We need your paid reservation by July 25, 2003. Our speaker will be Mr. Mike Scoggins. Mike spoke to us last year and was a big hit, so we asked him back again.

Mr. Scoggins is a native of York County, SC and is employed as a research historian at the York County Historical Center, a branch of the York County Culture and Heritage Commission .

The topic of the talk will be the "History of the 4<sup>th</sup> Calvary in the Civil War. Many of the Chester men served in this regiment. He may also mention some early history of the western part of Chester and York Counties.

We are looking forward to seeing many of you again and some of you for the first time. The dress is anything that you feel comfortable in. You may dress up or dress down. We do require shoes and shirts.

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Old Catholic Presbyterian Church will hold their annual homecoming on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August. Picnic on the grounds following services will be around 12:30 pm.

## THE HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD Continued from the March "Bulletin"

### The Buchanans

Captain John Buchanan and his brother, Robert, came to this country from Ireland a few years before the Revolutionary War. Robert resided in Charleston and taught in a classical school. He, with eleven others, secured the charter for Mt. Zion College in 1777. He was a lieutenant in the war and was captured at the fall of Charleston and died on a British ship.

Captain John Buchanan raised a company in Fairfield, probably from the Scotch-Irish settlers; served in the Battle of Cowpens and other battles of the Revolution. He was stationed at Georgetown, and at the landing of LaFayette, was the first American officer to welcome and entertain the gallant Frenchman who did so much to achieve the liberties of our country. He had the honor of presenting LaFayette with a fine horse.

Captain Buchanan had a body servant named Fortune. His name is attached to a spring in a fine grove near Winnsboro, where Fortune cultivated a rice patch. When LaFayette visited this country in 1825, Fortune went to Lancaster to see him. The sentinel at first refused to admit the old African, but he persisted, and was admitted by order of General LaFayette, who recognized him and was rejoiced to see the servant of his old friend, Capt. Buchanan, though near fifty years had elapsed since Fortune had blacked his boots. This was not the only time Fortune appeared in public. It is said that during the French Revolution, the Captain, inspired by gratitude toward France, and dislike for England, sometimes on public occasions, when full of military enthusiasm and good brandy, would don his continental uniform, mount his war steed, and followed by Fortune, his bodyguard, would ride up and down the main street of Winnsboro to the admiration of old Whigs and the patriotic youth of the town.

Some years afterwards, the Captain converted to Methodism by "Thundering" Jenkins, a stalwart preacher of the day, abandoned the unholy ways of his youth, and with William Lewis and Major Henry Moore, built the old square brick Methodist Church in Winnsboro. In passing, the writer will state that in a copy of Ramsey's *History of South Carolina*, which was in the town library about 1848, he read in penciled notes, on the battle of Stono, made by Major Moore, that he, himself, manned one of the cannon at that battle at which time he was an ensign. The old Major lived near Winnsboro, and died in 1840.

Captain John Buchanan possessed high ability and character conjoined with much personal dignity. He was precise in his manners, and careful in his apparel. His portrait which hangs in G H McMaster's parlor is said to be a fine likeness of him and has the appearance of an old style first class Methodist Bishop. He, to the close of his life, wore knee breeches, stockings, and silver buckles on his shoes. He held several important Federal offices, and was judge of ordinary during his life. John R. Buchanan, his nephew, a gentleman of great worth and piety, succeeded him as ordinary, and held it during his life. Captain

John Buchanan kept a house of entertainment for some years and in 1805 turned it over to his brother, Creighton Buchanan, and returned to a brick house which he built on the hill.

Early in the century he induced his brother William's family to emigrate to Winnsboro, consisting of the widow, her son John R; one daughter who married James McCreight; one daughter who married The Rev. William Carlisle, whose sons, Prof James H. Carlisle and Capt. John Carlisle, now reside in Spartanburg; and a daughter who married John Lewis.

He had no children. He married Sallie Burney Milling, the widow of David Milling, whose two daughters Sarah and Mary, married Thomas and John Means, two young men from Massachusetts, but of Irish parents, whose descendants in Fairfield have been honored for their ability, courage, kindness of heart and hospitality, Capt. Hugh Milling, brother of David Milling, was another noble soldier of the Revolution.

General Buchanan died in 1824, age 74. His remains are near the church of which he was the chief founder.

### **General John Buchanan**

The eldest son of Creighton Buchanan was born on Little River, near Buchanan's Ford, in 1790. He received his academic education at Mt. Zion College, and graduated at the South Carolina College in 1811. During the War of 1812 he was adjutant of a regiment in and around Charleston. His first uniform was spun, woven and made by his sister, Rachel. The wool sheared, was then woven and the suit made in one week. At this time, except in rare instances, all articles of clothing were the product of home industry among the people of Fairfield. After the declaration of peace, General Buchanan taught school at Sillisonville{Simpsonville?}, then returned to Winnsboro, studied law with Capt. Clark, and was his partner for some years.

He afterwards held the office of commissioner in equity. He inherited considerable property from his uncle, Captain John Buchanan, and combined planting with the practice of law. As a lawyer he stood for years at the head of the bar. He was a good student and had one of the best libraries-legal and miscellaneous-in the up-country. His style of speaking was entirely argumentative. He had no rhetorical flourishes or graces of oratory, but such was the confidences in his spotless integrity that he was generally successful in his cases.

The War of 1812 renewed the military spirit which had begun to wane after the Revolution, and there was great ambition among young men to attain military honors. The young captain was full of the military enthusiasm of the day and was soon promoted to the highest military position of Major General, which he held to the end of his life. His competitor was General Blair, of Camden, the Congressman who subsequently committed suicide while attending a session of Congress.

When General Buchanan first went to the bar at Winnsborough (as it was then spelled), there were very few men in the district who had the advantage of a

college education. The only graduates of colleges at that time in the district were Samuel C. Barkley, David, Robert and Thomas Means, John B. McCall and P G Palmer, William Woodward, Robert Barkley and N P Cook, who left college before graduation.

General Buchanan came into public life a few years after the great senatorial contest between Samuel Johnson, whose supporters were Scotch-Irish, and James Alston, the father of William J. Alston, whose followers were the Virginians and the country born.

Party spirits ran high, but the Scotch-Irish and their descendants sent Samuel Johnson to the Senate.

The War of 1812 fussed all the discordant elements, and General Buchanan, a young soldier and a graduate of the State College, and liked by his numerous kinsfolk and connections, most of whom were well-to-do farmers and substantial Presbyterians, soon came to the front, and in 1832 we find him a leader in the cause of nullification. He maintained his great popularity for a longer period than any other man has ever done in Fairfield District. For more than a quarter of a century he represented his people in the State Legislature. He was a splendid electioneer. He would ride in his sully from house to house, stop with his friends, and discourse on subjects that were generally instructive. His talks were frequently illustrated by references to books of learning. His historical acumen and apparent knowledge in its departments, combined with a dignity which never forsook him, gave him a reputation of being wise and profound. Indeed, when his habit of drinking seemed to threaten his usefulness, it was frequently remarked by his friends that they would rather have the old General in spite of his failing, than any other man in the district.

General Buchanan married Harriet Yongue, a daughter of old Parson Yongue, who came to Winnsboro from North Carolina in the last century, taught at Mt. Zion, and preached at Jackson Creek and Wateree churches. His eldest son, John M. lives in Texas; Samuel, his second son, died at 25 years of age. He was an excellent gentleman and a superb orator. When Hon. W C Preston heard of his death, he exclaimed, "The Commonwealth has sustained a great loss."

General Buchanan's third child was Ann, who married Rev. Edward Palmer, who is now a Presbyterian preacher in Louisiana. His youngest son, William Creighton, graduated at the South Carolina College in 1852. He was brave, kind hearted and true. He studied law, went to Kansas to engage in the prospective fights with the Free Soldiers who spent two years there. When the Confederate War broke out, he was made adjutant of the 12<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Volunteers and fell, mortally wounded in the Battle of Chantilly in 1862. General John Buchanan was a great advocate of learning, a strong supporter of Mt. Zion, and lavished money in bestowing on his children the advantages of a high education. He died in 1862.



## Creighton Buchanan

He was too young to accompany his brothers John and Robert to America before the Revolution.

He, with his wife Mary Milliken, settled in 1789, on land belonging to his brother John, now owned by Ed Robinson, near Little River. In 1795 he moved with his wife and children, John, Rachel and Martha, to a place near Jackson Creek church; the church at that time was being built of rough unhewn stones. His mother, who lived with him, died and was buried on the west side of Jackson Creek below the Milling burial ground. He afterwards bought the farm on Little River, now owned by T. Harden. In 1805, he removed to Winnsboro and bought his brother John's tavern. Capt. Hugh Milling and Capt. James Phillips, uncle of Creighton Buchanan, lived nearby on the east side of the road, leading from Belle's bridge to Columbia.

General Richard Winn lived on the place now occupied by W. Turner.

James Phillips was a loyalist, (he fought for the English) though a Scotch-Irishman, who almost universally were rebels. A large proportion of Marion's men were Scotch-Irish and the history of the county is illustrated by their deeds. The captain had the good fortune never to meet any of his kindred in battle, who were all rebels, being assigned to command at St. Augustine, where he remained during the whole war. He lived in Charleston, but after 1776 his wife with her sons, Smith, Robert, and James, moved to Jackson Creek among her kin. James lived to a good old age, and was a schoolmaster and country surveyor.

When Capt. Phillips returned home after seven years absence, his wife, for a time, refused to be reconciled to him. The Captain being a gentleman of culture and of high moral character, soon mitigated the hospitality of his neighbors and lived for many years highly respected. He, General Winn and Captain Hugh Milling, were boon companions and met almost daily at each others' houses to read the newspapers and discuss literary and political matters. His elder brother, Colonel John Phillips, also being a Tory, was put in command at Winnsboro when Cornwallis left. He was a just and humane man. At different times he saved the lives of Whigs who were about to be executed by the order of Cornwallis, among them being Colonel John and Minor Winn, and he always endeavored to check the raping and cruelty of his followers.

At the close of the war, he learned that one of his daughters was about to marry a Mr. McMullin at a church in Charleston where he lived. He rushed to the church, forcibly took his daughter, and with his family went back to Ireland. Colonel Phillips was a man of wealth and education, and on his return to Ireland, he was appointed a pension officer and held it for life.

Creighton Buchanan spent his last days on his farm, now owned by McCants, near Winnsboro. He was a quiet, intelligent and devout man, and was much respected by his neighbors. He left surviving him by his first marriage,

General John Buchanan, Mrs. Rachel McMaster; but Martha, a brilliant young lady, had died at 18 years of age.

The children of his second wife were Eliza, who married J. McKinney Elliott; Robert, who is now a retired physician and Calvin who moved to Texas in 1844. Creighton Buchanan died in 1823, aged 63.

(to be continued in the September issue of the "Bulletin")

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### McFadden-Beatty

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McFadden, on West End, was the scene of pretty wedding last Thursday evening. The occasion was the marriage of their daughter, Miss Louie, and Mr. J. H. Means Beatty. The parlor was beautifully decorated in palms and ferns. An arch being erected in one recess of the room covered with grouped ferns, from the center of which an artistic love knot of pure white satin was suspended.

The contracting parties enter to the sweet strains, of Lohengren's ever beautiful wedding march, rendered by Miss Wither, and took position under the arch. An impressive and pleasing ceremony was performed by Rev. H. C. Buchholz of the Baptist church, pastor of the bride, after which the young couple received warmest congratulations and good wishes from the many relatives and friends assembled to witness the interesting union.

The bride was becomingly gowned in white organdie elaborately befrilled and trimmed in satin ribbon and Mechlin lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, a spray of the same flower holding the bridal veil in place. The groom wore the conventional evening dress and looked quite handsome and happy.

A delicious course supper was served and much enjoyed by the guests.

The gifts were particularly numerous and pretty. Notable among the number were the groom's, a lovely brooch of diamonds and pearls, the elegant trunk of silver from the bride's parents, and an exquisite clock of bronze, from which a pennant of white and yellow was suspended with the names inscribed of the members of the Sin Nombre Book club, of which Miss McFadden was promoter.

The bride was one of Chester's popular and handsome women, always ready and foremost in all enterprises interesting women. Both charitably and socially, she will be greatly missed.

The groom is one, of Clemson's popular young professors and has a host of friends here, where he resided for a short time, also all over the state.

The bride tossed away her bouquet, and fate decided that Miss Marion Leckie should be the happy catcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Beatty left on the Southern for Clemson College. Carrying with them to their new home the best wishes of the entire community.

This article was submitted by Mr. John D. Caldwell, one of the members of this Society. It was from *The Lantern*, Chester, S. C. 10 Dec. 1901

**History of South Carolina**  
By Rev. Robert Lathan, D. D.

Dr. Robert Lathan, Jr., M. D. has collected the History of South Carolina, that was written originally written by Rev. Robert Lathan, D. D. for the 1876 Yorkville Enquirer. It was written in installments over several years to the paper. Dr. Robert Lathan, Jr. has collected these installments into a book. It is for sale for \$20.00. If interested, you may contact Dr. Lathan by writing him at 1938 Peachtree Rd. Atlanta, GA. 20308; or fax @ 404-351-1024; or phone @ 404-351-5792. The shipping is included in the price. The book has 290 pages.

Rev. Robert Lathan, D. D. was known as a noted historian. He was a pastor of the ARP churches, in Yorkville, SC, He was a weekly contributor to the *Yorkville Enquirer*, and he wrote the *History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod in 1882*.

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**Tombstone Records of Chester County, S C**  
**Vicinity Volume I Compiled from Old Family and Abandoned Church**  
**Graveyards**  
By Louise Kelly Crowder

Soft cover, 164 pages. Originally printed 1970, reprinted 2003. \$25.00 plus \$3.50 mailing. Order from Brent H. Holcomb, P O Box 21766, Columbia, SC 29221. The readings of the cemeteries included in this work were made by the late Mrs. Crowder, the well-known Chester County genealogist, in the 1950s and 1960s. A valuable research tool for this important South Carolina county.

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**LEON 'DEE' ESTES**

This article was taken from the *The Herald* dated December 8, 2002 and was written by Jean Muldrow of Chester, SC.

I recently saw a special on PBS about Mark Twain. The narrator opened the program by saying Mark Twain was a noticer. He noticed things. He noticed places. He noticed the way people talked and the way people put their sentences together. He knew every inch of Mississippi River because he was a noticer.

A few weeks ago, I met a man who does the same thing. He notices everything; he listens and he remembers everything. He even knew things about me, and I had never met him, so I knew absolutely nothing about him. Unlike Mark Twain, he doesn't talk a lot and has never written a book, but he certainly could if he made up his mind to do so. He has never seen the Mississippi River, but I'm sure he can tell you about every inch of the Broad River, Sandy River, and Seeley's Creek. His nephew, Marion Lee Estes, said, "Dee doesn't care much for TV but he likes to listen to the radio, especially the Union and Spartanburg stations". Marion says he keeps up with Union County people as well as Chester County people. He also reads the newspapers.

His name is Leon Kirkpatrick Estes, nicknamed Dee. He lives in the same house where he was born in the Baton Rouge community of Chester County on Sept. 12, 1916, to John Stevenson Estes and Mary Boyd Gladden Estes. He is proud of the fact that his grandfather, Gladden, was once coroner of Chester County. The house he lives in was built in 1833, and his parents moved there in 1888 from Fairfield County. It is probably the oldest occupied house in the western section of Chester County. Judge Cornwell built the house but departed Chester County in 1888 and moved to Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. Estes reared six boys and one daughter in the house. Dee is the fourth son. The order of their births are: Richard, Lucius, Ernest, Leon (Dee), Weir, Thomas Charles (known as T.C.) and Susie. All stayed close by in the county except T.C., who served in the Army during World War II and met and married a girl in Illinois, where he settled. He worked in Illinois for Allis-Chalmers in Springfield. Thomas Charles died on Oct. 25, 1968. Leon, along with two brothers and his niece's husband, made the trip to Illinois for his brother's funeral. He says that's the farthest he has ever been from home. When I asked him how he liked the country up there, he replied, "They have large fields."

Except for two hospital visits and this four-day trip, he has not spent another night away from home.

When he was a child, his best friend was Johnson Woods. He said their favorite things was to go possum hunting and to set rabbit boxes. Sometimes they would camp out in the woods and boil eggs for their supper. He loved to go to school. One of the pictures on a page show him hiding behind a girl on the third row. The picture was made in 1925 at the Baton Rouge School, which closed in 1938. The teachers were Miss Grace Wilson and Miss Annie Laura Mayor. You could see by the picture that the two teachers taught all grades. Leon said the teacher had told them to be still because the photographer would have a dark cloth over his head, and when he took the picture, there would be a loud boom. Leon can take this picture today and name every student and give you their birth dates and their death dates. Three of his brothers are in the picture. Some of the others he named are William Wise, William Woods, Janie Mae Dodds, Robert Allen, Lorena Cornwell, Lunette Cornwell, and the twins on the third row, Aletha and Athalee Allen.

Leon is a good farmer and master gardener. He learned all his skills from his father, grandfather and brothers. Every spring he plants a large garden and



shares his produce with family and friends. If anyone in the community has a question about farming or any garden question, they call Leon.

His nieces, Peggy Wright and Barbara Woods, say he keeps them busy all summer canning beans, peas, corn, tomatoes and other vegetables. Even when I visited in October, he had several rows of cabbages to be cut and shared with neighbors.

He also is a cattleman. He has cows in several pastures in the section. He and his nephew, Ainsley Estes, get up early each morning and check on the cows in several locations. Baton Rouge people say, "You can set your clock by them since they go by each morning at the same time and return at the same time." In the summer months, they bale hay in order to have food for the cattle in the winter months. He says, "If you have cows, you have a full-time job."

His neighbors say since he has such a remarkable memory, they have called on him many times to answer questions about events of the past. He can usually tell them all they want to know and more. For instance, if they ask when a person died, he can tell them the date, where the funeral was, the day of the week, what the weather was like that day, and many things about the deceased. Linda Carter, who lives nearby, says one day she, her mother, and her daughter were out walking and met Leon. He said "three generations" and proceeded to tell them their dates of birth, the day of the week they were born, and what the weather was like that particular day.

This past summer, when he was approaching his 86<sup>th</sup> birthday, Leon decided to do something he had always wanted to do since he was an adult. He had heard his parents and his grandparents say they had a desire to put markers on his great grandparents' and great aunt's graves. The graves originally had been marked with ricks in New Hope Church Cemetery, and the elder Estes never got around to placing the markers. Over the years the orcks sunk, but Dee know approximately where they were. First, he and his nephew, Marion, asked Ellen Clarke, a friend and neighbor, to try to determine their birth dates and death dates.

Ellen Bramlett Clarke has been a chemist, a teacher, a district administrator, a researcher, a consultant and has a passion for genealogical research. Ellen said, "This was a small thing I could do for all the kindnesses by the Estes family shown to me and my family over the years." First, she visited the South Carolina Archives in Columbia, where she found death certificates for Leon's grandparents. There was no problem finding this information since they died after South Carolina passed the law mandating reporting of deaths and keeping records of them. The certificates listed the name of their parents, who would be Leon's great-grandparents. The she looked at the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Census to check their reported ages when these were enumerated. Ellen says people are not always truthful about giving their correct age (especially women), and the enumerators did not always record correctly, and reported ages always depended on who was answering the enumerator's questions. And so it was with Leon's great-grandmother. Ellen had to make an estimate of the dates of birth based on the census records. That is why a C is on both markers to indicate the approximate dates of their births. Since Leon knew

his great aunt's birthday but not the date of her death, her marker dates are the most accurate of the three from the census reports.

Ellen also checked the records at the Chester County Courthouse. Since the three did not own land but rented and moved around in the county, there were no records at the clerk of court's office. And they died intestate, also there were no records in the judge of probate's office. Ellen also checked old newspapers at the Chester County Library from 1880 to 1890 and was unable to find obituaries for these relatives. "Then I learned from one issue of the paper that a fee was required to publish an obituary or a wedding." She says.

"It was not the usual custom to embalm bodies in those days, and deaths did not have to be reported to any legal entity," Ellen says. "Pine boxes were easily made by farm folk, or a very fine box could be purchased for \$5.00." Also, many churches did not keep accurate records of burials, the only records being the inscribed monuments placed there by families to honor the dead.

Whatever Ellen did, Leon was very pleased. He dug in the earth until he found the rocks placed there more than 120 years before. He is very proud of the fact that his great-grandparents and great aunt now have markers. Leon had accomplished something that he had always wanted to do.

Leon Estes is a faithful member of New Hope Methodist Church. He has never traveled much, is not a big talker, but he has noticed everything every day and can tell you anything you want to know. I hope he will write a book someday.

(Jean Muldrow is a member of the Top of the Hill Writers Guild in Chester.  
You can contact her at 385-3381 in Chester, SC.)

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The following is taken from a letter received by the Society from one of our members, Mr. Cecil Whiteside.

"In reading the article in March's "Bulletin" on "The History of Fairfield", I found an error according to the Revolutionary War records that I have a copy of. Richard Winn was married to Susan Priscilla McKinney. Her maiden name was not Blocker. Two of Richard Winn's and Susan Priscilla's children married Blockers. Their son Benjamin married Mary Caroline Blocker and their daughter, Susan Priscilla Winn married Elijah Blocker. I am sending some Family Group sheets to back this up. Of course this is from my records, which I hope, is correct.

I am also sending you a map of Richard Winn's plantation. It was not a grant. He purchased the plantation. The village where he lived first was called Winnboro (in Maury County, TN). The name of the village was later changed to Blockers Shop, named for his son-in-law, Elijah Blocker, who had a cabinet shop there. Later, due to a sawmill that started operating there the name was changed to Sawdust which is about 7 miles from where I live. Sawdust is about 7 miles out of Columbia, TN on Highway 50 west.

This may not be of interest to you, but thought I would send you this information that I had since the wife of Richard was named in the War records."

Mr. Whiteside resides at 4933 Dry Fork Road, Hampshire, TN

From The Lantern, Chester, SC – 1 Nov 1901

Married.

October 27, 1901, by Rev. H. C. Buchholz, Mr. Walter Wylie McDowell and Miss Maggie Ashford.

By Rev. H. C. Buchholz Oct. 30, 1901, Miss Virginia Davis, daughter of Mr. H. E. Davis, and Mr. Wm. King.

**Death of a Child.**

Robert Glenn, the 6 months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Morris died last Saturday under distressing circumstances. It was first reported that the child had membranous croup, but the doctors decided that death was caused by some foreign substance in the windpipe. The child was on its mother's lap at the table when it became choked. It is supposed that something had been into the throat. Its suffering was pitiful, and the distressed parents have much sympathy in their affliction.

Funeral exercises were conducted by the Revs. Buchhoiz and Moffatt at the residence, and the remains were buried in, Evergreen cemetery on Sabbath afternoon.

A few days ago Coroner Gladden was notified that Willie McDonald, the eight-year-old son of Carry McDonald, had been found dead at home. The coroner made investigation, but concluded that an inquest was unnecessary. Dr. McConnell expressed, the opinion that he had died from a congestive chill.

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Rosborough, Mr. J. B.

From The Lantern, Chester SC – 17 Dec 1901

Mr. J. B. Rosborough died at the home of his brother-in-law Col. J. S. Wilson, Saturday night about midnight or a little later. The man who nursed him says that near, 12 o'clock he was sitting on the side of his bed leaning his head in an arm chair as he frequently did. After sleeping a short while he found him sitting in the chair dead but still warm. His disease was dropsy and heart trouble. He had formerly suffered very much with rheumatism. Brief funeral services were conducted at the residence on Sabbath afternoon by the Rev. D. N. McLaughlin, and the remains were buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Mr. Rosborough would have been 80 years old the 27th of this month. He was a native of this county, the son of W. Alex. Rosborough, who moved to Lincoln county Tenn, when the deceased was about five years old. There he grew up. He was educated at the University of Tennessee,

studied law, and practiced first at Columbia, Tenn. In 1851 he went to California where he lived till 1864, when he was forced to leave or take the oath of allegiance. He left and came to Idaho, making the trip a with coach and four, bringing a tent with him. At Idaho city he was almost immediately retained in a case with a fee of \$20,000. Having gained this case he had all the practice he could attend to, with large fees, as high in one case as \$150,000. Later, he practiced 22 years in Salt Lake City, in 1891 he abandoned the practice of law on the advice of his physician, and bought a cattle ranch in south-western Texas. Broken in health, he returned to Chester in 1899 to spend the remainder of his days. He went back to Texas last year to settle up his business, returning here last March. He has not been able to be out much since that time, and for two months perhaps has been confined to his room. Mr. Rosborough was the third from the youngest of a family of six brothers and three sisters, all of whom are dead except the youngest, Mr. W. M. Rosborough of Tennessee, who arrived here last Tuesday. The sisters were Mrs. John Millen, Mrs. J. S. Wilson and one who died unmarried.

Mr. Rosborough was a man of stalwart frame and unusual intellect. He made money because he enjoyed the pursuit of it, but cared little for it and spent it freely, after it was made.

The above 2 articles were submitted by Mr. John Caldwell of Warner Robbins, GA.

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#### Relic of Hospitality

But if you want to pile up treasure stories I will tell you another one, about this same stone house that sits so far back from the road, surrounded by a forest of spruce pine, and inner forest of box-woods, just like the castle that Merlin and Viviane built in the Magic Forest, except that Viviane and Merlin never invited people in, and the Old Blake place is a relic of the hospitality that was as famed in its day as southern chivalry and southern womanhood.

Before Daniel left his home in South Carolina and came with the fashionable summer Charleston colony to the mountains of N.C., a man named William Murphy had built a house that became a stage coach stop, and served the purpose that filling stations and cold drink stands serve today, though it be to William's credit, he didn't hand out a weenie sign. But had William only known the sign that he could have hung out, Poor William would weep to-Day, though he be in Heaven itself For in the days Murrayville there wasn't even a Revenuer to disturb his operations.

But please don't draw at conclusions, Elle. I didn't say William Murray sold licker. Not he. But he found growing on his own estate the only grape ever grown in the eastern part of the US that would make good wine.

Of course that was in the good old days before we found the shoe blacking and the funnel oil would do just as well, and when a good cigar was a good cigar and a bottle of wine was just that and nothing else. Be it said to Murray's credit or discredit - all depending on the way you take it, that he didn't know about this gold mine, and the hospitably handed out cuttings from this vine to every one who asked for them, as well as feeding guests on the grape in the pure form.



## Davie Happens Along

But there came along a young surveyor who was working on the North and South Carolina line, another question that was in dispute, and as good adage runs, it was a long time between towns. The surveyor tasted the grapes, took a cutting, rode away on horseback and became governor of North Carolina and first of the university - Gen William R. Davie.

Now you can see that Davie was a man of rare judgment, and he saw possibilities in those grapes. He took the cutting as far as Washington, where he gave one to Nicholas Longworth, a great grand-father of the present speaker of the House of Representatives, who took it to Ohio and became one of the wine making geniuses of the country.

The name Catawba Grape was applied by Gov. Davie whose home was on the Catawba River, and perhaps you remember that Longfellow wrote a poem to Catawba Wine. Yes, even Longfellow, quiet and unassuming though he was.

The old Blake estate, one of the three on the Hendersonville road around Arden, and distinguished by the fact that it is next to Calvary church, which is famous for its hospitality as was the old house itself, and as quaint and interesting a church as you will find in your travels, was sold by William Murray to Daniel Blake, who was a wealthy rice planter of S.C., and since that time, until last year, it was in the hands of the family, with its traditions mellowing as softly as its giant boxwoods and its white pines and spruces, and tangling itself into the leg of the country side as surely as the trumpet vine that has covered the old brick kitchen.

Daniel built well, as all wealthy plantation owners did in those days when slave labor was paid for by the head, and in lump sum, and there was no Saturday noon pay rolls. The brick kitchen bearing the cornerstone, "D. B., 1823", is just as it was the day it was built, with the great fireplace and the ovens, but the house itself has been rebuilt, after it was destroyed by fire. Ivy has begun to creep about it, too, and the porch looking out towards the mountain is being fast covered. [Royal Pines]

## Circle of Magic Beauty

Perhaps when Daniel first built the house you could see the mountains, but now he has shut his house into a circle, but such a circle of magic beauty, that is difficult to choose between the two of nature's works. It is true there is a grandeur in mountains, but there is something so close and confiding about a tree, especially a tall and straight pine, or a spruce, Low hanging, and gracefully feathery at the top, with the blue sky peeping through the feathers.

And can you imagine them, not singly, but in twos and threes, on and on, making a silent and stately circle of protection, hovering over the old boxwoods as young sons would stand over their mothers when they have grown old?

The boxwoods were planted by Daniel, too, and have grown with the rest of the estate until they are about twenty feet high, and as wide across, with little openings that go into the coolest spots. Such spots as we used to find in bushes to make playhouses. But we could never have found them like this. They were real. houses. We could never have cooked coffee beans and pickled artichokes in such noble surroundings as these.

The house just happened.

That is easy to be seen, Either there was no planning at all or there was so much planning that the architect went straight east until he found he was west. It is just a house, that melts into the garden until you realize suddenly that there was a house, a great stone house, but then you are a bit vague. That is where somebody scored. Whether it was the architect or the owner I wouldn't venture to say. But he scored with such success that today you can approach the house, see all around, stand speechless before the boxwoods and the pines and never know whether the house had huge white pillars or not.

It doesn't. And probably won't. A. J. Cleary, who now owns the house, and is spending a great deal of time doing it over exactly as it was in the olden days, will see to it that the original

beauty of the house is preserved. There are even flower boxes on the front porch. Would you believe it? and they are filled with snap dragons.

### Long French Windows

There are long French windows that open out on the porch, the kind of windows that southern ladies in crinoline could step through gracefully. The Blake daughters could never have scrambled through windows in the dawn after a dance. For you see, besides wearing crinolines, they were ladies from Charleston.

and there are broad sweeping stairs, the kind that the ladies could float down. I have always wanted to float down the stairs, didn't you? It persists with me even more than sliding down the banisters.

But what will bring joy to your soul, and, make your imagination fairly ache underneath the unromantic straightness of your bobbed hair, is the lookout. Of course there was a lookout, a whole tower right on the top of the house. A real Sister Anne effect, through there isn't a single ghost story that I could dig up of any Blue Beard Blakes. This seems to have been a friendly watch tower, with a slave stationed at its top, looking not for enemies but for friends. And when a horse turned into the road, the slave would give the high sign from the crow's nest, and great preparations would get under way below. There would be much bustling about in the kitchen, much squawking in the chickenyard, and much boxing of little pickaninnies' ears who insisted on curling up near the ovens. The lady of the house would set to the linens, and southern hospitality was in bloom.

Those were great days in the romantic history of the south, Ellen, the kind of stories that we like to tell when somebody turns the conversation towards steel mills, and industries, and education in the northern states.

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### WILLIAM WEIR OF CHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by Charlene Gillespie Deutsch, Ph.D.

December 25, 2002

The "art" of genealogy is oftentimes complicated by scarce information. Even more defeating is the reliance upon the second-hand interpretations of someone else's less-than-careful analysis of original documents. The admirable hopes of arriving at a fairly accurate account can be dashed by speculations and assumptions on the part of compilers themselves. The sole purpose here of this compiler is to present some limited findings about the genealogical record of one certain William Weir who lived in Fishing Creek, Chester County, South Carolina and fought in the War of the Revolution in hopes that those interested will take a closer look at it. In the case of this William Weir, this compiler believes two or three publications have contributed their share of misinformation to that record.

In his article, "**THE REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF DAVID WEIR, HIS SON, WILLIAM WEIR, JOHN MILLER, AND MOSES McCOWN OF FISHING CREEK, SOUTH CAROLINA**", Miller Weir claimed that David, the Old Covenanter, had a son William, who fought in the War. According to Miller Weir, William came to America in 1772 with David Weir. During the war when William took a temporary leave

to return home to make shoes for his children, his young son David took his place. This David was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs and several months later died from his wounds.<sup>1</sup>

Of David Weir, the Old Covenanter, Miller Weir wrote, "The grave of David Weir in Paul's graveyard is near the Anderson home, on the David Weir land. His grave is marked 'David Weir, Born December 25<sup>th</sup> 1730, Died January 13<sup>th</sup>, 1821, Age 90 years, 18 days,'" <sup>2</sup> In the work compiled by Louise Kelly Crowder, the record reads, "DAVID WEIR/Born 25 December 1780/Died 13 January 1871/Aged 90 years/ 19 days".<sup>3</sup>

This compiler believes the dates of two different David Weirs have been commingled. There was a David Weir whose date of birth has been estimated as 1730. He died in 1797.<sup>4</sup> That David had a son David whose date of death was the 13<sup>th</sup> of January 1821.<sup>5</sup>

The DAR membership application of Fanita Weir Brockhouse claimed that William Weir was the son of David Weir with the dates of 1730-1821 and wife Jennie.<sup>6</sup> The David Weir who died in 1797 did not mention a wife in his will. Such was usually the case if the wife had predeceased. However, some have speculated her name was Jane Agnew. This compiler has not seen documentary evidence to substantiate such a claim. The David who died in 1821 named his "beloved wife" as executrix of his will. Subsequent court proceedings revealed her name to be Sarah.<sup>7</sup> In 1829 Sarah signed her own will as Salley.<sup>8</sup> Neither of these Davids nor Sarah named a William or descendants of a William in his/her will.

Since Miller Weir wrote that William Weir came in 1772 with David Weir, mention must be made of yet another David Weir, contemporary of the above-mentioned Davids and of William, the subject of this report. That David Weir did come in 1772 on the Lord Dunluce with Thomas Weir, Sr., Thomas Weir, Jr., and John Weir.<sup>9</sup> Just before the War, he married Jane McClurken. Her name has been found as Jean but not, to the knowledge of this compiler, as Jennie. David Weir died the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1796.<sup>10</sup> None of their children was named William.<sup>11</sup> Unfortunately, the will of the David Weir who died in 1797 appears on the same page in a much used reference book as that of James McClurken, the father of Jane McClurken Weir.<sup>12</sup>

In an attempt to estimate William's date of birth and his arrival in America the following records are offered.

- 1) **1767** - Weir, William 200 a. 1767, SC on Fishing Creek & James McClure's Spring Run. Neighbor was **James JACK** 180 acres and nearby, **William BOYD**.<sup>13</sup>
- 2) **1768** - **William Weir**, 100 acres between Savannah and Saluda Rivers. William Weir's grant in 1768 was next to **Alexander Pagan**.<sup>14</sup>
- 3) **1774** - Fishing Creek Church 1774 Members: Neely, Culp, Whiteside, McCone, White, Lusk, Porter, **William Weir (Susanna, David, Wm)**, David Boyd & Margaret, chn John & Wm. Christopher Strait, John Gaston & Esther, Walker, Roseborough, G. Kelsey, Jane Bell, Charles Strong, 1775: W. Morton (David, Jennie, Eliner) Elliot, McCullough, Henry Culp.<sup>15</sup> 4) **1781** - **Weer, William** served one hundred eighty-two days from 10 Jun 1780 to 15 February 1781 under **Cpts. Pagan and John Mills**.<sup>16</sup>

5) "LANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF FISHING CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CONGREGATION", a map made by Elmer Oris Parker in 1982, shows the 200 acres granted William Weir in 1767. His near neighbors are Alexander Pagan, James and Jane (Cooper) McGaughey, John Mills, and John Miller."<sup>17</sup>

If the above entries pertain to William Weir, subject of this report, and if the grant for 200 acres indicated a man with a wife and one child, then a reasonable estimation of his date of birth would be close to 1740. The David Weir who died in 1797 had a son George Weir. On 20<sup>th</sup> November 1832, when George Weir applied for a pension, he stated that he was 80 years old.<sup>18</sup> The David Weir who died in 1821 was a brother of that George Weir.<sup>19</sup> There is no mention of a son William or of children of a son William in the wills of David (d 1797), David (d 1821), Salley (d 1829) or David (1796).

Mrs. Brockhouse's DAR information raises two additional issues: the year 1800 as the date of death for William Weir and Paradise, Kentucky, as his place of burial.<sup>20</sup> Miller Weir also wrote, "William Weir and wife Susannah Miller are buried at Paradise, Kentucky."<sup>21</sup>

The date of 1800 and the place of Paradise, Kentucky are inconsistent with the will of William Weir. The will commences: "In the Name of God Amen. The Sixth day of November 1787. I William Weir of the County of Chester and State of South Carolina, a planter."<sup>22</sup> His heirs were son William, daughter Elizabeth, son Samuel, wife Susana, son James, daughters Susana, Agnes, Margaret, Janet, and Ann. The executors were sons William and Samuel with John Mills, Jr. as "umpire". The witnesses were John Mills, David Boyd, and James McGaughey. These three surnames appear as neighbors of William Weir in 1767.

The following is a synopsis of the will.

Son **William**: I bay mare, 2 cows which he has.

Daughter **Elizabeth**: her bed and furniture, 3 head of cows which son William has and her saddle.

Son **Samuel**: 300 acres on *Tager* River, Dunn horse. Samuel is to pay 20£ to the executors.

Wife **Susana**: her bed and furniture and an equal part of the following property to be divided between wife, son **James** and daughters **Susana, Agnes, Margaret, Janet, and Ann**: plantation where he now lives, livestock of horses, cows and hogs, household furniture, tools and monies due and the 20£ Samuel is to pay executors.

Son **James** to inherit the plantation if not sold by the time he reaches 18.

When this compiler received the copy of William Weir's will dated 1787, included was the inventory: "An Inventory and Appraisement of the Goods & Chattels of **William Wier** dec'd taken by Us the Subscribers after being Duly Sworn this 14th of January 1788 was signed by **David Boyd, Thos Bragg, and John Mills.**" The inventory consisted primarily of tools, household items, and some livestock. The total value of the inventory was £66 18 5.

In the 1790 Census Chester County, South Carolina, there is a Widow Weir.<sup>23</sup> However, given the few people in the household, this may not be Susannah Miller Weir. The



William Weir on the same page could be her eldest son. The 1787 will suggests son William was living on his own. In 1798 Susannah Miller Weir and her sons Samuel and James moved to Kentucky. Susannah is buried in Paradise, Kentucky. Her inscription reads: "Susannah, the best of mothers. "24

The following transactions indicate William's sons were in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky by 1799. Land Records v. 1 1799-1807, County Clerk Roll No. 7012811, Deed Bk 1-7: 1799-1832 288 Weir, James Muh, KY indenture; 74 Weir, Samuel, Muh, KY poa; 75 299 Weir, Samuel, Muh, KY indenture.

In 1916 there was a lawsuit filed in Kentucky by some of the descendants of William Weir. A "painstaking pedigree" was made by one Capt. Maurice K. Gordon, who was representing some of the heirs of Samuel Metcalfe Wilkins. The pedigree named David as the father of William. It was made available to a reporter of the Hustler newspaper of Madisonville, Kentucky on May 5, 1916. The account stated that William Weir "removed to Greenville, KY in 1798, and died there and his body with his wife's is buried at Paradise, Kentucky." If this is true, then why was a will naming the above children recorded in Chester County more than ten years earlier? And an appraisement and inventory filed in Chester Co., SC on the 14<sup>th</sup> of January 1788?

Another account of this Weir family appeared in THE TIMES-ARGUS, Central City, Kentucky, Thursday, June 23, 1949, page 10. The article entitled "James Weir of Greenville Was Kentucky's First Historical Novelist" is primarily an account of the achievements of James Weir, son of James and Anna (Rumsey) Weir and "a grandson of a soldier of the Revolutionary war." Writing of James III, the author stated, "He was in turn a descendant of James Weir, of Blackwood, Leamahagow (sic) Parish, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who was proclaimed by Charles II in 1681 'a Treasonable Conventer,' and dispossessed of his property. He fled to Antrim, Ireland, and his descendants, the Weirs of South Carolina and Kentucky, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians," It seems remarkable that the lineage had been traced so far back considering the following statement in the article: "His father came to Muhlenberg county in 1798 from near Charleston, South Carolina..." Unfortunate for us, James apparently did not know or did not recall the name of that "soldier of the Revolutionary War", his grandfather.

Up to this point, this compiler has examined three David Weirs to show that none was the father of William Weir. There was also more than one William Weir living in Chester County in the same time period. When the 1787 will of William Weir was received, in the same package were the will and inventory of a William Weir, who died in September 1790. A copy of the envelope reads: page 53 1145 State of South Carolina County of Chester In Probate Court Ex-Parte Isabella Weir (above Isabella is written Isabill.) Admr. The date Nov 6, 1787 was crossed through and above it was written 17 Sept 1790. At the bottom is the Apartment No. 72 Package No. 1145. Isabella Weir declined to administrate. A second page reads: Book A Page 5 State of South Carolina County of Chester In Probate Court Ex-Parte John Weir. The word Admr has been crossed through and on top of it is written Executor. The date is Oct 6 1797, but the 7 has an 0 written on top. The Apartment No is 72 and the Package No. 1144. Thus we can find some

comfort in the fact that over two hundred years ago someone else was also confused by these two William Weirs who died within a few years of one another.

In summary, this compiler believes that the William Weir of Fishing Creek, Chester County, South Carolina came to America in 1766 and died between 6<sup>th</sup> of November 1787 and 14<sup>th</sup> of January 1788 in Chester County. He was buried in Chester County. He was not a son of any of the David Weirs of Chester or Fairfield County. Even more important, this compiler believes that if indeed this William Weir was one of those valiant soldiers who fought for our Independence, his record must be made as accurate as possible. Comments are welcome. Email address:

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<sup>1</sup> Weir, Miller, "THE REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF DAVID WEIR, HIS SON, WILLIAM WEIR, JOHN MILLER, AND MOSES McCOWN OF FISHING CREEK, SOUTH CAROLINA", DAR Magazine, February 1924 and THE BULLETIN, Vol. IV, No. II, June 1981, pp. 28-30.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Crowder, Louise Kelly, Tombstone Records of Chester County, South Carolina and Vicinity, Vol. 1, p. 137.

<sup>4</sup> WB 2:101, Apt. 7 File 229, Fairfield County, South Carolina, dated 16 June 1797.

<sup>5</sup> WB 8:133, Probate Judge Estate Records 1819-1824 Reel #C387, Fairfield County, South Carolina, dated 28 August 1820.

<sup>6</sup> D.A.R. Membership No. 71467.

<sup>7</sup> Proved 23 Mar 1822, Fairfield County, South Carolina. Recorded in Book No. 8:133, Apt. 35 File 574.

<sup>8</sup> WB 12:53, Apt. 68 File 1045, Fairfield County, South Carolina, 14 January 1829.

<sup>9</sup> Revills "A Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina 1763-1773", Published by the State Company, Columbia, South Carolina, 1839, Page 123; Council Journal 37 pages 15-25 Meeting 6 January 1776. Inserted at foot of page in pencil is the following – left Larne for Charles Town 4 October 1773.

<sup>10</sup> Petition number R-11286, Fairfield County, South Carolina, dated 16 March 1849.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. 1 WB A:309-310, Apt. 70 Pkg. 1090, Chester County, South Carolina, dated 5 March 1796.

<sup>12</sup> Fairfield Family Histories [ per cover], Fairfield Family Histories (1700s-1982) [ per title page],

Compiled by Faye Johnson 1982, p 77.

<sup>13</sup> THE BULLETIN, Vol. IV, No. III, September 1981, p. 60.

<sup>14</sup> Council Journal 34 Meeting 30 May 1768, Page 113.

<sup>15</sup> THE BULLETIN, Vol. II No. II, 1979, p. 26.

<sup>16</sup> A.A. 8332:Q401, South Carolina Archives.

<sup>17</sup> THE BULLETIN, Vol. IV, No. III, September 1981, p. 60.

<sup>18</sup> Pension #S9528. Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>19</sup> Arnette, Mrs. E. M., THE BULLETIN, Vol. IV, No. III, September 1981, p. 111

<sup>20</sup> D.A.R. Membership No. 71467.

<sup>21</sup> Weir, Miller, op. cit., and THE BULLETIN, Vol. IV, No. II, June 1981, p. 29.

<sup>22</sup> Chester County, South Carolina, Will Trans., Vol. 1 Bk A, pages 41 & 42, dated 6 November 1787

<sup>23</sup> 1790 Federal Census, South Carolina, Chester, County, Roll M-637 011 016.

<sup>24</sup> Weir, Miller, op. cit., and THE BULLETIN, Vol. IV, No. II, June 1981, pages 28-30.

## DAVID WEIR OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Charlene Gillespie Deutsch, Ph.D.

January 15, 2003

All those who have struggled in earnest to sort out the Weirs of South Carolina have soon found there was more than one David Weir. Variant spellings (Weir, Wier, Wear, Weer, Wiere) only add to the confusion. An individual's name can be found spelled differently in the same document. The 1790 census lists a David Weer in Chester County and a David Ware in Cheraws District.<sup>1</sup> The 1800 census for Fairfield County lists a David Wear and a David Weir, Sr.<sup>2</sup> Their descendants soon migrated south and west; but, nevertheless, there were still three David Weirs in the 1860 census of Fairfield County. The purpose of this writing is to identify a number of Weir men whose given name was to persist in the family for many generations. These Davids either lived in South Carolina or descended from one who did.

In all probability the Weirs who settled in South Carolina came either from Ireland where their ancestors had lived since the Plantation or they migrated down from New England via the Great Road. They tended to follow time-honored traditions, one of which was a pattern for naming their children. This naming pattern has often been employed in compiling family histories when other records were unavailable.

First son - named after father's father  
Second son - named after mother's father  
Third son - named after father  
First daughter - named after mother's mother  
Second daughter - named after father's mother  
Third daughter - named after mother

As can be anticipated, the first immigrants were more faithful to this tradition than later generations. Although these did not adhere to the exact order of the naming pattern, they did, however, select given names common to their ancestors. Several wills suggest that the son named David was the favorite son, the one who received the "lion's share" of the estate.

The fact that two of the original Weir immigrants bore the name of David has caused considerable confusion even though they died in different counties. The analysis may have been complicated by the fact these two men died slightly more than a year of one another. David Weir of Fairfield County wrote his will on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June 1797. The will was recorded on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 1797.<sup>3</sup> David Weir of Laurens County and later of Chester County wrote his will on the 5<sup>th</sup> of March 1796. It was proven the 27<sup>th</sup> Apr 1797.<sup>4</sup> Both of these had a son named David.

The will of the David Weir, who died in Fairfield County between the 16<sup>th</sup> of June 1797 and the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 1797, referred to his son David as "my beloved Son David Weir, Junior." And, as if to convey the importance of the name even further, he left a legacy to

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each of his three grandsons named David: David son of George Weir, David son of James Weir, and David son of Thomas Gillespie.

The "beloved son David Weir, Junior" also lived in Fairfield County. He wrote his will on the 28<sup>th</sup> of Aug 1820 "being very sick and weak in Body." It was proven the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 1822. The executors were son David and wife Sarah.<sup>5</sup> It is believed David died the 13<sup>th</sup> of January 1821; however, there is an older adult male in the 1820 census causing one to wonder if he died later or was too ill to function as head of household at the time the census was taken. Sarah appeared as head of household in that census which was not enumerated until the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 1821.<sup>6</sup>

The David Weir, son of David and Sarah Weir, was not among the grandsons receiving a legacy in the 1797 will of David Weir. This fact suggests he was born after the will was written. Since he was named as executor of his father's will and the court approved the appointment, he was of legal age by 1820. Therefore, his date of birth can be estimated as between 1797 and 1800. When his mother Sarah "Salley" wrote her will in 1829, she wrote "when David marries."<sup>7</sup> David Weir married in 1831 Eliza Smith, the granddaughter of Hugh Smith, one of the witnesses to the will of his grandfather David Weir in 1797.

When David Weir and Eliza Smith had a son in 1832, they named him David Smith Weir. This David died in 1862 in Virginia and left no son named David.

The 1797 will of David Weir stated that David son of George Weir was to receive six dollars. George Weir married Mary Weir, the daughter of John Weir who died between 1801 and 1805. They had four sons: David, John, Ebenezar, and James. Of these, James and his wife Sarah Covington would name a son David. Their son was David Morgan Weir who was born in 1851 in Chester and died in 1900 in Pope Co., Arkansas.<sup>8</sup>

The 1797 will also stated that David son of James Weir was to receive six dollars. This compiler believes this David son of James was born about 1781. She also believes he is the David Wear (sic) listed in the 1820 census for Washington County, Indiana, with Ireland as his place of birth.<sup>9</sup> He died in August of 1849. This David's son was born in 1824, in Washington County, Indiana, and was named David C. Weir. He died the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 1892.

James Weir of South Carolina had other sons who migrated to Indiana, namely George and John W. These Weir men also perpetuated the name of David. Son George had a son, two grandsons, and a great-grandson named David. Son David Frances Weir was born in 1823 in Washington County, Indiana, and became the father of David Samuel Weir in 1884. George's son John Joseph Weir had a son David G. Weir born in 1865. George's great-grandson was David Marion Weir, a son of Ransom Francis Weir. James' son John W. Weir also had a son David.



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The other immigrant David Weir is believed to be the one who arrived on the Lord Dunluce in 1772.<sup>10</sup> He received land in Laurens County, South Carolina.<sup>11</sup> He married about 1775 Jane McClurken. According to the pension application filed by his widow, he enlisted from Laurens County. After the war, he sold his land, and the family moved to Chester County, where he died on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 1796. Jane (McClurken) Weir stated in 1849 that, after her husband's death, she moved to Fairfield County.<sup>12</sup> She died there in 1853.

Of the six sons of David and Jane (McClurken) Weir, five named a son David.

1. Samuel McClurken Weir had a son born circa 1815 whom he named David.
2. James S. Weir married Mary "Polly" Williams and had a son born the 11th of February 1813 in Fairfield County whom they named David. This David married Elizabeth Banks and had a son David Thaddeus Weir on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 1846 who died in 1922 in Fairfield County.
3. Thomas C. Weir, the third son of David and Jane (McClurken) Weir had a son David J. Weir on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 1848 who married Sarah J. Beam. David J. Weir and Sarah Beam had a son in 1871 and named him David.<sup>13</sup>
4. David Weir, the fourth son of David and Jane, was born circa 1790 in Chester County. He married Margaret Brown, and they moved to McMinn County, Tennessee. In 1853 he made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain his father's pension which had been denied his mother for failure to produce witnesses to her marriage. (Jane McClurken Weir was 98 when she applied for her late husband's pension.) David and Margaret (Brown) Weir had a son David D. Weir born circa 1824 in McMinn County, Tennessee. This David with probably his second wife had a son David born 1867 in Sebastian County, Arkansas.
5. Matthew Weir, the sixth son of David and Jane, was born in 1796. He married Deborah Williams, a sister of Mary "Polly" Williams, the wife of James S. Weir. Their son was David William Weir born in 1828.<sup>14</sup>

With so many David Weirs naming their sons David, one can only wonder who the "first" David Weir was and what type of man he was. There are even examples of Weir men whose first name was not David who named their sons David, One of these was John Weir, who received a land grant in 1767.<sup>15</sup> He wrote his will in 1801.<sup>16</sup> He named his first-born son David Weir. This David died in 1831 in Fairfield at age 70. It is believed that he had a son named David Henderson Weir born in 1797 and died in 1851 in Calhoun County, Alabama. David Henderson Weir had a son David "Tobe" Weir, born in 1849 and died in 1914. Another John Weir died in Fairfield County in 1817. He had four sons. In his will he stated that his son David was under fourteen years of age.<sup>17</sup>

The Scotch-Irish held a man's character in high regard. Those deserving of the highest respect were leaders in their communities and elders in their churches. One can only conclude that to receive the name of David was an honor. Only sons of sons have been analyzed here, but Weir daughters also chose the name of David for their sons as was

evident in the will of David in 1797 when he bequeathed six dollars to David, the son of Thomas Gillespie, whose own mother is believed to have been a Weir. The wife of Thomas Gillespie was Mary Weir, the daughter of David Weir.

Comments may be sent to [zulia@aol.com](mailto:zulia@aol.com)

<sup>1</sup> 1790 Federal Census, Chester County, page 15 and page 46.

<sup>2</sup> 1800 Federal Census, Fairfield County, page 237 and page 219.

<sup>3</sup> Wills of Fairfield Co., SC, Vol. 1, 1787-1819, Will Book 2 page 101 Apt 7 File 229. Recorded in Book 2 pages 165-166 October 20, 1797.

<sup>4</sup> Will Book A, pages 309-310, Apt. 70, Pkg. 1090, Chester County, South Carolina.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. 2 Book 8, page 133 Apt. 35, File 574, Fairfield County, South Carolina.

<sup>6</sup> 1820 Federal Census, Fairfield County, South Carolina, page 158.

<sup>7</sup> Will Book 12, p. 53, Apt. 68, File 1045, 14 January 1829, Fairfield County, South Carolina.

<sup>8</sup> Compilation of Mrs. Mary Lynn (Clifford S.) Weir of Orange County, TX.

<sup>9</sup> 1820 Federal Census, Indiana, Washington County, page 210.

<sup>10</sup> Janie Revill's "A Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina 1763-1773", Published by the State Company, Columbia, South Carolina, 1939, page 123.

<sup>11</sup> Land Grant Book 36, page 435, 5/4/1775, Durban's Creek, Cravan County, South Carolina.

<sup>12</sup> Pension Application for David 1796, War pension R11286.

<sup>13</sup> 1880 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, Blackstock.

<sup>14</sup> 1850 Federal Census, South Carolina, Fairfield County, page 244.

<sup>15</sup> Council Journal 30 Meeting 30 January 1764, page 7.

<sup>16</sup> Will Book B, page 154, Apt. 72, Pkg. 1.143, Chester County, South Carolina

<sup>17</sup> Will Book 7, page 135, Apt. 34, File 556, dated 25 March 1817, Fairfield County, South Carolina.

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**MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM *THE PALMETTO STANDARD*, CHESTER, SC, 1852-53 (continued)**  
*Bramlett Clarke* *-Compiled by Ellen*

**NOTE: The following were inadvertently omitted from the segment in the December 2002 Bulletin.**

September 15, 1852

**MARRIED.**

▲ On Wednesday, the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., by the Rev. Mr. Seale, Mr. J. R. MAGILL, (formerly of Chester,) to Miss REBECCA, daughter of the late Rev. E. L. Fraser of Lancaster.

**DIED.**

▲ In this place, on Saturday morning, the 11<sup>th</sup> inst., of consumption, Mrs. HELEN Z. BRADLEY, in the 33<sup>rd</sup> year of her age, and the consort of Capt. John A. Bradley.

She had been for some years a member of the Presbyterian Church, in whose large and pious connexion, there perhaps was never any one whose life and death have furnished a more beautiful exemplification of the religion she professed than her own. Influenced by

the teachings of that religion, as well as by the promptings of a disposition naturally gentle and amiable, she illustrated in her life the character of an obedient daughter, a loving sister, a devoted wife, a fond mother, a kind mistress, a real friend, and a true christian; but, in her sickness and death the best graces of a christian character were most strikingly displayed. For notwithstanding her illness was gradual and confined her to her bed for several months; notwithstanding it was severe, and subjected her to the most painful sufferings, and notwithstanding she knew that she was drawing near to her end, she evinced the greatest patience, spoke with calmness of her disease, and expressed entire resignation to the will of God. In this happy state of mind she gradually grew weaker, until her last strength failed, when she gently breathed out her meek and quiet spirit which ascended to the general assembly and church of the first-born, and found its everlasting resting place on the bosom of the Saviour.

While, then, her bereaved family and friends mourn over their irreparable loss, let them not sorrow on those who have no hope, let them draw consolation from the assurance that she, whom they have followed to the grave, now sleeps in Jesus, and that in the resurrection her body shall rise.

▲ Died, at his residence, in this District, on Saturday morning, the 11<sup>th</sup> inst., M. WILMOT S. GIBBES, aged about 72 years.

▲ Departed from this life, August 24<sup>th</sup> 1852, in Lowndes County, Mississippi, after a short but severe illness of seven days, Mrs. MARY EGGER, consort of Hugh S. Egger, and daughter of Nicholas and Susannah Colvin, late of South Carolina, Chester District, deceased, and sister to Nicholas Colvin and three sisters still surviving.

The subject of this notice was born and raised in Chester, and married to Mr. H. S. Egger, December 23<sup>d</sup> 1823, and moved to Mississippi, Lowndes County, in January following, where she still resided until the time of her death.

She had been a professor of the Baptist Church for the last twenty years, was a christian and died as she lived. She was a help-meet indeed—a good wife—an affectionate mother and beloved by all that knew her. Beloved most by those who knew her best.—She has gone to join that innumerable company which no man can number. Blessed are the dead who die in the lord, for they rest from their labors and their work do follow them. And may God, of his infinite mercy, sanctify this melancholy bereavement to the eternal good of his dear family, relatives, and friends.

Lovely saint, how brief they stay!  
Short and troubled was the day—  
Ending soon thy journey here;  
Pain and brief no more to bear.  
Hard it is with thee to part,  
For, it rends the aching heart.  
But, so heir of glory's gone—  
Let the will of God be done,  
Pillowed on the Saviour's breast,  
Sweetly sleep and sweetly rest,—  
The resurrection shall restore,  
The buried saints who've gone before.

JAMES EGGER

*October 13, 1852*

**MARRIED.**

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▲ On Tuesday the 26<sup>th</sup> September, ult., by Moses McKeown, Esq., Mr. ISAIAH M. CAMERON to Miss ELIZA HANKS, all of Chester District.

“Love rules the camps, the courts, the grove,  
And men below and Gods above.”

**DIED.**

▲ On the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mrs. FRANCIS CAHILL, consort of James Cahill, and daughter of John Worthy, Sr. in the 44<sup>th</sup> year of her age. She leaves a large circle of endeared relatives and friends, and a fond and affectionate husband to mourn her loss.

**October 27, 1852**

**MARRIED.**

▲ On Thursday the 21<sup>st</sup> inst., by John Davis, Esq., Mr. LITTLETON WORTHY to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Charner and Elizabeth Estes, —all of this District.

**November 3, 1852**

**MARRIED.**

▲ Married the 26<sup>th</sup> of October, by John Davis, Esq., JOHN COLVIN to Miss MARY THOMAS, all of this District.

**DIED.**

▲ In York District, Oct. 28, at the residence of her father, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, in the 31<sup>st</sup> year of her age

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## Chester County Death Roll, 1897

*From THE CHESTER REPORTER, January*

**13 & 20, 1898**

January 7—Mrs. Jane Pressley.  
January 7—Samuel Price.  
January 8—Miss Agnes Kilgo.  
January 8—Maggie Bell Orr.  
January 22—James H. McWaters.  
January 22—W. T. Robison, in Savannah, Ga.  
January 25—A. B. Douglass.  
January 30—George S. Higgins.  
February 2—Mrs. Louise Jordan.  
February 4—Mrs. Jennie McKeown.  
February 9—I. D. McD. Hood, Sr.  
February 8—Paul Atkinson.  
February 3—Mrs. Maria Loomis, at Tryon, N. C.



February 10—Jabez Brown.  
February 14—Leland Abell.  
February 21—Dr. R. G. Montgomery.  
March 9—Davis O. Cornwell.  
March 26—Solomon Samuels.  
April 1—Capt. John A. Hafner.  
April 9—Mrs. E. J. Wylie.  
April 12—Melvin Frippe.  
April 13—Mrs. Sarah A. Wilkes.  
April 16—Mrs. Martha Wylie.  
April 26—J. M. Kirkpatrick.  
May 7—Mrs. Esther Shurley.  
May 18—Richard Hare.  
May 19—J. G. Barber.  
May 22—Maj. E. M. Mills.  
May 30—Hugh McKeown, Sr.  
June 4—Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan.  
June 18—R. C. Stewart.  
June 21—Mrs. Ola Grant Moore.  
June 21—W. C. Reid.  
June 25—George A. Albright.  
June 22—John C. Brown, Sr.  
June 18—Jas. Davis Cornwell Turner.  
June 30—Arthur Westbrooks.  
July 8—Miss Bessie Withers.  
July 19—John B. Gladden.  
July 23—F. T. Gibson.  
August 4—Mrs. M. A. Coleman.  
August 6—Dr. A. H. Devega.  
August 6—Alice Adalade [Adelaide] Wise.  
August 2—R. F. Broadfield.  
August 11—Maud Triplett.  
August 12—Mrs. Mary E. Carlisle.  
August 23—Eugene Thompson.  
August 23—Elijah Elder.  
August 26—J. L. Ralph.  
September 1—Maj. T. S. Mills.  
September 5—Dr. L. S. Douglass.  
September 11—Blair McGarity.  
October 11—Col. C. Rives.  
October 13—Mrs. Ida C. McCullough.  
October 19—Ira Pressley.  
October 21—Mrs. S. C. W. Shannon.  
October 24—Willie Fudge.  
November 4—Mrs. Lucinda Wylie.

November 12—Mrs. Elizabeth Knox.

November 13—John A. Marion.

November 22—Maj. S.P. Hamilton

December 19—Miss Patsey McCullum [McCollum].

December 21—Mrs. Bessie Moore Massey.



PICKETT-McCULLOUGH HOUSE

Location: State Highway #99 at its intersection with State Highway #21 in Great Falls, South Carolina.

The Pickett McCullough house was erected in 1830 on this imposing hill overlooking the Catawba Falls. The original surrounding tract of land covered hundreds of acres and was operated in the tradition of the colonial south. A beautiful winding stairway was said to be the central feature of the home.

#### McCULLOUGH SPINNING MILL

In 1849 Daniel McCullough built a cotton factory on the Catawba River near where J. P. Stevens & Company now is located in Great Falls, South Carolina. Mr. McCullough operated this mill by water power from the Catawba River. The Fingerville Mill in Spartanburg County and the Old Saluda Mill in Lexington County antedated this factory a few years. The operators were all slaves from Mr. McCullough's plantation except the superintendent and heads of different departments and the cotton used for spinning was chiefly grown on his plantation.

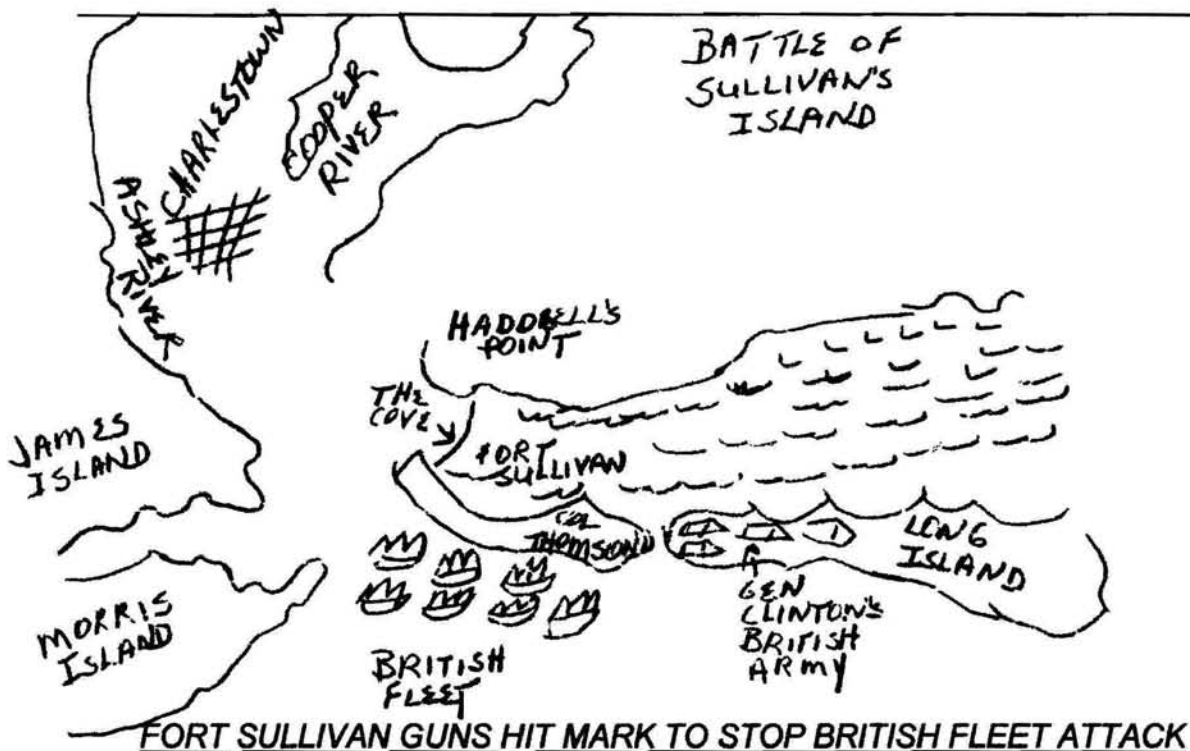
The yarns produced were coarse and were packed into five and ten pound bales which he peddled throughout Chester County and adjoining counties selling to merchants who sold to different families to be woven into cloth. This yarn was used for warps, the filling being spun in homes on spinning wheels.

This factory was a very crude, but serviceable affair in comparison with the present-day cotton mill. The mill used about three hundred bales of cotton in a year, but Mr. McCullough was paid a very good profit on his raw cotton.

The McCullough Mill was burned in 1865 when Sherman's army passed through the Rocky Mount section of Chester County.

Mr. McCullough died shortly after and the mill was never rebuilt. This property fell into possession of the Southern Power Company, later the Republic Cotton Mills, and today J. P. Stevens & Company, which stands a short distance from where the McCullough Mill stood.

Another mill during this time was the Pickett Mill, which was destroyed by high water. In 1854-55, John Mathews manufactured buggies and carriages near Gladden's mill. Sherman's army also destroyed it in 1865.



(Editor's Note: The following is an account of one of the most decisive and significant battles of the American Revolution, written in "on the scene" style from authentic historical records, by W. D. Workman, Jr.-The Observer Bureau)  
Charlestown, June 28, 1776- A formidable British fleet under Admiral Peter Parker today was repulsed, with heavy losses, by American troops manning the

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guns of Fort Sullivan, a partially completed redoubt commanded by Col. William Moultrie of Charlestown.

Another American detachment on Sullivan's Island, this one commanded by Col. William Thomson, blocked an attempted overland assault in the fort by repelling British regulars under Sir Henry Clinton as they sought to cross from Long Island onto Sullivan's.

The resounding defeat of the British combined operation apparently ends the threat, at least for the time being, of any direct attack upon Charlestown itself. Military preparations for defense of the South Carolina port have been carried on at a feverish pace since intelligence reports indicated that the massive British force might make its invasion strike against Charlestown.

Today's crucial battle came in the midst of those preparations. Fort Sullivan, the focal point of the engagement, still is far from complete, although the remarkable strength of its construction was proved beyond doubt today. The fort was designed as a square, with a bastion at each corner, but only two sides were finished by the time firing commenced at midmorning today.

### Fort Walls Hold

Those two completed walls of the fort seemed scant protection against the terrific weight of guns brought to bear by the nine British warships maneuvering just offshore, but they proved more than sufficient. The walls were constructed of parallel rows of palmetto logs emplaced 16 feet apart with sand filling the space between the walls of logs.

The nature of the palmetto wood itself was a vital factor in preserving the fort, for the logs absorbed the shock of cannon fire without splintering or shattering, and soaked up gunfire like sponges during the hard-fought battle.

The action began this morning between 10 and 11 o'clock when the bombship, "Thunder," anchored about a mile and half from Fort Sullivan and began lobbing 13-inch mortar shells at the fort, with some accuracy but no major effect. That firing continued into the afternoon, with the armed vessel "Friendship" covering the "Thunder."

Meanwhile, the remaining seven warships of the British fleet ranged themselves into firing positions opposite the fort. The "Bristol" and the "Experiment," each mounting 50 guns, were flanked by the "Active" and the "Solebay," of 28 guns each, in line abreast nearest the fort. In the intervals between, forming something of a second line, were the "Syren" and the "Actaeon," of 28 guns each, and the 20-gun "Sphinx".

### SOME GOOD SHOOTING

Against the 270 guns of the British fleet, Col. Moultrie could concentrate the fire of only 25 pieces of artillery. Despite the disparity in armament, the



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marksmanship of the American cannons played havoc with the assaulting vessels and their personnel.

It was reported after the battle that the devastating American fire was due to the gun-pointing precision of four of the fort's officers, Col. Moultrie, Lt. Col. Isaac Motte, Major Francis Marion and Capt. Daniel Horry. Their constant teamwork explained the puzzling fact that most of the American fire came in four-round salvos.

### VESSELS HARD HIT

Destruction aboard the British vessels was terrific. Admiral Parker's flagship, the "Bristol", lost more than 100 men killed and wounded. Lord William Campbell, former royal governor of South Carolina who had offered his services as an officer during the engagement, received what seemed a fatal wound in his side, and the admiral himself was twice wounded. The ship's captain, John Morris, was wounded numerous times and had his arm shot off.

Captain Alexander Scott, of the "Experiment", likewise lost an arm in the battle and saw his crew suffer losses equal to those of the "Bristol". Both the "Solebay" and the "Active" experienced further casualties.

### LUCK PLAYS ROLE

Meanwhile, three vessels of the rear echelon, the "Sphynx", the "Actaeon," and the "Syren", pulled out of position about mid-day and began maneuvering toward the harbor entrance in an obvious effort to bring flanking fire to bear on the fort. Maj. Gen. Charles Lee, who had assumed command of the American forces on his arrival at Charlestown, had feared that precise action, but the fortunes of war gave the British an incredible piece of bad luck.

As the three vessels neared the Middle Ground shoal, the "Actaeon" and the "Sphynx" collided with one another and all three ships went aground on the shoal. Later in the day, the "Syren" and the "Sphynx" managed to float free, but "Actaeon" was still fast aground as the battle ended at nightfall.

Meanwhile, the American forces had experienced a bad moment during the afternoon's fighting. Gen. Lee, who never had shown enthusiasm for defending Fort Sullivan and who only yesterday was preparing to relieve Col. Moultrie of command, ordered the defenders to withdraw to the mainland when their limited supply of powder was spent.

### KEEPS UP THE COURAGE

Col. Moultrie promptly slowed his rate of fire in order to conserve ammunition, never faltering in his belief that he could hold the fort. He had been encouraged in that belief last night by South Carolina's President John Rutledge, who sent this message by special courier: Gen. Lee still wishes you to evacuate the fort. You will not, without order from me. I would sooner cut off my hand than write one."

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During the course of the afternoon's fighting, President Rutledge managed to send Col. Moultrie a 500 pound barrel of powder, with this note: "I send you 500 pounds of powder....You know our collection is not great....Honor and victory, my good Sir, to you and your worthy countrymen with you. P. S. Do not make too free with your cannon. Cool and do mischief."

Gen. Lee himself crossed over the mainland by open boat in the afternoon, pointed a few cannon of his own, and left with this word:"You are doing very well. You may remain here, Colonel."

All the while, the British regulars under Clinton's command on Long Island, more than 2,200 strong, never made it across the narrow strip of water separating them from Sullivan's Island.

### RIFLEMEN HOLD POSITION

Ordinarily that inlet could be easily forded except at flood tide, but today several factors combined to make the task more difficult. One factor was the tide, but the greater deterrent seemed to be the accurate fire of Col. Thomson's riflemen. Their fire, coupled with that from two artillery pieces emplaced in the hasty fortifications, drove off the flotilla of small craft with which the British had hoped to neutralize the defenses. As a consequence, Clinton's soldiers (along with some 600 or 700 marines and boatmen) were held at bay by Col. Thomson's force of fewer than 800 men. Had the Britishers ever effected a crossing onto Sullivan's Island, they might have turned the tide of the entire battle, since Fort Sullivan was completely vulnerable to a land assault from the rear.

### ACT OF BRAVERY

During the height of the fleet's bombardment of Fort Sullivan, one of Col. Moultrie's non-commissioned officers distinguished himself with an act of bravery, not isolated in itself but so spectacular as to attract notice from correspondents and observers on the scene.

When the flagstaff bearing the fort's banner, a blue flag with the word "Liberty", was shot down, Sgt. William Jasper, of the Second Regiment's Grenadiers, leaped to recover it. He loosed it from the shattered flagstaff, tied it to a sponge staff, and planted the improvised flagpole once more on the fort's ramparts.

By late evening today, the ships of the British fleet, had quietly pulled away from in front of Fort Sullivan with the ebbing tide, to reassemble at their earlier and more distant anchorage near Five Fathom Hole. Ashore, the American forces were jubilantly celebrating a decisive victory over a powerful foe, and foretelling future successes in their fight for American independence.

## QUERIES

- 03-16 **Nisbet/Nesbitt-** Richard E Wallace, 7725 W 98<sup>th</sup> St, Overland Park, KS, 66212-2345: Looking for ancestors and other relatives of James Nisbet/Nesbitt, a native of Ireland, who died in Chester District in 1793, at age 50. William and Elizabeth deeded 104 acres on Turkey Creek to James in 1789. Are they his parents?
- 03-17 **Grant-** Carole Grant Bennett, 146 Spofford Rd., Boxford, MA 01921: I am a descendant of Phoebe Grant (1790) through her son, William. Any information related to this family would be of great interest. Thank you.
- 03-18 **Jeffries/Jefferies-** Hoffman, Mrs. Kaye W., 3804 Austill LN, Mobile, AL 36608-1925: E-mail-lmh3804@bellsouth.net Need parents, siblings of Amelia Jeffries/Jefferies, born 12 February 1835, Longtown, Fairfield Cnty, SC. She m 1<sup>st</sup> 7 September 1855 William T Cotton, m 2<sup>nd</sup> J F Yongue, 15 October 1868.
- 03-19 **Morrow, McCullough, Orr-**Agnes Bell Yount, 10031 Shortest Day Rd NW, Cumberland, MD, 21502-6011: E-mail-alby6@juno.com : Seeking information about spouses and children of two daughters of David Morrow, 1776-1870. Margaret Morrow married Samuel McCullough. Nancy Morrow married James Orr. Both were born probably 188-1810. Both predeceased David Morrow.
- 03-20 **Lyles, Edrington, Stewart, Goree:** Louise Hardin Parker, 1801 SE 24<sup>th</sup> Rd. #133, Ocala, FL, 34491-6066: Lyles, Ephraim, Jr."Big Eph." d 1820. Suzannah Edrington, (Newbury Co.). Need all information about Suzannah, parents, etc.  
Was the John Lyles (buried in Lyles Burying Ground) wife, Mary, d 1856 the son of the above couple and was his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Stewart and Millie Goree? Who were the parents of Millie Goree?
- 03-21 **Kennedy, Ragsdale, Eccles(Echols):** Caroline B. Johnson, 3804 25<sup>th</sup> Ave. #B-80 Madison, MS 39305-4031: E-mail: sinbad@mississippi.net Please help me find who the parents were of a Nancy Kennedy, b 1815, who married B D Ragsdale, b 1817 in SC. Also, William Eccles (Echols) who married Margaret Huie, b 9/26/1767.
- 03-22 **Gaston:** Karla K Wigley, 10344 Country Club Dr., Dallas, TX 75218-1111; Descendant of Asa Harper Gaston (10 Aug 1819-19 Jan 1881) Son of William Porter Gaston (1787 Nov 1821) and Sarah Baxter "Sally" Tindall (4 Mar 1797-2 Sept 1879). Researching cause of death of William P. Gaston. Would enjoy corresponding with other Gaston descendants.

- 03-23 **Rosborough, Hemphill;** Katherine Rosborough Spicer, 102 Cassell Lane SW, Roanoke, Va., 24014-4236: Email: [kspicer75@aol.com](mailto:kspicer75@aol.com)- Always looking for some information or burial for Martha Mary Hemphill Rosborough, wife of Dr. Alexander Rosborough, (1768-1845) .
- 03-24 **Worthy, Morris;** Phyllis Springfield, 5009 Clairmont Ave., Birmingham, AL, 35222. Seeking information on Senia Worthy, b abt. 1808, married Mitchell Morris. D/o Ely Dennis. Also seeking parents of Mitchell Morris, b abt 1808 in SC.
- 03-25 **Davis;** Libby Stone, 302 S. East St., Cambridge, IL, 61238. E-mail [dlstone@netexpress.net](mailto:dlstone@netexpress.net) Jeremiah Davis appears in Chester County, SC in 1784 having been granted 100 acres of land. Jeremiah was born about 1750 possibly in SC. Married Frances (possibly Nix) about 1775. They had children, Caleb, b 1776; Elizabeth b Aug. 1777; Nancy b 1783; Joshua b abt 1785; \*Stephen b 24 Jan. 1788 (my line); Samuel b 1790; William, b 24 Dec. 1791; Rice b 1812. Jeremiah died about 1810 in Chester County. Would appreciate any information and would love to hear from other descendents of this family.
- 03-26 **Peay;** John & Judy Peay, 6209 Chelsea Crescent, Williamsburg, Va. 23188. We are Looking for a marriage between Sarah Amanda \_\_\_\_\_ from Tennessee, and John Peay born in Chester County (Blackstock). The marriage took place around 1856 with the oldest child, J W Riley Peay, being born about 1857. John Peay born about 1832, oldest son of John Peay and Elizabeth of Blackstock, Chester County, SC
- 03-27 **Miller, McAlily, Blackstock ,** Debbie Schumaker, 2239 S Linden St., Wichita, KS 67207-5547; [E-mail-kansasdebbie@yahoo.com](mailto:E-mail-kansasdebbie@yahoo.com)- Need additional information on Robert Hindman Miller, born 6 December, 1796, SC; married 14 Jan 1823 to Susannah McAlily (born 10 November 1806), SC). When and where did they die? Where buried? They had children: William Miller, born about 1824, SC; Josiah Miller, born about 1831, SC; and George Miller, born 3 Sept 1834, Chester Co., SC. Need information about their marriages, deaths and children. I would like to correspond with any descendants.  
Need additional information on Elizabeth Miller, born 1794 SC to Robert Miller & Jannet White. Elizabeth Miller married John Blackstock (born 1790) in Chester Country, SC about 1831. When and where did they die? Where are they buried? Did they have any children? Thanks, Debbie
- 03-28 **Gillespie, Weir-Charlene** Gillespie Deutsch, 596 MC 8064, Flippin, AR 72634  
I am looking for information on John Gillespie who died in 1812, Chester Co. SC and his wife Sarah whose maiden name is believed to be Weir. I also want information on any of the Weirs of Chester and Fairfield Co.s, SC. Thank you. Please write me and send your E-mail address and I will E-mail you back and we can correspond electronically. My E-mail will only open with addresses I have entered into my files.



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