

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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EDITOR

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

President	Mrs. Ellen L. Schuster
Secretary	Mrs. Debbie N. McMinn
Vice President/Treasurer	Mr. George H. Moore
Editor	Mrs. Barnette Nichols
Research Director	Mrs. Ellen Schuster
	e-mail: schustel@comporium.net

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Meetings

June 3 - 3:00 p.m. - Richburg

July - No Meeting

August 4 - 12:00 p.m. - Wagon Wheel Restaurant, Fort Lawn

September 2 - 3:00 p.m. - Richburg

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

I would like to thank everyone for the emails that I have received while I have been recovering from my neck surgery. My neck is coming along nicely. I will be having more surgery in the next month or two again as one of my screws is coming out. My first day back at the library was April 10th. I look forward to seeing you as you visit the library.

We have now received our cookbooks and they look very nice. I will keep you posted on how the sales are going. As soon as we have the money we will be buying a new copy machine for the library. We have sold several cookbooks already.

I hope to see many of you at our annual birthday party in August. You will find the information on the party in more detail in this issue of the "Bulletin."

It has been nice to see more of our members coming to our monthly meetings. We hope that you will continue to come and show your support.

I would like to thank Damien Aragon for the great job he has done with putting together our web site <http://cdgs.daragon.net/>. We would also like to thank Damien for the great job of scanning all of our back issues of the "Bulletin," so that we can now sell the CD with all of our bulletins from 1978 through 2006.

Ellen Schuster

BIRTHDAY PARTY

The Birthday meeting for the Chester District Genealogical Society will be held on August 4, 2007 at the Wagon Wheel Restaurant in the town of Fort Lawn, S. C. Lunch will be served at 1:00 p m. The cost per person is \$12.00. Reservations must be made by July 27, 2007.

Our speaker will be Dr. Wenonah George Haire, Executive Director of the Catawba Cultural Preservation Project. She is the highest-profile woman of the Catawba Indian Nation and for 15 years has headed the group that is charged with preserving, promoting, and protecting the tribes cultural heritage. Her talk will be on the "Tribal Historical Preservation."

Dr. Haire is the daughter of Buck George, a longtime member of the tribe's Executive Council. A Rock Hill dentist, she serves on the York County Tourism and Sports Commission. She and her husband Jeff Haire are the parents of two daughters.

The Wagon Wheel Restaurant is located in the SW corner of Hwy. US 21 and SC 9.

On the Colonial Origins of the African American Crank Families of Chester County, South Carolina

By Stanley A. Williams, B.Sc.
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Prologue

This essay is neither an apologist's work about a grave and tragic period of racial slavery in the America's, nor a eulogy for a collection of remarkable individuals who were lost to our collective memory, until now. This is an attempt to tell as accurately as possible, the identity, description and origins of the African American Crank's in the western section of Chester County, South Carolina. These were the forerunners, the colonial ancestors of the African American community between Leeds and Wilksburg whose locale would become affectionately known as 'Crankville,' South Carolina.

The Great Wagon Road

America's 'second war of independence' to resist the intrusive outrages of the British crown, had drawn to its conclusion.¹ The British naval embargoes along her coastline had taken their toll on the national economy and Virginia was all too vulnerable. The Yankees in New England were threatening secession from the Union but these Virginians thought of it as only political nonsense. Some of the Yankee lot were making their own way south and west on the Great Wagon Road² (a rough, rugged byway that led from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Augusta, Georgia) seeking new wealth in the soil, profitable crops and the acquisition of slaves. In a generation, the Yankees who traveled in their midst would be scornfully called carpetbaggers, an epilogue of a bitter war whose toll is unparalleled in American history.

It was the cold winter of 1816, and as planned, the Crank settlers began their trek at the end of the harvest season, from their farm in Goochland County, Virginia,³ to Chester District, South Carolina. The company would walk the entire journey on the Great Wagon Road for the duration of about three weeks if unencumbered. The Great Wagon Road was thought to be permanently etched in the earth by enormous migratory herds of eastern buffalo over the centuries. The indigenous peoples, such as the Iroquois, who followed and hunted the buffalo for food, clothing, adornments and tools for generations would use these first continental 'highways' for commerce, communication, war and seasonal migrations until usurpation by a British officer who claimed the Road for his king. The Crank caravan, collected with all of their material possessions, farming, personal tools and instruments of the band loaded on two wheeled ox carts, each hauled along the trail by one or two oxen teams. In tow were live stock and dogs. They brought their long guns, ammunition, cookery, furniture and items useful for trade along the route.

Perhaps Stephen Crank of Goochland County, Virginia, yearned to establish a homestead out west, as virgin lands were available in the vast, newly acquired Missouri Territory for any citizen fit to claim it. But Mary Chisholm Crank, his wife, was filled with trepidation about the western wilderness, its fearsome beasts, inclement weather, hostile Indians and Mexicans. Unable to assuage her nightmares, Stephen Crank relented. Mary Crank convinced her husband to follow her father, Thomas Chisholm, into South Carolina to a place called the Chester District.

However, the Great Wagon Road harbored its own perils. Portions could suddenly become submerged and ill-fated parties washed away during a flash flood. Mud slides could significantly delay travelers, and during a prolonged dry spell loomed the threat of fast moving, wind whipped forest fire. The rustling of dried leaves or brush, or the scent of a large carnivore detected by the hounds signaled urgent danger and required vigilance. There were certainly wolf packs and bears about. A stealthy, hungry panther could stalk a party for miles, and easily kill a full-grown man if caught unaware. Then, there were the highway robber menaces and the unscrupulous owners of the inns of ill repute that could materialize unexpectedly in the countryside.⁴

But the party would be forced to halt their progress *and experience a delay likely at the trading post called Salem, or further south in the nearby village of Charlotte, North Carolina.* It is evident Stephen Crank was prohibited from entering South Carolina with 'certain slaves.' Stephen Crank awaited word ~~from the General Assembly of South Carolina with his Virginia slaves from none other than the South Carolina~~ for permission to enter South Carolina with his Virginia slaves from none other than the South Carolina General Assembly, the legislative lawmaking body of the republic.⁵ The planter aristocrats who comprised its membership had grown cautiously uneasy and enacted draconian legislative protections to quell, punish or otherwise discourage insurrection, agitation or even the thought of dissent, unfavorable opinion or even muted criticism within the ranks of their properties – men, women and children of color (described as black, Negro, Mestizo, African, Lumbee, etc) infamously, though legally, relegated as chattel property for all perpetuity. The General Assembly was particularly wary of increased slaves imported from other states for the purpose of sale, and restricted the practice.⁶ Federal legislation enacted in 1808 banned the importation of slaves directly from Africa and the Caribbean.⁷ African slaves from the Caribbean, already brutally acclimated to the plantation system, were adjudged unsuitable by the South Carolina elitist legislators who were fearful of slave insurrections. By the 1850's South Carolina planters, desirous of more slaves from Africa for cotton cultivation, began to agitate for the resumption of the African slave trade.⁸ We know Stephen and Mary Crank did not enter South Carolina for the purpose to sell their slaves viz. Stephen Crank's petition.

The CRANK'S of Goochland County, Virginia

It must be noted that, the Crank's were yeoman farmers who did not own a large number of slaves. According to his Petition to the General Assembly, Stephen Crank and family arrived in South Carolina, from Goochland County, Virginia, the 27th day of December 1816. Provocatively, the document specifically identifies four Negroes "being willed to his wife [Mary Crank] by her Uncle during his life..." To further quote: "*To wit A Negro woman named Anita about forty years of age and a woman Maria Twenty two years of age, a child named Amy about six months old, & a boy named Jack about thirteen years of age.*" It was these four named individuals who were the subject of scrutiny by the General Assembly. A serendipitous but no less stupendous discovery by this investigator was that these slaves are the earliest recorded links to the African American freedmen community of CRANK's residing officially in Baton Rouge Township, South Carolina in 1870.

Additionally, the Crank's were in possession of another slave, identified as **Big George**. Big George was in the custody of the sheriff's patrol (called 'pater rollers' by the African American slave community) after an unsuccessful attempt to escape slavery in 1831.⁹ No Crank households are enumerated in the federal census in Chester District, South Carolina, before 1830. The 1830 federal census enumerates Mary Crank¹⁰ as a widow with a son and five daughters in the household. Mary Crank owned six slaves; two males, four females.¹¹ Mary Crank's household is the only household enumerated with the surname Crank in all of South Carolina in that census. During the ten-year interval (1830-1840), the family emigrated from Chester District to destinations south (Mississippi) and moved further southwest (Texas, Arkansas, California). I propose these five individual Virginians – the slaves of Mary Chisholm Crank – are indeed the earliest colonial African American ancestors, or known forebears of the CRANK families of Baton Rouge Township of Chester, South Carolina.

Joe CRANK

An examination of the estate papers of Richard Wilkes (born in North Carolina; 1769–1840) and his wife, Alice Rhoden Wilkes (born in North Carolina; 1776–1855) of the Red Hill Plantation in Baton Rouge Township, Chester, SC, revealed the couples' last wills & testaments.¹² Richard Wilkes, a wealthy planter, owned large tracts of land near Sandy River and a sizable complement of African slaves as evident in the inventory of goods and chattels that accompany the will. An examination of the inventory yields yet another propitious genealogical gem. Typically slaves were listed by first name and value, sans any designation of heredity or family lineage of these slaves by the property owner. But in this estate

inventory, there appears a singular, extraordinary exception. Indeed, within inventories of both Richard and Alice Wilkes's estates, one slave appears with a surname. He is identified as **Joe CRANK**.¹³ How Joe CRANK came to be in the possession of Richard Wilkes is a mystery. We may conjecture that Joe CRANK had been a gift, or exchanged for goods or services between the slave owners – a practice typical of the times. We may also surmise that Joe CRANK appears with a family group that Richard Wilkes sought to preserve as inferred by instructions in the will. What motivated Richard Wilkes to accredit Joe CRANK so unusually is unknown. Additionally, this dignity is repeated in the will of his wife, Alice Wilkes, fifteen years later.¹⁴ Based on this evidence, the Wilkes family was the last CRANK slave owner until the Emancipation Proclamation and the devastation of the war ended slavery in the United States.

Early 'CRANKVILLE'

Listed below are those amongst the first generation of free black American citizens who began to participate in the republic and to be counted in the population. These are the names of the African American colonial ancestors of the four families that bear the surname CRANK¹⁵ that resided in Baton Rouge, South Carolina, as listed in the 1870 census. These families comprise the entire African American population enumerated with the surname CRANK in all of South Carolina. These freedmen and women are the descendants of forebears that arrived in Chester County in 1816. The online census database queried for spelling variations (Krank, Cronk, Crunk) yielded no results, signifying that no families were enumerated in 1870 with these spelling variations in the state.

1870 US federal census – Baton Rouge Township, Chester County, South Carolina

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Race</u>
CRANK, Jessie ^{16**}	36	M	Black
Sarah	26	F	
Daniel	14	M	
Jessie	10	M	
Martha	9	F	
Moses	6	M	
Generas ¹⁷	1	M	
CRANK, Amzi ^{18* **}	40	M	Black
Lea*	33	F	
Francis	17	F	
Peter	17	M	
Ensley	14	M	
Moses	11	M	
Caroline	10	F	
Louisa	7	F	
Leonard	3	M	
Hannah	1	F	
CRANK, Mary ^{19* **}	25	F	Black
Samuel	10	M	
Lea	8	F	
Moses	2	M	
CRANK, Mary ²⁰	22	F	Black
Francis	3	F	

* Inventoried in the will of Alice Wilkes Chester County, SC, (probated 1855).

** Inventoried in the will of Richard Wilkes Chester County, SC, (probated 1840).

"I know why the caged bird sings." Paul Laurence Dunbar²¹

Perversions of 18th and 19th century science, philosophy and religions embraced by most of American civil society reduced generations of black innocents to the lowly status of chattel property based solely on heredity and race. But no form of tyrannical constitutional, martial, commonwealth or color of laws can effectively suppress, nullify or exterminate the natural rights and qualities possessed by any race or class of human beings. Scholars tell us that some degree of mutual positive interpersonal relationships must have existed between slaves and slave owner; otherwise a co-existence between slave and slave master would not have been possible. We cannot attest to whether our enslaved colonial ancestors, some of whom we have identified, would embrace or reject the notion, as their stories seem to rest where they lay.

Like the eastern buffalo of antiquity, our enslaved colonial black ancestry also carved great wagon trails - for the benefit of generations of humanity in America - that are vital for the growth of America's institutions, status and economic vitality in the world. The CRANK legacy includes the aptitude, intelligence, courage, reverence and allegiance of men and women who would fight America's wars; produce farm commodities for American and global markets; become railroad laborers, educators, custodians, nurses and scientists; assist the pre-industrial United States emergence into the Industrial Age in the steel mills of upstate New York, assembly lines in Detroit, and textile mills in the South; found a roofing company in Chester, SC; and produce researchers in the biotech laboratories at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, and Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Institute in New York City; discover a buried cache of Civil War gold on their own farmland in 1937; and most recently this year, the founder of the high school girls' rugby team at Branford High School, in Branford, CT, at age 17.

A few years ago, my younger daughter, Imani, sought our assistance on an elementary school homework lesson. Her third grade teacher assigned each student to bring to school a poster board about his or her family tree. The teacher's instructions included a single restriction; the family tree poster board was to outline only the most recent five generations. Apparently the empathetic school teacher, herself a town native, did not want to burden her young charges. Many of her students were of families that could effortlessly trace their ancestry beyond the incorporation of the village in 1633. I was frustrated that neither I, nor my wife, could adequately address our daughter's appeal - thus, our daughter's family tree poster board was taken to school woefully bare. I vowed that I would not perpetuate the legacy of ignorance any further. As a result, her third grade assignment evolved into a passionate, life-long quest by me to reclaim our birthright: knowledge of our own ancestry in American culture and history.

This work is for my late mother, Johnnie Mae WILLIAMS (b. 20 May 1929; d. 26 Aug 1996), née Johnnie Mae CRANK, was also known as Johnnie Mae McKissick by her first marriage. Johnnie Mae CRANK was born in Gastonia, North Carolina, to John CRANK (b. 1902; d. 20 Dec 1944) of Santuc Township, Union County, South Carolina, and Sallie DAWKINS (b. 1908; d. Oct 1946?) of Union Township, Union County, South Carolina. Johnnie Mae CRANK was a great-great granddaughter of Amzi and Lea CRANK.²² Johnnie Mae Williams, also known as, Johnnie Mae McKissick, died in Flushing, Queens County, New York. She is survived by my father, Charles L. Williams, six children and several grandchildren that include Imani D. Williams and Lelonie D. Williams.

Amzi and Lea CRANK were my maternal great-great-great grandparents.

All inquiries are welcome. Contact me, Stanley A. Williams, at lionscross@aol.com.

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¹ War of 1812 between Britain and her native American tribal allies against the United States (1812-1816).

² Parke Rouse, Jr., *The Great Wagon Road from Philadelphia to the South*, Dietz Publications, 1992.

³ General Assembly Petitions, 1817, no. 176, Stephen Crank [sic], Petition to be exonerated from the penalty of having brought certain slaves into the state from Virginia when he moved to establish a plantation in this state.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC. Petition transcribed by Dr. Ellen B. Clarke, Columbia, SC, and Stanley A. Williams, Jamaica, NY, Feb/Mar 2007.

⁴ Elizabeth A. Fenn, Peter H. Wood, Christine Alexander, *The Way We Lived in North Carolina*, University of North Carolina Press, 1983.

⁵ See Endnote 3.

⁶ Report of Legislative Committee 02/14/1791 – Committee report on the bill to prohibit the import of slaves from other states. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

⁷ W.E.B. Du Bois, *The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870*, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1970 [1896].

⁸ Manisha Sinha, *The Counter-revolution of Slavery*, University of North Carolina Press, 2000, Chapter five: "The Carolinian Movement to Reopen the Slave Trade," pp.125-152.

⁹ General Assembly Petitions, 1831. Smith and McCaughey, blacksmiths, Petition and supporting paper asking compensation for work done for the state in the chaining of escaped and criminal slaves. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

¹⁰ Ancestry.com, 1830 United States Federal Census [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2004. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census, Fifth Census of the United States, 1830. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. 1830. M19, 201 rolls. Year: 1830; Census Place: Chester, South Carolina; Roll: 169; Page: 290.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ivan E. Bass, *History and Genealogy of Thomas Wilkes and His Descendants*, 1965. An excerpt was kindly provided by Dr. Ellen B. Clarke of Columbia, SC. Dr. Clarke also transcribed and contributed the wills of Richard Wilkes and Alice Wilkes (personal correspondence), March 2007. (The wills may be found in the Chester County Courthouse, File 91, Pkg. 1450 & File 100, Pkg. 1700, respectively.)

¹³ Ibid. SC Will Transcripts (WPA), Chester District, reel 7, FR13-17, Richard Wilks [sic], South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Evidence strongly suggests that freedmen brothers Amzi CRANK and Jessie CRANK were sons of Joe CRANK and either an enslaved woman named Lucy, or an enslaved woman Hannah at Red Hill Plantation. With less certainty, Joe CRANK was the son of an enslaved man named Sam and an enslaved woman named Choe [Chloe] also at Red Hill Plantation. [Data not shown.]

¹⁶ Ancestry.com, 1870 United States Federal Census, Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2003, Online publication - Ancestry.com, 1870 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2003. Original data - 1870. United States. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870. Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Administration. M593, RG29, 1,761 rolls. Minnesota. Minnesota Census Schedules for 1870. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. T132, RG29, 13 rolls. Baton Rouge, Chester, South Carolina, post office Chester, roll 1490, page 30, image 60.

¹⁷ Ibid. Generas CRANK is likely a recorded error by the census taker, or an inadvertent transcriptional error during data entry as records became digitized. His correct given name was General, as it would appear in subsequent census data.

¹⁸ Ibid. Original data: Data imaged from National Archives and Records Administration, 1870 Federal Population Census, M593, 1,761 rolls; part of Minnesota T132, 13 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. Baton Rouge, Chester, South Carolina, post office Chester, roll 1490, page 32, image 63.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid. Original data, 1870. United States. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, M593, RG29, 1,761 rolls. Minnesota. Minnesota Census Schedules for 1870. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. T132, RG29, 13 rolls, Baton Rouge, Chester, South Carolina, post office Chester, roll 1490, page 37, image 73.

²¹ Paul Laurence Dunbar, "Sympathy," 1899. An excerpt from the poem: 'I know why the caged bird sings. Ah, me, when its wings are bruised and its bosom sore. It beats its bars and would be free. It's not a carol of joy or glee, but a prayer that it sends from its heart's deep core, a plea that upward to heaven it flings. I know why the caged bird sings.'

²² See Endnote 18

Mary Lorena Culp Cherry Adams

Mrs. Mary Lorena Culp Cherry Adams, 81, stepmother of Governor Gregg Cherry of North Carolina, died Tuesday afternoon at her home at Hickory Grove in York County. The funeral was held Wednesday morning in Mount Vernon Methodist church in Hickory Grove with the burial in the Hickory Groove cemetery.

Mrs. Adams was born May 3, 1862 in Chester county and is survived by a son, W. Brevard Cherry; six stepsons, Governor Gregg Cherry, Ralph N. Adams of Bessemer City, N. C.; R. E. Adams of Patterson, Florida; Harry S. Adams of Green City, Texas; W. H. Adams of Fayetteville, N. C. and D. V. Adams of Monterrey Park, California; a brother, John R. Culp of the Knox Station section of Chester county, and a sister, Mrs. Lucy Darby of Hickory Grove.

Governor Cherry's mother, the wife of Layfayette Cherry, died when he was quite young. His father later married Miss Mary Lorena Culp, who married R. Sid Adams in 1908, sometime following the death of Layfayette Cherry.

Mr. S. A. Rodman

From "The Chester News," March 21, 1931.

Funeral services for Mr. Sidney Alexander Rodman, 75, one of Chester county's prominent farmers, were conducted yesterday afternoon at the Oak Grove Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Rodman. Burial was made in the Union A. R. P. church graveyard near Richburg. Dr. R. A. Lummus, pastor of the former church, conducted the services.

Mr. Rodman died suddenly Saturday while walking over his plantation near Rodman. He was an elder in the Oak Grove church and was interested in religious and civic affairs. He was a Mason.

He is survived by six children as follows: Mr. J. M. Rodman, Mrs. D. H. Blaney, Mr. E. J. Rodman, Mr. W. D. Rodman, Miss Lois Rodman and Mr. S. L. Rodman, all of the Rodman section. His wife, who was Miss Katie Waters, died about two years ago.

Chester Co. S. C., Deed book G, page 22

Eli Cornwell to Rhoda E. Price deed of gift ---State of SC Chester District; know all men by these present that I Eli Cornwell---give to my granddaughter Rhoda Elizabeth daughter of William and Elizabeth Harden and now wife of William S. Price---a Negro woman Mary aged 19 years and her child Ellen aged 9 months. 26th August 1847. Signed Eli Cornwell
Witnesses: Eli C. Harden, John Harden. Sent to us by Damien Aragon-damien@daragon.net

ABOUT THE HARDWICK'S OF CHESTER COUNTY
By Ellen Bramlett Clarke, Ed.D.

Much of the content of this article comes from a compilation of research and notes written from interviews with descendants of William Hazel Hardwick by my father, John W. Bramlett, Sr. (1904-1982) in the early 1960's. The Hardwick's and the Wilkes families, his mother's ancestors, were closely connected and one, Abner Wilkes, married Lucinda Hardwick.

Of English heritage, Hardwick's came to settle in South Carolina in early colonial times. In the 1790 census, Hardwick's are found under the names Hardwike, Hardrich, Hardrige, Hardwick, Hardwicke. Hardwike's, Hardwick's, and Hardwicke's lived in Georgetown District, Prince George Parish, South Carolina. Hazle Hardrich and Moses Hardrige were listed in the Camden District and lived in Chester County. Hazle Hardrich was actually Hazel Hardwick, Sr. He and his wife Mary Northcutt moved from Stafford County, Virginia, to Craven County, South Carolina, and were predecessors of the Chester Hardwick's. [Note: Moses Hardrige was not listed in later counts.]

Hazel Hardwick, Sr.

According to records at the South Carolina Archives, Columbia, SC, Hazel Hardwick received a land grant of 200 acres situated in Craven County in October 1769. Later records show he applied for and received several more grants after the Revolutionary War. In April 1786, he obtained two tracts of land from grants: one of 442 acres on Sandy River and one of 390 acres nearby. These were sold in September 1786 and in November, he and Mary bought 250 acres on Sandy River from Leonard, John and Sarah Pratt. The Hardwick's accumulated acreage was located in the western part of Chester County; the land on which they lived bordered Sandy River in the Baton Rouge area. Hazel and Mary had four known children: James, Mary, Susanna, and Hazel, Jr. There is no recorded will for Hazel Hardwick, Sr.; records show that he transferred most of the family lands, including the home place to his older son, James, in gift deeds in 1797 and in 1801. James left South Carolina to move to Tennessee between 1801 and 1810 and sold the family property. Daughter Mary never married; her sister, Susanna, married Peter Petrie. Hazel, Sr., is listed in the Census of 1800 but does not appear in the one in 1810 - undoubtedly by this time, he had died. He and Mary, as was the custom of the day, were likely buried on their home place, but no traces of their graves remain. His younger son, Hazel, Jr., remained in Chester County and, like his father, was a prosperous land owner.

Hazel Hardwick, Jr.

Hazel Hardwick, Jr., is first listed in the 1800 census; this enumeration shows that he and his wife had three males and one female living in the home - all less than 16 years of age. The first land record of Hazel, Jr., (Kasel in the records), reveals that he bought 100 acres from Edmund and Nancy Lea (witnessed by his brother James Hardwick) and seven acres of land from Ezekiel Sanders on Sandy River in July 1792. Thereafter, he engaged in numerous purchases amassing considerable acreage. Hazel, Jr., married Margaret Ellen Atkinson Robins.

From my father's notes: Mrs. Martha Ervin Abell talked to me about the Hardwick's in 1938 at the Bullock Creek Church homecoming:

William Hazel Hardwick (Hazel, Jr.) was a very wealthy gentleman and would have his friends and relatives gather at his home for hunting wild turkey which, along with other game animals, was plentiful. Popular "deer shoots" were also enjoyed on his spacious lands by many of these same friends. He and his wife's hospitality was far famed. She was Margaret Northcutt and I think she was from Charleston. [Note: Hazel, Sr.'s wife was a Northcutt from Virginia; Margaret was probably from Chester.] Of sisters and brothers of William we know of only one and not his name. Where these early settlers came from and when I do not know; but there was a James Hardwick who lived in Chester County and I've only known of one son or relative: William Hardwick who lived on what was known years later as the old Hardwick place.

An elderly descendant, Mrs. Effie Blair Mickle, great-granddaughter of Hazel Hardwick, Jr., was in her eighties when she talked with my father in the late 1940's:

In the last half of the 1700's, perhaps about 1760, William Hardwick [Hazel, Jr.] was born. He was my great grandfather and lived on his large and rich plantation which numbered several thousand acres and extended from a few miles of what was later Mt. Pleasant Church to Sandy River to Mills Creek. William and his wife Margaret reared their family and are buried on his farm in a family plot.

My father writes:

To find the Hardwick home site now. It is about three miles south of Mt. Pleasant Church, on the south side of Susy Bole Creek and on the old ridge road leading from the Darby place. The property is now owned by Mrs. Peter Sanders (in 1950).

Mrs. Mickle remembered hearing her grandmother, Mildred Barrow Hardwick, talk about an old Irish couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Holden, who lived with the elder Hardwick's:

Mr. or Mrs. Holden was most probably related to William Hazel Hardwick, Jr., or to his wife. Mrs. Holden was a school teacher and served as a governess or tutor for the children in the family. A favorite story is that Mr. Holden liking coffee would pass his cup for more. His wife would say "No, John, glad sir, you have had one cup, sir, and I think, glad sir, that's enough, sir--" John Holden died and was buried near the house. Family legend has it that Mrs. Hardwick awakened one night and looking out her window saw something white. She decided to go outside to see what it was. Nearing the place where Holden was buried, she saw Mrs. Holden sitting by the grave. As Mrs. Hardwick approached, she arose and said in a stern voice with her Irish brogue, "Well, Mrs. Hardwick, what might you be doing out this time of night?" Once there was a plot of graves wired in on the land but all is gone except stones that marked the graves; the Holden's and Hardwick's occupy this plot of ground.

Mrs. Hardwick was known for being a very brave woman and lived in a period when dangers were on every hand. It was said of her that the needy or those in distress were never turned from her door.

William Hazel and Margaret Hardwick had six living children who were named in their father's will:

1. William H[azel] Hardwick, (1791-1862) married first, Winifred Richardson; second, Mildred Barrow (1801-1879). [Note: Dates are from my father's notes.]
2. Kesiah Hardwick, married Dr. Arthur Stewart Starr.
3. Nancy Hardwick, (8/28/1798-AFT. 1880) married Charles Boyd Smith (6/11/1792-8/27/1860), son of Moses and Mary Boyd Smith. Both are buried in the Bullock Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery.
4. Martha Hardwick, married Green Berry Colvin, son of Nicholas and Susan Elam Colvin.
5. Garland Hardwick, reputedly married an Indian girl; after her death, he married again but his second wife's name is unknown.
6. Anna Hardwick, married Nathan Jenkins.

The will of Hazel Hardwick, Jr., is available for review in the Chester Courthouse (Box 28, Pkg. 416). It is fully transcribed below (underlining added):

In the name of God Amen

I Hazel Hardwick of Chester District in the State of South Carolina do Constitute and make this my last will and Testament in form and manner following to wit

1st I bequeath unto my well Beloved wife Peggy her Right in my landed or real Estate her one third share with the House I now live in with the remainder of my unbequeathed property during her natural life to be equally divided betweenst my Heirs that is to say her Children after her decease*

2d I bequeath unto my Son William H Hardwick the following Negroes viz Tom Milly and her child Morning with an equal share of a Tract of land I purchased in the State of Alabama to be divided betweenst my son Garland and he each paying an equal share in the balance due on that land

3^d I bequeath unto my son Garland Hardwick Bob and Edy his wife and her three children Archy, Jeffrey Bob & Winny & Anderson her husband & three children named Nelson Wiley and Hannah with the set of Black Smith Tools belonging to me also the land I now live on lying on the North side of Sandy River being composed of different tracts or Sections lying on the Stamp branch also a tract lately purchased from Bennet Humphries lying on Starns branch Containing one Hundred Acres also part of a tract purchased by Thomas Sanders and myself from Alexander Wilson My undivided part of the same also a Tract of fifty or sixty acres I purchased of Patsy Jagers adjoining Mr. Theodore Randall and South on William Jenkins and John McCaw Westward on Thomas Jagers North on Hitchcock's old line also the Brown mare he now rides two mules named Phillip and Cate.

4th I bequeath unto my Daughter Nancy wife of Charles Smith the following Negroes Sid and Letty his wife

5th I bequeath unto my Daughter Anna wife of Nathan Jenkins the following Negroes Thornton and Dick

6th I bequeath unto my Daughter Kesiah Hardwick the following Negroes Dempsey & Penny his wife with her two children Pinky and Smart also one Negro girl named Esther one reasonable Horse Saddle & Bridle two cows & Calves two Beds and furniture

7th I bequeath unto my daughter Patsy* Hardwick the following Negroes and other property viz Lucy and her two Children named Emily & Chaise with another Negro girl named Mary also a Negro girl named Rose with a Negro fellow named John also a horse Saddle Bridle two Cows & Calves with two Beds & furniture

I also will and bequeath unto William H Hardwick Nancy Smith Ann Jenkins Kesiah Hardwick and Patsy Hardwick share and share alike of my unbequeathed property at the decease of my wife Peggy allowing my son Garland no part or share therein there being no sale of my property after my decease revoking all wills or wills that might have been made by me Constituting my Sons William & Garland Hardwick my Executors of this my last will & Testament

In Testimony of which I hereunto fix my hand and Seal in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven and in the fifty first year of American Independence

Feby 1st 1827

Signed Sealed and delivered

In presence of

Pat Spence James K. Gore

William Wade

Hazel Harwick

*In this era, "Peggy" was typically used as a nickname for Margaret and "Patsy" for Martha.

Hazel Hardwick died a few days after the will was drawn. This fact is verified from a document issued February 12, 1827, by E[phraim] Lyles, Esq., Ordinary of Chester District, authorizing any three or four of the following to make an inventory of the estate: Richard Wilkes [note: my father's great-great-grandfather], Major William Wilkes [brother of Richard Wilkes], Jesse Simpson, John Roden, Esq., and Isaac Rawden. All of these men were wealthy plantation owners as well as close friends and neighbors of Hazel. Richard Wilkes, Jesse Simpson, and Isaac Rawdon elected to serve in this capacity and on February 17, 1827, "made oath that they will truly appraise and a true inventory make to the best of their Skill & Knowledge of all & singular the goods & Chattels of Hasel Hardwick late deceased."

To answer where William and Margaret Hardwick were buried, their great grand-daughter, Corrie Belle McCarley Cooper, daughter of Harriet Hardwick McCarley, wrote:

"There is a road leading from the old Woods home to Chester and one coming from Brushy-Fork Baptist Church to come into the road to Chester. The graves are in an old field between the road to Chester and Brushy Fork Church on the right hand side of the road as you come down from the church..... 'Tis said the Indian girl, wife of Garland Hardwick, is also in the same plot and a Mr. and Mrs. Holden who lived with them and was a governess or relative in the home."

Found elsewhere among my father's papers was an undated scrap of paper with this notation:

*On the Herndon Crank place (off Woods Ferry Rd below Brushy Fork Baptist Church):
Mr. Hazel Hardwick, died February 3, 1827 in the 60th year of his life
William A. Smith, born October 31, 1822; died August 14, 1831
Margaret Smith, born October 13, 1828; died July 3, 1830*

This information was likely copied between 1955 and 1960 when my father spent countless hours searching for old family cemeteries in and around Baton Rouge and western Chester County. The children were most probably a son and daughter of Charles B. and Nancy Hardwick Smith.

The will of Margaret Hardwick is also on file in the Chester County Courthouse (Box 81; Pkg. 1270). A transcription of the will follows (underlining added):

South Carolina Chester District)

I Margaret Hardwick of State and District afore Said do make this my Last Will in the following Manner (viz)

First I give my Son William Hardwick One Hundred and Eighty Seven Dollars & Sixty six Cents as his part of my money. I also give and authorise my Executor to pay over to my son William One Hundred and Eighty Seven Dollars Sixty Six Cents which is my daughter Anny Jenkins part and let her take the Said amount out of what her husband Nathan Jenkins owes to my son William.

Second I give to my Son Garland Hardwick, One Hundred and Eighty Seven Dollars and Sixty Six Cents provid[ed] he comes after the money him Self. If he does not come him Self I then give this part to my grandson Garland H Colvin and Desire that it remain in his father's hands until he is twenty one years old if he dies before receiving it I then give it to his brothers and sisters Equally.

Third I give to my daughter Nancy Smith one Hundred and Eighty Seven Dollars and Sixty Six Cents and a white turned Bead Stead one under Bead of Straw.

Fifth I give to Dr. A. S. Starr one Hundred and Eighty Seven Dollars and Sixty Six Cents.

Sixth I give to my daughter Martha H Colvin one Hundred and Eighty Seven Dollars and Sixty Six Cents Also one Feather Bed the one with Bout tickin, the bead in the white tick is her own feathers She loned me and will be hers at my death. She has both in her possession also one blue chest and all that's in it at my death also one Black walnut Chest and all that is in it at my death also I give and desire that my daughter Martha Colvin Shall have the Earthen ware that She have give me and all that she has give me She is to have again, and my Daughter Nancy Smith is to have all that She has gave me. All other things Belonging to me I wish my two daughters Nancy and Martha to divide Equally Betwixt them Selves, the whole of the funds in G B Colvin's hands. If any of the Legatees named in this will Shall have any demands or claims of any kind against me it is to be taken and paid out of the moneys willed to them having the claim.

Lastly I do constitute and appoint G B Colvin Executor of this my last Will by me made in Testimony Whereof I have hereunto Set my name and affix my Seal this Ninth Day of Feby 1840.

*Signed Sealed in Presents of
J[oseph] Robins
John Colvin
Thomas Robins*

*Her
Margaret X Hardwick (LS)
mark*

On April 20, 1840, John Colvin appeared before Peter Wylie in the Court of Ordinary in Chester District and swore that he, Joseph Robins, and Thomas Robins had been present and saw "Margret Hardwike" sign by making her mark on her will. G. B. Colvin was qualified as Executor on the same day. On November 20, 1840, Margaret's son-in-law, Charles B. Smith, petitioned the court to grant him letters of administration for her estate. On December 7, 1840, Charles and his brother John were appointed Executors by the court. No reason was given why Green Berry Colvin was unable to fulfill this task.

William Hazel Hardwick

William Hazel Hardwick, oldest child of Hazel Hardwick, Jr., was born in South Carolina; some time after 1810, he moved to Georgia. During the War of 1812, both he and his brother, Garland, served in Captain Thomas' Company, Artillery, Georgia Militia; both were discharged with the rank of Private. There – whether married or not is unknown – he fathered a daughter, Lucinda Hardwick, in 1812. No information was obtained about the identity of Lucinda's mother. After he returned from service, William married first Winifred Richardson in or near Milledgeville, Georgia. No children were born to this marriage and Winifred died after a long period of ill health. Early in 1816, he married young Mildred Barrow from the same town and returned with her on horseback to Chester County, South Carolina – she was expecting their first child. Mrs. Mickle reported:

William was in Georgia prior to 1816 for a few years. He fought in the war of 1812 and was thereafter referred to as Major Hardwick. He lived in Milledgeville, Georgia, and married Winifred Richardson there. Shortly afterwards, Winifred became ill, lingered a long while, then died from her illness. A young girl, Mildred Barrow, whose father was dead, and her only brother, James, a cripple, lived with the Hardwick's and helped care for Winifred. After Winifred died, Mildred went back to live with her mother who had re-married. One year later, William Hardwick married Mildred then 16 years old and brought her to his father's home in Chester County. Since his parents had a large family, William and Mildred and their young children soon had to move out and into a home of their own.

William and his wife Mildred settled into a large plantation home near Bullock Creek Church and the Chester-York County line. They reared twelve children and lived there until they died. These names and many of the dates were in my father's records:

1. Lucinda, (11/15/1812–9/4/1891); married Abner Wilkes (12/10/1801–11/16/1883), son of William and Lydia Clark Wilkes; both are buried in the cemetery at Calvary Baptist Church in the Baton Rouge section of Chester County.
2. Martha, (1816–1880); married John (?) Woods.
3. Garland Lee, (b. Abt. 1818); married Sarah (last name unknown)
4. James Barrow, (b. Abt. 1820); married Jane Lee.
5. Haney, (Abt. 1823–1898); married Dr. George H. Barnes (b. Abt. 1817).
6. Hazel, never married.
7. William, (10/25/1830–8/6/1908); married Frances Hill (3/14/1833–4/15/1924); went to Alabama and then to Texas.
8. Harriet, (Abt. 1833–7/18/1915); married John McCarley; lived in Newberry County.
9. Keziah, (7/8/1831–10/23/1876); married Andrew Hafner (11/16/1821–3/16/1914); both are buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.
10. George McDuffie, (b. Abt. 1836).
11. Arthur Starr, (b. Abt. 1839); killed during Civil War, July 30, 1864, at the blow-up at Petersburg, Virginia.
12. Mildred Ann, (7/14/1842–1/8/1902); married Samuel Guilah Blair (4/6/1838–8/12/1906); both are buried in Bullock Creek Cemetery.

William's oldest daughter, Lucinda, spent her young years in Georgia but kept in contact with her father. When she asked to come to live with him, William sent his brother, Garland, along with a horse, new bridle and saddle, to bring her to Chester County. From family accounts, Lucinda and Mildred acted more like sisters than step-mother and daughter. Martha Keziah, daughter of Abner and Lucinda, was the first wife of John Wesley Wilkes, Jr., my father's grandfather.

After William died, his daughter, Mildred Ann, and her husband, Samuel Blair, moved into the old family home to stay with his widow. There are no wills on file for William or Mildred and I could find no records of where they are buried.

The Hardwick's, prominent inhabitants of Chester in yesteryear, left a number of years ago. Some passed on into unmarked graves in overgrown family cemeteries; others moved elsewhere in the state, or to Georgia, to Alabama, to Tennessee, to Texas. A computer search will find numerous listings of Hardwick's in these states, but there are none in the 2007 Chester telephone directory.

Letters are links that bind Home-Makers together, distant though their homes may be.

Dear Aunt Lee:

Although a stranger in this part of the United States, I cannot refrain from writing to you after visiting some of the old land-marks of Chester County, S.C.

I visited Union Church, near Richburg, S. C., and was told that the church which stands there now is on, or very near, the sight of the old one built there a year or so later than 1772, that being the year that Robert Cherry, William Martin and Edward McFadden, builders of this old church, came to this country from England.

On the same day, I visited and par-took of the hospitality of the family of one of Edward McFadden's great grandchildren and received a cup of coffee made by one of E. McFadden's great great granddaughters. I have also met another of McFadden's great grandchildren and several of his great great grandchildren.

A son of Edward McFadden, James by name, taught school a few years later in this old schoolhouse or church. I have also met a great many of Robert Cherry's descendants. I also saw the house owned by Robert Cherry. The land can be traced back to a grant by the king, now in the hands of Taylor Marion, near Richburg. It then passed into the hands of Daniel Elliott then to Robert Cherry. He lived there a few years and died, leaving it to his family there. Then it passed into the hands of her eldest son, William Cherry. He lived there a few years and then moved to Land's Ford, where he purchased land and raised a large family. Robert Cherry had been dead 99 years the 15th of August. _____ table which is in use every day that had belonged to him, and was used in the old church on sacramental occasions. The old table is all of a hundred and twenty years old.

Aunt Nell dwelt so much on home-makers. These people have left strong evidences of their being home-makers, for they had inconveniences, and yet, judging from their property, they must have been a very superior people. I have been forcibly and favorably impressed with the people, of this country as an intelligent and religious people. I also saw some of the old books, such as "Confession of Faith," printed in 1763 and the works of John Flarel, written from 1670 to 1677. This edition is over 200 years old. It was an old book 100 years ago, when owned by Ebenezer Elliott, one of the first elders of the A. R. P. church at Union.

It is not often that you find in the country as much progress in the churches as you do here, especially this one. The present pastor is only the 4th since 1794. It has Y.M.C.A., King's Daughters and weekly prayer meetings, and that is saying a great deal. Not only is the church so prominent in its progress, but the modern look of the old burying ground shows the care of refined cultured people.

Now, for fear of the wastebasket and as my stay in this beautiful Southland is only a few hours long, I will not weary you by my admiration of the people, but will close. Wishing _____ness, I am

Respectfully

A Stranger

The above is an article that appeared in a newspaper - where or when I don't know.

This article is in the possession of Mary M. Bailey

_____ (means that there was a hole in the newspaper and that word was missing)

JUDGE JOHN HARDIN MARION

From the "Charlotte Observer"

By Sam W. Kluttz

On September 1, South Carolina gives to North Carolina one of its most able lawyers and distinguished statesmen and eloquent orators. For on that date Judge John Hardin Marion, former member of the South Carolina Supreme Court, ex-state senator, and former president of the South Carolina Bar association, leaves Chester and his commonwealth in which he is so dearly loved and honored for Charlotte, where he becomes associated with the Duke interests as general attorney.

Distinguished Ancestry:

Judge Marion comes from a distinguished line of ancestry, identified with the state only about 100 years, but it is possible to state on authentic genealogical evidence that a number of generations ago the ancestors of this branch coincided with those of the celebrated Revolutionary leader and South Carolina general, Francis Marion, and the celebrated warrior was a grandson of Benjamin and Louise (d'Aubrey) Marion. They were French Huguenots, came from the north of Ireland and settled in the Palmetto commonwealth early in the eighteenth century, and resided near Georgetown.

After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the foregoing French Huguenots departed from the shores of France and settled in the northern section of Ireland. Many of them lingered in Ireland almost a hundred years, history of those times state, after the emigration of the grandparents of General Marion.

Patrick Marion, who was born in the historic county Antrim, Ireland, at Craighilly in 1772, set sail for the American shores between 1815 and 1820. He located in the upper part of Fairfield district, which is about the same as Fairfield County of today in South Carolina. This district bordered on the Chester district.

Influential Line:

Patrick Marion was married to Jane McNeely, and their son, John Alexander Marion, became a planter in Chester County and through a long life was prominently identified with affairs in that section. He married Margaret Jane Sterling. Their son, James Taylor Marion, long distinguished character in the business circles of Chester County, was the father of Judge John Hardin Marion.

The late James Taylor Marion was born near Richburg in 1845, and at the age of 16 enlisted in Company D of the seventeenth South Carolina infantry. He was later transferred to

Company B of the fourth cavalry army of northern Virginia. At Cold Harbor, May 30, 1864, he was captured and spent 13 months in Elmira prison. Following the war he engaged in merchandising at Lewisville. He is remembered as a man of great energy and public spirit, and became widely known in business, social and church circles. He died in 1911. He, as did also his father before him, served as a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

James Taylor Marion married Jane A. Hardin, of a prominent Chester county family of English ancestry. The Hardins have lived in Chester county since the revolution, and among the prominent characters of the name one was the late Peter Lawrence Hardin, who died in 1914 and who for 20 years represented his county in the lower house and in the state senate. He was a brother of Jane A. Hardin. She was a daughter of Peter and Rebecca (King) Hardin and was born August 24, 1853, and died June 20, 1916.

Born in Chester:

John Hardin Marion, who was born in Chester county October 23, 1874, has earned distinctions of his own in addition to those of his ancestry. He acquired his literary and legal education in the University of South Carolina, graduation with the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. in 1893. He was only 19 years of age at the time of his graduation, and it required a special act of legislature to admit him to the bar.

Returning to Chester, he formed a partnership to practice with Hon. William A. Barber, then attorney general of South Carolina. Soon after he began the practice of law he was elected county attorney and held this position for four years. In later years he was senior member of the firm of Marion and Marion, his partner being the late Maj. Malcolm L. Marion. Since 1902 he has been general counsel for the Carolina and North-Western railway. His practice, always large and important, is about evenly divided between corporation and general cases.

Early in Judge Marion's practice an eminent member of the South Carolina Supreme Court paid him this deserved tribute:

"He has been a student of law all of his mature years. He has an ample library of law books. His preparation is tireless and thorough. He is much of an advocate before judge and jury. He has a good voice, pleasing countenance, is apt in anecdote and repartee. He is perhaps at his best before the jury; but before the court he is strong and helpful. His private library of select volumes is full and he diligently studies them. He adds to the accomplishments of a lawyer the attainments of a scholar. He is a man of quiet but determined courage. His word is as good as his bond, and he may be fully trusted in all the relations of life."

His active career has not been altogether law work. When the Spanish-American war broke out he went in as second lieutenant of Company D, first regiment, South Carolina infantry, and afterward served in the National Guard, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1907. During the world war he gave a generous part of his time to patriotic causes, having charge of the speakers' bureau for the second Red Cross campaign, was county chairman of the united war work campaign and made many speeches in behalf of all war measures and movements.

Ideal Statesman From 1898 to 1900 he was a member of the state house of representatives and in 1918, was elected a member of the state senate, in which body he sat until 1922, when he resigned to become a member of the supreme court. As a member of the general assembly he was named as one of the senators on the joint legislative tax committee, the report of which, written by Judge Marion and known commonly as the "Marion report," embodies the most exhaustive and scholarly of all studies of South Carolina taxes.

Carries Historic Blood:

By his marriage he is allied with several historic families. He was married to Miss Mary Pagan Davidson on December 31, 1902. She was a native of Chester, daughter of Col. William Lee Davidson and Annie Irvine (Pagan) Davidson. Col. William Lee Davidson was a son of Benjamin Wilson and Betsie (Latta) Davidson, of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. William Lee Davidson served with the rank of colonel in the seventh North Carolina infantry in the Confederate army, and gained distinction in the war. His grandfather, Maj. John Davidson, was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and was a gallant soldier and officer in the revolutionary war. Annie Irvine Pagan, mother of Mrs. Marion, was a daughter of Maj. James Pagan, of Chester County, who held the rank of major in the Confederate army and for many years was a successful merchant at Chester. James Pagan married Anne Fayssoux, daughter of Peter Fayssoux, who was a son of Dr. Peter Fayssoux of Charleston, the continental surgeon referred to and quoted by McCready in "South Carolina in the Revolution." Peter Fayssoux, father of Anne, married Rebecca Irvine, whose father, Gen. William Irvine, was a member of Washington's staff and after the revolution was distinguished by his work in military campaigns and in the civil affairs of Pennsylvania.

On January 1, 1926, Justice Marion resigned as associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina to resume the private practice of law, his resignation was accepted by Gov. Thomas G. McLeod "with the greatest degree of regret," Justice Marion's services having been characterized by fairness and justice," and his decisions marked as the "result of lifelong study in the faithful and intelligent interpretation of the law."

Minutes of Session Union Cemetery Oct. 11, 1885

So many folks have asked about Union Cemetery – so in the "Minutes of Sessions" on Oct. 11, 1885, we find some interesting information ---

Union Church Oct 11th 1885 Session met and opened with prayer by the Mod Rev. C. B. Betts with the following elders present viz.: J. A. Marion, D. P. Waters, Wm B. Simpson, John Lyle, Smith Kitchens and J. T. Marion and with the following deacons present namely, J. M. McDaniel, N. Hudson, Wm Simpson, J. C. McFadden and Jno. Waters. 1st. The 1st item of business was receiving applicants into church. Mr. Will R. Simpson appeared before the session desiring to join the church and after a satisfactory examination conducted by the moderator to elicit from the candidate a knowledge of his repentance of faith & he was duly received as a member of Union.

MS 95

2nd. Church. The second item a financial one. One of the elders called attention to the fact that something must be done to meet our obligations to pastor and Synod in as much as death and other causes had produced changes in the bounds of the congregation. The pastor there stated that a necessity existed to raise our assessment, as Synod had assessed the churches more and that Union's assessment was raised \$30.00, making hers \$188.00. It was agreed that the

deacons be constituted a board of assessors to raise Union's assessment. They (the deacons) then appointed Monday the 19th last as their time of meeting. 3rd. The third item of business was in regard to the church's cemetery grounds. One of the elders arose and said that it was evident to all that a necessity existed for the enlargement of Union cemetery, and in the Providence of God, the means of meeting this demand was at his disposal in as much as he owned a suitable and beautiful plot of grounds adjoining the old graveyard which if it met the approval of the session be proposed to donate and deed to a board of trustees for cemetery purposes and no other. He further stated his convictions that as the members of the C. S. Presbyterian Church at Richburg were closely identified with those of Union to the matter of buying their deed and as also the Methodist people two branches of Christ's Church should be invited to cooperate in this matter of

MS96

Preparing a burying ground and that they be recognized by having representatives on the board of trustees. The question of adopting the donation was then submitted to session. D. P. Waters moved that it be accepted by Union in the way to meet the donor's views. J. M. McDaniel seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. Rev. C. B. Betts offered a resolution seconded by John Lyle, that the thanks of Union session and Union congregation be tendered to J. T. Marion for his liberal donation. Adopted that the board of trustees should consist of thirteen (13) men from the different organizations should be somewhat in proportion to numerical strength and date of organizations, and that in as much as Union church was the older and having all her property interest around or adjoining the proposed cemetery, that she appoint eight of the trustees, the O. S. Presbyterian church at Richburg three and the Methodist E. church two. W. B. Simpson moved that the following named persons be appointed on the board of Trustees, viz.: Rev. C. B. Betts, J. T. Marion, D. P. Waters, J. N. Whitesides, Jno. Lyle, J. C. Hicklin and J. B. Moffatt. On motion, W. B. Simpson and J. M. McDaniel were added to the list. The motion was then adopted making the nomination of persons named

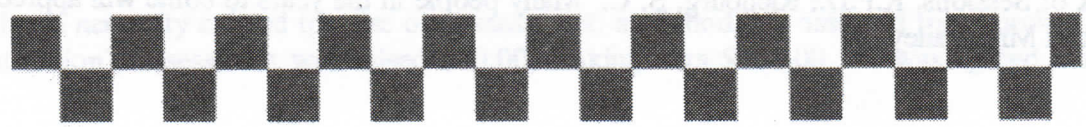
MS97

The donor, J. T. Marion was asked to nominate the balance on the bond whereupon he nominated from O. S. Presbyterian Church: Capt. O. A. Wylie, J. B. Drennan and Dr. J. P. Atkinson, and from the Methodist church Mr. F. H. Barber. Mr. J. C. McFadden reported that he had \$46.00 of cemetery funds in his hands with some more to be collected and asked what to do with said funds. It was ordered that said funds be placed in the hands of the Treas. of Union church for cemetery purposes. On motion of W. B. Simpson session was adjourned with prayer by the mod J. T. Marion Clk Session. Rev. C. B. Betts Mod

We want to thank Mrs. Mary M. Bailey, of Rock Hill, S. C. for the donation of a very valuable copy of an "old book." It was in a bad condition, the pages were faded and some were so dark you could not read them. The original book was copied in 1939. It is the "Sessional Records of Union Associated Reform Presbyterian Church 1875-1939 and other miscellaneous records 1752-1939. This was copied from the original MS in the possession of Mr. W. J. Reid, Clerk of Sessions, R.F.D., Richburg, S. C. Many people in the years to come will appreciate this work of Mrs. Bailey.



Chester District
Genealogy Society





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THE HEATH LINE

Data sent by Mrs. J. T. Owen, Sr., Elloree, S.C.
Copied by P. B. Hough (Mrs. Ben C.), Lancaster, S. C.

May 21, 1950

From an article by E. O. Meade, late historian of the Episcopal Church of Virginia, and a direct descendent of Bishop Meade, author of the book "Old Churches and Families of Virginia."

The Heath Family has been one of great prominence in England for as early as 1624, Sir Robert Heath was honored by King James as one of the Commissioners of Virginia to receive the Charters, seals and letter of the Virginia Company and to attend the affairs of the colony.

In 1616 King James ceded to Sir Robert Heath, Solicitor for the Crown, all the territory which is now North and South Carolina. It is from Sir Robert Heath that the family in Virginia is descended.

Sir Robert had two sons, William and John, who moved to Virginia and _____ William Heath moved to Surrey County in 1668.

John Heath lived in Northumberland County at Heathsville. He became a Captain in the Army, and his son, John 2nd, was the first President of Phi Beta Kappa at William and Mary December 5, 1776. His name appears on the roster of students who left to fight in the Revolutionary War under Captain Madison. He was later Commonwealth's attorney for Northumberland in 1781 and member of the Executive Council of Virginia. (Note: another book in this family is "Virginia and Virginians" by R. A. Brock).

WILLS AND DEEDS

Chester County Court House

Mrs. Ben C. Hough, Miss Nancy Crockett & Mrs. Jas. T. Owen, Sr.
Jan. 7, 1956

Wills Book A - 1840-65, pages 26, 27

Joshua Blake of Chester District,

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

To Jane Jackson - 4 negroes

To Lucy Backstrom - 4 negroes

To son, Joshua Blake - the plantation on which he lives called the Douglass place - 3 negroes

To son John N. Blake - the plantation called Ruten Place and 4 negroes

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

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

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

Exors: Green B. Blake, Simeon Bradley, Wm. N. Ferguson. Feb. 27, 1884.
(Failed to get date filed) (Rev. Pension: Joshua Blake, N. C. S 8074).

Old Deed Book HH, page 82

James S. Heath and Charlotte R. Heath to John G. Backstrom, James S. Heath and Charlotte R. Heath of Boyle County, Ky. for \$606.66 paid by John G. Backstrom, Chester Dist. - 190 acres - our undivided 1/3 of a tract of land known as the Potts Plantation devised to us by last Will of our father, Joshua Blake - and the death of our mother, Charlotte Blake - by deed of gift 5 Jan. 1850 - on Beaver Dam Creek.

James W. Kee and Wm. Ferguson, James Heath, Charlotte R. Heath, James N. Backstrom, B. F. Backstrom (Charlotte R., wife of Jas. S. Heath), Feb. 1, 1850.

Old Deed Book HH, page 383

James Hemphill, Com to Mary Heath. Indenture: 6 Dec. 1852

James Hemphill, Comm of Equity for Chester Dist. and Mary Heath, Washington R. Heath, James A. Heath-prayer for partition of Estate of Wm Heath, dec'd—estate sold at public auction by the Commissioner on Dec. 6, 1852. 360½ acres on Fishing Creek was sold to Mary Heath for \$3605 - the land was bounded by land of Matthew Elder, Dr. Wm. J. Hicklin, James L. Henkle, Dr. John B. Gaston, John Lynn, Matthew Lynn

W. H. Anderson

G. Russell

Above was a distribution in case of

James Hemphill

(Mary Heath

(Washington R. Heath

(James A. Heath

vs.

Charlotte Heath & others

(Note: Wm. Heath died 1852 without a will)

Old Deed Book BB, page 268

William Heath, Sr. of Chester District, having made my last Will and devised to my brother, Adam Heath, of Chester Dist., and since that time have received of my nephew, James Heath, a title deed for his undivided interest in the sd. land bearing date 15 May, 1822, which may not pass by the sd, Will, - now- confirm to Adam Heath to 2 tracts in sd. deeds from the sd. James Heath to me, viz - the one purchased from John McKeown, the other from Wm. Williams adjoining - on Fishing Creek - Nevertheless reserving to myself a life estate & interest - (recorded 22 March 1838)

Wm X Heath

19 July, 1824

John Thraikill

Jno. McCreary

Old Deed Book X, Page 86

William Heath (formerly Junior) and son of James Heath, (dec'd) of Chester Dist, --for \$1000 paid by my brother, James Heath, Chester Dist. - a plantation of 100 acres on

Fishing Creek – East side thereof, being a part of two grants – one to John Gaston, Dec. 7, 1766 for 100 acres, the other to James Gaston, Jan. 1, 1787 for 150 acres bounded by lands granted to John White, on the south by Catharine Steel, on the west by Fishing Creek – as conveyed to my father, James Heath and William Heath, (dec'd) – by sd. James Gaston – (recorded June 23, 1828)

Williamson Howze Feb. 11, 1828

Chapel Russell

William Heath

Dower signed by Mary Heath

Feb. 11, 1828

Old Deed Book X, page 97

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

Williamson Howze

“and as conveyed to me by my Uncle, William

Chappel Russell

Heath, Sen'r by a deed bearing date May 2, 1820”

Jas. Heath

Dower signed by Mary (x) Heath – Feb. 11, 1828

William Anderson, J. Q.

Old Deed Book Y, page 381

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

Samuel Bradley

Hugh McLure

May 28, 1831

James Heath

J. McCreary

Dower signed by Ellifyday(?) Bradley May 28, 1831

John Heath

My wife – Elizabeth Heath – Ex.

Children:

John Heath

William Heath

Abraham Heath, a minor

Adam Heath, a minor

Moses Heath

Mary Heath

Elizabeth Cureton, Wife of James Cureton—Ex.

John (x) Heath,

Will

sg 24 Feb. 1765

prov. Oct Ct 1765

Vol 1 - 168

Halifax County, N. C.

Jesse Heath
Sarah Heath
James Heath

Witnesses: William Trevellian
John Lev _____
Abraham Heath

James Heath

My wife – Elizabeth (died ca. 1826)

Children:

William Heath – 15 acres

James Heath – 15 acres

Salley Heath

Nancy Heath

Marey Heath

Rebakah Heath

Elizabeth Heath

Exs—(my friends)-Elizabeth Heath

Thomas Houze

William Hicklin

James (x) Heath
Will
sg. 19 Oct. 1807
prov. 3 Feb. 1809
Box 27, Pkg. 396
Chester County, SC

Witnesses:
Benjamin (x) Jackson
Thos. Clifton
Jesse Heath
William (x) Heath, Sr.
Will
sg 22 Sept. 1824
prob. 30 Oct. 1825
Box 27, Pkg. 393
Chester County, SC

William Heath, Sr.

My estate to the following:

Thomas Howze – slave and land

Jesse Clifton

Hugh Allen

Adam Heath ---my brother

Moses Heath --- my brother

James Heath ---my brother

William Heath ---son of my brother, James Heath

James Bready (Brady)

Jincy (Lucy) Heath --- dau. of Adam Heath

Patsy Heath --- dau. of Adam Heath

James Heath – son of brother James Heath (& wife Elizabeth)

Elizabeth Heath --- wife of James Heath (dec'd)(?)

Sarah Heath – dau. of Adam Heath

Adam Heath – my brother

Patsy (Lucy) Heath – dau. of Jesse Heath(?)

Lucy Heath – wife of Adam Heath

William Anderson – Ex.

Witnesses:
John McCreary
William Anderson
Robert Cherry
John McKewn
L. M. Thompson

Codicil ---3 Sept. 1825

Elizabeth Heath –widow of James Heath

Wit: William Anderson, William Hicklin, John Allen

Adam Heath- beloved wife Lucy Heath-

Children: Exors: Francis Asberry Heath & Samuel Jackson

Francis Asberry Heath

Elizabeth Heath

Rebecca Heath

Jincey (Lucy) McKinney

Adam (x) Heath, Will
sg. 9 Feb. 1837
prob. 6 Mar. 1837
Box 29, pkg. 446
Chester County, SC

Sarah Westbrook
Grandchildren:
Elizabeth Massey - \$100
Rebecca Massey - \$100
Sarah Massey - \$100
William Massey - \$100

Witnesses to Will:
Robert Jamieson
Gardner Jamieson
John Orr

Chester County, SC
Deed Book CC -377

On the 8 April, 1840, Francis A. Heath sells to James Henry Barber 124 acres on Fishing Creek for \$1200 as being my part of land willed by my father Adam Heath, (dec'd to me and my sister Elizabeth Heath now Barbar.

Wit: John Barber
David C. Owing
J. B. McCully, Q. U.

Lucy (x) Heath, widow of Adam Heath, (dec'd) sg. Her dower rights on April 8, 1840.
Emily Cardine Heath, wife of Francis Asberry Heath, sg the same date.

ALEXANDER M. CRAIN

Alexander M. Crain of Lancaster District - to John Brown on Bear Branch waters of the Catawba River, being part of lands of George Hicklin, laid off to me in the division, containing 142 acres, being one entire grant to James McKay, 3 October 1769 and part of grant to Jason Hicklin, 20 December 1837.

Alexander M. Crain

Thomas J. Wright
Dower was not signed

Cemetery Listings for the Harmony Baptist Church

Copies of "Cemetery Listings for the Harmony Baptist Church, Edgemoor, Chester County, South Carolina" are for sale. The cost is \$25.00 plus \$3.00 postage. There are 802 known graves there. Mrs. Carolyn Davis Nunnery copied this cemetery. You can order from Mrs. Nunnery at P. O. Box 1, Edgemoor, SC 29712.

We would like to thank Mrs. Virginia Westbrook Turner for her donation of this cemetery book to our library.

Equity Record Index was obtained from: The Bulletin, Chester District Genealogical Society Vol. 29, No. 2, Pg. 65; June 2005. Data was copied by Ellen Schuster and transcribed by Damien Aragon – damien@daragon.net

Additional information can be obtained in Equity Petition No. 8 (1822) & No. 11 (1827) from "The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research," Spring 2002, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2, pages 66, 67 Chester Co., Equity Petitions.

The State of South Carolina, subpoena in equity, To Eli Cornwell, Elizabeth Cornwell and Sarah Cornwell and John Cornwell Greeting:

For certain causes offered before the Judges of the Court of Equity of the said State, in the Court of Equity at Chester Court House, in and for the Equity district of Chester in a certain Bill of Complaint, there exhibited against you by Obadiah Cornwell and Davis Cornwell.

Complain[ants] you are commanded and strictly enjoined that you appear in the said Court of Equity at Chester Court House aforesaid, on the eleventh day of June to answer the said Bill of Complaint, and further to do and receive what the said Court of Equity shall consider in the Premises; and that you do file with the Commissioner of the said Court, at Chester Court House aforesaid, your plea, answer or demurrer to the said Bill of Complaint, within thirty days next after the day appointed for your appearance as aforesaid; and in default thereof, an order will be granted, that the said Bill of Complaint be taken as confessed, and an attachment may be issued against you. And have then and there this Writ.

Witness Clough T. Sims Esquire, Commissioner of the said Court, at Chester Court House, in and for the District aforesaid, the ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven and in the fifty first year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

N.M. Eaves Comp. Sol. [county solicitor]

Equity Bill Number 31, year 1827:

Obadiah Cornwell, et al; vs Eli Cornwell et al; Bill No. 32, filed 11 June 1827, Clough S. Sims

South Carolina, Chester District} In Equity

To the honorable the () of the said State Obadiah Cornwell Davis Cornwell humbly complaining show unto your honors that William Cornwell deceased and since his death his widow Levicia Cornwell deceased, both of whom died intestate, in their life times was seized and possessed in fee of five separate tracts of land containing in all eight hundred and eight and a half acres lying and being in the District of Chester and State aforesaid. Copies of the deeds of that land is here with filed and marked A,B,C,D, and E and that they left considerable personal estate a schedule of which is here with exhibited and marked F, and the above real estate in common and between your orator

and Eli Cornwell, Elizabeth Cornwell, Sarah Cornwell, and John Cornwell minors under the age of twenty one by their guardian and that it is inconvenient that the said parties should hold and possess their said real and personal estate and longer in common and they are desirous to hold the same in severalty which cannot so will be done without the aid of this honorable court where such matters are most recognizable and [releave(torn)] to them and therefore that the same may be done they pray that the said Eli Cornwell, Elizabeth Cornwell, Sarah Cornwell, and John Cornwell by their guardian may be ordered to appear and on their corporeal oaths (_ul_) true and perfect (answers) make to all and singular the matters and things herein contained the same as if they were again (particularly) repeated and they (interrogated) thereto and that your honor would decree division and partition of the said real and personal estate and that a writ of partition may issue for that purpose and that such others decree may be made by your honors to grant to your orator the usual process to require the appearance of Eli Cornwell, Elizabeth Cornwell, Sarah Cornwell, and John Cornwell upon the usual terms and your orators as is duty bound (shall even) pray. N. M. Eaves Comp. Sol.

Obadiah Cornwell, et al; vs Eli Cornwell et al; N. R. Eaves; Filed in my office 12 June 1827, Clough T. Sims GECD

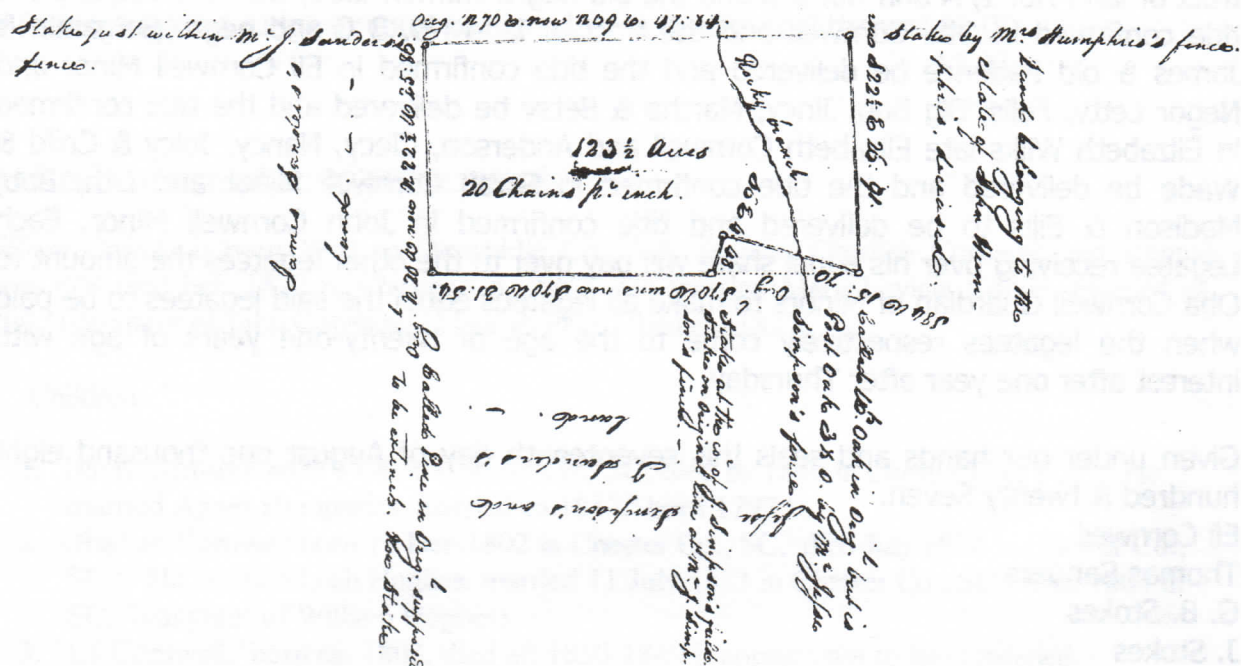
South Carolina Chester District} In Equity The answer of Obadiah Cornwell, guardian of Eli Cornwell, Elizabeth Cornwell, Sarah Cornwell, and John Cornwell. This defendant saving deed ____ all in answer) of exceptions saith that he has examined and heard the (e____ acts) bill read that the matters and things therein stated he believes are correct and that this defendant can show no cause why a writ should not issue and therefore consents on the part of his wards that the prayer of the complainants be granted and prays hence to be (disunified) with his reasonable costs. N. M. Eaves Deputy Sol.

South Carolina Chester District} Personally came before me Obadiah Cornwell and on oath says that matters and things contained in the above answer is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Signed Oba Cornwell
Sworn to before me this 11th day of June 1827. A. McCullough, J. P.

Joshua Roden's plat of 123½ acres. 18th October AD 1816.
South Carolina

At the request of Mr. Joshua Roden I have resurveyed a tract of land originally granted to Adam Ferguson the 11 day of February 1773 for one hundred acres. Upon which survey I find the said tract to contain one hundred and twenty three acres and a half. Clear of Mr. Jesse Simpson's old survey. Said lands situated in Chester District in the State aforesaid on Rocky branch waters of Sandy River and hath such shape and marks

as the plat below represents. Resurveyed this 18th day of October 1816. Ferdinand Hopkins surveyor.



We Eli Cornwell, Thomas Sanders, G. B. Stokes, John Stokes, William Wilks by virtue for the writ of partition to us directed and hereunto and do hereby humbly certify to the Judge of the court of equity. That in our proper persons we did go to and upon said plantations in said writ mentioned described and (received) and examined the whole thereof and the Negroes bought before us and inspect being had by us to the true value thereof that is to say plat A, No. 1 containing two hundred & fifteen acres valued at two dollars per acre being four hundred & thirty dollars. Plat B, No. 2, containing two hundred and ten acres valued at two dollars per acre being four hundred and twenty dollars. Plat C, No. 3, containing Two hundred and ninety six acres valued at eight dollars & fifty cents per acre being two thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars. Plat D, No. 4, containing one hundred twenty three & half acres valued at eight dollars & fifty cents per acre being one thousand & forty eight dollars & seventy five cents and () respect now being paid to the Negroes by us to the true value thereof No. 1 Anderson three hundred & sixty dollars, No. 2 Clay three hundred & sixty dollars, No. 3 Letty Anderson three hundred & sixty dollars, No. 4 Felis Two hundred & fifty dollars, No. 5 Bob Two hundred & fifty dollars, No. 6 James four hundred dollars, No. 7 Nancy Two hundred & sixty dollars, No. 8 Madison one hundred & eighty dollars, No. 9 Ellis one hundred & fifty dollars, No. 10 Benjamin four hundred and fifty dollars, No. 11 Joicy & child three hundred and fifty dollars, No. 12 Wade one hundred dollars, No. 13 Bib Bob four hundred dollars, No. 14 Jeney three hundred & fifty dollars, No. 15 Martha one hundred & fifty dollars, No. 16 Betsy Eight five Dollars, No. 17 Old Clery at nothing, No.

18 old Patience at nothing. We think it most to the benefit of all parties concerned that the ____ tract of land D, No. 4 delivered and title confirmed in Davis Cornwell, & the tract of land No. 1, A and No. 2 B and the old negro woman Cloey be delivered and the title confirmed in Oba Cornwell and the tract of land No. 3 C and negro Benjamin & James & old Patience be delivered and the title confirmed in Eli Cornwell Minor and Negor Letty, Felis, Big Bob, Jincy, Martha & Betsy be delivered and the title confirmed in Elizabeth Wilks late Elizabeth Cornwell and Anderson, Clecy, Nancy, Joicy & Child & Wade be delivered and the title confirmed in Sarah Cornwell Minor and Lith, Bob, Madison & Ellis to be delivered and title confirmed in John Cornwell Minor. Each Legatee receiving over his equal share will pay over to the other legatees the amount to Oba Cornwell Guardian of Minors to make all legatees equal the said legatees to be paid when the legatees respectively come to the age of twenty-one years of age with interest after one year after Thursday.

Given under our hands and seals this seventeenth day of August one thousand eight hundred & twenty Seven.

Eli Cornwell
Thomas Sanders
G. B. Stokes
J. Stokes
Wm Wilks

Obadiah Cornwell et al. vs. Eli Cornwell et al.} In Equity, June Term 1828, Bill for partition.

On motion of N. R. Eaves county sol[icator] it is ordered that the return of commissioners to the writ of partition issued in this case be confirmed and become a judgment of this court and that the respective heirs hold in severalty their ()pection portions as particularly assigned to them in this return to them and their heirs.

Obadiah Cornwell et al vs. Eli Cornwell et al} Bill of partition

On motion of N.G. Eaves county sol[icator] ordered that a writ of partition do ____ directed to Colo. G. B. Stokes, Colo. John Stokes, Colo. William Wilks Esquire, Eli Cornwell Senior and Thomas Sanders and that they make return of the same at the next setting of the court. Signed Henry M. Desaussure.

Obadiah Cornwell et al. vs. Eli Cornwell et al.} In Equity bill for partition tax costs -
Clough S. Sims Court Costs

To filing bill	\$.75
To do answer	\$.75
To signing & sealing subpoenas	\$.25
To affidavit to service of same	\$.25

To signing & sealing writ of partition	\$.25
To docketing cause twice for hearing	\$.25
To reading papers in cause	\$.43
To (attending) the judge in court to sign decree & affix seal thereof	\$ 1.00
	\$ 3.93
	=====

The family referenced in the equity record.

William Cornwell, born 1752 in Dinwiddie Co., VA, (son of Obadiah Cornwell and Hannah Davis (?)) died bef. 1820 in Chester Co., SC.¹ He married Mary Levicia Colvin, married ca. 1800,² (daughter of John Colvin and Hannah Price) died ca. 1827.

Children:

1. Davis Cornwell born 1796 in Chester Co., SC, died by 1840 in Chester Co., SC.³ He married Agnes Humphries, married ca. 1817,⁴ born 1797.⁵
2. Obadiah Cornwell born 11 Dec. 1802 in Chester Co., SC,⁵ died July 1836 in Chester Co., SC.⁴ He married Leah Hughes, married 11 July 1823 in Chester Co., SC,⁵ born 1804 in SC,⁵ (daughter of William Hughes).
3. Eli Cornwell,⁵ born ca. 1803, died aft 1830-1840 it appears not to have married.
4. Elizabeth Cornwell born ca. 1805-1808 in Chester Co., SC, died ca. 1837 in Chester Co., SC.⁶ She married Abner Wilkes ca. 1827, born 10 Dec 1801 in Baton Rouge, Chester Co., SC, (son of William Wilkes and Lydia Clark) died 16 Nov 1883 in Baton Rouge, Chester Co., SC.
5. Thomas Cornwell,³ born 1800-1804, died bef 1822, did not marry.
6. Sarah 'Sallie' Cornwell,³ born 7 Sept. 1811, died 31 May 1868. She married Jordan Bennett, born 17-Jul-1800, died 17 Oct. 1873.
7. John Cornwell born 8-Jun-1815 in Chester Co., SC, died 1 July 1883 in Union Co., SC. He married Harriett P. Crosby, married 17 Aug. 1841 in Chester Co., SC,⁷ born 22 Dec 1821, (daughter of Allen Crosby and Mary Hughes) died 12 Jul. 1879 in Union, Calvary Cemetery.⁵

¹ *The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, v. 33, n. 2, page 66.

² Ethelle Baker and Colvin Baker, *Colvin and Allied Families* (1965), 401.

³ *The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, v34, no. 3, page 164-165.

⁴ Rollie Taylor of California, *A Few Descendants of Obediah CORNWELL* (20 July 1997).

⁵ Ethelle Baker and Colvin Baker, *Colvin and Allied Families* (1965), 422.

⁶ Ivan E. Bass, *Wilkes Family History and Genealogy* (1965), Wilkes, 361-363.

⁷ Sara C. McBryde, *History of Crosby Family* (ca. 1934), 7.

John Lee
Lee Reunion, 1932

I am sure some of the young folks think it cannot be done, but John Lee built his house without a nail being used in it. The place where he built his house I have been unable to find and how long he lived on Turkey Creek, I do not know.

Asa H. Lee, his first son was born October 9, 1817; Thomas A. Lee was born March 31, 1820; Jeremiah Lee was born August 9, 1826; Elias V. Lee was born April 12, 1834; Ambrose A. Lee was born June 11, 1840; Rebecca Lee was born February 15, 1822; Nancy E. Lee was born April 15, 1824; Frances Jane Lee was born December 1, 1828; Sarah E. Lee was born May 5, 1831; Mary Susan Lee was born April 24, 1837.

He raised ten children, five boys and five girls. He lived to a ripe old age, 93 years. He was a godly man. I never heard any one say a harmful word of John. John Lee was a miller more than a hundred years ago on the Jesse Hardin place.

There were four brothers and one daughter. Sons - Davie Lee, William Lee, Jesse Lee, and John Lee. I have not been able to find out the name of his sister. John Lee and his three brothers were all in the War of 1812, and all came home safe. John Lee had four sons in the Confederate War and they all came home safe. Asa H. Lee died at home in 1863. The others all lived a good long while after the Civil War between the States. I have tried to get all the connections of each of his children so far: Asa H. Lee, descendants and connections - 150; Thomas A. Lee, descendants and connections - 8; Rebecca (Lee) Brown, descendants and connections - 84; Jeremiah Lee, descendants and connections - 40; Sarah Lee, descendants and connections - 1; Elias V Lee, descendants and connections - 7; Mary Susan Lee Brakefield, descendants and connections 176; Ambrose Lee - 14. Total: 480.

John Lee's brother, William Lee, had three daughters. One of them married Zedrick Darby, his first wife. James Hardwick married one, and Garland Hardwick married one. I have been unable to find out anything of John Lee's other brother and sister. If anyone can tell anything about his other two brothers and sister, I would be glad to get any information they have of them.

In the history of Liberty Baptist church by Rev. E. W. Davis, he makes the statement that John Lee departed this life May 17, 1831, in the fifty-first year of his life. He was born then in 1780 - thirteen years before John Lee was born. Whether he was a relative of John Lee, who was born in 1793, I have been unable to find out. I feel sure that he was of that family of Lee's.

We will be glad to have any information concerning John Lee and family that anyone can give us. We would appreciate anything that may be given. If any of the connections have died in 1931-1932, I do not know of them. No deaths have been reported to me as historian of the Lee family.

T. J. Robbins

Martha Proctor Mize

Funeral services for Mrs. Martha Proctor Mize, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Kirkpatrick at Great Falls, after a long illness were conducted at the Union A.R.P. Church by her pastor, Dr. R. A. Lummus, assisted by Rev. J. M. Forbis of Great Falls, and Rev. J.H. Montgomery of Richburg. Burial followed in Union cemetery.

Mrs. Mize was widely known and her passing brought sorrow to a host of friends. She was 78 years of age. A lifelong member of Union A. R. P. church, she was a faithful and consecrated member.

Surviving are the following children: Mrs. J. M. McWaters of Chester; Mrs. Fred Kirkpatrick of Great Falls; Mrs. Ernest Pittman of Edgmoor; Mrs. Florence Ferguson, Mrs. Sadie Smith and Mr. J. L. Mize, all of Richburg. From the "Chester News," August 7, 1934

Mrs. Catherine Irby McKosky, 81

Laurens: A visitation and celebration of the life of Mrs. Catherine Hudgens Irby McKosky of 1 Martha Franks Drive will be conducted at 2 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 11, at First Presbyterian Church of Laurens. A memorial service will be held at 11 a.m. Monday, Feb. 12, in Old Purity Cemetery on Peden Bridge Road in Chester.

Mrs. McKosky, 81, died Friday, Feb. 2, 2007.

Born in Richburg on Sept. 23, 1925, she was a daughter of the late Minna Love Irby and the Rev. Dr. George Willis Irby. A member of First Presbyterian Church of Laurens, Mrs. McKosky enjoyed reading, researching her family genealogy and baking.

Survivors include two sons, Theodore Stanley McKosky, Jr. and his wife, Deidre, and Dr. Robert Alexander McKosky and his wife, Debra, and two grandchildren, Meriah Anne and Jacob Harrison McKosky.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Theodore Stanley McKosky, and a sister, Willis Gray Irby.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to First Presbyterian Church of Laurens or to the Old Purity Historical Society, c/o Cornwell Stone, P O Box 1022, Chester, SC. Kennedy Mortuary of Laurens is in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. McKosky was a long time member of our society and shared so many articles for use in our bulletin, plus the books she wrote on her family lines. Many folks use these books in their family research when they visit our library. Her father was the minister at the Richburg Presbyterian Church for many years, so we all have fond memories of the Irby family.

Mrs. Mary M. Bailey sent the following article to us. She says that this is the information that she has on the White's she is searching for. This information was published in a newspaper, but she doesn't know when.

IN MEMORIAM:

At the commencement of the War Between the States Mrs. Rebecca White was a widow with five grown children, one daughter and four sons. These were poor people living on rented land. When the company was formed in the summer of 1861, it afterwards became Co. A, 17th Regt. S.C.V., three of the sons of the widow White viz. John C., James, and Lafayette, enlisted in the company, and entered the army on the 18th day of November 1861. James White died in Charleston with the measles soon after entering the army, a young man unmarried. John C. was seriously wounded in the ankle at the second battle of Manassas on the 30th day of August 1862, and was crippled all the balance of his life. Before the war he worked in the carpenter trade, but the nature of his injury incapacitated him for that vocation. After the war he worked in the shop with the late James M. Orr, at the wagon making business and became a very efficient workman. Everybody that employed John C. White to do a job of work was assured of an honest job. Lafayette White married a daughter of the late Charles Drury. She died leaving an infant daughter who was reared in the home of her grandmother and became the wife of Charley McClintock and has proven a great help and comfort to her Uncle John and Aunt Mary Ann White, who died at an advanced age two years ago.

Lafayette White survived the war a few years. His second wife Sara was the daughter of the late John Brady. He died, leaving her a widow, and after a few years she also died, leaving no children. The other and oldest son, T. M. White, joined Co. A in 1864.

John C. White with his mother and sister, Mary Ann and Miss Mattie White, composed the home until his mother died. His sister continued to live with him until she died, and he continued to occupy his own home after her death, but took his meals with Mrs. McClintock and her family, the two houses being close together.

He was a good soldier, a good citizen, and an honest, upright and virtuous man. He loved his family and his home and was absent from his home perhaps more seldom than any other man of his age in Chester County. He was industrious, often working when he was really not able and was careful of his money and managed to support his family with the help of his sister and saved up money enough to buy a good home.

He was about 72 years old and for the last fifteen years had been able to do but little work. He was, soon after the war, a member of El Bethel Methodist Church, but for a number of years did not attend the meetings at the church, owing, I suppose to the distance and his crippled condition. Occasionally in good weather he attended preaching at Harmony Baptist church, which was near his home. His mother and sister were members of Harmony church, as is Mrs. McClintock and all of her family.

The death of John C. White and James M. Orr coming so close together, admonishes the few remaining members of the old company, that our stay on this side at the river will be only for a little while longer. There are only three of us in the town of Chester, myself, John G. Magill and W. I. Kee. About sixty of the one hundred and thirty survived the war. Nearly two thirds of these have passed away and answered the roll call on the other side of the river.

W. H. Edwards

CORRECTION

It has come to our attention that on page 3 of the March "Bulletin" an error in the date was made. Instead of 1750 about half way down the page, it should have read, "I think I was in service during the year 1780."

SPECIAL

We now have 1978-2006 Bulletins on CD. The cost for each CD is \$50.00.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

Evergreen Cemetery

The price for the Tombstone Inscriptions of Evergreen Cemetery is reduced to \$25.00 for 3 months. This book has over 300 pages of acid free paper.

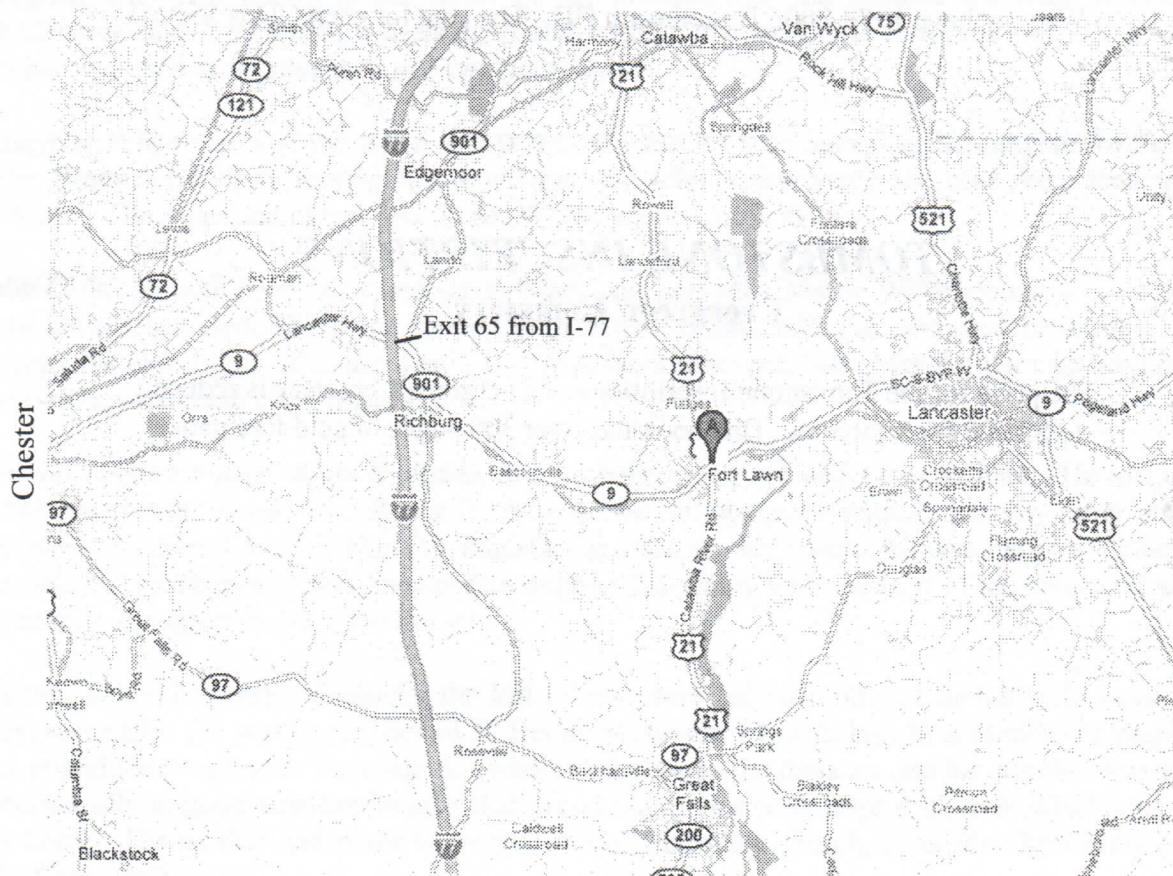
QUERIES

(Surnames in Queries are not indexed)

07---08 Eleanor Wright Linn, 106 Maple Drive, Cartersville, GA 30120-4007; e-mail: thelinns@earthlink.net; I am trying to learn more about the ancestors of Robert M. and Jane Fleming Cowan, who were part of Reverend William Martin's five shiploads of settlers to South Carolina in 1772. John Fleming's will mentions sister Jane Cowan, brother Robert Cowan and their three children. The will also mentions sister Anne McCoune, brother John McCoune and their four children. I'm trying to determine whether Robert Cowan and John McCoune were related - perhaps brothers or cousins.

07---09 Virginia Heckel, 1047 Franelm Rd., Louisville, KY 40214; e-mail: vheckle@aol.com. There was a Thomas Walker who moved to Murray County, TN from Chester, SC. In his will, he said he had deeded his daughter a slave which was recorded in Chester. I looked for it when I was there and couldn't find it. I think this Thomas might be a relative to the Robert Walker who married Elizabeth Sealy Hardin. Has anyone seen anything like this?

Map to Wagon Wheel Restaurant in Fort Lawn



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