

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Meetings

July -No Meeting
August - No Meeting

President's Page

I want to thank you for the many emails and notes I have received asking about my health. I want to let everyone know that I am doing much better. I have been going to the library for a few hours on Tuesday mornings for the last few weeks.

We have been receiving many requests for information on local families at the library. If any of our members have family information that you would like to have us put in the library, we would be happy to add it to our collection.

I also want to remind everyone that we still have cookbooks available for sale. At this time, we are planning to buy the new copy machine around the first of the year.

We are planning to take our books to the South Carolina State Conference that will be held in July at the State Archives in Columbia. If any of you attend the conference, please stop by our table and say hello.

Ellen Schuster

FROM HERE and THERE

The following is a URL to Jackson County, Missouri marriage records. These are the actual images and reportedly make good quality printouts.

<http://records.co.jackson.mo.us/search.asp?cabinet=marriage>

Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese – St. Louis, Mo.

<http://www.st.eathcem.com/iSearch.aspx>

This website allows you to perform a burial search of the Catholic Cemeteries of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, Mo.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN CHESTER and FAIRFIELD

Col. R. H. McMaster, Retired, U.S.A
Columbia, S.C.

"Having utterly ruined Columbia," says General Sherman in his Memoirs, "the right wing began its march northward toward Winnsboro; on the 20th, which we reached on the 21st, and found General Slocum with the left wing, who had come by way of Alston."

Sherman's strategy, after passing Columbia, was to simulate a movement on Charlotte, in order to deceive the Confederates and lead General Beauregard to concentrate his forces at Charlotte, but actually to have the Union Army execute a broad turning movement to the Eastward and direct its march on Fayetteville, N. C. From Fayetteville it would be an easy matter to establish water communication with the Union Garrison at Wilmington.

The order for this movement was issued, "In the Field, near Columbia, S. C.," on February 16, and read as follows:

#1. General Howard will cross the Saluda and Broad Rivers as near their mouths as possible, occupy Columbia, destroy the public buildings, railroad property, manufacturing and machine shops, but will spare libraries and asylums and private dwellings

He will then move to Winnsborough, destroying en route utterly that section of the railroad. He will cause all bridges, trestles, water-tanks, and depots on the railroad back to the Wateree to be burned, switches broken, and such other destruction as he can find time to accomplish, consistent with the proper celerity. For movements of his army he will select roads that cross the Wateree to the south of Lancaster.

2. General Slocum and Kilpatrick will cross the Saluda River near Mount Zion, and the Broad River below or at Alston and will cause destruction of the bridge at Alston and the railroad back to Columbia, as far as possible, aiming to be in communication with Winnsborough by the time General Howard reaches that point. They will study to get roads in the direction of Lancaster.

The strategy of General Sherman produced the results which he expected.

General Beauregard, who was in Chief Command of the scattered detachments of the Confederate Army in the South-east, dropped back from Columbia toward Charlotte, and was followed by Wheeler and Butler's Cavalry under the command of Lieut. General Hampton.

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

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

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

For several days nearly every road in Fairfield County was congested with the movement of these marching columns.

They filled the East and West roads as well as those of the North and South; and Fairfield was foraged upon and burned more thoroughly, perhaps, than any other County in the march of the Army north from Savannah.

Major General Oliver Otis Howard commanded the Right Wing of the Army, and under him were Major General John A. Logan, with the Fifteenth Corps, and Major Frank P. Blair, Jr., with the Seventeenth Corps.

Major General H. W. Slocum commanded the left Wing of the Army and under him were Major General Jeff C. Davis, with the Fourteenth Corps, and Brigadier General A. S. Williams, with the Twentieth Corps

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

The Commanding General of the Fifteenth Corps, John A. Logan, of Illinois, enjoyed the notoriety of being the most destructive of all in carrying out Sherman's policy of devastation.

The axis of advance of Logan's Corps from Columbia was along the Camden road as far as Roberts, then north via Rice Creek Springs, Round Top, across Twenty fire mile Creek, and Sawney's Creek, past Harrison's Crossroads, and Dutchman's Creek to Poplar Springs Church, thence by Flint Hill to Peay's Ferry on the Catawba river.

General Oliver Otis Howard traveled this route, on the night of February 20th he was near Rice Creek Springs; on the 21st he was at Dr. Boyd's house, about 6 miles east of Winnsboro near the crossroads which leads to Poplar Springs; on the 22nd he was at Peay's Ferry.

General Wood's 1st Division of Logan's Corps was diverted on the 21st to Longtown to make a demonstration toward Mickle's Ferry. Wood reported his headquarters that night as within one mile of the crossroads at Longtown. One of the

minor accomplishments of this detachment was the burning of the Peay Mansion at Longtown.

The same night General Hazen, Commanding 2nd Division, Fifteenth Corps, was 400 yards East of the road crossing at Dutchman's Creek; General John E. Smith, Commanding the 3rd Division had his headquarters at the fork of Harrison's Crossroads; General Corse, Commanding the 4th Division had his headquarters on the south bank of Dutchman's Creek.

The axis of advance of Blair's Corps of the Right Wing was north along the railroad from Columbia to Winnsboro. His rate of march was slow due to his task of destroying completely the railroad. On the afternoon of February 18 he encountered some slight opposition from General Butler's Cavalry along the line of Killian's Mill Pond and Creek.

General Blair on the 20th was at Level Post Office, and his orders were issued from Doko; on the 21st he was at Simpson's Turnout, then turned east along the Peay's Ferry road, camping that night at Poplar Springs.

The order for this days march, issued at Simpson's Turnout, is typical; "The march tomorrow will be from Winnsborough to Poplar Springs Post Office. The Third Division, Brigadier General M. F. Force, Commanding, will have the advance, and will move forward at 8 am.

The Fourth Division, Bft. Maj. General G. A. Smith, Commanding, will follow the Third Division, being prepared to move at 9 o'clock.

The Third Division, Major General J. A. Mower, Commanding, will follow the Fourth Division, being prepared to move at 10 o'clock.

The train of the First Michigan Engineers and mechanics will follow the Fourth Division Train.

A Brigade from each Division will be detached to destroy two miles, commencing at the station and working north. The Fourth Division will destroy the next two miles, and the Third Division the next two miles. The Work will be done in the same manner as today; that is the rails will be twisted by the First Michigan Engineers, etc.

While General Howard with the Right Wing was marching Eastern Fairfield, General Slocum with the left Wing was marching up the West side of Broad River and crossing at Alston and nearby points. On the night of February 10, Slocum wrote to Sherman;--"Davis has crossed Broad River, and Williams will cross tomorrow. We have been much delayed by lack of pontoon boats, not having enough to bridge both rivers. Kilpatrick will cross tonight at this point. Tomorrow night the Fourteenth Corps will be at Ebenezer Meeting House, on Little River; the Twentieth will be at about two miles south-east of that point, at the Crossing one mile south-east of Kincaid's. On Tuesday

morning the Corps will, unless otherwise ordered by you, advance to Winnsboro. My headquarters will be with the Twentieth.

On February 19th, Kilpatrick, Commanding the Cavalry, wrote to Sherman, "I reached Alston yesterday at 12 noon but could not save the bridge. We are capturing some prisoners and doing very well. One of my brigades is crossing the river. My entire command will cross in the morning. I would give a year's pay to cross the river tonight at this point."

In spite of the impulse to destroy which came from the top, General Slocum appears to have made a sincere effort to enforce discipline among his troops. Anyhow his troops were much more moderate and humane than these of the left Wing, which was commanded by O. O. Howard, known as the Christian Soldier.

Slocum, on February 19th, issued the following order: "Measures must be taken to prevent the destruction of forage in advance of the Army. No foraging will be allowed in advance of the troops and any person found in front of the advance guard will be arrested and severely punished. No property will be burned except by the rear guard in obedience to the order of a Corps or Division Commander."

On the night of February 20, the headquarters of General Jeff Davis' Fourteenth Corps was at Mrs. O'Neil's house. At 6 a. m, the 21st, General Carlin led the advance on the main road to Winnsboro; General Baird crossed Kincaid Bridge and followed Carlin; Gen. Morgan marched with the train at 10 a.m. Gen. William's Twentieth Corps headquarters on the night of February 20th was at the S. Owens farm, and on the morning of the 21st marched on Winnsboro keeping abreast of the Fourteenth Corps.

The entry of Slocum's Army into Winnsboro at 10 a.m. February 21st, is described by Captain Conyngham, the war Correspondent of the "New York World;" "General Slocum double-quickened the advance of his column into the village of Winnsboro to save the town from the torches of foragers. General Pardee's brigade of Goary's division was in advance, and every effort was made to beat the stragglers from the Grand Army into town. They were not successful. The town was pillaged and set on fire before any organized body of troops got in. All officers turned their attention to the fire, and arrested the progress of the flames. General Slocum, Williams, Geary, Pardee, Barmum, and all worked with their hands, burned their whiskers, and scorched their clothes, to prevent the repetition of Columbia's scenes. Nine or ten buildings were burned on the main street, before the fires were stopped, also the house of a Mrs. Pope, said to be the property of a man in New York City. Guards were posted at every house in town, and other fires were quenched as they burst out. Unfortunately the church building of the Episcopalian society was destroyed."

General Sherman arrived at Winnsboro on the afternoon of the 21st. At 6:00pm, he wrote to General Howard, who was at Dr. Boyd's: "Generals Slocum and Davis are here. Slocum sends his pontoons and wagons tomorrow straight for the ferry at Rocky Mount P. O. by Gladden's Grove. He will keep four divisions breaking road up as far as

the Chester District line, and aim to cross his whole command the day after tomorrow. Let Blair finish up the road good to this point and then assemble at Poplar Springs and effect a crossing of the Wateree, prepared to gut all across the day after tomorrow. Slocum will assemble his command at Gladden's. Communicate with me there or at Gladden's."

The night General William's headquarters of the 20th Corps was at Beaver Dam Creek, near Benjamin Boulware's., General Geary division furnished the garrison for Winnsboro the same night.

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

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

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

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

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

Confederate

During the retirement of the Confederate forces from Columbia to Charlotte, General Beauregard was in supreme command, with Lieut. General Hampton in command of the forces actively delaying the advance of the Federals. Beauregard was at Ridgeway on February 17th and 18th, while Governor Magrath was at Winnsboro. On the 19th Beauregard stopped for luncheon at Winnsboro and then moved on the White Oak where he spent the night. The next day he established his headquarters at Chester and remained there for two days and then moved to Charlotte. On February 22, General Joseph E. Johnson superseded him in command.

From Ward Pegram's papers given to the Society .

Emmett Lee Rodman
(1873-1939)

Emmett Lee Rodman, born in Marshall County, Mississippi, Feb. 12 1873, and died on May 17, 1939, and interred in Nichol's Chapel Cemetery at Altus, Ark., was the son of William DeKalb Rodman, who was born in Chester County, S. C. on Sept 29, 1841, and died at Van Buren, Ark on May 28, 1919, and his wife Nancy Evelyn (Cumpton) Rodman, born in Marshall County, Miss., on June 24, 1852 and died at Altus, Ark., on Oct 6, 1916, where they were interred.

His paternal grandfather, John Rodman, was born in Chester County, S. C., on April 8, 1801, and grandmother, Sarah (Kelly) Rodman, on Jan 21, 1802, and died in 1875. His maternal grandmother, Martha Caroline Moseley, born in Georgia May 20, 1829, was married to Perry Cumpton in 1847, who was born in Lawrence County, S.C. on Nov. 20, 1819 and died at Altus, Ark., on March 26, 1908, where interred. His paternal great-grandfather, Alexander Kell, was born in Chester County, S. C. in 1770, and his paternal great grandfather, John Kell, was born in Ireland in 1736 and died in Chester County on Nov. 2, 1819.

His father and mother were married at Barton, Marshall County, Miss., on Oct 5, 1871 and to this union came the following children, to wit: Emmett Lee Rodman: Willie Rodman, born Feb 27, 1875, died Nov 15, 1877: Dovie Rodman, born Jan. 25, 1878, died May 25, 1884: Evan Rodman, born May 26, 1880, died Aug. 20, 1924: Ewell Rodman, born May 25, 1882, died Feb. 25, 1883: Bertha Rodman, born July 28, 1886, died Nov. 25, 1940.

He matriculated at Central Collegiate Institute at Altus, Arkansas in January, 1887, the name of which during that year was changed to Hendrix College, and continued there as a student until it was removed to and relocated at Conway, Ark, and then he continued at Hendrix College at Altus, Ark., from which he graduated on June 8, 1893. On March 5, 1894 he matriculated at the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville, which later became the University of Arkansas, and continued there until Nov. 9, 1895, when he began teaching at Center Cross, and later at Stone Hill, and then as principal of the Altus schools on Sept. 7, 1896. He received an A.B. degree from the University at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He remained as principal at Altus until 1901 and on Sept. 2, 1901, he became superintendent of the Public Schools at Poteau, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, where he remained in such capacity until September, 1912 and then became superintendent of the schools at Antlers, Oklahoma, where he remained in such capacity until his death on May 17, 1939.

He received from the governors of Oklahoma recognition by appointment as a member of the State Textbook Commission on June 20, 1929, and at time of his death having been so appointed was member of the Oklahoma State Board of Education.

He became a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity on Aug 11, 1894, and of Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 96, Altus, Ark., on May 6, 1897, and Denning Lodge No. 146, I.O.O.F. on April 22, 1897: and a Master Mason in Central Lodge No. 389, Altus, Ark. In May, 1898, and of Queen Esther Lodge, Order of Eastern Star at Altus, Ark., and continued as such until his death and was also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an Elder and superintendent of its Sunday school at Antlers, and affiliated with the Democratic party.

His father at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 was a student at Erskine College, then at Donald Station, now at Due West, S.C., and returned to his home in Mississippi and enlisted Sept. 19, 1861 at Iuka, Miss., with the following service record: Private and 1st sergeant, Capt Gen. M. Moseley's Company (Walker's Reserves) which became Co. A, 1st (Johnson's) Regt., Miss Infantry, C.S.A. Muster Roll for July and August, 1864 shows him present, with notation; "On extra duty as Sgt. Major from 13th June to 9th August, and as Adjutant since that time," and promoted to Sgt. Major, of regiment Aug. 8, 1864, and muster roll of the Field and Staff of regiment for Aug. 31, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865, last on file, shows him present, and that he was captured Feb 16, 1862 at surrender of Fort Donelson, and imprisoned at Camp Morton in Indiana and received near Vicksburg, Miss., Sept 11, 1862, by the Confederate Agent for Exchange, and again captured July 9, 1863 at Port Hudson, La., and paroled on July 12, 1863, and that W.D. Rodman, Captain, Co. C, 22nd Regt., Miss. Inf., C.S.A, paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina, May 1, 1865, in accordance with terms of military convention entered into on April 26, 1865, and was a gallant Confederate Soldier.

Emmett Lee Rodman's record in Indian Territory and Oklahoma as a teacher and educator and citizen, from its beginning on Sept 2, 1901 until his death on May 17, 1939, was creditable and outstanding.

We want to thank Thomas G. Lilly of Oxford, Miss. for sharing this article with us on Chester Co. families.

The US Department of Veterans Affairs' Nationwide Gravesite Locator

Genealogists have a rich online resource to look for information on ancestors who served in the armed forces, the Nationwide Gravesite Locator. This database at

<http://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/i2ec/serylet/NGL.vll>

is run by the National Cemetery Administration (NCA), part of the US Department of Veterans Affairs. The 139 national cemeteries cover more than 16,000 acres, and hold the remains of 2.7 million US veterans, spanning the years from the Revolution to the Gulf War. Internet users can search for burial locations of veterans and their family members in VA National Cemeteries, state veterans cemeteries, various other military and Department of Interior cemeteries, and for veterans buried in private cemeteries when the grave is marked with a government grave marker..

From Internet Genealogy, 22, June/July 2007

J. H. McLure

From the Chester News

Chester, April 6, 1945:

John Halsted McLure, 78, for over a quarter of a century city clerk and treasurer and engineer of the city of Chester, former president of the South Carolina Water Works association and widely known in Masonic circles in the Carolinas, died at his home on West End St. today of a sudden heart attack. His death came as a great shock to his host of friends. He was able to be at his office through last Saturday and at church Sunday but suffered a heart attack early last Monday.

Funeral services will be conducted from Purity Presbyterian church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon by the Rev. William McLeod Frampton, Jr., assisted by Dr. Joseph Lee Grier. Interment will follow in Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. McLure is survived by his widow, the former Miss Ethel Sydney Love, to whom he was married November 7, 1900; three daughters, Mrs. William Cornwell Stone and Mrs. John Lyles Hamilton, Chester; Mrs. Silas S. Seidman, Charleston; four grandchildren; William Cornwell Stone, Jr. and Halsted McLure Stone and John McLure Hamilton, Chester, and Miss Ethel Love Siedman, Charleston

He was born in Chester July 3, 1866, being the son of the late Judge John Joseph McLure and the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hearthly McIntosh McLure, prominent Chester family. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina Magna Cum Laude with the degree of civil engineering in the class of 1887. He spent the early part of his working life in Thurber and Strawn, Texas, as general manager and engineer for large coal companies. He also did engineering work in Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Virginia.

Mr. McLure was associated for a number of years with the civil engineering department of the Seaboard railway and helped map out some of its route through this state.

Recently Mr. McLure celebrated his 50th anniversary as an elder of the Presbyterian Church, much of which as an elder in Purity church, Chester. He was an able Bible scholar and for many years conducted the McLure Men's Bible class at Purity church. To become even better acquainted with Bible history he visited the Holy land in 1889 and made a close study of the Bible lands.

Mr. McLure took a great interest in the South Carolina Water Works association and was its fourth president. He became city clerk and treasurer as well as engineer in 1918. Mr. McLure was a life member of the Hella Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Noble Mystic Shrine

Will of Jesse Gladden

The will of Jesse Gladden as recorded in Fairfield County Will Book 8, pg 101 and transcribed by the WPA..

I Jesse Gladden of the Fairfield District...

1st has no family names and relationships

2nd "leave for the use of my beloved wife Nelly" ... "I wish my son Silas Gladden"...

3rd I give and bequeath to my son John Gladden:...

4th "I give and bequeath to my son Silas Gladden"...

5th "I give and bequeath to my son Jesse Gladden"...

6th "I give and bequeath to my son James Gladden"...

7th "I give and bequeath to my son William Gladden"...

8th "I give and bequeath to my daughter Darcy Gladden"...

9th has no family names and relationships

10th "I do hereby constitute and appoint my sons Silas and William Gladden executors"

"affix my seal this eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one" ..

Signed with his mark Jesse Gladden

Witnesses Jno Woodward, Daniel Grafton, James McWalters

Proved 7th Oct 1821 (sic)

The following was added after Jesse's original signature "William Gladden ...get well of his present defect" ... "for the benefit of my daughters."

Again signed with his mark Jesse Gladden

Witnesses Jno Woodward, Daniel Grafton, James McWalters.

The above submitted by a friend and member of the "Society" John D. Caldwell of Warner Robins, GA.

Will of Allen Coleman

Will of Allen Coleman

Page 70 of Book A-1 of the Records of Wills of Chester County, South Carolina

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHESTER DISTRICT,
In the name of God Amen. I Allen Coleman of the District and State aforesaid being of sound mind and memory and mindful of the uncertainty of life have made and published this my last will and testament.

1st. It is my will and desire that my body be decently buried.

Secondly. It is my will and desire that all my property both real and person after my lawful debts are paid be disposed of in the following manner, viz:

First. I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Gladden four negroes which she now has in her possession, namely, Delse and three children and Mary also two negro boys named Joe and Jackson.

Secondly, I give and bequeath to my son William Charles Coleman two negro boys named Dave and Abram which are now in his possession, also a negro boy named Bob.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath to my daughter Rebecca Gladden seven negroes which she has now in her possession, Viz: Charlotte and her children and Sue and Ellen, also two negroes named Charles and Lucinda.

Fourthly, I give and bequeath to my son Isaiah Daniel seven negroes which he has not in his possession namely Sam, Augustus, Wilson, Fanny, Frank, Levi, and Mary, also Jenny and any increase which she may have after this time.

Fifthly, I give and bequeath to my grandson, Ansellein Roe Gladden, one mulatto boy named Sam.

Sixthly, I give and bequeath to my grand daughter Sarah Coleman Gladden one negro girl named Inda.

Seventhly, I give and bequeath to my grand daughter Sarah Coleman one negro girl named Esther.

Eighthly, I give and bequeath to my daughter, Elizabeth Gladden, one old negro woman named Esther.

Ninthly, It is my will and desire that all the residue of my property, both real and personal, be sold and applied to the payment of my debts and should there not be sufficient to pay my debts then it is my will and desire that all my children contribute an equal proportion for that purpose but should there be an overplus after the payment of my debts then in that case it is my will and desire that such overplus be equally divided between my children or their lawful representatives.

Tenthly, It is my will and desire that all the above named negroes which are now in my possession and which I have willed to my children remain on the plantation whereon I now reside until said plantation is sold and for said negroes to be under the care of my son-in-law James Gladden.

In the last place, I do hereby appoint my son-in-law James Gladden and my son Isaiah D. Coleman, Executors of this my last will and testament.

Signed, sealed, and published this Eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty Four.

ALLEN COLEMAN (L.S)

Signed, sealed and Published in the presence of S. D. Barron, John Howe, and Joseph R. Coleman

We would like to thank Mr. & Mrs. Sam Gourley of Cunningham Ky. for the copy of the "Dick Family History Ireland, South Carolina, Kentucky". They compiled the book.

John S. Dick was born in 1747 in Ireland, married Margaret (Peggy) Wiley in 1778 in Chester District, S. C. She was born in 1762 in Ireland. They both died in Puloski County, Ky. John Dick was 18 years old when he arrived in Charleston, S.C. He served in the South Carolina Militia

The book was published in 2006 by the Gourleys. They reside at 2972 Lowes Road, Cunningham, KY 42035

LT. COL. BENJAMIN HERNDON

We are pleased to have another book for sale from the well known historian and genealogical researcher, Robert Stevens, Sr.

This booklet is about Lt. Col. Benjamin Herndon of Newberry County, South Carolina, his descendants and relations. Many of the Herndon, Gordon, Dogan, Rousseau and related families came to present Wilkes County, N. C. and South Carolina backcountry shortly before the Revolutionary War. During the Revolutionary, the fighting men had acquired titles of military rank and continued to use them the remainder of their lives.

When researching these families, Mr. Stevens checked records in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

This book is available for \$20.00 per book from the Chester District Genealogical Society. .

CHAPTER FOUR

A DIFFICULT DECISION -- THE MILLERS MOVE TO BRAZIL

James Williamson Miller was among those who became very much interested in the emigration to Brazil. He did not join a group, but it is said that he was influenced by a Mr. Cousar (or Cousart), a prominent and respected man in Chester County, South Carolina.¹

To his wife Sarah this seemed a foolish scheme, especially as she looked at her children and thought of her ambition that they should all receive a good education. What educational opportunities could possibly be theirs in a backward foreign land? Furthermore, Sarah's family was opposed to this move. But James was determined and the decision was made. His land was sold to his brother Leroy, and after weeks of sewing by relatives, the day came when the family said good—bye to kinsmen and friends and left for an unknown land and future.²

Anna, ten years old at the time, recalled that her mother and the smaller children rode to the station in a carriage. She and Lizzie (Mary Elizabeth), twelve years old, rode their grandmother's horse, Lizzie riding in front and she behind. The children's Aunt Mary (Magill) went part of the way in a carriage and cried when they said good-bye. They took the train for New York at Lewis Turn Out, which was four or five miles closer than Chester. The family spent several days in New York, but the children were kept in the hotel for fear they would get lost. Gena remembered that in New York her mother bought her a small black hat with a long feather and blue streamers. Probably all three of the little girls, Lizzie, Anna and Gena, proudly wore new hats as they boarded the "South America" for the month-long voyage to Rio. At least one other South Carolina family accompanied them, that of William McFadden, whose wife Sarah was James Miller's sister.

On Christmas Day, 1868, they landed in Rio de Janeiro. What a strange Christmas that must have been for these South Carolina families! In the midst of the exotic summer beauty of Rio, surrounded by strangers speaking a foreign tongue, they were taken to a hotel which was set aside for the Americans who were arriving to settle in Brazil. Though the welcome must have been cordial, since the Brazilian government was encouraging this emigration, the hotel was not completely satisfactory. The food was so bad (or so strange) that Mrs. Miller and Mrs. McFadden went to the kitchen and took over the cooking.³ So started the Millers' life 'in Brazil.

The McFaddens' and Millers' destination was the Santa Barbara settlement of Americans in the interior of the Province of Sao Paulo. From Rio they took a Brazilian ship to the port of Santos. From there they traveled by train to Sao Paulo, capital of the

¹ From an interview with Eugenia Miller Drakeford, published in a Chester, South Carolina newspaper, probably in the late 1940's. Also, notes taken by James Porter Smith in conversation with Anna Miller Bookwalter, July 1932

² Ibid,

³ Interview with Eugenia Miller Drakeford, op.cit

Province, and then on to the end of the railroad where they secured ox carts, mules and horses for the trip into the interior. They also tried to acquire enough knowledge of Portuguese to be able to ask the Brazilians for water and to thank them. For years they laughed and teased each other about their mispronunciation of the unintelligible Portuguese words.

The newly arrived Southerners found themselves in an area where many Americans were already settled and which, at its peak, is reputed to have reached a population of 500 Southern families, though the numbers fluctuated and many did not remain there permanently.⁴ At times the area must have seemed almost like Dixie under a tropical sky.

The Millers first bought a farm from a Brazilian where life was made difficult for them because of one of their American neighbors who "had the reputation of being a mean man". James Miller, who liked peace and quiet and wanted to get along with everybody, "took a lot off of him but one day he said to his wife: 'Some day either I kill _____ or he kills me.' 'That settles it,' she said, 'You put this place up for sale and we move. I don't know where we go but we leave here right away.' So he sold the farm and bought Colonel Oliver's plantation.⁵ There they lived, built a home which resembled a South Carolina residence, and raised their family of seven children.

After more than one hundred years that farm is still in the family, passing from James Miller to his daughter and her husband, Anna and LeRoy Bookwalter, then to the Bookwalters' son and daughter, King and Mary, and at present (1978) is owned and farmed successfully by Ross Pyles, King Bookwalter's nephew, and James' and Sarah's great grandson.⁶

Later another Miller family moved into the Santa Barbara community from another American colony on the Rio Doce (Sweet River). These two Miller families, which were not related, caused confusion to the Brazilians. So they decided to call the new Mr. Miller "O Miller doce" (Sweet Miller) since he had come from the Rio Doce. "Where did that leave my grandfather?" asked his granddaughter, Kate Wheelock, "that's right, 'O Miller Azedo' (Sour Miller), and that's how he was known far and wide."⁷

Another incident about James Miller was also furnished by his grand daughter, Kate Wheelock. She said: "My grandfather Miller was horrified to see the Brazilians eating 'tatu' (armadillo). That's one thing that would never go into his mouth, he proclaimed from the house tops. One day Mrs. Daniel, a neighbor, looked up the road and saw Mr. Miller coming down. It was about noon dinner time and she was having 'tatu', Too late to make any substitution, so she cut it up so as to disguise it as much as possible, put it on the table and passed it to him with the utmost unconcern. He took a generous helping, at it and asked for more of 'that chicken'. Of course such as that was bound to

⁴ Lawrence Hill, *op. cit.* Part II, p. 172.

⁵ Kate Bookwalter Wheelock in a letter to Carolyn S. Ward, March 1978.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Kate Bookwalter Wheelock to Carolyn S. Ward, August 1976

get out and in the course of time the story got back to him. Was he mad! Never again would he sit down at Mrs. Daniel's table.⁸

After settling in their new homes, there was visiting among the various American families. "Sometimes a family would pick up and go spend a week or so in another neighborhood, spending a couple of days with one family, a couple with another. When night came they would throw mattresses on the floor and pile about a dozen kids on them. What fun it was. That is to the children. The house keeper may not have found it so funny. The life was just a bit of Confederate life in the States. They had their quilting parties, spelling bees, candy pulls, etc."⁹

Kate Bookwalter Wheelock tells of an incident which happened during the early years in Brazil.¹⁰

One of the problems of the women in those early days was finding suitable material for dresses. So when a Santa Barbara merchant got out a supply of a pleasing pattern many bought a dress length of it. On Sundays some times there would be four or five ladies with the same goods on. One Sunday during the pastoral prayer a lady happened to blink her eyes and was horrified to notice her dress spread out all over the bench. As quietly as possible she began gathering it in and trying to stuff it in under her knees until her neighbor whispered to her, 'Please stop pulling my dress.'

Everything was not pleasant and easy for the early Southern settlers. There was hard work to be done on the farms and in the homes. There was the barrier of language to be overcome and the adjustment to a culture which was very different from the one they had left in the United States. Then there was the longing for the familiar places and yearning for family and friends so far away who would never be seen again.

For Sarah Miller this last hardship must have been the greatest of all. Her family in South Carolina "was bitterly opposed" to her leaving, "to the point of cutting her off completely, refusing to write to her,"¹¹ Her children remembered seeing their mother washing clothes over a tub with tears streaming down her face.¹² Her mother's sorrow was too much for Anna, a 12—or 13—year old girl, so one day she wrote her mother's family "a scorching letter telling them just what she thought of them for causing her mother to shed so many tears. 'For myself,' she continued, 'I wouldn't care a snap if I never heard from any of you again, but I can't stand to see my mother suffer like this. So somebody please sit down and write my mother a nice letter.' And they did."¹³ And some of the hurt was healed.

One can imagine the homesickness of these Americans in Brazil. Later it was expressed in poetry by one who was also uprooted from her American home to live in Brazil. She called her poem "In Exile"¹⁴,

⁸ Ibid., November 1976

⁹ Ibid., August 1976

¹⁰ Ibid., August 1978

¹¹ Kate Bookwalter Wheelock to Carolyn S. Ward, March 1978

¹² Lucite Hardie Wait, "Memories of a Childhood Spent in Brazil", p.6.

¹³ Katie Bookwalter Wheelock, *ibid.*

¹⁴ Katherine Ives Hall Porter, "Songs of Sunlight and Shadow".

I am gazing at the palm trees
 as they glisten in the sun.
 I am conscious of the torrid air — the day but just begun.
 I am sated with the odor
 of the orchids in the trees,
 And I hear the sounds of birds' songs —
 foreign warblers — on the breeze,
 But my heart is not with any
 of these tropic beauties rare.
 The scene before my inner eye,
 to me, is far more fair.
 For I see a grand old orchard
 with cool grasses at its feet,
 And the fragrance of white clover
 makes the air about it sweet.
 Prisoner, am I, in the body
 under glowing tropic skies.
 Free, my soul, and glad to wander
 where sweet Nature —: otherwise —
 Green and cool invites the confidence
 of those who hold her dear,
 And whose secrets through each season
 gives them joy throughout the year.

* * * *

Oh, the twilight and the crickets
 and the scent of new—mown hay!
 Oh, the love of friends departed,
 resting at the close of day!
 Once again with them I'm walking —
 and the thought my heart o'erwhelms -
 'Neath the arches where, at evening,
 Katy—dids call from the elms.
 Oh, dear neighbors — none forgotten
 through the silence of the years —
 Life has brought us clouds and sunshine,
 laughter bright and bitter tears;
 But, through all, with heart still holding
 memories dear of thee and thine,
 Over seas I send a greeting
 for the days of auld syne

Sarah Miller solved the schooling problem, about which she had worried before going to Brazil, by opening up a school herself. This school was attended by the neighboring American children, as well as her own.¹⁵ Later the Presbyterian Church U.S

¹⁵ Sarah Hall Smith's Reminiscences.

established a mission school, the Collegio Internacional in Campinas, and the Miller children were sent to this school when they became older.

So the years passed and gradually adjustments were made; farm implements and even seeds were ordered from the United States, when not available in Brazil; crops of cotton, corn and sugar cane were harvested and sold; the children were educated and grew up and there was thought and talk of courtship and marriage.

Lizzie (Mary Elizabeth) Miller, the oldest daughter, was the first to marry. In 1873 she became Mrs. Charles Moses Hall. More of that later.

Ten years later Anna Miller married LeRoy King Bookwalter. He was not an ex-Confederate, but was from Ohio. He had a publishing house in Sao Paulo and the couple lived there until, because of his health, he was advised to live in the country. He bought out the heirs of the Miller place and he and Anna and their children lived there. In 1900 he died of a tumor on the brain¹⁶, leaving Anna with seven children to raise and a large farm to manage on her own. This she did competently, riding over the farm daily and overseeing the work. Her brother-in-law, Charlie Hall, used to say of her, "Anna is worth three ordinary men."¹⁷ She raised her large family and saw to it that each one was well educated. She also looked after the American ("Campo")* Church and cemetery, which were originally on the "Oliver Plantation" property, then on hers.

Gena (Eugenia) Miller was a pretty, vivacious, fun-loving girl and had many beaux who were attracted to her "like moths around a candle"¹⁸. She came to the United States and met Joseph Sidney Drakeford. They married in 1892 and lived in York, South Carolina, where he edited a newspaper. They had five children, and later they separated.

Sarah and James Miller had lost two small children before going to Brazil. An even greater tragedy for them must have been the deaths in Brazil of their grown sons, Robert and John.

Robert Miller, the oldest, married Theresa Coulter, a young widow. They lived in Santos, on the coast, where he worked for a manufacturing company. He lost his health and returned to the country to recuperate. One day during the cane-grinding season, he was in the mill on the Hall farm, where the cane juice was being extracted. His foot was caught in a belt of the machinery and his leg was crushed. It had to be amputated and he died of gangrene a few days later, on June 18, 1885. He was 34 years old and left no children. His widow returned to Alabama to be with her family,¹⁹

Johnnie Miller was a very bright child who learned easily and was reading fluently at the age of five²⁰. As a young man he went to Rio de Janeiro where he was employed in the American Embassy. In his early twenties he became Vice Consul of the United States in Brazil. He was acting consul, during the consul's absence, when he contracted smallpox during an epidemic. He died on July 28, 1887 and was buried before his family had any knowledge of his illness. The first they knew was when they received

¹⁶ Gene Miller Drakeford and Kate Bookwalter Wheelock.

¹⁷ Sadie Hall Smith's Reminiscences.

¹⁸ Lucy Hall Morton's Notes.

¹⁹ Kate Bookwalter Wheelock.

²⁰ Lucy Hall Morton's Notes.

a letter from a friend of his containing the key to his coffin. Lucy Hall, Johnnie's niece, vividly recalled the scene:

I was at Grandma's (Sarah Miller) at the time and can still see her in my memory pacing up and down the front porch, looking wistfully up the road at the big gate that Uncle Johnnie had so often driven through on his homecomings and would never drive through again. . . Aunt Gena (Johnnie's sister) wept wildly and hysterically. I was about 8 or 10 years old, I guess, and did not weep. I was bewildered and confused, for I had loved Uncle Johnnie devotedly. Aunt Gena would look at me and say, 'Cry, Lucy, cry!' but I couldn't and didn't then. But I have never forgotten my affectionate, generous, young Uncle Johnnie.

Johnnie was only twenty-three and unmarried when he died. He was a favorite of all and his untimely death was keenly felt. His mother, who had lost Robert only two years earlier, never got over his death, and her health began to decline.

A third son, Willie (William Baskin) Miller, went off to school in Sao Paulo. He and his friend, John Ferguson, roomed together. Both contracted typhoid fever and John died. The shock of losing his friend and the high fever of his own illness seemed to have affected Willie's mind. He never settled down. He came to the United States for awhile, then returned to Brazil. He taught some and worked at various jobs, spending time with his Hall and Bookwalter relatives. He never married, never succeeded in finding his niche and finally committed suicide in 1913.²¹ Perhaps for most of his life he suffered, not only from his early illness, but from the tension of living between two cultures -- never at ease or fully accepted in either. For a sensitive person this could be traumatic. On his grave are the words "Sometime we will understand."

In 1889 Sarah Miller died at the age of sixty-five, far from South Carolina where she was born, spent her girlhood and half of her married life. She had lived in Brazil for twenty years but still longed for home and the loved ones she had left behind. The epitaph on her tombstone speaks poignantly of her homesickness and deep longing:

Asleep in Jesus! Far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But there is still a blessed sleep
From which none ever wakes to weep.

James Miller, Sarah's husband, lived several years longer and died in 1897. The graves of both are in the American cemetery, beside the "Campo" Church of which James had been a Presbyterian elder. The Millers left no descendants with the surname of Miller, but many descendants from their three daughters, Lizzie Hall, Anna Bookwalter and Gena Drakeford. Some of these descendants have Miller as their first or middle names. The influence of this pioneering couple is still felt by these descendants.

²¹ From Lucy Hall Morton's and Sadie Hall Smith's Reminiscences.

MILLER LINE

James Miller – married 1773
Born about 1750

1st. Mary Miller
2nd. Margaret Miller
These two were sisters. Their
Parents were probably Josias
Miller and Elizabeth
Hindman. Josias was born in
Ayr, Scotland. From there
he went to Ireland, then to
America.

Robert Hudson (Hutson) Miller married
Born Oct. 31, 1774
Died Dec. 7, 1852
Elder of Fishing Creek
Presbyterian Church
For over 30 years

Cynthia Jane Davies
Born Dec. 28, 1778
Died Dec. 14, 1865
Buried in the Fishing Creek
Presbyterian Church grave-
yard, Chester Co., S.C.

James Williamson Miller married Dec 8, 1847
Born July 10, 1818, Chester
Co., S. C. Went to Brazil
In 1868. Died at Santa
Barbara, Brazil in 1897(Mch. 20)

Sarah Boyd Magill
Born Jan. 10, 1824, Chester
Co., S. C. Died Jan. 20, 1889
Santa Barbara, S.P., Brazil
She and her husband are
Buried in the "Campo"*
Cemetery, Santa Barbara, S.P
Brazil

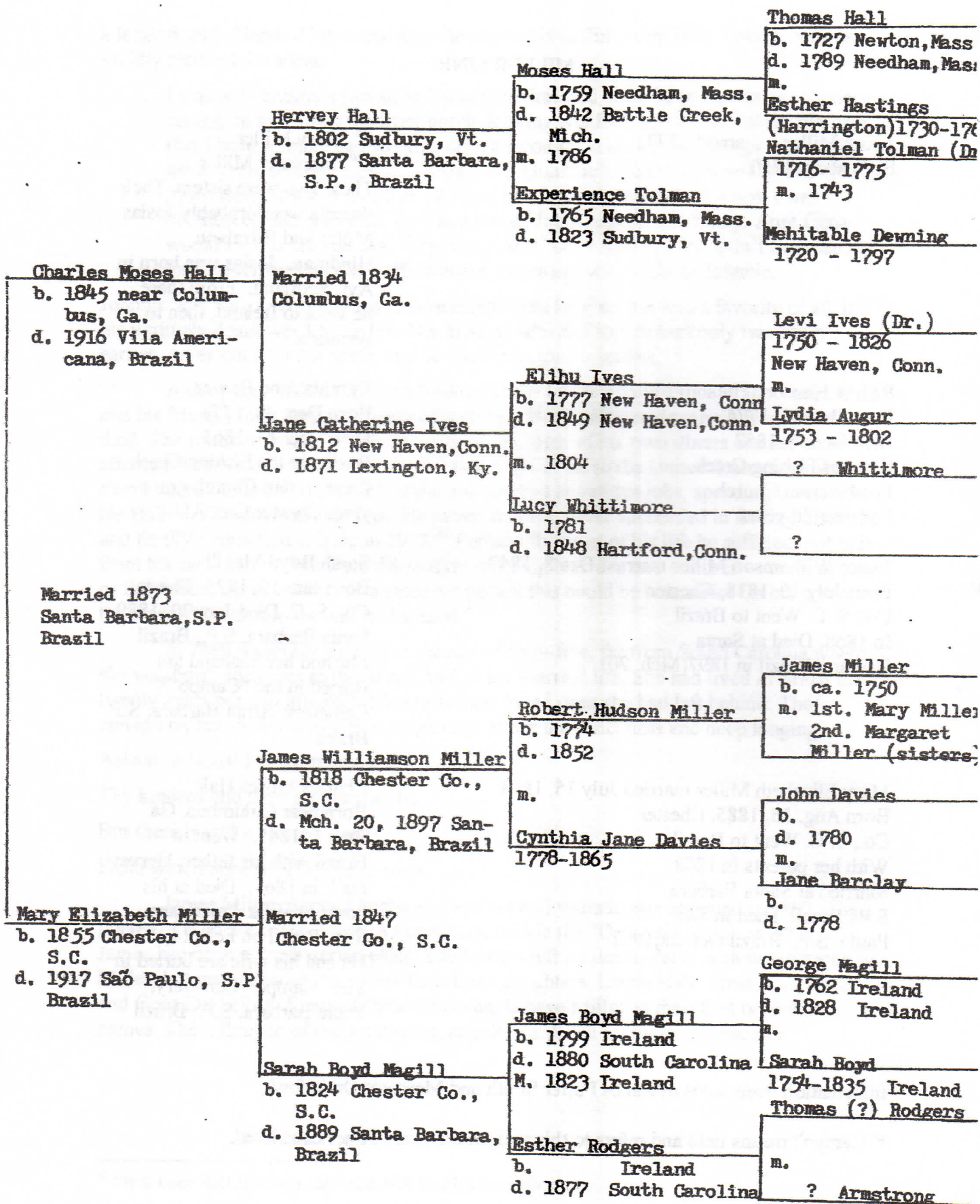
Mary Elizabeth Miller married July 15, 1873
Born Aug. 15, 1885, Chester
Co., S. C. Went to Brazil
With her parents in 1868.
Married at Santa Barbara
S.P., Brazil. Died in Sao
Paulo, S.P., Brazil Oct. 28, 1917

Charles Moses Hall
Born near Columbus, Ga
June 1, 1845. Went to
Brazil with his father, Hervey
Hall, in 1869. Died at his
home at Villa Americana
S.P., Brazil on Feb. 14, 1916.
He and his wife are buried in
The "Campo" Cemetery,
Santa Barbara, S.P., Brazil

Information from notes of James Porter Smith and Margaret Drakeford.

*"Campo" means field and refers to this area where many Americans lived.

THE MILLER - HALL FAMILY CHART



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MAJOR KENNEDY's BIBLE --
REVISITED

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The first version of this article appeared in The Bulletin of the Chester District Genealogical Society in December 1983 -24 years ago. Since then, no comment was received by the writer regarding the Bible, UNTIL in late 2007 a phone call was received from Jane Z. Slaton of Texas followed by letters and emails containing her own data and data she had received from Anna Walker of Tennessee regarding their McCARTER family. Much light was shed on the old Bible - its provenance almost surely that of a McCARTER family Bible begun in the family of MOSES McCARTER that passed subsequently into the family of Major KENNEDY of Chester. In this paper most of the old article will be repeated with some corrections and considerable addition of new material. The writer is deeply indebted to Jane Z. Slaton and Anna Walker for their help and data. McCarter data was supplied entirely by them.

CECILE HENRY IRWIN, daughter of the late Dr. WILLIAM JOHN HENRY of Chester, and grand-daughter of the late Judge JAMES KILLOUGH HENRY of Chester, has in her possession a curious and interesting Bible, said to be a KENNEDY family Bible.

The Bible is called a "saddle-bag Bible," from its shape and appearance. It is small - 3.5 X 5.5 X 2.5 inches thick. It is covered in leather, has a leather flap, and closes with a metal button. It is made of paper and has fine print. It was printed in Belfast, Ireland, in 1746 by James Blow. Though difficult to read, it would be convenient to carry when traveling, even in a saddle bag.

The Bible is the Authorized Version. The Book of Psalms is in its usual place but is repeated at the end of the book in metered verse to be sung.

On a blank page is written - "Given to me the 11th Aug. 1923 by Mrs. S. E. Babcock (it belonged to her grand-father Jno. Kennedy) to give to posterity. J. K. Henry. (Judge James Killough Henry, of Chester, SC, 1856-1942.)

On the margins of various pages are written names and on one of these pages is sewn a few strands of hair. I believe that a clipping of hair was originally placed on each of these pages at the time of death of these members of the KENNEDY family. Notations found are:

JOHN KENNEDY
RICHARD KENNEDY
GEORGE KENNEDY's hair
MARYANN K
CATHERINE KENNEDY's hair

On other blank pages are listed a number of births with no last names:

ANN was born June the 9th 1750

CATRIN was born October the 9th 1753

JOHN was born October the 16th 1755

WIL. was born October the 2nd 1756

MARY was born July the 11th 1759

AGNESS was born March the --,

MARGARET was born January the 2nd 1763

JAMES was born May 28, 1765

JANET was born May the 27th 1767

ROBERT was born August the 28th 1770

MOSES (initially read as HOPE) was born August the 9th
1774

JOHN FOSTER was born December --, --- (This name
written in a different hand, darker ink)

The quite similar list below, obtained from Jane Slaton and Anna Walker, McCARTER family researchers, of the children of MOSES McCARTER who was born about 1720 in Scotland, married in PA about 1732 CATREN (CATHERINE) ?BATES. MOSES died about 1800 near Abbeville, SC: the two lists correspond closely with each other. In some instances the name CATHERINE is spelled KATHERINE, often modified to CATREN

ANNE McCARTER, eldest, born early 1750s in Lancaster Co., PA, married RICHARD YORK

CATHERINE (CATREN) McCARTER born Oct. 9th, 1753, Lancaster Co., PA, married RICHARD EVANS

Capt. JOHN McCARTER born early 1750s, Lancaster Co., PA, S.C Revolutionary Militia officer

WILLIAM McCARTER, born by 1755 or earlier, in Lancaster Co., PA, was petit juror in Edgefield Co. SC, in 1800, listed as 45+ in 1800 Edgefield census MARY McCARTER married ANDREW JONES, Sr. as his 2nd/3rd wife likely died pre-1800

AGNES McCARTER born early 1760s in VA/NC, married SAMUEL CRAWFORD, died 1838-1842

MARGARET McCARTER born early 1760s in VA/NC, married FLEMING BATES, died 1841 in AL

JAMES L. McCARTER born May 28, 1765 in Hawfield, NC, married NANCY (unknown), SC Revolutionary militia soldier, died Aug. 1844 in Greene Co., AL

JENNET McCARTER born May 1767, married THOMAS MORROW, died Feb. 14, 1835 in Logan, Co., KY

ROBERT McCARTER born late 1760s in NC, died Dec. 1791, Long Cane Church, Abbeville District, SC

MOSES McCARTER, Jr. born 1774/5 in NC, probably died before 1830 in Jefferson Co., TN

The two lists, birth order, dates where available all agree quite well. The Bible believed initially to have been a KENNEDY family Bible, was almost certainly a McCARTER family Bible first, originating with MOSES McCARTER and passing into the KENNEDY family through the marriage of MOSES McCARTER's daughter CATREN McCARTER to RICHARD EVANS, and marriage of their daughter CATREN EVANS to Major JOHN KENNEDY. EUGENIA COLEMAN BABCOCK was connected through the marriage of MARY ANN KENNEDY to GEORGE W. COLEMAN, parents of Eugenia. She came to possess the Bible as Major KENNEDY's granddaughter, a third generation member of Major KENNEDY's family

Next is written the familiar epitaph:

Remember me as you pass by
For as you are so once was I,
And as I am so must you be.
Prepare for Death to follow me.

Dr. SYDNEY EUGENE BABCOCK was a veteran of the 1861-1865 war and a Chester physician. He was born in 1829 and died in 1892. He is buried at Old Purity with his first wife, MARGARET WOODS BABCOCK, (daughter of MARGARET KENNEDY and JAMES FAUCETTE WOODS) and a son. MARGARET died in 1864.

MARGARET EUGENIA COLEMAN, first cousin of MARGARET KENNEDY WOODS, was the second wife of Dr. BABCOCK. She was born in 1842 and lived in a house at the corner of Saluda and Hudson Streets in Chester, where a service station was located during my boyhood. She lived until 1929 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery with other family members.

The parents of EUGENIA C. BABCOCK were GEORGE W. COLEMAN and MARY ANN KENNEDY. Mary Ann was the daughter of Major JOHN KENNEDY and CATHERINE (CATREN) McCARTER EVANS.

Major JOHN KENNEDY was born on 12 February 1770 in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America at age 14 years to live with his brother, GEORGE KENNEDY, near Old Purity and near what would become Chesterville. He later married CATREN McCARTER EVANS (born 1789, died 1872) of Abbeville and their known children are:

GEORGE - born ca 1807, died 17 Aug.1825, hair strands in Bible

MARGARET - born ca 1809, married JAMES FAUCETTE WOODS, attorney, state representative, died 22 June 1886
 RICHARD - born 4 Aug. 1811, died Nov. 1855, married SARAH DeGRAFFENREID, lived in Chester on York St., owned plantation perhaps from ALLEN DeGRAFFENREID, father of Sarah
 MARY ANN - born 2 Jan. 1814, died 22 Aug. 1872, married GEORGE WASHINGTON COLEMAN, attorney, parents of EUGENIA COLEMAN BABCOCK
 JOHN - born 1817, married MARTHA POTTS, daughter of SAMUEL POTTS and MARGARET SWINTON, to Winston Co., MS, by 1840
 HANNAH - born 1823, died 19 May 1827
 CATHERINE (or KATHERINE) - born 1 Aug. 1829, died 7 July 1907, married REV. LANGDON C. HINTON, minister of First Baptist Church, Chester, 1851-1858 and again 1861-1883
 ELIZA JANE - born 9 Mar. 1832, died 28 Jan. 1886, married Dr. GIRARD J. HINTON

Major JOHN KENNEDY built the second or third house in Chester. He has been described as the "father of Chesterville" and "the founder of the Baptist Church" of Chester. He gave the land for the church about 1830, aided in the construction of the church which was finished in 1836, and deeded the land to the church in 1859 - same site as the church of today. He was a member of its first Board of Deacons

He operated a boarding house and inn with attached grog shop, the latter presided over by one of his relatives. In that day society and the church accepted the use of alcohol by virtually everyone but drunkenness was not tolerated. Major KENNEDY, according to all witnesses, was a fine man and a pillar of the church.

It was from this inn that Mrs. KENNEDY witnessed the excitement in 1807 when Federal prisoner AARON BURR dismounted and asked for aid of the bystanders near the inn. The inn was quite near the site of the AARON BURR ROCK today, near the top of "the hill" in Chester.

Major KENNEDY raised a company of men for service in the Mexican War and the title of Major was used thereafter. He was twice elected sheriff.

Major KENNEDY built a home for his daughter CATHERINE who married Rev. LANGDON C. HINTON and this home was torn down within recent memory. It was on Hinton Street facing College Street at the site of the present day elementary school. The home was on 40 acres of wooded land which extended from the "old Charleston road" (present-day Columbia Street) to the Southern RR tracks to the Tanyard Branch. There was a path to the Baptist Church where Rev. HINTON preached. The home of the

HINTON family passed into the hands of CHARLES H. BRICE, an attorney, and then into the hands of Judge JAMES KILLOUGH HENRY.

Mrs. GEORGE W. COLEMAN started the first Sunday school at the Baptist Church in 1852/3. Major KENNEDY also built her a home and it has been torn down recently to make way for the headquarters of the Chester Building and Loan Association at the intersection of Saluda and Culp Streets. He built a third home for a third daughter, MARGARET WOODS, in the Springstein Mill Village.

Major JOHN KENNEDY died on 7 April 1867 and is buried with many other family members in the cemetery at Old Purity.

The Bible, which precipitated this foray into Chester history, was passed down from Judge HENRY to his son, Dr. WILLIAM J. HENRY, and to his daughter, CECILE HENRY IRWIN.

Now, back to the Bible. The front flyleaf is missing and the name of the original owner does not appear. We have the word of Mrs. BABCOCK and Judge HENRY that this was the Bible of Major KENNEDY but I do not believe it originated with him. The names on the margins of the pages correspond to the names of his children. But the given names and dates of the list of births are earlier in time and would correspond to births of the era when Major KENNEDY himself was born. However, his name and birth date do not appear. I would expect them to if the Bible originated with his father. However, it most certainly did originate in the earlier McCARTER family who lived generally in the Abbeville, SC, area. The Bible passed into Major KENNEDY's family as described above.

As Judge JAMES KILLOUGH HENRY recorded the wish of Mrs. S.E. BABCOCK, the information in this old Bible is herewith passed on "to posterity."

I have examined the old Bible most carefully but for much of the other information in this essay, I am indebted to others, especially to JANE Z. SLATON and ANNA WALKER.

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THE FAMILY OF (Mrs.) MARY ELIZABETH (MURRAY) MONTGOMERY
CRAWFORD

Mary Elizabeth Murray was born in Northern Ireland c.1800—1801. She was first married to James or Robert Montgomery, also a native of Northern Ireland. They immigrated to America after 1821, settling in the Monticello section of Fairfield County, South Carolina. Issue:

I. Ann Montgomery. Born in Northern Ireland in 1821. Died in South Carolina on November 19, 1893. Buried in Union A. R. P. Churchyard, near Richburg, S.C. Married William Cherry of the Richburg section of Chester County, S.C. He was born December 5, 1823, and died July 10, 1889. Buried in Union Churchyard. Issue:

A. James Milton Cherry. Born September 30, 1857. Died in December, 1920, at Charlotte, N.C. Married Ella Moubray Davis of Charleston, S.C. She was a cousin of the poet Henry Timrod. Mr. Cherry planted on a large, commercial scale and developed some of Rock Hill's most important businesses and banks. Issue:

1. Anna Moubray Cherry. Married Dr. James Stewart Beaty.
2. Alice Butler Cherry. Married Aaron Headen Bynum.

B. William J. Cherry. Born in January, 1859, in Chester County, S.C. He was graduated from Newberry College in 1881. After a time, he was admitted to the Bar and practiced law at Rock Hill, S.C., for the rest of his life, being the senior member of the Bar at the time of his death. Married on October 25, 1899, in Chester, S.C., to Tattie Boulware of Fairfield County. Issue

- I. Mary Boulware Cherry. Married John E. Allen.
2. William John Cherry.
3. Milton Cherry. Born 1909. Died December 27, 1987, in Berkshire, England.
4. Nancy Cherry.

After the death of her first husband, Mary Elizabeth (Murray) Montgomery married second James Crawford, who was born in Northern Ireland c.1812. He was a stonemason. Both husband and wife died in the year 1874 and were buried in Rosemont Cemetery, Newberry, S.C. Issue:

II. William J. Crawford. Born 1839. Died 1858. Buried at Head Springs A. R. P. Churchyard, Newberry County, S.C.

III. Mary Jane Crawford. Born April 13 or 15, 1841, in Newberry County. Died at Chester, S.C., on December 5, 1883. Buried at Union A. R. P. Churchyard, near Richburg, S.C. Married on December 31, 1866, to James Atmar Rogers, son of John Ralph Rogers (c.1785—1873) of Charleston, S.C., and Mary Baker Threadcraft (c.1794—1873) of Berkeley County, S.C. J. Atmar Rogers was born March 2, 1838, and died March 17, 1874, at Newberry, S.C. Issue:

A. Rev. Arthur Small Rogers, D.D. Born March 11, 1869. Died December 23, 1964, at Rock Hill, S.C. He was the founding pastor of the First A. R. Presbyterian Church of Rock Hill. Married first to Millie Lynn of Chester County, S.C., on October 3, 1906. She died on May 25, 1925.
Issue:

- I. Rebekah Jefferies Rogers. Married James P. Watson. Issue:
 - a. James P. Watson. He lives in Tullahoma, Tennessee.
2. Rev. Arthur Murray Rogers, a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod. Married Catherine Whitesides.
3. Mary A. Rogers. Born 1911. Died February 28, 2000, at Spartanburg, S.C. Married Lott Townsend Rogers, who was city manager of the City of Spartanburg for many years.
Issue:
 - a. Mary Anna Rogers. Married (———) Barrera of Newnan, Georgia.
 - b. Lott Townsend Rogers, Jr. He lives in Halifax, Virginia.

After the death of his first wife, Dr. A. S. Rogers married a second time, on November 5, 1930, (Mrs.) Janie (Land) Garrison, a native of York County, S.C. She was Director of Christian Education at the First Presbyterian Church of Rock Hill, S.C. There were no children by this marriage.

- B. Cora Eloisa Rogers. Married John Alexander Black of Rock Hill, S.C. He was a grandson of Alexander Templeton Black, founder of the city of Rock Hill. Issue:
1. Jean Roddey Black. Married Harvey Whitlock Robinson, a banker.
 2. John Alexander Black, Jr. Married Ola Shafer of Florida. He was founder and president of the Rock Hill National Bank.
 3. Rogers Black.

C. James Atmar Rogers, Jr. Died June 10, 1874, at Newberry, S.C., of cholera. Buried in Rosemont Cemetery, Newberry, S.C.

IV. James M. Crawford. Born c.1845. Died after June, 1880.

Compiled by Chris Prince, Robert J. Stevens, Sr., and William B. White, Jr.

2007

SEVERAL WYLIE FAMILIES OF CHESTER COUNTY, S.C.

Compiled by Rosa Baskin Marjory G. Biubaugh (dec'd), of Chambersburg,
Pennsylvania, and William B. White, Jr., 1997

The Wylies of whom this sketch treats trace their origins to County Antrim, Northern Ireland. Members of this family who emigrated from Northern Ireland to the American colonies just before the beginning of the American Revolution were descendants of either Peter Wylie or Adam Wylie, brothers. The writer does not know the names of the parents of Peter and Adam Wylie. Others of the Irish Wylies came to America following the Revolution. It would be safe to say that the Wylies came to the American colonies between 1765 and 1800 and settled principally in Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

The Wylies were Presbyterians, and like most Presbyterians, they regarded a good education as one of the principal requirements for successful living. The Wylies from County Antrim produced an unusually large number of ministers of the Gospel and teachers in academies and colleges. We have written evidence to show that all the Wylies — men and women alike — liked to read, owned books, and kept up with current affairs by subscribing to such newspapers as existed in the early years of the Republic.

Issue of Adam? Wylie and his wife, (———), of County Antrim, Ireland:

I. Peter Wylie. Born at Moylarg, County Antrim, in 1711. Died in Chester County, South Carolina, on Feb. 19, 1795. Buried in Fishing Creek Presbyterian Churchyard, Chester County. Married Ann Hawthorn. Born in Ireland in 1721. Died in what became Chester County on June 4, 1783. Buried in Fishing Creek Churchyard.

Issue:

A. William Wylie. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1762. Died in 1830 in Dallas County, Alabama, whence he had removed from Chester County c.1820. He entered military service with the South Carolina militia when he was sixteen years of age. At that time his height was 6' 1". Married in South Carolina to Isabella Kelso, daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Mills) Kelso. Her father and two brothers were with Sumter during the Revolutionary War. William and Isabella Wylie were buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Selma, Alabama. As stated below, they left many descendants in South Carolina after their removal to Alabama. Issue:

1. Mary Wylie ("Polly"). Married David Hamilton, who is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery near Summerfield, in what is now Dallas County (formerly Perry County).

2. Susannah Wylie. Married Alexander Walker. She is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

3. Sarah Wylie ("Sallie"). Married William Morrow. Also buried at Mt. Pleasant.

4. Jane Wylie ("Jennie"). Married William Walker. They remained in South Carolina.

5. Peter Wylie. Born 1787. Died 1855. He was for many years ordinary of Chester District. (This officer is known today as judge of probate.) Married Anna Evans. Born 1782. Died 1859. Buried in Fishing Creek Presbyterian Churchyard. Issue:

- a. Alexander Pearson Wylie, M.D. Born Mar. 17, 1816, in the Rocky Creek neighborhood of Chester Dist., S.C. Married Juliet Agnes Gill. One of their children was the renowned physician of New York City Dr. Walker Gill Wylie, for whom Lake Wylie on the Catawba River is named.
- b. Richard Evans Wylie. Born Nov. 11, 1810. Died Mar. 14, 1875. Married Rachel McCullough, who died in 1858.
- c. Isabella Wylie. Born Nov. 17, 1811. Died Jan. 9, 1881. Married Jacob Fox Strait. Members of this family are buried in Fishing Creek Churchyard.
- d. DeKalb Wylie. Born June 27, 1813. Died Sept. 26, 1893. Married Jenny Ross.
- e. Catherine Wylie. Born Dec. 19, 1817. Died Aug. 24, 1898. Married Joseph Baskin. Their only child, Anna Cousart Baskin, married Capt. W. L. Roddey of Rock Hill, S.C.
- f. William Wylie. Born Dec. 30, 1819. Died June 9, 1868. Married Amanda Johnson.
- g. Hannah Wylie. Born Mar. 23, 1821. Died Aug. 9, 1882.
- h. Susan Wylie. Born June 28, 1823. Died Oct. 7, 1857.
- i. Mary Wylie. Born Dec. 24, 1825. Died Oct. 5, 1857. Married William Mobley, M.D.

6. Kelso Wylie. Born 1784 Married (———)McNeal.

7. John N. Wylie. Born 1792. Died Nov. 14, 1822. Married Jane Nelson

8. Annie Wylie. Born 1794.

B. Margaret Wylie. Born c .1747 in County Antrim Northern Ireland. Died 1824 in Chester Dist., S.C. Married David Boyd. Born 1738. Died May 11, 1815. Buried in Fishing Creek Churchyard. He was a soldier in the American forces during the Revolution. Issue:

1. John Boyd. Married on Dec. 18, 1806, to (Mrs.) Jane (Simpson) Neely, daughter of the Rev. John Simpson.

2. William Boyd. Born c .1772.

3. Charles Boyd. Born 1778. Died Oct. 29, 1828. Married Sarah (———). Born 1785. Died Sept. 23, 1855.

4. Peter Boyd. Married Margaret (———)

5. David Boyd, Jr. Born 1782. Died May 17, 1810. Married Jannet (———). Born 1778. Died July 15, 1808.

6. Francis Boyd. Born 1783. Died Feb. 29, 1816.

7. Anna Boyd. Married (———) Barr.

8. Margaret Boyd. Married (———) Morrow.

9. Agnes Boyd. Married James Elliott.

C. Francis Wylie. Born Aug. 12, 1750. Died Jan. 14, 1843. Married Agnes Hamilton, daughter of Samuel and Lilly (Campbell) Hamilton. Issue:

1. Lilly Wylie. Born 1783.

2. Peter Wylie. Born Aug. 15, 1785. Died Jan. 27, 1857. Married Elizabeth Morrow, daughter of Joseph Morrow. This family moved to Bloomington, Ind.
3. Hance Wylie.
4. Samuel Wylie.
5. Francis Wylie.
6. Joseph Wylie.

D. Mary Wylie. Born 1754.

E. James Wylie. Born 1749. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Married (—). Issue:

1. Peter Wylie.
2. Duncan Wylie.
3. Francis Wylie.
4. William Wylie.

II. Adam Wylie. Born at Moylurg, County Antrim, Northern Ireland, in 1718. Died at Moylurg on Jan. 30, 1778. He was first married to Jean (Wylie?). They had five children, all of whom immigrated to the American colonies before the Revolution:

A. Adam Wylie. Born c.1755. Married Elizabeth Vanaman. Issue:

1. The Reverend William Wylie. Born in Washington County, Pa., on July 10, 1776. Died in Wheeling, Virginia, on May 9, 1858. Minister and teacher. Married first in 1803 to (—) Smith, who died in 1837 and by whom he had several children. Married second to (Mrs.) (—) Moody, who died in 1854 at Port Gibson, Mississippi, where they were visiting.
2. The Reverend Andrew Wylie, D.D. Born in Washington Co., Pa., on Apr. 12, 1789. Died in Bloomington, Indiana, on Nov. 11, 1851. He was the first president of Indiana University. Married in May, 1813, to Margaret Ritchie, daughter of Craig Ritchie.

B. Peter W.

C. William Wylie.

D. John Wylie.

E. Rosannah Gray Wylie. Born 1766. Died in Chester District, S.C., on Oct. 2, 1812. Married first to James Stinson (or Stephenson). Married second to Christopher Strait. She was his third wife. No issue.

Adam Wylie (1718—1778) married second Margaret Brown. Born 1737. Died on Feb. 15, 1821, on the farm purchased for her by her son Rev. Samuel Brown Wylie, D.D. (see below). They had six children. Issue:

F. David Wylie. Died in infancy.

G. Margaret Wylie. Died in infancy.

H. Elizabeth Wylie.

I. Margaret Brown Wylie. Married in 1791 in Belfast, Northern Ireland, to Nathan Crawford. Both husband and wife died of yellow fever on Fishing Creek, Chester County, S.C., in 1794. Nathan Crawford was born in 1753 at "Alandale," the family estate in West Scotland. Issue:

1. Margaret Crawford. Born 1792. Died Mar. 12, 1843. Unmarried.

2. Samuel Brown Wylie Crawford. Born at Charleston, S.C., on Jan. 7, 1793. Died at "Alandale," his home near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on June 7, 1876. Buried at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. He was a minister and a teacher. Married in New York City on Aug. 28, 1820, to Jane Agnew, daughter of John Agnew, merchant, and Anne Stavely of Ireland. Jane Agnew was born in New York City in 1797. She died in 1867. Issue:

a. The Reverend John Agnew Crawford, D.D. Born New York City June 24, 1822. Died in Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1907. Buried Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. Married Susan Monroe Gilbert, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, head of the theological seminary in Newark, Delaware. She died on Feb. 4, 1908. Issue:

(1) Joan Crawford. Married (———) Hall.

(2) Susan Gilbert Crawford. Married (———) Spriggs.

(3) Hazlett Wylie Crawford. Lived at Lancaster, Pa.

(4) Ellen Crawford. Unmarried.

b. Margaret Wylie Crawford. Born New York City on Nov. 28, 1823. Died Dec. 13, 1912. Buried Falling Spring Churchyard, at Chambersburg, Pa. Married on Nov. 4, 1845, to Edward Crawford Washington (not related), who was born in 1820 and died in 1863. He was of the family of President George Washington. Issue:

(1) Reade Macon Washington.

(2) Samuel Crawford Washington.

(3) Norris Fairfax Washington.

(4) Jane Agnew Washington. Born 1853. Married in 1877 to Edward B. Wiestling. Born 1850. Died 1938.

c. Anne Stavely Crawford. Born Nov. 4, 1825. Died 1877 in Orange Co., N.Y. Married on Dec. 6, 1849, to Andrew Wilson VI of Orange County. Issue:

(1) Margaret Wilson. Married Robert Jackson. Issue:

(a) Eleanor Jackson.

(b) Robert Jackson.

(2) Andrew Wilson VII. A lawyer in New York City, he lived at Scarsdale, N.Y. Married Mary Decker. Issue:

(a) Andrew Wilson VIII.

(b) Marion Wilson. Lived in Denver, Colorado.

(c) Caroline Wilson. Married Henry C. Linck.

(d) Anne Stavely Wilson.

(3) Annie Wilson

d. Brig.—Gen. Samuel Wylie Crawford, Jr., M.D. Born 1827. Died on Nov. 3, 1892. Buried at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia. Unmarried. A medical doctor, he was serving with the United States Army at Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C., when the Civil War began. He later wrote of his experiences in The Genesis of the Civil War. During the Battle of Gettysburg his regiment rendered notable service in defeating the Confederate attack. A statue of General Crawford stands today on the Gettysburg Battlefield at the place where his men turned back the Southern forces that came against them.

e. Alexander McLeod Crawford. Born May 11, 1829. Died Oct. 10, 1899. Buried at Laurel Hill.

f. Cornelius Nathan Crawford. Born 1831. Died 1840.

g. Jane Elizabeth Crawford. Born 1833. Died in infancy. Buried at Laurel Hill.

J. The Reverend Samuel Brown Wylie, D.D. Born May 2, 1773. Died Oct. 13, 1852. Married on Apr. 5, 1801, to Margaret Watson of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was one of the most outstanding ministers and church scholars in America in the ante bellum era. Much has been written of his life and works. He exerted a significant influence on college training in America, especially training for the Christian ministry.

K. Jean Wylie. Died at Noylarg, Northern Ireland, on Dec. 2, 1858.

III. William Wylie. Born at Moyiarg, County Antrim, c.1713. Died in Chester Co., S.C., probably after the Revolution. Married probably to Margaret Steele, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Fisher) Steele, who lived at a fortified house on Fishing Creek before the Revolution. Catherine was familiarly known as "Witty Katy of the Fort." Probable issue:

A. Adam Wylie. Married Janet Walker.

B. William Wylie. First cousin of Dr. Samuel Brown Wylie.

C. John Wylie. First cousin of Doctor Wylie.

D. Elizabeth Wylie. First cousin of Doctor Wylie. Born 1739. Died 1806. Married James Walker, who died in 1817. Issue:

1. Jane Walker. Married William McMillan, who died in 1804.

2. Margaret Walker. Married Thomas Faries, who died in 1825.

3. John Walker. Married Elizabeth Hood.

4. Thomas Walker. Married first to Margaret Guthrie, daughter of Paul.

5. William Walker. Born 1783. Died 1832. Married possibly to Jennie Wylie, daughter of William and Isabella (Kelso) Wylie.

IV. John Wylie. Born probably c.1715. His name appears in Rev. John Simpson's list of the 1774—75 members of Fishing Creek Church.

The writer knows of three other Wylie families who merit attention:

1. William Wylie. Born c.1720. Died c.1785. Married Sarah Dunn. Born c.1750. Died c.1785. They had six daughters, according to the research done many years ago by the late Louise K. Crowder.

2. William Wylie. Listed in the Rev. John Simpson's 1774—75 list, as cited above. Married Elizabeth (———). Possible issue:

Elizabeth Wylie, Andrew Wylie, William Wylie, and John Wylie, who married Margaret (———).

3. William Wylie. Born in Northern Ireland in 1740 and died in Chester County, S.C., on August 4, 1806. His wife was Margaret Grier. Born 1744. Died on Sept. 7, 1803. She was a daughter of James Grier, born 1708, and wife, Margaret Brown, born 1711. William Wylie and wife, Margaret Grier, are buried in the Old Stone Graveyard, near Land's Ford, Chester Co., S.C. These Criers apparently lived for a time in the area later known as Chester Co., S.C., and then removed to Mecklenburg Co., N.C., where they were active church people and well—to—do landowners. A son of William and Margaret Wylie, Thomas Wylie, married his first cousin Agnes (Nancy) Grier. Practically all the early members of Neely's Creek A. R. P. Church were direct descendants of Thomas and Nancy (Grier) Wylie. It would have been altogether appropriate to have named that congregation "The Thomas Wylie Memorial Church."

Is there any proof that these three families cited above were related by blood to the Adam/Peter Wylie family? The answer is "No." Is there any proof that these families were not related to the Adam/Peter Wylie connection? The answer is "No."

Much is left to be done if we are to have a definitive account of all the Wylies who have lived in Chester County, S.C., during the past several centuries. And let us not lose sight of the Wylies who moved from Chester County before the Civil War and settled in the free states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

FROM HERE AND THERE

Missouri Birth and Death Records:

<http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resoures/birthdeath/>

Search the Birth and Death Database pre-1910 and the Death Certificate Database 1910-1955.

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