

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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NUMBER 1

President's Page	Page 1
Westminster Presbyterian Church	Page 2
Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution	Page 7
Mr. Edward Louis Warmouth, 93	Page 9
The Descendents of Richard Hill and Dorcus Moberley	Page 10
James McCalla Deed	Page 14
Death of a Gold Mine	Page 16
F.J. Anderson	Page 16
Will of Peter Wylie	Page 16
Mr. John McClure Hemphill, Jr.	Page 18
Two Culp Brothers	Page 20
Leroy Newton Culp	Page 20
Minus McCall Culp	Page 23
Captain John Steel	Page 24
Abraham Joseph Hellman	Page 27
Sally Gibson Bankhead	Page 27
History of Edgemoor	Page 28
Christopher Strong	Page 29
Remember	Page 31
Annual Birthday Party	Page 32
Will of John Agnew	Page 33
Index	Page 34
Publications for Sale	Inside Back Cover

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Meetings

March 1 - 3:00 Richburg
April 5 - 3:00 Richburg
May 3 - 3:00 Richburg
June 7 - 3:00 Richburg

The President's Page

I hope that everyone enjoyed the Holiday Season. We are getting ready for a busy year this year. By taking our publication to different places, we hope that maybe we will be able to attract new members and raise more money for our society.

I will be taking the publication that we sell to the National Genealogical Society Annual Conference in Raleigh, N. C. May 13 to the 17th. Our booth number is 106. If any of you are at the conference, please stop by and say hello.

In March, I will be going to Wilmington, N. C. to the Old New Hanover Genealogical Society for their Genealogical Symposium, on March 27 and 28th with our publication.

In July, I will be going to South Carolina Genealogical Society annual Summer Workshop on July 10th and 11th with our publication. The event will be held at the State Archives in Columbia, S.C.

In August, we are planning to have our annual birthday celebration. Brent Holcomb has agreed to be our speaker. We hope that everyone will mark their calendars for August 1. We will be looking forward to seeing each of you.

If any of our members have an article that you would like to have us publish in the "Bulletin", please send it to our office in Richburg. We are always looking for new things and information for our members.

Ellen Schuster
President
Chester District Genealogical Society

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**The Ewings, Lynns, and Weirs in
Chester County, South Carolina**
Journey to Paul's Graveyard

Dr. Lonnie H. Lee
March 2008

In March of 2008 I spent three days in Chester County, South Carolina. I did research at the Chester County Library, the Chester County Courthouse, and the Richburg Library. I visited the grave of the Reverend William Martin who brought five shiploads of settlers from Antrim County, Ireland to South Carolina in 1772 and was one of the founders of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America. I worshiped at the Catholic Presbyterian Church, named for the fact that it brought together Reformed Presbyterians, Associate Presbyterians, and regular Presbyterians into a single congregation during the early history of Chester County. William Martin preached there before organizing a separate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Rocky Creek.

The highlight of my pilgrimage to Chester County was my visit to Paul's graveyard. Robert Latham wrote of Paul's graveyard in 1888 that "the dust of more Covenanter sleeps in it than in any one spot in the Southern country (*Associate Reformed Presbyterian*, September 13, 1888, vol. XXXV, no. 37, p. 1) Latham adds that it should have been named Covenanter Graveyard. The burial ground apparently received its name from the fact that the Paul family, Covenanters from County Antrim, was the first to use it as a cemetery. Latham estimates that the earliest burials took place about 1785.

The cemetery was of particular interest to me because at least six and probably seven of my ancestors are buried there. There is no record of the burial of Elizabeth Clark McGarragh in 1791, but it is likely that hers is one of the unmarked graves in the cemetery. She arrived from Ireland with her husband, the Reverend James McGarragh, in late 1790 or early 1791. McGarragh was a University of Glasgow trained minister who was sent to South Carolina by the Reformed Presbytery of Scotland to attend to the needs of the Covenanter congregations in South Carolina. The passage from Ireland was a stormy one. Soon after arriving Elizabeth gave birth to a daughter Elinor and died soon after that. Elinor's husband, Henry, died in 1834 and is buried in Paul's Graveyard. After his death Elinor would move to Randolph County, Illinois (1842) where she would be the matriarch of a large family of Lynns, outlive all seven of her children, and provide special care and nurture to her motherless granddaughter, Mary Jane Ewing, my great-grandmother. Mary Jane never saw Paul's Graveyard, but she knew the stories of those buried there. Elinor's father, the Reverend James McGarragh, died in 1816 and is reported to occupy one of the unmarked graves (Melancthon, *Glasgow's History of the Reformed Presbyterian Church*, p. 294). McGarragh was deposed by the Reformed Presbytery in 1801

because of a scandalous second marriage and intemperate habits. While Elinor could no longer visit this cemetery after her move to Illinois, it was a place that she would never forget.

Elinor McGarragh Lynn's in-laws are buried in Paul's Graveyard as well. John Lynn and his wife Jennet Malcolm came to South Carolina from Antrim County, Ireland on the Lord Dunluce with William Martin in 1772. They sold their original land grant and settled in Chester County, South Carolina. They became members of the Union Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church where John was one of the early elders. Jennet died in 1813 and John in 1820. Their graves are clearly visible close to that of their two year old grandson, Matthew Barber (died 1823) and their son Henry (died 1834). Also buried in Paul's Graveyard are John and Jennet's children John Lynn, Matthew Mason Lynn, and Jennet Lynn Barber.

Paul's Graveyard is also the final resting place of my ancestors William Ewing and his wife Mary Weir, both of whom died in 1840. William was reportedly born in Scotland in 1777 and Mary in Chester County, South Carolina circa 1781. The Ewings had nine children. All of them left South Carolina and seven went to Illinois. Their son, David Ewing (my ancestor), left South Carolina for Illinois soon after the deaths of his parents. Their daughter, Jane Ewing, married Elinor McGarragh Lynn's son, John C. Lynn. Elinor's daughter Mary Jane Lynn married their David Ewing. The graves of William and Mary are clearly marked with the large flat stones of that period. Next to their grave is that of a 12 year old girl whose stone identified her as their granddaughter. Her name was Mary E. Lynn, daughter of James C. and Jane Ewing Lynn, and granddaughter of Elinor Lynn. This child died in 1847, five years after Elinor had moved to Illinois.

Another ancestral family represented in Paul's Graveyard are the Weirs. Mary Weir Ewing was part of a large Weir family which was established in Chester and other counties in South Carolina before the American Revolution. Some of them later moved to Illinois. One of my research goals on this trip was to identify the parents of Mary Weir Ewing. When I spotted Weir graves near the grave of Mary Weir Ewing I was hopeful that I had found an important woman, born in 1760 be the mother of Mary Weir Ewing who was born circa 1781? This possibility was dashed as I transcribed the adjacent Weir grave. This was another Mary Weir (unmarried) who was born in 1783. Next to this grave was that of Sarah Weir, age 12, who died in 1806. The most likely explanation of these relationships would seem to be that Sarah and Mary were the unmarried daughters of George and Mary Weir. The search for the parents of Mary Weir Ewing would continue. I found three other Weir internments; David (1780-1871), Ebenezer (1799-1847), and Elizabeth (1802-1972). I did not find the grave of George Weir, but Robert Latham reported seeing it near the grave of his wife.

I was able to continue developing a profile of the Weirs through published land records. Between 1764 and 1770 South Carolina land petitions were filed under the following names: John Weir, Rachel Weir, Mary Weir, Robert Weir, George Weir, and William Weir. This suggests that John, Robert, George, and William Weir arrived in South Carolina in the 1760's. These records did not specify the county in which the land petitions were filed. George Weir is listed in the minutes of the Chester County Court (1785-1799) for being reimbursed for a lawsuit involving David Weir. This clearly places George and David in Chester County.

Jean Stephenson's book *Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772* lists David Weir, John Weir, Thomas Weir, Sr., and Thomas Weir, Jr. among the settlers who arrived in South Carolina with William Martin. All four received land grants in Laurens County, South Carolina. David Weir later moved to Chester County, John is listed with his son Samuel in the Federal Census for Fairfield County in 1800. Thomas, Sr. and Thomas, Jr. are shown by the 1800 Federal Census to have remained in Laurens County. The various records tell us that there were two John Weirs; one came in the 1760s and the other in 1772.

I was able to expand the Weir profile further through the Chester County probate records. Records for William Weir were filed 17 September 1790. The filing names his wife Isabell as executor. The inventory is handled by John Weir who is probably his son. No will was included with these papers. The judge names Isabell as administratrix. These papers, which were original documents, included a handwritten citation by the Reverend William Martin. The citation says, "I do certify that I have read the written citation in the face of an open congregation at Rocky Creek this 11th day of September 1790, William Martin, minister." It may be that William Weir made a provision for the church in his will (which has been lost). The pairing of William Weir and John Weir in these documents suggest that they are probably the William and John cited in land records from the 1760s.

More information about this John Weir is provided by his probate records filed 1 February 1805. His wife is cited but not named. His sons are Ebenezer, Joseph, and David. I saw the graves of Ebenezer and David in Paul's Graveyard. His daughters are listed as Isabell, Agnes, Mary (wife of George Weir), and Sarah (wife of William Gaston). Also named are a granddaughter, Margaret Weir, and grandson, John Gaston. Several important connections are provided in these papers. The marriage of George and Mary Weir (whose grave I found) was a marriage between cousins. The Joseph Weir named in this will is the Joseph who married Jane Neill. They would move to Randolph County, Illinois before 1840. Their daughter, Mary Jane Weir, married John Ewing and after his death, John's brother, David Ewing. Her marriage to David would be ruled incestuous by the Session of the Bethel Reformed Presbyterian Church in Randolph County, Illinois and result in her excommunication.

Most important, these records make it possible to reconstruct the birth dates of William and John Weir. We know that Mary Weir was born in 1760. Therefore, John must have been born circa 1740 and William circa 1718. This tells us that William was not one of the Weir brothers who are thought to be the sons of James Weir who died in Ireland. It seems much more likely that this William is the brother of James Weir. This means that the marriage between George Weir and Mary Weir and the marriages of Mary Jane Weir to the Ewing brothers were marriages between distant cousins. This conclusion is supported by the probate records of another William Weir who most likely was one of James Weir's sons. In 1797 records were filed for William Weir whose wife was Susanna. His sons were William, Samuel, and James. His daughters were Elizabeth, Susanna, Agnes, Margaret, Janet and Ann. The will was witnessed by John Mills, David Boyd, and James McGarragh. We do not know when this William reached America. He was not listed among the settlers of William Martin. It seems likely that he is the William several sources name as a son of James Weir.

The probate record of David Weir, filed 27 April 1797, is less helpful because no children are named. Executors include his wife Jean Weir and William McQuestion. His wife is to distribute to the children as she sees fit. Jean Stephenson's book, *Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina*, offers some specific information about David Weir's family. It cites the will of James McClurkin whose daughter Jean is named as the wife of David Weir (misspelled Waid). Jean's son, James Weir, is also cited in this 1794 document. The 1790 U. S. Census for Chester County lists David Weir with four sons under age 16 and three daughters (no ages given).

The Weir about whom I have the least information is Robert. *A Passenger Record for Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina* (James Revill) lists Robert Weir arriving in Charleston in 1767. Robert Weir also filed a land petition in 1767. He does not appear in the Federal Census in 1790 or 1800. He is not listed in Chester County court or probate records. A Weir family pedigree lists him as one of the sons of James Weir who came to South Carolina, but there is no evidence that he was in Chester County.

Given the insular nature of the Reformed Presbyterian community in Chester County, it is my judgment that Mary Weir Ewing probably came from one of the Chester County Weir families. Ewing family sources say Mary was born in Chester County about 1781. I have identified four Weir families who were established in Chester County by 1780 which could have produced Mary Weir Ewing. William and Susanna Weir's nine children are identified in his will and the list does not include a Mary. John Weir, son of the other William Weir, does have a daughter named Mary (1760-1814), but she married her second cousin, George Weir. George and Mary Weir also had a daughter named Mary born in 1783, but she died unmarried in 1806. This leaves David and Jean (Jane) Weir from whom I have been able to identify only one of their four sons (James) and none of their three daughters. With the other three Chester County Weir families eliminated from contention, David and Jean (Jane) look to be the most likely prospects for Mary Ewing's parents. This would mean that David Ewing was named for his grandfather, David Weir.

I found some interesting stories about David and Jane McClurkin Weir in a 1972 family article written by Marion W. Lee on file in the Chester County Library. David, George, and William are identified as the sons of James Weir who was born in England in 1720 and moved to Ulster. The family remembers that all three sons came to America on the Lord Dunluce in 1772, when in fact William and George came earlier and David came on the James and Mary (another of the five ships organized by William Martin). David's future wife, Jane, and father-in-law, James McClurkin, were on the Lord Dunluce. The article states that David and Jane were married after arriving in South Carolina and secured a grant on Fishing Creek in Chester County.

The family remembered that Jane carried messages for Patriot forces during the Revolution. The story is that she hid the messages in the long plaits of her hair as she carried them by horseback from Colonel Davis in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina to General Sumpter's camp east of the Catawba River in South Carolina while Captain McClure's regiment which fought at Hanging Rock and elsewhere in North Carolina. David's brother George fought in the revolution under General Sumpter. He was captured by the British at the Battle of Fishing Creek and placed in prison at Camden. There he renewed his acquaintance with Lord Rawdon, the British

Commandant, whom he knew as a child in England. A history of Camden by Kirkland is cited as a source for this story, "among others captured at Fishing Creek was George Weir, a playmate of Lord Rawdon's during his boyhood days in England."

I found a similar family article at the Chester County Library on the Lynns, written by Arthur Simonton Lynn in 1979. He identifies his first Lynn ancestor in America, as John Linn, born in County Antrim, Ireland in 1736. He was a linen merchant in Larne. He married Jennet Malcolm in 1767 and came to America in 1772. The article includes a brief account of the voyage of the Lord Dunluce as told by Jennet Malcolm Linn to her children and recorded by the Reverend William Hempill Miller":

The ship with 800 souls was all but in sight of the South Carolina coast when a storm of terrible violence arose, with contrary winds of such force that the little vessel was blown back almost to Ireland. This ill fortune prolonged the trip to almost double the usual time. Upon arriving, after surviving such peril, the ship passengers fell upon their knees and gave thanks to God for their preservation during the period of hardship and danger.

John Linn's land grant is described as being on Beaver Dam Creek, near Paul's Graveyard in Chester County. John Linn's participation in the American Revolution is recorded on his tombstone.

I found probate records on two other ancestors in the Chester County court records. William Ewing died 11 May 1840, four months after the death of his wife, Mary Weir Ewing. Their son, David Ewing and son-in-law James C. Lynn were named the administrators of his estate. The settlement of the estate was a very long process because 79 individuals owed William in excess of \$4,000. He seems to have functioned as the local bank for his community. David Ewing moved to Randolph County, Illinois in 1842, long before the estate was finally settled in 1850.

James McGarragh's will was filed 13 January 1816. His son-in-law, Henry Lynn, and John Reily were named as administrators. The will names his wife, Elizabeth, his daughter Elinor, and his sons William, Joseph, and David. Reformed Presbyterian minister Thomas Donnelly was named executor. Since the estate was valued at \$3,177, it would appear that McGarragh did not die in poverty. The will included a \$10 bequest to the Covenanter Church, which indicates that McGarragh had reconciled with the church that deposed him from the office of ministry. But it appears that Elinor was the only member of the family who shared his love for the Covenanter Church. When it came time to pay the bequest to the church it was agreed that the full amount would come from Elinor's inheritance.

I had good directions for locating Paul's Graveyard. It is six miles south of Richburg near the Mt. Prospect Methodist Church. I know to look for an Oak Grove just below the intersection of State Highway 901 and State Road S12-331. I soon discovered that finding the graveyard was a difficult challenge. There was no way to identify it from the main road. Twice we stopped to ask people in the area. In both cases they knew where it was but they did not know how to direct a stranger. The landmarks that were so familiar to them meant nothing to us. The third time I stopped to ask for help, I was close enough that the resident said, "Let me take

you to it". I was grateful for his help. The graveyard is completely hidden from view and fully enclosed by the grove of tall oak trees. We had to cross someone's backyard to find the path through the trees leading into the graveyard. One couple who tried unsuccessfully to tell us where it was, spoke fondly of playing there as children. The man who led us in talked about how much his grandchildren love to play there. When we penetrated the grove to find the uniformly thin and tall stone slabs we understood why children were so entranced by the place. In the shadows of the towering oaks and among the uncleared brush this place seemed like a world apart.

The most recent grave was dated 1890, but only a handful were later than the Civil War. Most of the graves were between 1800 and 1840. As I looked at these graves I couldn't help but reflect on the story of those interred there. An important part of that story is etched on the 1820 gravestone of John Lynn, Sr.,

In the year 1771
he emigrated from Ireland
and sustained a share in
the troubles of the
Revolutionary war
for freedom.

But there is much more to their story. There were many more troubles for which they sustained a share. These were people who faced squarely the evil of slavery in America. When their church decreed that they should set their slaves free they did exactly that at great personal expense. When they saw that the culture of the South which they helped created was being poisoned by the ideology of slavery they sent their children west to states where slavery did not rule. These children would one day fill the cemeteries of Illinois and Indiana as interments in Paul's Graveyard became increasingly rare. The shadowed world of Paul's Graveyard was an ideal place to ponder the stories of faith and courage which lie behind the stones

Mrs Ellet's Women of the American Revolution

Miss Louise Pettus

In the 1840s Mrs. Elizabeth Ellet began writing The Women of the American Revolution, a 3 volume account of heroic actions of women in wartime.

Her intention was to cover all 13 colonies. The task was difficult because it was already more than 60 years after the event and there had been little written at the time. Scarce newsprint had been reserved for major battles, not for individual actions. Later histories had ignored the role of women.

In her preface to volume 3 Mrs. Ellet states that after the first two volumes came out she was accused of unequal treatment. She had printed more on South Carolina women than those of any other colony. Her defense was that she was able to locate more information and interest in South Carolina than anywhere else. She then told the readers that in volume 3 they would find a

great deal more from South Carolina and especially from only one district. That district was Chester.

Whether Chester had more heroines than other sections, Mrs. Ellet did not know. She did say that she was able to write the stories of the 11 Chester heroines because she was put in contact with Daniel Green Stinson of Chester District. In the entire volume 3 Mrs. Ellet wrote about the exploits of forty four women.

Stinson's father was a Revolutionary soldier, William Stinson, "a brave soldier." He was adopted by Daniel Green who lived in the Fishing Creek Area. "Tales of the war were the amusement of his childhood; his early associations were with survivors of that period, and in youth he frequented places where they were accustomed to meet and talk over their battles and adventures."

Later, Daniel Stinson was a magistrate and in that role took down the pension applications of the old veterans. The pension law required an application be submitted every six months. Stinson welcomed the veterans to his home. If the veteran was too feeble to travel to Stinson, Stinson went to the veteran with no expectation of reimbursement for his trouble.

When Judge J. Belton O'Neill informed Stinson of Mrs. Ellet's project, Stinson took it on as if it were his own. He interviewed numerous Chester District citizens to get as full and as accurate an account as possible and sent his writings to Mrs. Ellet.

The Chester District heroines included Nancy Green, a Covenanter; Esther Walker, a highly-skilled nurse; Mary McClure, who rode horseback through enemy lines to get to Charleston; Isabella Ferguson who guarded a cave containing the community's valuables; and Mary Johnstone who organized the women to work the fields and provided a set of signals by which they communicated.

Stinson wrote of Jane Boyd who was burned while rescuing her husband's books set fire by the enemy; of Jane Gaston who successfully defied the enemy who threatened to kill her; of Sarah McCalla, who bravely carried clothes and food to the prisoners at Camden and convinced the British officers to release her husband.

There Was Mary Adair roughly treated by the enemy but refused to influence her sons to join them. One of the sons was John Adair who was later to become prominent in Kentucky affairs. And there was Jane White who lost her property but not her determination to fight despotism.

While the men were at war the women harvested the crops. The team of Mary, Margaret and Ellen Gill, Isabella and Margaret Kelso, Sarah Knox, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth Mills, Mary McClure, and Nancy Brown joined together to reap the grain fields of Whigs away from home in the summer of 1780.

The final picture that emerged of the women of Chester District is one of great courage and determination. The heroines were all motivated by a firm believe that, in the words of Katherine Steele—"Katie of the Fort:--" "We are in the right!"

Foot Note:

A facsimile paperback reprint of the book by Mrs. Ellet, The Women of the American Revolution, published in March 2007 by American History Imprints of Knoxville, TN. Further information can be found on the internet at either www.Americanhistoryimprints.com or www.genealogyinprint.com according the publishing house. Another source is www.alibris.com which sells "new, used and rare" books

Mr. Edward Louis Warmoth, 93
From The "Chester News and Reporter"
January 7, 2009

Sumter – The funeral for Mr. Edward Louis Warmoth was conducted at 2 p.m. Sunday, January. 4, at Trinity United Methodist Church. The Rev. Stephen Taylor officiated and burial following in Sumter Cemetery.

Mr. Warmoth, 93, died Friday, January 3, 2009, after a brief stay at Toumey Hospital in Sumter.

Born in Sharon on December 26, 1915, Mr. Warmoth grew up in Chester and was the son of the late James Richard and Fanny Bell Campbell Warmoth. A graduate of Chester High School, he was a historian, genealogist and Biblical scholar. After beginning his 45 year career with Carolina Coca-Cola Bottling Company in Chester, Mr. Warmoth became district manager in 1970. After his retirement Mr. Warmoth began his second career with the Chester County School District as a job placement counselor and industrial liaison, during which he served as chairman of the legislative committee for the S. C. Vocational Association. He was named Outstanding Job Placement Coordinator in 1985 and Outstanding Educator for 1986 by the S.C., Vocational Association. Mr Warmoth retired again in 1990 and began his last career as a personal trainer at the Sumter YMCA. He served with the 30th, 36th and 63rd Infantry Divisions as a platoon sergeant in the European Theater of World War II and received numerous combat decorations. including the Expert Infantry Badge, four Bronze Stars for heroism and four Purple Hearts for combat injuries. In Chester, he served as president of Chester High Booster Club, the Chester Toastmasters Club and numerous others. A member of Trinity United Methodist Church for over 60 years, Mr. Warmoth taught adult and youth Sunday school for over 40 years. Mr. Warmoth was involved in scouting for over 80 years and served on the Boy Scout Council and as scouting chairman for Post 15 American Legion. He received the God and Country Award and the Palmetto Award, among others. He was recently named to the Henry Shelor District Scouting Hall of Fame and Boy Scout Hall of Fame. Mr. Warmoth received many awards including the

Rotary Paul Harris Fellow (1988 and 2008), YMCA Humanitarian of the Year and a S.C. Legislature Resolution for outstanding community service.

Survivors include his children, Louis Jr., Meg Player and her husband Tommy, Frank and his wife, Zoe, and Pat's husband Tommy; seven grandchildren; five great-grand children; four sisters, Juanita Robinson of Rock Hill, Lorene Dabney of Chester, Peggy Propst of Concord and Margie Wilson of Fort Myers, FL; a brother, Bobby Warmoth of Summerville; and numerous nieces, nephews and in-laws.

He was preceded in death by his wife of 69 years, Margaret James Warmoth; a daughter Patricia Warmoth Cook; a great-granddaughter, Sara Anne Garrity; two brothers, Hennis and Jack; two sisters, Betty and Barbara; and two infant siblings.

Memorials may be made to the American Legion Post 15, 28 Artillery Dr., Sumter, SC 29150; the Salvation Army, P O Box 2229, Sumter, SC 29151; or to Trinity United Methodist Church, 226 West Liberty St., Sumter, SC.29150

Elmore Hill McCreighton Funeral Home, 221 Broad St. Sumter, was in charge of arrangements.

The Descendents of Richard Hill and Dorcas Moberley
Continued from December "Bulletin"

William Hill, Sr. shown on our list as the eldest son of Richard Hill and ? (Dorcas Moberley). The identity of his wife is unknown. William's children were as follows: (1) William Hill, Jr. who married Dorcas Moberley, the daughter of William Moberley (son of Edward Sr. and Susannah DeRuel) and Ann Osborn. (2) Richard or Rachel (confused on in the estate papers-both names shown). (3) Samuel Hill. (4) Elijah Hill. (5) Elizabeth Hill who married John Alsop. (6) John Hill (moved to Mississippi Territory by 1816). (7) Mary Hill who married Matthew Hosch or Hesoh-Horsch. (8) Abel Hill.

The children of Abel Hill and _____. No data is available on wife or children of the Elder Abel Hill, one Abel Hill is shown on the Fairfield County Census of 1800, having one male 16 to 26 years of age, one 10 to 15 years of age and one female 26 to 45 years of age. This Abel Hill is not old enough to be the elder Abel.

The children of John Hill, Sr. D. 1910 and Mary Ann Moberley. John Hill, shown as the third son of Richard Hill and possibly the first child of Richard and Dorcas Moberley was born

by 1750. He married Elisar (Elizabeth) M. Mobley's daughter, Mary Ann Mobley. Their children are shown as follows: (1) Richard M. Hill, married Susannah Mobley, a daughter of Kozar Mobley and Cullen Mobley. Richard M. Hill died August 15, 1840 leaving a minor son, Thomas L. Hill and his wife surviving. John and Mary Hill also had (2) Elizabeth M. Hill, (3) John Hill, (4) Charles Hill, all dying without issue. Another child was (5) Naomi Hill who married Patrick Broman, (6) Dorcas Hill who married Turner Mason and moved to Sumter County, Alabama, (7) Nancy Hill who married and had children. It is not clear who Nancy married but she may have married Samuel Hill, a son of William Hill, Sr.

John Hill, Sr. died in 1810 and his estate was settled by Richard M. Hill, his son. His widow Mary Ann Mobley Hill died Dec. 21, 1840.

The children of Richard Hill, II, and Mary Moberley: Richard Hill, II, a son of Richard Hill and Dorcas Moberley, was born probably 1753-54. He married Mary Moberley, a daughter of William Moberley and Ann Osborn. He lived on Beaver Creek on land granted to his father in 1764. Richard and Mary's children are: (1) Richard Hill, Jr. or 3rd who married Dorcas Funderburg born circa 1775, the granddaughter of Henry and Mary Funderburg and perhaps the daughter of John Funderburg as Richard II was the guardian of Henry Funderburg, orphan of John Funderburg sometime after the year 1793. (2) William Edward Hill who married Elizabeth Cockrell, a daughter of Moses Cockrell and Susan Feaster. It is stated by Edrington, author of a "Manuscript History of Fairfield Co", that William Edward Hill, brother of Simeon Hill, married Margaret Cooper, a daughter of Adam Cooper. This may have been William's first wife as he later moved to Jackson County, Georgia and there his wife received a legacy from her father, Moses Cockrell at his death about 1845 a kinsman of hers, Jacob Feaster, Esq. in 1858. (3) Sion Hill is shown as an heir of Richard Hill, II in his estate settlement, but we find no further record of him after 1819. (4) Simeon Hill, b 1792, d 1857, married Elizabeth Mobley, daughter of Cullen Mobley and Keziah Mobley. A record of their family is given in later pages along with that of Richard Hill, 3rd and Dorcas Funderburg. (5) John Hill along with (8) Sarah Hill is mentioned in Richard Hill's will in 1810, but later John and Sarah are not shown in the settlement or in deeds involving the land settlement. Both may have died shortly after 1810. (6) Dorcas Hill, who married Richard Barker. No family list available. (7) Susannah Hill, who married Payton Mobley, No family list available.

The children of Asaph Hill and _____. Asaph Hill, shown in our list as the youngest son of Richard Hill and Dorcas Moberley was born as early as 1757 since he received a land grant in the 1788. The name of his wife is unknown. In the 1790 census he is listed as living alone "1 male over 15 years of age". In the 1800 list he is shown as follows 1 male over 26-45 years of age, 1 female under 10 years of age, and 1 female 26-45 years of age. By the above age bracket, Asaph was born no earlier than 1755 nor later than 1774. By 1805-6 Asaph had left Fairfield or perhaps died as no further record is found of him.

The children of Richard Hill 3rd and Dorcas Funderburg. Richard Hill, Jr. or the 3rd Richard, married Dorcas Funderburg, a daughter of John Funderburg and ____, and granddaughter of Henry and Mary Funderburg. Richard Hill, 3rd married Dorcas before 1800. She was born circa 1775. (Dorcas's age is in doubt as the census records from census to census do not match the final census in which she is shown in 1850 as being 77 years of age-she was probably

younger.) Richard, the son of Richard Hill II, and Mary Moberley, left the Beaver Creek Neighborhood and purchased a plantation of 233 acres of land located on Johns Creek near the Fraifield and Chester County line. His adjoining neighbors were: Eva Stone, Hopkins, and James Parkes?.(unable to read).

This land purchase was made in January 17th, 1808, the deed being made out to Richard Hill, Jr. and the next land purchase deed was made out to Richard Hill with no Jr. He purchased 100 acres of land from Benjamin Lindsay in 1815, and 100 acres from Ferdinand Hopkins in 1816, all adjoining his land on Johns Creek. The "junior" was probably dropped after the death of Richards's father in 1810.

The first child of Richard Hill and Dorcas Funderburg was William F. Hill born in the year 1800. He married Margaret Stone, b 1797 whose ancestry is as follows: she was a daughter of Jacob Stone (Jr.) and Margaret Cockrell. Margaret Cockrell was a daughter of Moses Cockrell and Susan Feaster, a daughter of Andrew Feaster and Margaret Fry Cooper. Margaret Stones Grandfather (on her fathers side of the family) was Jacob Stone (the elder) a Rev. War veteran who married Eve Cooper, a daughter of Margaret Fry Cooper and a step-daughter of Andrew Feaster, Sr. Margaret Cockrell's sister Frances Cockrell, married Littleton Hill of Chester County, son of William Hill of Chester Co., evidently no relation to William F. Hill and family.

William F. Hill and Margaret Stone had six children as shown by census records, only one being definitely named (1850) census Margaret. Among the six children is believed to be Jacob F. Hill who married his aunt by marriage, Elizabeth Ellen Housch Hill, a widow of Reuben F. Hill. The last record we have of William F. Hill is in the 1850 census report.

Henry Hill was born circa 1802. He is shown to have four children and wife in the census of 1830. He is mentioned in the estate settlement of his father Richard Hill, 3rd, in 1840, but little record is found of him thereafter.

The third child of Richard Hill, 3rd, and Dorcas Funderburg, was Asaph Hill, born in 1804. He married first :Mary Mobley, a daughter of Micajah Mobley. They had two children, (1) Elizabeth Hill, born 1826-7, and (2) William E. Hill, b 1830. Elizabeth Hill married David Stevenson, a son of James Stevenson and Nellie Weir, and moved to Mississippi. William E. Hill married Jane ____. They are shown on the Fairfield 1860 census to have the following children: Alice, Sevina, and Mary Hill.

Asaph Hill, after his first wife died married second Jennie Stevenson, daughter of James Stevenson and Nellie Weir and sister of David Stevenson who married Asaph's daughter Elizabeth. Asaph and Jennie had as shown by census records, six children up to 1860. (1) James S. Hill, b 1840, killed in the War Between the States at the Battle of Seven Pines in 1862. (2) Alexander Hill b 1842, fought in the War Between the States until captured at Garret Station, April 2nd, 1865. (3) Sarah Jane Hill, b 1848-9. (4) David Hill, b 1850. (5) Catherine Hill, b 1853. (6) Martha Hill, b 1856.

Asaph Hill was the Administrator for the estate of his father Richard Hill, who died in 1857. The date of Asaph's death is unknown. In 1875 he (or his administrators) sold 350 acres on Cloud Creek (Deed Book AD page 168) to R. N. Stevenson. He also sold, in 1875, 169 acres on McClure's Creek to J. F. V. Legg. (Book AD page 84). These are the last records of Asaph Hill available to us, from Fairfield County. No will or probate of Asaph Hill is shown in Fairfield records. It is speculated that Asaph moved to Mississippi with others of the family but there is no proof at this time.

The fourth son of Richard Hill 3rd and Dorcas Funderburg shown on our list is Elijah Hill, b 1806-10. He married Margaret Price, daughter of William Price and Dorcas Moberley (daughter of Samuel Moberley Sr., son of Edward Sr. and Susannah DeRuel). Elijah died in 1848-9, leaving his wife and five children, Edward, Dorcas, Savilla, Mary and Asaph Hill. By September 24, 1849, Elijah's widow, Margaret Price Hill and children left S. C.

The fifth son of Richard Hill and Dorcas Funderburg shown on our list is Matthew Hill, b 1806-10. The last mention we have of Matthew is as follows: South Carolina, Fairfield District, 24 September, 1849—"Personally appeared Major William L. Lyles and made oath that he is informed and believes Nathaniel Achison and Elizabeth his wife, Matthew Hill, Margaret Hill, widower of Elijah Hill, deceased, Edward Hill, Dorcas Hill, Savilla Hill, Mary and Asaph Hill, children of Elijah Hill deceased, all reside beyond the limits of the State". Signed William L. Lyles.

The sixth child of Richard and Dorcas Hill shown on our list is Reuben F. Hill born 1810-15. He married prior to 1840 Elizabeth Ellen Housah (also spelled Hosch and Horsch) whose ancestry is ___? At this time. There is on record in Fairfield County Wills, the will of Jacob Housch Sr., with wife Rachel surviving. Sons, Matthew Housch and Jacob Housch, Jr., and Rachel Housch daughter. Signed September 5th, 1818, proven October 15th, 1819. Executors Rachel Housch (wife), Thompson Mayo and Isaac Means. Wit: Nancy Mayo, Thompson Mayo, and John McCully.

Matthew Housch mentioned above married Mary Hill, daughter of William Hill, Sr. who died in 1790. Elizabeth Ellen Housch was possibly the daughter of Matthew Housch or perhaps Jacob Housch, Jr. She named one of her sons by her second husband Jacob F. Hill, Matthew Hill, b 1855. However she may have named him for her first husband's brother, Matthew.

Reuben F. Hill and Elizabeth Hill had three children. (1) John Crawford Hill, b 1840, d 1910. (2) Susannah P. Hill, b 1844. (3) Henry W. Hill, b 1846. Reuben died August 1848 in Fairfield Co. at his plantation on Johns Creek. His estate was settled by kinsman William's wife (his brother) Jacob Feaster, Jr., his widow, Elizabeth Allen Housch Hill. Then married her deceased husband's nephew, Jacob F. Hill, (from all evidence, son of William P. Hill and Margaret Stone) by 1850. Their first son James L. W. Hill was born 1852 in Fairfield County. In 1853 he last estate of Reuben B. Hill was sold by auction to Jacob Stone, a tract of 150 acres. 100 acres of this tract was sold to Reuben, by his father, Richard in 1835.

Then Jacob P. Hill, Elizabeth Ellen Hill and children and step-children moved to North West Georgia to Walker County, in the southern part of that county. Matthew Hill was born in

Walker County in 1855. Jacob Hill and the administrators sold off the slaves prior to 1860 and Jacob died about this time. John Crawford enlisted in the Confederate State Army, August 1861, shortly after his 21st birthday. About this time he received his part of his father's estate (Rueben F. Hill) and is said have used a part of his inheritance to equip Co. K, 21st Georgia Regiment, of which he was a member by the purchase of bonds of the Confederate State Government. His movements during the war are recorded elsewhere. After the war, his first wife whom he had married in 1861, Mary C. Howell, daughter of _____ Howell died in Mississippi about 1874. After living in Mississippi for about 2 years, John returned to Walker County where he married Amanda June Anderson, b 1866, daughter of William Anderson, (killed during War Between the States) and Martha Odell. In 1880 John and his family along with his mother, Elizabeth Allen Housch Hill and her sons, Matthew and Jimmie Hill, moved to Scott County, Arkansas, a short distance from the boundary line between Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation, Indian territory.

Susannah Hill, daughter Robert R. Hill and Elizabeth Hill married ___Mattox, and Henry W. Hill who married Sallie Hill (said to be a cousin, but not definitely placed, remained in Georgia.

TO BE CONTINUED IN JUNE "BULLETIN"

James McCalla Deed

Deed from Chester County SC transferring land from James McCalla to James M. McCalla
Transcribed by Anita Lay on November 12, 2008.

Source: Deed Book Z, p 395, Chester County SC Office of the Clerk of Court
No. 317
South Carolina, Greenville District

Know all men by these presents that I James McCalla of Chester District and State of aforesaid for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I bear to my son James M. McCalla of Chester District have given granted and by these presents do give and grant the said James M. McCalla his executors administrators and assigns my half-share of a plantation containing 443 acres bequeathed to me by my father David McCalla deceased situated on Rocky Creek bounded on the east by Isaac Hughes on the south by lands of Samuel McCullough on the west by land of Thomas Bradshaw in the north by lands of Thomas Peden to have and to hold this said share unto him the said James M. McCalla his executors administrators and assigns forever. And I the said James McCalla for myself my heirs executors and administrators the said share unto the said James M. McCalla his executors administrators and assigns against the claims of me the said James McCalla my executors and administrators and of every other person

whomsoever shall and will warrant and forever defend the said half-share. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of January 1834.

James McCalla

Witnesses: William Armour
Henry S. Henderson

South Carolina, Chester District

William Armour appeared and made oaths that he saw James McCalla sign seal and acknowledge the written deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that he with Henry S. Henderson in the presence of each other witnessed the due execution thereof.

William Armour

Sworn and signed before me February 10, 1834

J. Roseborough, Clerk of Court

There is a story behind this deed. On December 23, 1833, a suit was filed in Chester District Equity Court by Philander Moore on behalf of Melinda Moore McCalla, 2nd wife of James McCalla, claiming that her husband had abandoned her and asking for support. On December 24th, the court issued an order to the sheriff requiring that papers be served on James McCalla and that a bond be posted of \$5,000.00 or that he be jailed in order to require him to answer this suit before the court on February 1, 1834. That same date, the sheriff noted on the equity file that the papers could not be served as it was not known where James McCalla was, and the defendant's undelivered copies remain in the file. This deed, Mrs. Lay transcribed in which James McCalla gave his property to his son James Moore McCalla, was executed on 27 January 1834 from Greenville District, South Carolina.. The witness who then submitted the deed for recording in the Chester District deed book was William Armour of Greenville District, who was James McCalla's brother-in-law. James McCalla then vanished, and family lore does not say where he went, although the supposition is that he went to TN,

We would like to thank Mr. Thomas G. Lilly of Oxford, MS for a copy of "The Covenanters in Ulster". Dr. William Roulston and Dr. Brian Trainer of the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, Ireland held a workshop at the University of Mississippi and provided this handout. This will certainly prove useful to folks researching in our library

Death of a Gold Mine

"Death of a Gold Mine" by Clyde C. Pittman is now available from the Lancaster County Historical Commission for \$20.00. It is a story of a South Carolina Gold Mine in its heyday. The Haile Gold Mine site includes the remains of several 19th century buildings, including the old stamp mill. The Haile Gold Mine was once the largest and most productive gold mine east of the Mississippi River located in Lancaster County. If ordering from the Society, please make check payable to Lancaster Co. Historical Commission.

F. J. Anderson

Frazier Jackson Anderson, 67, of Van Wyck, Lancaster County, died at the hospital in Lancaster Tuesday afternoon, March 16, 1948, following a lengthy illness. He was a native of Lowrys, a son of the late William A. Anderson and the late Margaret Ashe Anderson. He was a member of Zion Presbyterian church.

Survivors include three sisters, Mrs. George T. Gregory and Miss Violet Anderson of Chester, and Miss Janie Elizabeth Anderson of Salisbury, N. C.; also two brothers, W. Dupree Anderson of Clayton, Ala., and James Weldon Anderson of Newport, Vermont, and a number of nieces and nephews.

At the time "The News" goes to press funeral arrangements have not been announced but will be held some time tomorrow (Thursday).

Will of Peter Wylie

The State of South Carolina
Chester District

File 100 package 169

I, Peter Wylie, of the State and District aforesaid being in an infirm state of bodily health, yet of sound and disposing mind; and desirous to make provision for the comfort and susport of my family, so make and ordain this my last will and testament-

In the first place- I will and bequeath to my beloved wife, Ann Wylie all my Real Estate, and the residue of my personal property, mentioned, to be hers forever.

Second – To my son Richard E. Wylie, I will and bequeath my Negro boy named Henry to be his forever.

Third - To my daughter Isabella Strait, (wife of Jacob F. Strait) I will and bequeath during her natural life, my negro girl named Eliza and her issue, and five hundred dollars in cash; and at her death I will the said Negron and her issue and said money to be equally divided between such of her children as may be living at the time of her death.

Fourth – To my son Dekalb Wylie, I will and bequeath ten shares of my stock in the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road to be his forever.

Fifth – To my Alexander AP. Wylie, I will and bequeath my negro man, Wyatt, and ten shares of my stock in the Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road.

Sixth – I give and bequeath to my daughter Katherine Baskins during her natural life, my negro boy named Calvin and girl named Amanda and her issue and at the death of my said daughter the negroes and their issue to be equally divided between such of her children as may be alive at her death, but in case she should leave no other children, I leave them to her daughter Anna C. Baskins, then it is my will that the said Anna C. Baskins shall have the said negroes and their issue during her natural life and at her death to such of her children as may be alive and if she should leave no children alive at her death the said negroes and their increase shall revert to my estate and be equally divided between my children who may be living at that time, the child or children of any deceased parent to represent their parent.

Seventh – I will and bequeath to my son DeKalb Wylie, my Negro man Charles and five hundred dollars in cash, to be held in trust for the use benefit profit of my son William Wylie and his family under the same terms, conditions and trust as set forth in a deed of trust, made by me to my son Dekalb Wylie on the 12th day of August 1854 for the benefit of the said William Wylie.

Eighth – I give and bequeath to my daughter Hannah Wylie, my negro woman named Tamer and her children (Viz) Annette, Sam, Alek, Ella, Billy and Laura and their issue and in cast she remains single, to her forever – but if she should marry and die without having issue of her body begotten, alive at the time of her death, then and in that case, the said negroes and their increase to revert to my estate, and to be equally divided between my children, who may be alive at the time of her death or the children of such as may be dead to represent their parents.

Ninth – I give and bequeath to my daughter Susan J. White, my negro woman Ailsy and her children (viz) Sarah Jane Hyatt, Joe & Isaac and negro boy Hugh and their increase and in case she remains single for her for ever; but if she should marry and die without leaving children of her body begotten alive at the time of her death then and in that case the said negroes should revert to my estate and be equally divided between my children who may be alive at the time of her death or the children of such as may be dead to represent their parents.

Tenth – I will and bequeath to my daughter Mary Mobley (wife of W. W. Mobley), my negro boy named Ben and five hundred dollars in cash and in case by said daughter Mary should at the time of her death have no issue, the said negro and legacy to revert to my estate, to be divided between my children, who may be alive at the time of her death ,and the children of any deceased child to represent their parents.

I do further will and order that the above named negroes, to my children severally bequeathed, do remain in the possession of my beloved wife Anna Wylie till her death, or till such time prior to that event as she may think proper to give them into the possession of my heirs as above designated.

I likewise make constitute and appoint my wife Anna Wylie, till her death Executrix of this my last will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and affixed my seal this 5th day of August in the year of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Peter Wylie

Witnesses: James A. Lewis
George Kenan
Stephen Keenan

Mr. John McClure Hemphill, Jr.

Flying Cadet John McClure Hemphill, Jr., 22, of Chester was killed Thursday, February 12, 1942, in an airplane crash at Kelly Field, Texas, and thus followed his second cousin as the first white man of Chester County to die for their country in successive wars

James Hemphill, who was the first Chester County white man to be killed in World War I, was a first cousin of the dead fledgling's father, John McClure Hemphill, Sr., of Chester. The Chester American Legion Post was named for James Hemphill.

Young John McClure Hemphill, the first white man from Chester County to give his life for his country in World War No. 2, and Lt. C. R. Simmons, a Kelly Field flying instructor, died together in the crash of their training plane.

The two were on a routine training flight. No details of the crash were available here but it was indicated that their planes had burned. Word of the fledgling's death was sent here today by telephone by the lad's elder brother, Flying Cadet Robert Witherspoon Hemphill.

John and Robert were known as the "Flying Hemphills" at Kelly Field. They had enlisted at the same time last August and had gone through their training together. They were both to have been commissioned as second Lieutenants early next month. His parents had planned to go to San Antonio, February 28th.

Accompanied by Robert, the body will arrive in Chester Sunday evening at 7:50 o'clock over the Seaboard Air Line railway.

Tentative plans for funeral services to be conducted Monday by Dr. John McSween, pastor of Purity Presbyterian church, of which young Hemphill was a member. The hour will be announced later. Interment will be in the Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. Hemphill was a native of Chester. He was graduated from the Chester High school and the University of South Carolina. After graduation, with his Bachelor of Arts degree, he decided like his older brother, Robert, to follow in the footsteps of his father and his uncle, Paul Hemphill, members of the Hemphill and Hemphill law firm of this city and study law. He completed two years of this law course.

While on his vacation last summer, the idea of becoming aviation cadets entered the minds of the two brothers and although John still had a year to go before graduating from the law school at the university, he stowed his Blackstone away in the Hemphill law offices and took off to the primary flying school at Corsicana, Texas, with his elder brother.

After ten weeks of training there, the brothers went to Randolph Field, Texas, the "West Point of the Air", where they completed their solo flights in basic training planes within a few minutes of each other.

The course was to have been ten weeks but because of the present emergency they finished in nine weeks. The Hemphill brothers were then advanced to the flying school at Kelly Field where they had been about seven weeks.

John began his aviation activities while a student at the University of South Carolina where he pursued the civil aeronautics course and did considerable ground work.

He made a splendid record at the university. He held many offices in the student's activities and was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Blue Key, president of the university German club and a leader in every phase of the activities of the student body.

He is survived by his parents; his brother, Robert; a sister, Miss Helen Adair Hemphill, Winthrop college student, and an uncle, Paul Hemphill, of Chester.

His forebears, the Hemphills, Witherspoons, and McClures have always been among South Carolinas leading families. His mother was Helen Witherspoon of York. His father is a prominent lawyer and former legislator.

Two Culp Brothers

Lancaster County, SC Confederate Soldiers

Foreword

During the late 1890's and early 1900's the descendants of Augustine Culp, son of Hans Casper Culp, held family reunions in Fort Mill, SC area at the homes of various descendants. An important part of those reunions were the recording of minutes, election of officers and the maintenance of the Culp Family Book of Records, a contemporary recording of births, marriages, children and deaths of the attendants.

Presently I am preparing a document on the descendants of Augustine Culp as compiled in the Culp Family Book of Records, utilizing other documents and photographs left to me by my ancestral Culp grandmother and her sisters, all of whom lived in and around the Fort Mill, SC area.

Following are short synopses on two Culp brothers, Leroy Newton Culp and Minus McCall Culp; both descendants of Augustine Culp. Unless otherwise noted the narratives are verbatim as contained in the Culp Family Book of Records.

LEROY NEWTON CULP

MAY 22, 1842 -- OCTOBER 27, 1906



“Leroy N. Culp was born the 22 of May 1842 at Harrisburg, Lancaster Co. SC. His boyhood was spent on the farm at the old home place. When first entering manhood, the War of Secession broke out. Filled with the patriotic desire of helping to maintain the just and glorious Cause, he was the first to step forward and offer himself when volunteers were called for in Lancaster Village December 1, 1861. A company was organized consisting of seventy members. An election for Officers was held and as a result of the election J.D. Gaskey was captain, L.N. Culp was Fifth Sergeant. This Company received the affiliation of Lancaster Tigers.

They were soon ordered to Camp Hampton in Columbia where the company saw its first war service. While here the Seventeenth Regiment of SC Volunteers was organized of which Company I was the Lancaster Tigers. The regiment was sent from Columbia to Charleston remaining there till the following June. Company I was organized in May with J.H. Steel, Captain and Culp Second Lieutenant. The soldiers had a dull time of it in Charleston, there being no fighting or active duty. Serg. Culp was detailed as special scout for a week on Wardmalaw Island, which duty he performed very creditably. From Charleston the regiment was sent to Virginia and assigned to Longstreet's Corp. Longstreet marched from Richmond to Gordonsville and from Gordonsville to the Rappahannoc. Here there was a skirmish with a detachment of the enemy. At Brandy Station, Serg. Culp became very sick and was unable to join his company again till the day after the Second Battle of Manassas. As soon as he reported for duty he was detailed to bury the dead of the Company—nineteen men. The next action the Company saw was in the Battle of South Mountain, September 15, 1862. During this battle Serg. Culp was wounded in the arm on account of which he was taken to Shepardstown for medical treatment. He was moved from here to Winchester, Va. having to wade the Potomac River on the way. Having been at this place a few days he was given charge of a squad of men and ordered to the hospital at Staunton. The distance was ninety miles marched by these men in five days. The attention at the hospital was so poor that Culp with a few men ran the blockade and went to Richmond where they received very good attention. Culp secured a furlough for thirty days after he had been in the hospital at Richmond for some time and went home. While he was at home his Company was moved to Kinston, NC. He joined it here and was in the fight the next day. Nothing more of special importance happened till the Regiment was ordered to report to Gen. J.E. Johnston at Jackson, Miss. Johnston started to the relief of Vicksburg from his encampment on the Pearl River but while on the march was met by a courier who told him Vicksburg had been taken.. Johnston then began retreating back towards Jackson. The soldiers suffered very much on this retreat from the intense heat, being about the fifth of July. The only water they could get to drink was what was left in the stock ponds after all the cavalry, artillery, baggage trains, etc. had gone through. On account of the great heat, forced march and thirst only four men reached camp the first night of the retreat, among whom was Serg. Culp. From Jackson the regiment was sent to Savannah by way of rail. Some of the men were compelled to ride outside on top of the car, sleeping as soundly as if they had been in their tents. They were transferred from Savannah to Wilmington, NC where they had nothing to eat except parched corn and cinders. In May 1864 the Company was ordered to Petersburg. On the night of the eighteenth they were marched to Clag's Farm. Next morning a line of battle was formed and an attack made upon the Yankees, who were driven from their breastworks. The Company had several men killed during this action. Nothing more was done till the night of the 24th except a few skirmishes. The Captain expected an attack that night and ordered the vidette to awaken Serg. Culp if anything unusual should occur. Culp not having gone to sleep and noticing that the firing in front was getting rather heavy roused up the Company. In the battle and confusion that followed a musket in the

hands of young Yarborough was accidentally discharged, the ball lodging in Culp's body. The ball first struck the arm, which was doubled up holding his blanket, going through the arm both below and above the elbow, cutting a muscle both times. After going through his arm the second time it entered his body under the left arm, passed around between the skin and backbone and lodged under the right arm. It was cut out afterwards by Dr. Gibbons who now lives in Charlotte, NC. This musket ball made six holes in the skin and fifteen in the blanket and clothes, twenty-one in all.

When he was hit by the ball he fell outside of the breastworks but was quickly pulled back by his brother and W.C. Nelson. He was taken to the hospital in Petersburg. He lay there for several days in a pool of blood, being in a condition that very little could be done for him. It was thought that he would never recover, but being of a sanguine temperament and having a splendid constitution he came through alright. An old Baptist minister and his wife were very kind and attentive to him about the last of June. To keep from falling into Negro hands he was sent home on a furlough. In October, having sufficiently recovered from his wounds he again reported for duty and was put in charge of the guard at the Medical Department in Charlotte, NC. He was ordered in the spring of 1865 to go back to his command, but the Surgeon General having examined his wounds and finding that they were not sufficiently healed did not go. Culp remained in Charlotte, NC on a permanent detail till the close of the War and received three dollars as his part of the money the was distributed among the soldiers."

Authors Note:

Leroy Newton Gulp enlisted at Camp Hampton on December 9, 1861 and was paroled in Charlotte, NC on May 3, 1865. He was wounded on September 14, 1862 at the Battle of Antetiem (South Mountain) and again on May 24, 1864 at Bermuda Hundreds, Va. He married Mary Jane Poag Stewart, as her second husband, on January 22, 1867 and they had one child, Clarence Poag Culp, born August 18, 1868 and died unmarried of consumption on April 9, 1896. Leroy Newton Culp was a charter member of the Board of Directors of the Savings Bank of Fort Mill and for a considerable period of time operated a grist mill in the area. Leroy Newton Culp, his wife and child are buried at Unity Presbyterian Church, Fort Mill, SC.

MINUS McCall CULP

OCTOBER 14, 1850 -- FEBRUARY 5, 1914



“Minus M. Culp was born at his father’s home in the country near Pleasant Valley, Lancaster Co. SC. While he was still quite young the family moved to Harrisburg in same county. There he spent his boyhood and when not at school, he worked on his father’s farm. At the age of sixteen he was engaged as clerk by the firm of Morrow & Potts, Fort Mill, SC. After this he moved to Beatties Ford, NC and was engaged in the mercantile business for several years. Just before the War Between the States, he returned to Fort Mill. Previous to his return to Fort Mill he was married to Miss Cornelia Johnston. In the spring of 1862 he volunteered his services to the Confederacy in Company B, 6th Regiment SC & was soon transferred to Company I, 17th SC Regiment. His brother L.N. Culp also belonged to this company. The first noted battle in which he was actively engaged into Maryland he was detailed to take charge of prisoners of war, so was in more of the battles there. Was with his company at the Battles of Kingston and Goldsboro NC in 1863. The regiment next went with Gen. J. E. Johnston to the relief of Vicksburg Miss. They learned of the surrender of that city before reaching there. Thus began the retreat toward Jackson in which the soldiers suffered much. In May 1864 Culp was made second Lieutenant of his Company. The 17th belonged to Elliot’s Brigade, a part of which was in the blow up at Petersburg, VA. This brigade held eighteen thousand of the enemy in check for six hours. The morning of the explosion of mine Lieutenant Culp has told that it would have been possible to have walked on hundred yards without touching the ground by stepping from the body of one Negro to another. He was in the Battle of Fort Stevens.

He was made prisoner together with most of his regiment at the Battle of Five Forks. Was confined to Point Lookout & held until June after the surrender. In all the three years of his life as a brave confederate soldier, he was wounded only once and then very slightly, a spent

fragment of shell striking him on the head. Although it is thought by some that this wound, slight though it was, may have been partly the source of his insanity later in life.

Reaching home in the summer of '65 he resumed his mercantile business in NC in 1877. His condition became such that he was taken to the hospital for the insane in Raleigh NC, afterwards transferred to Morganton. He has been able to make several visits home since that time, but is not permanently cured yet."

Author's Note:

In 1860 Minus McCall Culp was unmarried and worked as a "merchant clerk" for J.F Goodson in Lincoln County, NC. He enlisted at Camp Pillow on April 28, 1862 as 1st Lieutenant. He was captured at Petersburg, Va. on March 25, 1865 and paroled at Fort Delaware on June 17, 1865. Prior to his enlistment he married Rachael Cornelia Johnston of Mecklenburg County, NC on November 6, 1861. They had nine children. As a result of his mental infirmities, he is spent a considerable period of time in various institutions throughout North Carolina and died in Morganton, NC on January 29, 1914. He is buried in Willow Valley Cemetery in Mooresville, NC.

Captain John Steel

Revolutionary Soldier of Catholic Presbyterian Church

Unlike the other soldiers presented in these sketches, John Steel did not come to South Carolina from Ireland or Pennsylvania. He was born in Chester County (then Craven) in 1750. His parents Thomas and Catherine Steel, both of Pennsylvania, settled on lower Fishing Creek near the Catawba River, in 1745. They had two sons, John and Thomas; their daughters were Margaret, who married William Wylie (an elder in Catholic); Mary, who married Robert Archer and Nancy who married Thomas Bell. The Steel home was a fort where the early settlers of that section took refuge when the fierce Cherokee Indians swept down on them in hostile raids. Before John had reached his teens his father was killed by the Indians, while on a trading expedition to the west, from this time he shared the full responsibility of the family with his mother, known as "witty Katy of the fort". The early training and noble example of this pioneer mother had much to do with the fine character and fearless performance of duty which later marked the military career of her eldest son, John. Across the river from the Steel place lived

Daniel McDonald, a resident of that section for more than fifteen years before the Steels arrived; this Daniel was probably the father of the McDonalds who later helped to organize Catholic Church. From this old settler and his friendly intercourse with the Indians, young John Steel learned much of wilderness lore that made his services very valuable to his country during the Revolution.

In 1775, he was at the head of a company against the Indians, in the Snow campaign; at the siege of Savannah, under the command of Count Pulaski, and with the troops around Charleston, harassing the British during the siege of that city in the Revolutionary struggle.

After the butchery of Bufort's men at the Waxhaws, he was among the group of young men assembled at the home of Justice Gaston, who pledged their oath never to accept British protection or lay down their arms while an enemy remained in the country. Captain Steel and his company were to the Catawba and Rocky Creek section what Captain McClure and his band were to the Fishing Creek settlement higher up; these two resourceful leaders often joining their strength when needed.

Captain Steel was in every battle during 1760 and with Sumter at the taking of Cary's Fort, during the retreat following this engagement, he was a scout for the American forces in charge of the provisions and stores, taken from the British. A few days later at the "surprise of Fishing Creek", it was Captain Steel who carried the weary, half sleeping General Sumter without hat or boots, from his tent, assisted him to mount his horse and protected by the faithful rangers and guided by Captain Steel, they escaped the British who were in hot pursuit.

He had also carried from the General's tent, a case of military papers which were lost in the rapid retreat and not missed for some time by the soldier entrusted with their care; when this loss was discovered, General Sumter sent Captain Steel with a dozen men to recover, if possible, these valuable papers. Not finding them in the woods where they were supposed to have been lost and learning that a Tory from Fairfield County had found them, Captain Steel followed this man to Hog-Fork on the Wateree and recovered the papers before they had been disturbed.

Captain Steel's entire life, and service for his country, was characterized by "high qualities of mind and heart", which accounted for his ability to lay aside malice with the sheathing of his sword. His own daughter said of him, that his family had never heard him make any statement regarding who had been a Whig or Tory, (among his neighbors, all being treated with equal courtesy, though hardly held in the same regard). I have found no record that he claimed or accepted any remuneration for his service from either State or Nation, though his name appears on many applications for men of his command. In the division of his mother's estate, though entitled to all the land, by the law of primogeniture, he took an equal share with his three sisters and his brother, Thomas.

In 1781 he married Margaret Beard and raised a family consisting of the following children but not in the order named: Catherine, named for his mother, born in 1782, who later became the wife of John Agnew. She died in 1848 and is buried in the old Anderson burying-ground on the Great Falls road via Richburg: William, John, Thomas, Jane, Rebecca and Margaret. All these children were minors when Captain Steel's will was made in 1802, in this

testament he requested the "Executors to be guardians of my children and I allow that they be brought up in an orderly Christian manner."

John Steel did not die from that illness in 1802 but was killed by a fall from his horse in 1810. A paradoxical end for a man who, according to the record, had few equals as a horseman, and no superior, in the American Army. Thomas and Catherine Steel attended Waxhaw church, perhaps they had many friends in that congregation or perhaps, at that early date, it was safer to cross the river and go up through the country of the friendly Catawba Indians until near the settlement, than risk the trip to church through the thinly settled section on this side of the river. Their Gaston neighbors who came into the settlement about 1756 worshipped at Richardson but for some reason we do not know, Captain Steel and some, if not all, of his sisters preferred Catholic, may have influenced him in his choice.

The exact place of his burial, like many others of that period, is uncertain but supposed to be in the family burying ground on the old Steel place, where he lived and died. In this plot of several unmarked graves is a stone to "William Steel, (he was a son of Captain John Steel), died August 2nd, 1815, age 30 years.", and one to a child of William's. Mrs. Ellet, in her interesting sketch of Catherine Steel in the "Women of the Revolution," says that all the Steels went west: this is not entirely accurate as their descendants of his daughters, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Agnew, are still in South Carolina and most of them in Chester County.

Thomas Archer son of Mary Steel (John's sister) and Robert Archer, married a daughter of Sarah and Thomas McCalla. The Archer family migrated to Indiana soon after the Revolution.

It has taken some courage to write of a soldier whose deeds of valor have been so ably recorded by Mr. Stinson and Mrs. Ellet but I have attempted a condensed sketch of Captain Steel because he was a son of old Catholic and bore an honorable part in the Revolution.

Mary W. Strange for the Catholic Memorial Association

We want to thank Mr. Paul Gettys for the donation of Volume I and Volume II of the Books, "Along The Land's Ford Road", a history of the anti-bellum village of Rich Hill, South Carolina 1850-1860 by William B. White, Jr. Over the years, Mr. White has been a contributing member of the York County Historical Society and the Caroliniana Society, and a member of the Chester District Genealogical Society. He has shared many family histories and written many articles for our "Bulletin". This wealth of information collected over the years has been compiled in these two books for researchers to use in years to come. Many thanks Billy, for all your work on your many projects that we have all enjoyed. These two books will be a welcome addition to our library. Many thanks to you as well, Paul.

Abraham Joseph Hellman

Mr. Abraham Joseph Hellman, 56, well known and highly esteemed citizen of Chester, died Tuesday night, May 28, 1946, about eight o'clock at his home on York Street, following an illness of several months.

Mr. Hellman came to Chester thirty-one years ago as manager of the Scholsburg Department Store. He was here at the time Scholsburg erected a new building on Gadsdan Street, and managed that store for several years. Following this he was vice-president, treasurer and manager, until his health failed and he retired in December 1944.

Mr. Hellman was one of the city's most progressive citizens and took an active interest in civic affairs. He was especially active in several Red Cross drives and put his heart and soul into the work. He was a member of the Rotary Club and the Scottish Rite Masons, and could always be counted upon to do more than his share of work in any movement for the betterment of any of the organizations or the community.

Mr. Hellman is survived by his widow, who was Miss Rae Karesh of Branchville; two sons, Simon S. Hellman of Petersburg, Virginia, and David Harris Hellman, who served in the European Theatre during the recent war and who is now a student at the The Citadel, Charleston; one daughter, Mrs. Emil Gross of Columbia; two sisters, Mrs. Nathan Wolfe of Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Phil Benson of Atlanta; three brothers, Elias Hellman of Spring Valley, New York; J. J. and Will Hellman of Atlanta; also four grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at Barron's Funeral Home Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock and interment was made at Camden with Rabbi David Karash of Columbia, officiating.

Sally Gibson Bankhead

We are sorry to report the passing of Mrs. Sally Gibson Bankhead, age 98, on January 28, 2009. She was the last surviving child of a Confederate Soldier. Her father, Abraham Gibson was a member of Hampton's Calvary. Mrs. Bankhead was born in Chester County on May 5, 1810, daughter of the late Abraham and Elizabeth Roe Gibson and was the last surviving member of his 24 children. A graduate of Great Falls High School and Winthrop College, she retired as the secretary of Great Falls High School. She was a lifelong member of Ebenezer United Methodist where her funeral and burial took place on Saturday, January 31, 2009. She was survived by her daughter, Nancy Walley and grandchildren, Beth Cloninger and Michael Walley. She was preceded in death by her husband, Ed Bankhead. Mrs. Bankhead's extensive knowledge of the history of this area kept researcher at her door. She always was ready to share her many family histories with others.

History of Edgemoor

By Anne Collins

Chester News, March 8, 1967

Edgemoor, a little town ten miles from Rock Hill, is situated on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. It was first named Ashland, but was later changed to Edgemoor. The name Edgemoor was suggested to John C. Dickey by General R. F. Hoke, president of the Seaboard Railroad.

When the railroad came to the area in 1888 only three white families lived in what is now known as Edgemoor. They were J. C. Dickey, W. D. Orr and Mrs. Nancy Robinson.

The town was incorporated in 1889. The first "City Fathers" were W. F. Adams, W. C. Woods, J. F. Chambers, R. D. Robinson and W. E. Dickey.

W. E. Dickey owned the first merchantile establishment in Edgemoor. He also operated a gin and saw mill, and was the first postmaster. The post office was located in his store. Other merchants were Glass and Ardrey, Crawford and Ardrey, R. A. Willis, T. F. Clinton and Son, A. H. Orr, Nunnery and Orr, and W. C. Nunnery. A drug store was operated in Edgemoor for a short time.

Later merchants were W. H. Hamilton and Company (organized in 1910), J. G. Hitchcock Estate, and George S. Glass. Mr. Glass at one time operated a garage and a grist mill. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland and came to Edgemoor in 1813. Mr. Glass was murdered in his store in 1964, and his murder has never been solved.

J. D. Glass, uncle of G. S. Glass and a prosperous farmer of Edgemoor, is also of Scottish descent. His parents were from Glasgow, Scotland, but he was born in Montreal, Canada. He came to Edgemoor in 1885.

James Shaw was the first agent for the S. A. L. Railroad in Edgemoor.

Edgemoor at one time claimed a shoemaker in the person of John Bunyan Ferguson. He was crippled but an efficient workman.

The town and surrounding country were conveniently served by a telephone office. The stockholders were J. D. Glass, W. L. Walker and Manetta Mills.

Prior to 1883, the children of Edgemoor and surrounding communities attended school at Hefley School House near Lando. Some of the teachers were Dr. Jeff Strait, Miss Cora Westbrook and Miss Anna McFadden. The parents decided this was too far for their children to walk to school, so in 1883, a school was built on Sidney Robinson's land near Edgemoor. This school was called High View.

The first teacher was Miss Alice Evans. Miss Hattie Ratterree followed her. Later this school building was torn down and rebuilt on property given to the trustees by J. C. Dickey.

This was in the year 1889. In 1905, the first brick building was constructed. Dr. J. N. Gaston and J. D. Glass were the trustees.

Later Edgemoor was consolidated with Wylie's Mill and Harmony school districts. On September 3, 1925 a big picnic was held to celebrate the completion of the large brick building known as Edgemoor High School and the placing of the cornerstone of this building. The trustees at this time were L. S. Lyle, W. C. Nunnery and R. H. Westbrook.

Two school buses were secured to convey the children to school. More than a hundred pupils were enrolled in the eleven grades of this accredited school. Through the influence of Congressman Finley, a Rural Free Delivery route was established. R. D. Robinson was appointed carrier. He served for many years and was retired on a salary. Later route No. 2 was established with W. C. Nunnery as carrier. Both he and Mr. Robinson used horse and buggy as a conveyance. On one occasion, W. C. Nunnery's horse ran away, threw him out of the buggy and injured him severely. R. J. White substituted for him during 1906. A. H. Orr was appointed carrier January 1, 1907, and served faithfully for more than forty years.

A memorable cyclone passed through Edgemoor on March 22, 1890. W. E. Dickey's store, the drug store and a tenant house on John Dickey's plantation were blown down, and the depot unroofed. The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church which was nearing completion was destroyed. Sidney Robinson's store was demolished, a Negro killed and the manager, J. M. Crawford severely injured. Other buildings were damaged. S. C. Robinson's slogan was "never give up", so he rebuilt the store.

A few years later his gin house with many bales of cotton and hundreds of bushels of seed was destroyed by fire. This time he did not rebuild but put his entire time to his extensive farming.

Edgemoor has an A. R. P. Church. Dr. R. A. Lummus lived in Edgemoor and served the church for over forty years. Dr. J. N. Gaston served the town and community for many years. He was the father of Dr. Frank P. Gaston of Rock Hill and Dr. J. N. Gaston, Jr. of Chester. Other doctors who served Edgemoor were Dr. W. W. Fennell and Dr. Woodham.

Edgemoor has grown from three families in 1888 to a population of about 350.

Christopher Strong

Christopher Strong was born in Ireland on the 20th day of January 1760. With his parents, Charles and Elizabeth Strong, he came to Chester County in 1771. which was the time when numerous people of the Covenanter faith came to this section?

Along about 1793 Christopher Strong left Chester County, or district, and moved to Pendleton District. He remained there a few years and then moved to Dickson County, Tennessee.

On September 6th, 1832, Strong made application to the Circuit Court of Dickson County for a Revolutionary soldier's pension. He stated that at that time he was seventy-two years old and was "first pressed into the public service in the City of Charleston and State of South Carolina, to which place he had gone with his wagon—that he was loaded with public stores and ordered to proceed from Charleston to Purusburg where the regular Continental Army was then stationed under the command of General Sinkhorn, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces in those parts—that from Purusburg he went indirectly to Stone not far from Stone Point where Stone Battle was fought—that he did not himself personally engage in this conflict, but that he was ordered to remain with the wagons and public stores, which lay within hearing and almost within sight of the engagement."

Strong further stated that he "belonged regularly to a regiment in Chester County, State of South Carolina, where he resided, of which Edward Lacy was Colonel; Patrick McGriff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Adair, now of the State of Kentucky, was Major. That some time early in the summer of 178 he was drafted along with Robert Cooper, his Lieutenant, out of his said Regiment of Fairfield County. Col. Robert Ellison was Major, and John Millen, Captain—that he was marched from Fairfield County to Augusta, in the State of Georgia, where General Williams was Commander-in-chief. From thence he marched to Florida, where they caught some straggling parties of Indians and Tories and then returned home by the same route they went."

Strong returned to Chester, where he remained until some time in the summer of 1780 when he again joined the army in Charlotte, under the Command of General Sumpter and from there he was marched under the command of Colonel Neel to Rocky Mount, in Chester County, against a body of British and Tories, whom they fought and Col. Neel was killed.

He returned home for a time and later was marched through Winnsborough to a British fort, called Congaree fort, on Congaree river, at that time occupied by a British party, whom they had expected to fight, but who surrendered" at the sight of a flag."

From then they marched to a place called Biggins church, two miles from Moncks Corner, against a Body of British who were lying there but who evacuated the place before the Americans arrived, and burned the church—"then we marched towards Camden, on the road to which place they took a number of wagons, stores, baggage, etc., belonging to the enemy—that Camden was then occupied by the British, a party of whom called Tarlton's dragoons, commanded by Tarlton in person, immediately pursued and overtook us three miles from Rocky Creek in Chester County, where we were defeated and Captain Pagan, my immediate Captain was killed."

Following the last mentioned engagement Strong returned home but was again called out in the fall of the same year, "when he marched to Fish Dam ford in the County of Chester, where

he and his party were attacked in the night by the British. They, however, stood their ground and the enemy drew off. From thence we marched to a place called Blackstock farm on the waters of Tiger River to which place they were pursued by the British and attacked. In this engagement General Sumpter was wounded. The Americans, however, again stood their ground and the enemy retired."

Strong, in his application for pension, stated that he know of no person who could testify as to his Revolutionary services other than his Major, "now General John Adair, who, as he is informed, has since been elected Governor of the State of Kentucky," and who was still a resident of that state and a member of Congress.

Christopher Strong's will was dated November 16th, 1849, and was recorded in Dickson county, Tennessee, December 25th, 1850. In his will he mentions his wife, Rosannah, and three daughters, namely: Martha Dickson, Jane Farrar and Sarah Bowen. He owned about 1100 acres of land, a part of which he left to two great-grandsons, Charles Betts and Joseph Dickson. He also made provision for the education of this young man for the ministry, requesting specifically that they become ministers in the Associate Reformed Church. Both did become ministers and we find that Charles Bowen Betts, D. D., returned to the land of his fathers, so to speak, and became pastor of Union Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Richburg, accepting the call in December 1870

Reverend Betts was a son of William Betts and Eliza Bowen and was born at Charlotte, Dickson County, Tennessee, November 12th, 1828. He was twice married. First to Miss Amarith H. Sharpe, of Due West, who bore him six children, she dying in November 1870. The second marriage was to Miss Flora M. Burns, of Chester County, who also bore him six children. He died in December 1903. His second wife died in 1907 and both are buried at Union church cemetery. Mrs. Betts was visiting her son, Rev. Robert C. Betts in Braddock, Penn., and fell while getting off a street car, dislocating her hip. She developed pneumonia and from which she died in April 1907. She was the mother of Mrs. J. W. Reid of Richburg.

From this sketch it will be noted that Mrs. J. W. Reid of Richburg, is a lineal descendant of Christopher Strong; also Mrs. Stark M. Sims, Jr., of Chester.

This article is taken from Ward Pegram's 'Here and There', February 3, 1939.

Remember !!!!

**If the expiration date on your address label is not
Expires 09, then this is the last issue of the "Bulletin" you
will receive.**

Annual Birthday Party

We are pleased to announce the return of our annual meeting. We were unable to have it last year, but it will happen this year. It will be at the "Wagon Wheel" restaurant at Fort Lawn, the same as the last time we met.

There will be more information to come in the June issue of the "Bulletin" such as price and map for those who haven't been there before.

We hope to have a good number of people attending. Mr. Brent Holcomb of Columbia will be our speaker.

Will of John Agnew
By Ward Pegram

Will of John Agnew File 110-Package 154

“In the name of God Amen, I, John Agnew of the State of South Carolina, Chester District, being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:

First—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Anderson the sum of two hundred dollars. I do also give and bequeath unto my grandson John Anderson the sum of two hundred dollars; to my grand-daughter Mary Fennel I will and bequeath the sum of one hundred dollars; to my grand-daughters Sarah Easters and Margaret Gillespie I will to each fifty dollars; to my grand-son James Calvin Agnew I will and bequeath the sum of two hundred dollars; to my two grandsons George Agnew and William Agnew, sons of John S. Agnew, I will and bequeath to each fifty dollars. I further give and bequeath to my son William Agnew my Negro man slave, named Lidge. I also give and bequeath to my son George Agnew my negro boy slave named Colvin; the balance of my estate left after paying over the above legacies I desire to be equally divided between my two grand-sons Robert B. Anderson sole executor of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 19th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and sixty. Signed—John Agnew

Witnesses: G. B. Montgomery, Jr., J. B. Gaston and H. S. Jackson. (Will Proven December 10, 1860

In papers of John Agnew

1870 —paid M. E. McFadden legacy	\$78.00
1868 – Paid W. F. Knox admr. Estates J. C. & G. W. Agnew in full legates in will	\$372.00
1872—paid W. C. Estes	\$88.50
1863 —paid self as legatee	\$200.00
1863 – Paid E. G. Agnew legatee	\$217.10
1863 – Paid R. H. Fennel legatee	\$110.05

Index to March, "Bulletin"

A

Achison	
Elizabeth	13
Nathaniel	13
Adair	
John	8
Mary	8
Adair Maj	
John	30,31
Adams	
W. F.	28
Agnew	
E. G.	33
G. W.	33
George	33
James Calvin	33
John	25,33
John S.	33
Mrs.	26
William	33
Ailsy	17
Alek	17
Alsop	
John	10
Amanda	17
Anderson	
Amanda June	14
Elizabeth	33
Frazier Jackson	16
James Weldon	16
Janie Elizabeth	16
John	33
W. Dupree	16
Margaret Ashe	16
Robert B.	33
Violet	16
William	14
William A.	16
Annette	17
Archer	
Robert	24,26
Thomas	26
Ardrey	28
Armour	
William	15
B	
Bankhead	
Ed.	27
Sally Gibson	27
Barber	

Jennet Lynn	3
Matthew	3
Barker	
Richard	11
Barron	27
Baskins	
Anna C.	17
Katherine	17
Beard	
Margaret	25
Bell	
Thomas	24
Ben	18
Benson	
Phil, Mrs.	27
Betts	
Charles	31
William	31
Betts, D.D.	
Charles Bowen	31
Betts, Rev.	
Robert C.	31
Billy	17
Bowen	
Eliza	31
Sarah	31
Boyd	
David	4
Jane	8
Bradshaw	
Thomas	14
Broman	
Patrick	11
Brown	
Nancy	8
Bufort	25
Burns	
Flora	31
C	
Calvin	17
Chambers	
J. F.	28
Clinton	
T. F.	28
Cloninger	
Beth	27
Cockrell	
Elizabeth	11
Frances	12
Margaret	12

Moses.....	11,12
Collins	
Anne.....	28
Colvin.....	33
Cook	
Patricia.....	10
Cooper	
Adam.....	11
Eve.....	12
Margaret.....	11
Margaret Fry.....	12
Cooper, Lt	
Robert.....	30
Crawford.....	32
J.M.....	29
John.....	14
Culp.....	14
Augustine.....	20
Clarence.....	22
Hans Casper.....	20
Leroy Newton.....	20,21,22,23
Minus McCall.....	20,23,24
Serg.....	21
D	
Dabney	
Lorene.....	10
Davis	
Colonel.....	5
DeRuel	
Susannah.....	10,13
Dickey	
John C.....	28,29
W. E.....	28,29
Dickson	
Joseph.....	31
Martha.....	31
Donelly	
Thomas.....	6
Dunluce	
Lord.....	5,6
E	
Easters	
Sarah.....	33
Edrington.....	11
Elinor.....	3
Eliza.....	17
Ella.....	17
Ellet	
Elizabeth.....	7,8, 9,26
Elliot.....	27
Ellison, Col	
Robert.....	30
Estes	

W. C.....	33
Evans	
Alice.....	28
Ewing.....	6
David.....	3,4, 5, 6
Jane.....	3
John.....	4,5
Mary Ewing.....	3
Mary Jane.....	2
Mary Weir.....	3, 5,6
Susanna.....	5
William.....	3,5, 6

F

Farrar	
Jane.....	31
Feaster	
Andrew.....	12
Jacob.....	11
Susan.....	11,12
Feaster, Jr	
Jacob.....	13
Feaster, Sr	
Andrew.....	12
Fennel	
Mary.....	33
R. H.....	33
Fennell, Dr	
Fennell.....	29
Ferguson	
Isabella.....	8
John.....	28
Finley.....	29
Funderburg	
Dorcas.....	11,12,13
Henry.....	11
John.....	11
Mary.....	11

G

Garrity	
Sara Anne.....	10
Gaskey	
J. D.....	21
Gaston.....	26
J. B.....	33
Jane.....	8
John.....	4
Justice.....	25
William.....	4
Gaston, Dr	
J.N.....	29
Gaston,Dr	
Frank P.....	29

Gettys

Paul.....	26
Gibbons	
Dr.....	22
Gibson	
Abraham.....	27
Elizabeth.....	27
Gill	
Ellen.....	8
Margaret.....	8
Mary.....	8
Gillespie	
Margaret.....	33
Glass.....	28
George S.....	28
J. D.....	28,29
Goodson	
J. F.....	24
Green	
Daniel.....	8
Nancy.....	8
Gregory, Mrs	
George T.....	16
Gross	
Emil, Mrs.....	27
H	
Haile.....	18
Hamilton	
W. H.....	28
Hellman	
Abraham Joseph.....	27
David Harris.....	27
Elias.....	27
J. J.....	- 27
Simon S.....	27
Will.....	27
Hemphill.....	19
Helen Adair.....	19
James.....	18
John.....	18,19
Paul.....	19
Robert.....	18,19
Robert W.....	18
Hemphill, Jr & Sr	
John McClure.....	18
Henderson	
Henry S.....	15
Henry.....	2, 17
Hill	
Abel.....	10
Alexander.....	10
Alice.....	12
Ann Osborn.....	12
Asaph.....	11,12,13
Cathrine.....	12
Charles.....	11

David.....	12
Dorcas.....	11,13
Edward.....	13
Elizabeth.....	-12
Eliazbeth Ellen.....	12,13
Elijah.....	10,13
Elizabeth.....	10,12,13,14
Elizabeth A H.....	12,13,14
Elizabeth M.....	11
Henry.....	12
Henry W.....	13,14
Jacob.....	14
Jacob F.....	12,13
Jacob P.....	13
James L. W.....	13
James A.....	12
James S.....	12
Jennie.....	12
Jimmie.....	14
John.....	10,11,12
John Crawford.....	13
Littleton.....	12
Marcus.....	15
Margaret.....	12,13
Martha.....	12
Mary.....	10,11,12,13
Mary Ann M.....	11
Matthew.....	13,14
Nancy.....	11
Naomi.....	11
Rachel.....	10
Reuben B.....	13
Reuben F.....	12,13,14
Richard.....	10,11,12,13
Richard M.....	11
Robert R.....	14
Rueben F.....	12,13
Sallie.....	14
Samuel.....	11
Sarah.....	11
Sarah Jane.....	12
Savilla.....	13
Sevina.....	12
Simeon.....	11
Sion.....	11
Susannah.....	11,14
Susannah P.....	13
Thomas L.....	11
William.....	12
William E.....	12
William Edward.....	11
William F.....	12
William P.....	13
Hill, Jr	
Richard.....	11,12
William.....	10

Hill, Sr	
John	10,11
William	10
Hill, Sr.	
William	10,13
Hill,II	
Richard	11,12
Hill ,III	
Richard	11,12
Hitchcock	
J. G.....	28
Hoke, Gen	
R. F	28
Hopkins	12
Ferdinand.....	12
Horsch	
Matthew	12
Housah	
Elizabeth Ellen.....	13
Jacob.....	13
Matthew	10,13
Rachel.....	13
Housch, Jr	
Jacob.....	13
Housch, Sr	
Jacob.....	13
Rachel.....	13
Howell	
Mary C.....	14
Hughes	
Isaac.....	14
Hyatt	
Sarah Jane.....	17
I	
Isaac.....	17
J	
Jackson	
H. S.....	33
Jane.....	12
Joe	17
Johnston	
Cornelia	23,24
Rachael Cornelia	24
Johnston, Gen	
J.E.	21,23
Johnstone	
Mary	8
K	
Karash, Rabbi	
David	27
Karesh	
Rae.....	27
Keenan	

Stephen	18
Kelso	
Isabella	8
Margaret	8
Kenan	
George	18
Knox	
Sarah.....	8
W. F	33
L	
Lacy, Col	
Edward.....	30
Latham	
Robert	2, 3
Laura	17
Lay	
Anita	14
Lee	
Lonnie H, Dr	2
Marion W.	5
Legg	
J. F. V	13
Lewis	
James A	18
Lidge	33
Lilly	
Thomas G	15
Lindsay	
Benjamin	12
Linn	
Janet Malcolm	6
John	6
Longstreet.....	21
Lummus, Dr	
R.A	29
Lyle	
L. S	29
Lyles	
William L.	13
Lyles,Maj	
William L	13
Lynn	2
Arthur Simonton.....	6
Elinor.....	3
Elinor McGarragh.....	3
Henry	2,3, 6
James	3
James C.....	3, 6
Jane Ewing.....	-3
John	3,6
John C.....	3
Mary E.....	3
Mary Jane	3
Matthew Mason	3
Lynn, Sr	

John	7
Lynns	6
M	
Malcolm	
Jennet	3,6
Martin	
William	3,4,5
Martin, Rev	
William	2,4
Mason	
Turner	11
Mattox	14
Mayo	
Nancy	13
Thompson	13
McCalla	
David	14
James	14,15
James M.	14
James Moore	15
Melinda Moore	15
Sarah	8,26
Thomas	26
McClure	19
Captain	5,25
Mary	8
McClurkin	
James	5
Jean	5
McCullough	
Samuel	14
McCully	
John	13
McDonald	
Daniel	25
McFadden	
Anna	28
M. E.	33
McGarragh	3
David	6
Elinor	2, 6
Elizabeth	6,7
Elizabeth C	2
James	2,,6
Joseph	6
William	6
McGarragh, Rev	
James	2
McGriff, Lt	
Patrick	30
McQuestion	
William	5
McSween, Dr	
John	19
Means	

Isaac	13
Millen, Capt	
John	30
Miller, Rev	
William H.	6
Mills	
Elizabeth	8
John	4
Margaret	8
Mary	8
Moberely	
Dorcas	12
Moberley	
Dorcas	10,11,13
Mary	11,12
William	10,11
Moberley, Sr	
Edward	10,13
Samuel	13
Mobley	
Cullen	11
Elisar (Elizabeth)	11
Elizabeth	11
Keziah	11
Kozar	11
Mary	12,18
Mary Ann	10,11
Micajah	12
Payton	11
Susannah	11
W. W.	18
Montgomery, Jr	
G. B.	33
Moore	
Philander	15
Morrow	26
N	
Neel	
Col	30
Neill	
Jane	4
Nelson	
W. C.	22
Nunnery	
W C	28,29
O	
O'Neill	
J. Belton	8
Odell	
Martha	14
Orr	
A. H.	28,29
W. D.	28
Osborn	

Ann	10,11
P	
Pagan	
Capt	30
Parkes	
James	12
Pat.....	11
Peden	
Thomas	14
Pegram	
Ward.....	31
Pettus	
Louise	7
Pittman	
Clyde C.....	16
Player	
Meg.....	10
Tommy	10
Potts	
Price	
Margaret	13
William.....	13
Propst	
Peggy	10
Pulaski	
Count	25
R	
Ratterree	
Hattie	28
Rawdon	
Lord	5,6
Reid	
J. W, Mrs	31
Reily	
John	6
Revill	
James	5
Robinson	
Juanita.....	10
Nancy.....	28
R. D	28,29
Sidney.....	28,29
Roseborough	
J.....	15
Roulston, Dr.	
William.....	15
S	
Sam.....	17
Sharpe	
Amarinth.....	31
Shaw	
James	28
Simmons, Lt	

C. R.....	18
Sims, Jr	
Stark M., Mrs.....	31
Sinkhorn	
Gen	30
Steel	
Captain.....	21,24,25,26
Catherine	24,25,26
J.H.....	21
Jane.....	25
John	24,25,26
Margaret	24,25
Mary	24,26
Nancy.....	24
Rebecca	25
Thomas	24,25,26
William.....	25,26
Steele	
Katherine	9
Stephenson	
Jean.....	4,5
Stevenson	
David	12
James	12
Jennie.....	12
R. N.....	13
Stewart	
Mary Jane Poag	22
Stinson.....	8
Daniel Green.....	8
Mr	26
William	8
Stone	
Eva	12
Jacob.....	12,13
Margaret	12,13,14
Stone, Rev	
Jacob.....	14
Strait	
Isabella.....	17
Jacob F.....	17
Strait, Dr	
Jeff.....	28
Strange	
Mary W.....	26
Strong	
Charles.....	29
Christopher	29,30,31
Elizabeth	29
Rosannah	31
Sumpter	
General	5,30
Sumter	
Gen.	25

T

Tamer 17
 Tarlton 30
 Taylor, Rev
 Stephen 9
 Thompson
 Mrs. 26
 Tommy 10
 Trainer, Dr
 Brian 15

W

Walker
 Esther 8
 W. L. 28
 Walley
 Michael 27
 Nancy 27
 Warmoth
 Barbara 10
 Betty 10
 Bobby 10
 Edward Louis 9
 Fanny Bell C. 9
 Frank 10
 Hennis 10
 Jack 10
 James Richard 9
 Margaret James 10
 Pat 10
 Zoe 10
 Warmoth, Jr.
 Louis 10
 Weir 6
 Agnes 4,5
 Agness 4
 Ann 4
 David 3, 4, 5
 Ebenezer 3, 4
 Elizabeth 3, 4
 George 3,4,5,6
 Isabell 4
 James 4,5,6
 Jane 5
 Jane McClurkin 5
 Janet 4
 Jean 5, 6
 John 3,4,5
 Joseph 4
 Margaret 4
 Mary 3, 4, 5
 Mary Jane 4
 Nellie 12,13
 Rachel 3
 Robert 3,4,5

Samuel 4
 Sarah 3, 4
 Susanna 4,5
 William 3,4,5
 Weir, Jr.
 Thomas 4
 Weir, Sr.
 Thomas 4
 Westbrook
 Cora 28
 R. H 29
 White
 Jane 8
 R.J. 29
 Susan J 17
 William B, Jr. 26
 Williams, Gen. 30
 Willis
 R. A 28
 Wilson
 Margie 10
 Witherspoon 19
 Helen 23
 Woodham, Dr 29
 Wolfe
 Nathan, Mrs 27
 Woods
 W. C. 28
 Wyatt 17
 Wylie
 Alexander AP 17
 Ann 17
 Anna 18
 Dekalb 17
 Hannah 17
 Peter 16,18
 Richard E. 17
 William 17,24

Y

Yarborough 22