

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Dues: \$25.00 Per Calendar Year

Meetings

June - No Meeting

July - No Meeting

August 1 - 1:00 p.m. - Birthday Party at The Wagon Wheel in Fort Lawn

September - No Meeting

We will have our "Birthday Party" on Saturday August 1st, 2009 at the Wagon Wheel in Fort Lawn on South Carolina Highway #9 and US 21. The meal will be at 1:00 pm and the cost will be \$15.00 each. Your reservation is needed by July 18, 2009. The meal promises to be very good and the fellowship outstanding. As noted in the last "Bulletin", Mr. Brent Holcomb of Columbia will be our speaker.

Great is Thy Faithfulness

What a wonderful way to describe Jean Bratton Clawson Agee who passed away on Thursday, April 30, 2009. When she retired from her work at the hospital, she began another job which she had been preparing for most of her life. Jean grew up in a family that taught the Bible and loved history. Her grandparents and her parents' interest in early Revolutionary and Confederate battles was passed on to their children; also the love of family where she began her genealogy research. In 1978, she asked Coy Stroud and myself to meet with her and talk about forming a genealogy society to answer letters that were coming in from all over the country. So many people came with Rev. Martin and settled on Rocky Creek then moved to the western states began as interest in their early relatives who first settled here. Jean was a great research director and never tired of going to some out of the way graveyard in a pasture or woods with visitors. She had a brilliant mind and could remember dates and names without hesitation. Jean knew more history and genealogy of Chester County than anyone else I have ever known. She was a very interesting speaker and enjoyed sharing information with others. Her other interests were in growing flowers and feeding her birds, especially her hummingbirds. She was a great artist. Anyone that was lucky enough to have one of her paintings truly has a treasure. She loved animals and always had a "cemetery" dog that traveled with us to the graveyards. She got up each morning with a new adventure and never seemed to "tire out" until her project was complete. She will be forever remembered by those who knew her and those who will come after her.

Mrs. Jean Agee died Thursday, April 30, 2009, at White Oak Manor in Rock Hill, SC. She was 88 years of age.

The funeral services were held at 11 am Saturday, at Union ARP Church in Richburg, with the Rev. Dr. Allen Derrick officiating. Interment will follow at Union Cemetery.

Born Aug. 24, 1920, in Richburg, Jean was the daughter of the late Jacob Harris Clawson and Gweneth Gale Bratton Clawson. She was a graduate of Richburg High School, Winthrop College and the Medical College of Virginia. She was retired as a physical therapist and a founding member of the Chester Genealogical Society and chairperson of the Chester Abandoned Cemetery Society.

She was the widow of Alfred Garnett Agee.

Surviving are two sons, John Agee and Garner Agee of Richburg; one daughter, Gweneth Lazenby of Fort Lawn; six grandchildren, two great-grandchildren; two brothers, Charles L. Clawson of Richburg and J. H. Clawson of McConnells.

Jean Nichols
Editor

The Descendants of Richard Hill and Dorcas Moberly
Continued from March "Bulletin"

James L. W. Hill, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hill died about the time the family reached Scott County in 1880. By 1884 John Hill and his family moved over into The Indian Territory. By 1888 he moved to what is now Sequoah County, Oklahoma. Elizabeth Ellen Housch Hill died 1895 and is interred near Dwight Mission, Sequoah County, Oklahoma. Dwight Mission was a Presbyterian Indian Mission School attended by some of her grandsons at this time. By 1892 Matthew Hill had died.

Henry W. Hill and wife Sally moved to Scott County Arkansas during the 1880's. They had one child, Ella Hill born in 1879. Henry died about 1890 and Sally about 1895. Ella married 2nd Lee Doyle.

Susannah Hill Mattox remained in Georgia. No dates are available on her or her husband's death. They had at least one son, Buddy Mattox, who never married. John Crawford Hill died near Muskegee in 1910 and his wife Amanda Jane Hill died December 14, 1925 in Muskegee County, Oklahoma. The children of John Crawford Hill will be taken up elsewhere.

The 7th child of Richard Hill and Dorcas Funderburg is Mary Hill who married William Chapman, Sr.

The 8th child was Elizabeth Hill who married Nathaniel Achison, as shown in the pages preceding, left the state of South Carolina by 1849.

The 9th child of Richard Hill and Dorcas Funderurg shown on our list is Dorcas Hill who married John Stevenson, son of James Stevenson and Nellie Weir. They had (according to the 1850 Census) John Stevenson, blacksmith, age 37, Dorcas, age 30, children __?, b 1840, Elizabeth, b. 1842, David, b 1844, James L or S. b.1846, John S., b1849. Also listed was Dorcas Hill, age 77 years (mother of Dorcas Stevenson) and Micheal Bankman, age 22, Rockland, South Carolina. Dorcas died between 1850-60.

Richard Hill died October 28, 1857. His plantation consisted of 297½ acres at that time, having sold 100 acres to Reuben Hill in 1835 and 100 acres to Matthew Hill in 1836. Dorcas, his widow, died between 1850-60. Most of their descendents moved west and the only known descendents of Richard Hill 3rd's grandfather and grandmother (Richard Hill I and Dorcas Moberley) living in Fairfield County appear to be the widow of Simeon Hill, d 1935 and her children.

John W. Lyles
Columbia SC Paper
1933

Funeral services for John Woodward Lyles, 87, of Winnsboro who died at 4:30 Friday afternoon at the Columbia hospital, will be held at 4:30 Saturday afternoon from the First Baptist church of Winnsboro conducted by the Rev. H. F. Searles, pastor of the church. Interment will be in the Winnsboro Episcopal cemetery. Mr. Lyles died after an illness of about ten days, although he had been in failing health for over a year.

Active pallbearers will be: Moultrie Douglas, J. S. Edmunds, George R. Lauderdale, H. E. Matthews, U. G. DesPortes, T. J. McDonald, J. W. Eddington, N.H. Doty.

Honorary: J. E. McDonald, W. D. Douglas, W.L. Holly, John J. McMahan, R. A. Meares, T. J. Cunningham, W. M. Mobley, J. B. S. Lyles, A. Lee Scruggs, Horace Traylor, Dr. C. S. McCants, B. E. Lyles, Dr. A. G. Quattlebaum, P. M. Dees, L. Gantt, R. C. Gooding and K. R. McMaster.

Born September 2, 1845, Mr. Lyles was nearly 88 years old at the time of his death. He was a son of Capt. Thomas M. And Eliza Peay Lyles, and was one of 11 children, there being seven sons and four daughters in the family. He was a descendant of Aromanus Lyles, first white settler of Fairfield county.

At 16 years of age, Mr. Lyles volunteered his services to the Confederate army and served throughout the conflict with Company K, Angus P. Brown's company in cavalry. Moving to Winnsboro from the family home in Fairfield county about 1900, he took the position of clerk of court, a post he held for 28 years, filling it with credit and ability.

He was married at the age of 23 to Miss Sue Morris of Fairfield. Surviving him are the following children: Mrs. W. C. Boyd, Charlotte; Thomas M. and W. B. Lyles, Spartanburg; J. M. and S. E. Lyles and Mrs. F. A. DesPortes, Winnsboro; three sisters, Mrs. R. V. Woodward, and Mrs. A. E. David, Winnsboro; Mrs. J. Feaster Lyles of Steedman, and a number of grandchildren.

John Woodward Lyles of Fairfield county was born September 2, 1845, near Lyles Ford, where the brothers, John and Ephraim Lyles, made the first settlement of the county-coming from the Roanoke valley of Virginia through Butte county, N. C., a family noted for virility and longevity. One of the sons, Aromanus, the first white child born in the county, became a leader in the Revolution, influential in the legislature and left seven sons. He is known as Colonel Lyles; his eldest son, Thomas, was Major Lyles, in the active militia of Nullification days, and had married Mary Woodward, granddaughter of Thomas Woodward the "Regulator". His son, Capt. Thomas M. Lyles, married Eliza Peay, daughter of Col. Auston Peay, with extensive holdings on the Wateree River, and they had seven sons and four daughters to live to mature life. Of these seven sons, John W. Lyles, not 16, with five brothers, entered the Confederate army,

two of his brothers being killed in battle and two others wounded. He served in the Seventh South Carolina Regiment. His only surviving comrade now is Samuel T. McKeown of Cornwell, Chester County.

He wife died July 6, 1930, and his remarkable buoyancy of mind and body began to give way from this disruption of his lovely home life. Yet on the Fourth of July, this year, he said to a friend, "I am as well as I ever was." His sudden illness came on him in less than two weeks and on the 20th he was taken to the Columbia hospital, death ensuring from uremic poison, because he was too old to risk an operation.

He leaves four sons and two daughters, 12 grandsons, and six granddaughters, seven grandsons of the Lyles name: William Boykin Lyles, M. D., Spartanburg, Thomas Minter Lyles, lawyer of Spartanburg, J. Morris Lyles, cotton merchant of Winnsboro, Stoney English Lyles, merchant of Winnsboro, Mrs. Bessie (W. C.) Boyd, Charlotte (formally of Ridgeway), and Mrs. Eliza Peay (Senator Fay A.) DesPortes of Winnsboro. Of his older grandchildren W. Clarence Boyd, Jr., is a lawyer in Columbia and John Lyles Boyd is with the Central Hanover bank of New York; Lucy Bryant Boyd is the wife of Speight Adams of Graham N. C. A grandson, Thomas Lyles, has graduated at Wofford College and is a musician of talent, organist of the Baptist church of a number of years.

No brother survives him but his living sisters are; Mrs. Mattie (Amos E.) Davis, Winnsboro, Mrs. Rebecca (Thomas W.) Woodward of Winnsboro, Mrs. Carrie (J. Feaster) Lyles of Steedman, Lexington County.

McCosh house has long history in city

The Herald Friday, May 14, 1993

A gnarled beech tree still keeps watch over the 120-year-old McCosh House on Black Street in Rock Hill. The six-room brick structure, said to be the city's oldest brick house, has narrowly escaped demolition several times.

Local historian Billy White says Captain Reid H. McCosh had the Victorian-style house built for his wife, Jane McFadden McCosh, around 1872 on Church Street (now Black Street.)

Jane McCosh was the principal founder of the Rock Hill First Baptist Church, coming from Harmony Baptist Church southeast of Rock Hill.

White's theory is that Englishman William Challenger designed and built the home. "He's the only builder who lived in Rock Hill during that period who had that kind of talent," he says.

There was only one other house like it in Rock Hill, the historian says – the home of William Whyte on East White Street, which is no longer standing. “It was no ordinary house,” White says. All houses built during that time were white wood frame houses. The McCosh and Whyte homes were brick. White says the rafters and studs are pine logs with the bark still on. The outside walls are hand-made brick. The original house consisted of a dining room, kitchen and breezeway at the back. The shingles were asphalt and the doors had porcelain handles.

Capt. McCosh and his wife had two children: Della, who later married Newton Palmer Alexander, and Edgar Holden McCosh, who died in 1872. Edgar McCosh was the first to be buried in Laurelwood Cemetery. Della and her husband occupied the house after her parents before moving to Chester in the 1880s.

From then until the present, the house has had many occupants. John G. Anderson and Alice L. Hiller Anderson lived in the house after they married in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dunlap lived there in the 1890s. They were followed by Mrs. Sidney Robinson, the family of A. D. Hood, Mrs. Andrew Black McFadden, the Paul Wright family and the antebellum period and the American Red Cross.

The house, which has been in Jimmy Rhea's family for more than 100 years, was condemned in 1971 by city officials, who told him it would have to be remodeled or torn down. Local attorneys Sam Mendenhall and Robert McFadden struck a deal with Rhea to lease the house, rent-free for five years in exchange for restoring it. The lawyers stayed approximately 20 years. McFadden, whose hobby is gourmet cooking, used the kitchen to make meals for his friends.

Rock Hill attorney Forrest Wilkerson moved his law office into the house in September after renovating and decorating. Now, the back room is Wilkerson's office. The front rooms are offices and a waiting room, with a bathroom and conference room in-between.

Charles Strong
James Strong, Sr.
James Strong, Jr.
By Ward W. Pegram

I noticed the following in a Newberry newspaper recently: “Dr. Thomas Clark was born in Scotland, educated in Glasgow, studied under Ebenezer Erskine, and after being licensed to preach the gospel he received several calls to come to America.

He set sail from Newere, or Battleby, Ireland, May 10th, 1768, in company with 300 of his associates and landed in New York July 28th of the same year. Part of this company settled

permanently in Salem, N. Y. The remainder came with their pastor to South Carolina and settled in Abbyville County. They founded what is known as Cedar Springs community and church. This church became a power for that which was uplifting in a temporal and spiritual sense, at one time having an enrollment of 700 communicants.

“Prosperity A.R.P. church in Newberry County, is an offspring of this charge. Prosperity A.R.P. church in the town of Prosperity, was organized by the Rev. Thomas Clark in the year 1802, one hundred and thirty-two years ago. His body lies buried in the Cedar Springs Cemetery.” Among the first pastors in Newberry County was Rev. Charles Strong, who served from 1816 to 1824. Knowing that the Strongs were early Chester County settlers I proceeded to see what I could find out about this Rev. Charles Strong, who was the second pastor of the church above mentioned.

The first Strong to have estate papers filed in Chester County, or District as it was called in those days, was James Strong, Senior. His will, and by the way, this will is not indexed nor have I been able to find the original papers, is recorded in a Will Book in the office of the Probate Judge for Chester County. It is dated 11-1-1779 and he stated, “I, James Strong, of Camden District, Parish of St. Mark’s, State of South Carolina.” It was proven on 12-6-1779 showing that he died between 11-1-1779 and 12-6-1779. In my rounds of old graveyards I have not noted his grave but I expect he is buried in an unmarked grave in the Strong graveyard, located on a hill overlooking Little Rocky Creek.

James Strong, Sr., mentioned his wire, Elizabeth, and sons Robert and James. Daughters mentioned were Mary Strong, wife of Hugh Parks; Susannah Strong, wife of John Bealey’ Agnes Strong, wife of Wm. Lowry.

Charles Strong and John Brown were named as executors of the estate. The witnesses were Eph McCully, James Brown and Wm Moffett. Charles Strong mentioned as executor is not the Rev. Charles Strong, the subject of this sketch. The preacher was not born until 1788 and I suspect the James Strong, whose will is mentioned above, was the grandfather of the Preacher Charles Strong.

Rev. Charles Strong was a son of James and Letitia Strong, and was born in Chester County, August 4, 1788. His mother was a sister of Christopher Strong, of Tenn., a liberal benefactor of Erskine College. Rev. Strong entered Monticello Academy at Winnsboro under Rev. James Rogers. Then he entered the South Carolina University, 1-10-1805, here opening day, and graduated in 1808, in a class of 31. Straitened in means, he and two classmates, Revs. Joseph and James Lowry boarded themselves, furnishing their own provisions and doing their own cooking. This did not deter them for arduous study and honorable graduation.

In the autumn of 1811 Rev. Strong repaired to the Associate Reformed Seminary in New York City, under Rev. J. M Mason, D.D., and spent four years. On his return the First Presbytery licensed him pastor over the united congregations of Cannon Creek, Kings Creek and Prosperity, Newberry County, South Carolina.

February 13, 1817, he was married to Nancy, daughter of Capt. John and Martha (Hunter-Harris), of York County. She was a granddaughter of John Harris and Elenao Reynolds, whom Dr. Thomas Clark married while he was unjustly in Monaghan jail in 1754. Rev. Strong died at his home six miles from Newberry, July 20, 1824. Following his death his widow returned to Steele Creek, where her father provided her with a home. Here she educated her son, the late J. Mason Strong, M.D., and her three daughters. She died Nov. 8, 1842. Note: James Strong, Sr., buried in the Harbison graveyard, half to mile west of Catholic Presbyterian church. Born 1709, died 1779. Also here will be found grave of James, Jr. James Sr., died 11-15-1779; James, Jr., died 11-5-1825, age 63. Born 1762

Will of John Caskey

In the Name of God, Amen. I John Caskey of Craven County otherwise Chester in Camden District and state of South Carolina, Planter, being mindful of the uncertainty of this transitory world & knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make, constitute, and appoint this to be my last will and testament, being of perfect mind, memory and understanding, first and principally I recommend my soul to the Almighty God who gave it, nothing doubting but at the resurrection I shall stand in my flesh and see God and as to my body, I recommend to the dust there to be buried in _____ decent like manner at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named, and as _____ such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I divide and dispose of in manner and form following, that is to say , first and principally ****

I allow all my lawful debts and demands to be paid by my Executor and my Negro fellow named Turk(?) my wagon and still and two horses. I allow to be disposed of at the discretion of my executors. I bequeath to my well beloved wife, Ester Caskey, one hundred acres of this plantation whereon I now live with all the improvements during her widowhood and at the end of that to fall to my dearly beloved daughter, Izebell, and I leave and bequeath all the remainder of my land containing three hundred fifty acres equally to be divided amongst my four sons.

I bequeath to my well beloved daughter, Marey(Mary?) Caskey, one Negro wench named Treat(?) and I allow all my plantation tools to be continued on the plantation during my well beloved wife's widowhood and as for the remainder of all my estate not before mentioned I distribute (?) equally to be divided amongst my six children and my beloved Wife, each one in equal proportion and I do constitute and ordain and appoint Archibald Coulter(?) and Andrew Graham and my well beloved wife Ester Caskey to be my lawful executors of this my last will and testament signed, sealed, published and pronounced and _____ (certained?) to be my last will and testament in presence of us this the 10(19th?) day of September Ano Domini 1785.

David Graham
Andrew Graham
John Graham
(All natural signatures)

John Caskey

John McWhorter
Revolutionary War Pension Application

This file was contributed and copyrighted by Robert H. McClain, Jr, and was sent to us by Mr. Lilly.
Papers in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

September 2001

The State of Alabama

Lawrence County SS. On this 28th day of June 1833 personally appeared in open court before me James B. Wallace Judge of the County Court for said County now sitting, John McWhorter a resident of Lawrence County State of Alabama aged about sixty-nine years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declarations in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he does not know his age precisely having no record of it, but he was about sixteen years of age, when he first entered the service, which was in the month of February 1780 in York County State of South Carolina he volunteered in a troop of horse under Captain James Martin, and commanded by Major Frank Ross—The South Carolina Army then lay on the opposite side of the Savanna River from Augusta; and in the State of South Carolina, which was under the command of General Williamson, when we joined the Army.—We remained but a short time in camp when Major Ross was ordered to join General Ashe who was then encamped on Briar Creek in Georgia between Augusta and Savanna, the enemy being below a short distance. The next morning after our arrival there, we were ordered out on a scout. We went to the British camp, took seven prisoners, - among them was the celebrated Tory, Bill Cunningham; during that day the British attack surprised and defeated General Ashe, and when we returned in the evening to the camp, being ignorant of the events of the day then we were fired on by the British sentry and with difficulty our party made thin escape to the camp of General Williamson, having left behind about twenty-five killed and prisoners. We were in the camp one night only and consequently I cannot state the names of the Continental officers with General Ashe.---A short time after this Major Ross was ordered on an expedition to Georgia against the Indians and Tories, we encamped at a place called Rocky comfort, defeated the Tories and Indians, returned to camp were discharged and returned home, having served this tour, two months.

Immediately after the surrender of Charleston, which took place in May 1780, I joined the army of General Sumpter as a volunteer at a place called Clains Branch on the Catawba lands, attached myself to the company commanded by Captain Robert Thompson. From this time until the surrender of Cornwallis I was one of General Sumpter`a men and continued in service until the close of the War.

I cannot recollect the order of the engagements in which I was during this tour, but I will state that I was with General Sumpter at Fish Dam Ford on Broad River when the British were handled roughly but kept the field. Their commander Maj. Weems was killed. While we were encamped on Clains Branch, some of us concluded to go down the country to see how our friends were doing – Just after we had crossed the Catawba River we met a man who informed us that one Captain Hook with some British Regulars and Tories, was at White`s Mills. We solicited Col. Bratton to take the command of us, with Hugh McClure as Lieutenant, -- After

pursuing them all one day & night, and about cock crow we overtook them, attacked and defeated them. Killed Hook their commander and took their Lieutenant prisoner. --- At the time Lord Cornwallis was marching his army from South Carolina to Virginia, I was detached by General Sumpter with a waggon and team under a guard commanded by Captain Gibbons, at Newbern, North Carolina for military stores, to be procured by Richard Hampton. On our return near the Yadkin River we were near falling in with Cornwallis, but we joined the baggage of General Morgan and remained with him until we got into Virginia. We then went south and delivered the stores to General Sumpter. In this last tour I was in actual service three months and ten days. I was discharged but if it was a written one it is long since lost.

Immediately after I returned home from the last mentioned tour, I again volunteered under Captain John Henderson in York County South Carolina and joined General Green's Army at a place called Round O, when he was encamped. I cannot recollect the precise period of time of the War when preceding the close of the War. I obtained a discharge but it is lost and I do not recollect by whom it was signed, if indeed it was by writing. In my former declaration it is stated that I was attached to Captain Byars' company but on more reflection, and conversing with some of my old comrades, I am satisfied of the mistake and that Captain Martin commanded the company.—He states that in the first tour under Captain Martin he served two months as stated above. And that from a short time after the fall of Charleston in May 1780 he served under General Sumpter & Green until after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in October 1781—and after the South Carolina, when were numerous then, were chastised & peace restored to the country all the time as a private soldier.

I resided in York County South Carolina when I entered the Army as above stated & continued to view that as my place of residence during the War, then I moved to Buncombe County North Carolina lived there four years, then moved to Knox County State of Tennessee lived there seven years, then moved to Madison County, now Alabama where he lived about eight years & moved to Lawrence County where he has resided ever since. He knows of no living witness within his reach by whom he can prove his actual services, except the testimony of Captain John Henderson, Hugh B. and Hugh W. Stevenson, whose depositions accompany this declaration and to which he begs leave to refer.—Crockett McDonald a clergyman, and Argyle Campbell and Samuel Good citizens of repute live near him and can bear testimony to his character for veracity and probity.

He hereby relinquished every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except, the present, and he declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any agency in any state.

Sworn to and Subscribed

The day and year aforesaid.

/s/ John McWhorter

/s/ J. B. Wallace

Judge Cty Court

And the said Court hereby declares their opinion that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary Soldier and served as he states.

/s/ James B. Wallace

Judge County Court

Lewis Family History

We want to thank Mr. John Caldwell for the donation of the book "Lewis Family History" by Linda M. Malone. The history of Lewis' in Fairfield and Chester Counties starts with one William Blivings Lewis who was an English sea captain who sailed between Boston and Charleston. He finally settled in Fairfield County

Margaret Agurs

Margaret Agurs, wife of William Agurs, was born Dec. 6, 1798 and died May 9th 1878. age 80 years.

Her will is dated October 21, 1872 and mentions children. A daughter Cynthia Kirkpatrick; Martha Kee, wife of C. L. Kee; Elizabeth Drennan, wife of H. H. Drennen; Julia Farly, wife of W. F. Farly; John L. Agurs; Wm C. Agurs and Francis T. Morgan—think Morgan was a grandchild.

William Agurs, her husband was born August 7, 1784 and died March 7, 1864, age 79. Margaret, his wife, was a daughter of Ben and Mary Culp and a sister of Hannah Culp Hyatt, who was the wife of Elijah Hyatt.

Both William and Margaret are buried at old Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

Mrs. Farley died in Columbia.

Archer Family

The Archers, in whom we are interested, first settled, so far as the records and traditions of the family reveal, in Chester District, southeastern Pennsylvania. This settlement was doubtless due to the fact that they sought greater religious liberty than could be found with their kin among the Puritans of New England: but even here obstacles and persecution arose, causing them to migrate farther southward and in 1745 we find them in Chester District, South Carolina.

Here were born Robert Archer I., Thomas Archer and Robert Archer II, the great-grandfather, grandfather and father, respectively, of the subject of this memorial.

Robert Archer I, the great-grandfather, was born near Chester, Chester District, South Carolina, in 1748. He was a private in Captain John Steel's Company, South Carolina Militia, known as the Catawba Mounted Rangers, under General Sumter, in the war of the Revolution.¹ About the year 1775 he married Mary Steel, sister of Captain John Steel above mentioned. In 1803 he came to what is now Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana, and took up a quarter-section of land on the hill overlooking the town on the north, where the Archer Cemetery is now located. His family of two sons and six daughters, and their families accompanied him.

Thomas b 1777; m. Mary McCalla; d. 1841

William b 1779; m. Anna Peters; d 1855

Mary b 1782; m Vincent Wood

Isabelle b 1784; m George Taylor

Catherine b. 1786; m Purnell Fisher; d 1832

Margaret b 1789; m John Mcmillan

Nancy Agnes b 1791; m Robert Milburn; d 1852

Rosana b 1795; m James W. Hogue

In the cabin home of this Robert Archer I, in 1810, the present United Presbyterian Church of Princeton—then the Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenanter church—was organized; The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was there first solemnized; and his son Thomas Archer became one of the first two Elders. His son William helped found and was an Elder, of the Cumberland Church of Princeton. Four slaves were brought with them from South Carolina, Sampson and Eve, and their two children, Mitchell and Rachael; these were manumitted² in 1816, when Indiana became a State, the two brothers first purchasing the sisters' interest. Robert Archer I died in 1818 and was buried in Archer Cemetery.

Thomas Archer, the grandfather, was born in 1777, in Chester District, South Carolina, where in 1799; he married Mary McCalla, born October 12, 1776, died May 1, 1836. Thomas and his brother William, were both privates in Captain William Hargrove's Company of Indiana Militia and participated in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, when the Indian Confederacy was destroyed, assuring peace to the frontier pioneers.³ Thomas Archer died December 29, 1841, and was buried beside his wife in Archer Cemetery. He had nine children, two of whom were born in South Carolina.

Mary Nixon Archer (who married John Munford) in 1800

Robert Archer II (who married Ann Shaw) in 1802

The remaining children were born in Gibson County:

John (who married Catherine McMullen) in 1804

¹ See No. 577, Book P, Commissioners of Treasury of South Carolina, covering payment of Claim for Services, and now on file in the office of Historical Commission of South Carolina.

² Deed of Manumission recorded in Deed Record B, p. 123, Gibson Co., Indiana

³ Cockrum's Pioneer History of Indiana, p. 287

William in 1807

Samuel (who married Mary Snethen) in 1809

Thomas (who married, successively, Kisia Taylor, Lucy Bowler, and Mary Paine) in 1811

David (who married Martha McCalla) in 1816

Sarah in 1815

Calvin Beza Kell in 1822

The last named was educated at Hanover College and Indiana University and was preparing for the Presbyterian ministry when death ended his labors May 13, 1847.

Robert Archer II, the father, was born in Chester District, South Carolina, July 30, 1802. He married Ann Shaw of near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, November 30, 1830, at the home of her sister, Mrs. George (Isabella) Hartin, Beech Woods, now Morning Sun, Ohio.

She was born January 8, 1797, died September 24, 1872. Robert Archer II, acquired patent to a quarter-section of Seminary lands in Section 2, township 2 south, range 11 west, adjoining on the south the lands of his sister, Mary (Archer) Munford, and situated about two miles northwest of Princeton. It descends through his daughter to her two sons. Robert Archer II died January 22, 1877, and was buried in Archer Cemetery.

TRIPLE YOUR PLEASURE

Robert C. Hill

My interest in Genealogy goes back quite a long way. My family has extensive connections in York and Chester Counties going back to pre revolution. My family connections include Hill, Page, Lackey, Bailey and others. I have lots of information on these families which I will be glad to share. My wife's mother was a Harris, one of the earliest settlers in the Fort Mill Area. Having recorded all of these lines I decided, for the sake of our children, to try to locate her father's line. His name was Case and came originally from Long Island. His father was Edmund Case and his mothers name was Lillian Barteau Horton

Lillian Barteau Horton Case, had kept a diary most of her life. All had been destroyed except two small notebooks written in pencil. These had been preserved by a sister -in-law and turned over to me. Some of the diary was in code which I was able to break and translate. The diary covered a period from July 1, 1884 through the year of 1885. This was before her marriage to Edmund L. Case. Lillie lived in Cutchogue, Long Island, New York. I copied the diaries and mailed copies to the library in Cutchogue and to the county Historical society.

After speaking with the History section Librarian and the president of the Historical Society I learned that Case and Horton were among the first settlers of Long Island, having settled there before 1658. Historian Albertus Case dates the settlement to 1637. From the Library Historian I received a copy of a handwritten list of some of the descendants of Henry Case (1630-1664). This very helpful list entitled "The Ancestors and Relatives of Lizzie Tuthill (Case) Horton of Cutchogue, "Case Family Line" listed Case's beginning with Henry Case (1659-1720). With a great deal of help I was able to trace this line down to my wife's father Elwyn Lloyd Case (1895-1977) Names mentioned in Lillian's diary appeared in the Genealogical information I had been able to find. I became increasingly interested in a visit to Cutchogue.

The opportunity for a visit came with a phone call from my daughter Connie telling me that she and her husband, Steve were planning to drive to Providence, Rhode Island to attend a wedding. Connie had wanted to visit Boston and I suggested that we take the ferry over from New London Connecticut to the north fork of Long Island which would land within 25 or so miles from Cutchogue. Connie, Steve and I had taken long driving trips nearly every year for the past three or four years. Steve is a tireless driver and I can ride forever, Connie reads or watches movies. What a great opportunity to indulge myself in three of my great loves; History, Travel and Genealogy. My wife is unable to travel and I do so wish she could have come along.

Off we go. Driving up 1-77 to 1-81 through the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia we made our first overnight stop in Bethlehem Pennsylvania which was formerly a steel town. Next day we traveled across the tip of New Jersey across the George Washington Bridge into the city of New York. We drove across the tip of Manhattan, across the Bronx to 1-95 into Connecticut where we paid our highest price for gasoline (\$4.27). We enjoyed a very scenic drive on up to Providence. Our hotel was a fine one overlooking the very impressive Rhode Island Capitol building. Our drive down to Newport and the old mansions there was nice.

Boston was our next stop. There Connie and Steve walked and I rode my handicapped scooter on the "Freedom Trail". We began at the Navy Yard with a visit to the USS Constitution "Old Ironsides" and continued through downtown streets past many historical sights including the Old North Church and the home of Paul Revere. History comes alive here for the visitor.

Leaving Boston we drove down to New London Connecticut where we spent the night. We were forced to get up very early in order to make the Steamer docks on time for our ferry ride across Long Island Sound to Orient Point which is located on the tip of the North Fork of Long Island. When thinking of Long Island, one almost immediately thinks of crowds and traffic. What a pleasant surprise it was when we left the ferry and began our drive down to Cutchogue through neat little villages and much open country. The area now contains some small farms, most of which had been bought up and converted to vineyards. Many wineries along the way but there were still lots of small farms along the twenty or so miles of our trip down to Cutchogue and to the Genealogy portion of the trip.

Cutchogue Long Island was the highlight of my trip. We drove down the main road, which incidentally is named "Main Road", past the Cutchogue United Methodist Church. This church was mentioned numerous times in Lillian's diary. I could imagine that the area did not look a lot different from earlier days. We lunched at a Diner; just like the Streetcar style Chromium ones of

the nineteen thirties. This one had been operated continuously since that period. We enjoyed a very nice lunch and engaged the waitress in conversation. She told us of many of the local families and also volunteered the information that many celebrities had stopped in and that among the most famous was Albert Einstein.

From the diner we drove down to "Cutchogue-New Suffolk Free Library which was located at 27550 Main Road in Cutchogue. On turning into the library we noticed that the side entrance faced Case lane. There we met for the first time Mariella Ostowski, the nice local Librarian-Historian. We had spoken on the phone and e-mailed but this was our first meeting. Mariella had invited a cousin of hers who was related to the Barteau family. Since Lillian's middle name was Barteau we had hoped to establish a connection. Although no connection was established we had a most enjoyable discussion of some of the old Cutchogue families. We were able to verify most of the Case information and add another line.

My wife's third great grandfather was David Benjamin Case (1801-1880) married Mehitabel Billard. This is a French Huguenot name and is pronounced B'Lard. We found several generations of that line in the Library as well

Down Case Lane directly behind the Library sits "The Old House" sometimes called The Case House because it was last inhabited by a Case family who later used the old house as a barn. The Case widow donated the house to the historical society. The old house was built in 1649 by John Budd a wealthy merchant. When his daughter married Benjamin Horton Budd, he had the house moved approximately six miles to its present location as a wedding present. It has been at its present location since 1660. Restored by the Historical Society it has been beautifully maintained by them. My new friend Jim Grathwohl met us and very graciously showed us through the house and the other historical buildings on the Village Green there which I was told was a part of the Case farm.

Prior to our visit I had corresponded with Phil and Joan Horton of the Cutchogue Cemetery Association who helped me a lot with some of the names listed in their records. This cemetery was located behind the Methodist church where Lillian attended and wrote so much about in her diary. I had called ahead and arranged to meet Phil at the Cemetery. He led us directly to several plots where we viewed the graves of my wife's Great Grandparents as well as two of her Great-great Grandparents.

A very short distance away we saw the sign "Old Burial Ground". What a treasure for any Genealogist. I do not know the earliest grave there but there were plenty still readable dating from the sixteen hundreds. Among them was an Uncle Henry Case who died April 16, 1720 aged 36 years. We then found the grave of Dot's GGGGgrandfather whose epitaph reads; "Sacred to the memory of Gershon T. Case who died Nov 6 1838 in the 94th year of his age." In the same plot was his son Col. Benjamin Case who Died Sept 29, 1861 Aged 83 yrs 7 mos 13 days. His epitaph reads: "In the war of 1812 Col. Benjamin Case of Southold, commanded the military post at Sag Harbor. He then held the commission of Major. As an officer commanding, the weight of attendant duties attached to its situation the Major bore with decision and moral deportment, honorable to himself and truly satisfactory to his country. Captains Noah Terry and Joshua Fleet were on duty at the post at the time, men of noble minds generous to a fault and

patriots of sterling purity. Col Case is the son of the late Gershom Case of Cutchogue, Southold, who died not far from 1816 over ninety years of age. His wife lived to attain over ninety years"

Through the New York Genealogical society I was able to obtain a hand written list of the people buried in the old Burial Ground. Many aunts and uncles and other kin were listed. I will try to work as many as possible into the family tree. Between the Libraries and the cemeteries I was able to pin down my wife's ancestry to about 1630 and back one generation in England.

Our next stop was in the town of Patchogue, Long Island. Driving down the main street I spotted a library on the main street. There we met a very nice and knowledgeable young historian Mike Rothenburg who gave us information on the location of Dot's grandfather's furniture store. The building still stands and is now a glass shop. We also visited the house where they lived. We could not believe how well we were received by everyone. Knowing full well that we had not begun to visit all of the interesting places on the North Fork, we reluctantly turned to the homeward bound portion of the short vacation. I look forward to another visit in the area someday. However we still had several stops yet to be made on the way home.

After an overnight stop in Delaware we began our homeward journey. Connie wanted to see Baltimore. Our aim was a lunch of the famous crab cakes on the waterfront. We began with a visit to Fort McHenry. As we drove in the Park the morning sun illuminated a massive flag atop the Fort which sat on a hilltop~ I imagined what it must have looked like from the bay at earliest light in the "red glare" of the rockets. How Francis Scott Key, a prisoner on a British ship must have felt. How he was inspired to write those famous lines that still thrill us these many years later.

Now it became Steve's chance to visit the church of some of his family the Strange's. His 6th Great Grandfather Henry Strange was married in Saint Peters Parish Church in 1724. Another wedding of note took place there as well, In fact, two weddings of note. The first was when Martha Dandridge married Col. Custis; the second was when the widow Martha Custis married George Washington there in 1759. The sign to New Kent led us to a very small village with a courthouse and very little else. Learning that the church was quite a ways from the village we backtracked and began to have serious doubts about the validity of our directions. We seemed to be getting farther and farther away from any settlement. Finally down a gravel road we spotted the brick pier entrance. There on the crest of a hill was a most beautiful old Williamsburg type church with a Parrish house a short distance away. The church was founded in 1670 and actually pre-dates the Bruton Parrish Church in Old Williamsburg. It was constructed of the same light yellow brick much used in the Williamsburg buildings. There was no one around and the church was locked so we were unable to get a look inside. Steve and Connie did a pretty thorough search of the old burial ground to the rear of the church but were unable to locate any of the Strange family. Steve's ancestors moved from Virginia to North Carolina and later to east Tennessee. Incidentally they settled near the town of Dandridge. Did some of Martha Washington's family take that name to Tennessee??

Our next stop was Old Williamsburg Village where we did the usual tourist bit had a nice lunch and went on to Bruton Parrish Church for the tour. My Paternal grandmother was named Page and her family came from this section of Virginia. There was an impressive marker in the cemetery in memory of John Page who had donated the land for the church. I had no known connection to this John Page, but when I told the very nice lady tour guide about my grandmother, you would have thought I owned the place. She told me all about John Page and the Pews which his family had occupied. It definitely inspired me to look further into my Page line.

Time to leave for home and reflect on a most enjoyable trip which was a Triple pleasure in that it encompassed Travel, History and Genealogy.

As all amateur genealogists know, we are never without another web site to visit, a cemetery to look through, and another ancestor to locate. I would encourage everyone with these interests in mind to take an extra fifty or a hundred miles out of their way to visit the very interesting places where your ancestors walked. Take the kids and grandkids along sometime maybe their interest could be aroused. In an attempt to explain my interest to my children I wrote a little preamble to my scratchings:

SILVER AND GOLD HAVE I NONE

My children; your heritage is the good, bad, and more often very ordinary name of Hill. There were no Generals or Governors, they were the Private Soldiers and dirt farmers who fought the British, Fought and cussed the Yankees, and they raised babies, cotton, corn, barns and occasionally hell on Saturday night. Most went to church on Sunday. Let me tell you about a few of them

Robert C. Hill
Fort Mill, SC
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Mrs. Alex Wylie
The State, Columbia
10-31-1921

Chester, Oct. 30 – Mrs. Alex Wylie, one of Chester County's highly esteemed women, died last evening at Pryor's Hospital following an operation. The funeral services were conducted this afternoon by the Rev. J. E. Jones, and the interment was made at Evergreen Cemetery. Mrs. Wylie is survived by her husband and several children. She was a Christian woman and possessed a large circle of friends who mourn her death. Prior to her marriage she was Miss Warren.

Sumter's Camp at Land's Ford
Louise Pettus

p. 301VVDraپر MSS:

July & Aug 1780

Landsford Aug. 15, 1873

Dear Sir

The plat sent you Represents Landsford as it were in 1780 with the exception of Gen Davie & Izard houses. Those houses were on very high eminence so that the river could be viewed up and down for miles. Gen. Davie about 1817? 1819? Built merchant mills opposite on the west side of the river of Blairs mills about -12. Henry Izard purchased the Blair mills. In 1820 the state South Carolina commenced the ___?___ of a canal on the west side of the river & finished in 1823. A number of Locks of ___cam___ the falls of the river about 60 feet -opposite the upper point of the Island a stone bridge built to cross the lock. The road now crosses the river through the Island since the canal ceased to be used. Col. F. W. Davie built his mill on the locks just above the bridge. Gin house farther up on the canal. Those mills were burnt by accident last year. Some forty years age Col. Davie established at the foot of the falls a ferry which was kept up some 15 years ago and Mills were burnt & not since he built. On the east side of the river, built mills just above the ford. The foregoing I think maintained? The present situation of the lands at Landsford. It being now all cleared ___? In '80 most of it was in the woods.

-----Truly

Daniel G. Stinson

The house of Izard & of Davie has long since disappeared. The spot of Davie's house is marked by a hickory tree as you will see on the plat & also a mock orange.

Memos -Aug 21st '73 to D. G. Stinson.

1. Was the region on the west side of the Catawba & at Sumter's camp at the Land's Ford in woods in 1780?
2. Your plat indicates woods—if so, how much ground does it cover?
3. How much of a spring is there at the camping ground--& how from the river?
4. Was there at that day a sufficiency of wild grass for the support of the horses?
5. Is the ground level where the camp was?
6. Have there in your day, been any signs or indications of the old camp?
7. Sumter's camp seems to have been about 16 miles above Rocky Mount—is this correct?

L.C.D.

Richburg, Chester County

by Louise Pettus

Richburg, a town of around 405 people, is located in Chester County close to the Catawba River and closer still to I-77. The first people in the area were largely Scots-Irish, a mixture of Covenanters and Reformed Presbyterians who came to America before the Revolution.

When the area was large enough to have a post office (1855) it was named Rich Hill. The name was changed from Rich Hill Crossroads to Richburg in 1880 by the US Post Office because it duplicated another Rich Hill.

Why Richburg was called Rich Hill in the first place, is an interesting story that goes back to the 1830s or early 1840s. A lot of details are missing but there is enough known to say that a group of people were there who called themselves Millerites. Presumably, these were followers of William Miller, a New York farmer who had turned himself into a preacher with the message that the Bible revealed the date that Jesus Christ would return to Earth.

According to biographers, William Miller was a skeptic who was converted in the 1820s but it was in the 1830s before he began a crusade preaching that Jesus Christ would return to earth as stated in the Bible.

By the early 1840s it has been estimated that approximately 1 million people had attended camp meetings and heard Miller's message whether by Miller himself or one of his 125 preacher-followers. Using the Jewish calendar and the prophecies of the book of Daniel, it was calculated that since the Jewish calendar began in April and that the cleansing of the sanctuary occurred on the tenth day of the seventh month then the date of Christ's return to earth would occur on October 22, 1844.

The next day, on October 23, 1844 the true believers would ascend into Heaven. The people were told to sell their earthly possessions and climb as high as they could to be as close to Heaven as possible. Some climbed on roof tops. In Chester County they climbed the hill they called Rich Hill which was the later site of the town of Richburg.

And who were the Chester people of Rich Hill? According to the census of that time along with other known details they were people by the surnames of Barber, Anderson, Kee, Wylie, Millen, Stroud, Crockett, Hicklin, McFadden, Drennan and Ferguson. All of these names were prominent in the Presbyterian Church. Could it have been that they had switched their allegiance? Did a Millerite preacher pitch his tent amongst these stalwart Presbyterians and convert them? Or, were the Rich Hill Millerites newcomers to the area? We don't know.

We do know that such camp meetings were not foreign to these people. Across the river in the Waxhaws there was a Great Revival in May 1802 that had drawn between three and five thousand people, including Baptists and Methodists as well as Presbyterians. One of the outcomes of the Waxhaws revival was a splitting of the Old Waxhaw membership in which a number withdrew and set up the Associate Reformed Presbyterian (ARP) Church.

There doesn't seem to be a record of what has been called "The Great Disappointment" that would tell us how the Rich Hill people reacted. Elsewhere it is said that "Many had sold their homes and failed to bring in the harvest from the fields. Every hope was centered in the

soon return of Jesus. That night, many spent the entire night in bitter weeping and returned the next morning to their villages to meet the jeers and laughter of their neighbors."

William Miller then stated that he had made an error-that the date should have been six months later. Failure for the second time didn't stop Miller. He helped to establish the Adventist Church which believes in the second coming of Christ but does not specify the date.

Dr. Thomas Wade Moore

The following article was written by Mrs. Mary A. Brawley, of Chester. The article was printed in "The Lantern" in the issue of Tuesday, April 17, 1906.

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

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

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

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

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

After two years his mother decided to return to her plantation and Dr. Moore settled in the Fishing Creek neighborhood, where he soon acquired a large practice and attained eminence in his profession; he was also a large planter. He devoted himself to the practice of medicine for a number of years, but finding it too laborious, finally gave it up and devoted his time and energy to his farming interest. He was twice married; first to Miss Sarah Dabney Chisholm, of Charleston. They were the parents of six children, only two of whom are now living; Mrs. W. H. Hardin and Miss Fannie Moore. Mrs. Moore died in early life. Dr. Moore afterwards married Miss Marion McDonald, of Albany, N.Y. Of this union there were four children, three of whom are living, Mrs. H. M. Ross, Miss Ida Moore and Mrs. M. F. Sarvis.

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

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

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

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

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

As he was over age he was not in the war, but gave his son, though very young, for the cause he so deeply deplored. The loss of his son, which he so willingly gave for his country, was a great grief to him. His life was much saddened by the result of the war. He lived ever hoping that the south would be victorious. He had collected material for the purpose of writing a history of the Civil War, but did not live to carry out his plans.

Dr. Moore was a noble Christian man in all relations of life. He died in 1871, in the 62nd year of his age; was a consistent member of the Methodist church; He left one son, who has since died, and there is none to perpetuate the name, there having been only two others that gave their lives for their country.

"Old Purity"
Ward Pegram

Published in "The Chester News" Oct.24, 1933

It will be recalled that some months ago a monument was erected in Old "Purity Cemetery" in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers who are buried there. I have forgotten just how many names were placed on the monument but think it was six or seven. Of course, those whose names were placed on the marker were the only ones known at the time. These old Revolutionary soldiers are hard to place, especially scores of Chester County men. Most of Chester County's Revolutionary soldiers did their fighting in 1780 and the majority of it was a gorilla warfare, hence it is very hard to connect their service.

Since the erection of the marker above mentioned two other Revolutionary soldiers buried in Purity, have been located. One of them being John Harden and the other Thomas Cabeen, who died in 1801. At the time of Thomas' death he had a daughter Nancy, who was married to Solomen Hill. In those days the Hills were West Chester County folks. In the will of Thomas Cabeen I find he mentions, as one of his executors, his trusted friend, David Tomb. This is also a West Chester name of those days.

Thomas Cabeen had a son, Alexander, and I find that he bought land from Wm. Brakefield, which was located on the waters of Sandy River and was bounded by lands of Christopher Brakefield, Henry Turner and Robert Headlock.

Thomas Cabeen also had a son Daniel and I feel sure this is the man who was sheriff of Chester County in the 1840's. I have not located the sheriff's grave but am inclined to think it is in an old graveyard on or near the plantation of Mr. Eugene Gregory, who lives about twelve miles from Chester. I will probably attempt to locate this graveyard at some later date.

Thomas Cabeen, the Revolutionary soldier, was owner of a tan yard. I find that he wills his plantation and tan yards to his sons, and also a lot in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. In his will he says: "I allow the boys to stick together on my plantation and tan yard as usual and all learn the trade.

Getting back to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Old Purity, Alexander Quay, who was born in 1745 and who died in 1831, is buried there. In looking through an old court record, which I took to be a petition book, No. E., at page 157, I note the name of Capt. Alexander Quay and this paper is dated in 1810. This leads me to believe that he was also a Revolutionary soldier: the dates would indicate that he could not have gotten the "Captain" any where else. Margaret, a daughter of Alexander Quay, married John Dunovant, who is buried in the Dunovant graveyard about three miles from Chester.

Alexander Quay had a brother, Andrew Quay, whose will requested that he be buried in Purity Meeting House graveyard. I find no tomb stone to Andrew Quay but assume that his will was carried out. I am also of the opinion that Andrew was a Revolutionary soldier and I get this by finding that he left a tract of military bounty lands in Missouri territory to his brother,

Alexander. Andrew's will was dated July 12th, 1821. The bounty lands were probably given him for military services rendered during the Revolutionary War.

If what I have outlined is true then the names of Alexander Quay should also appear on the monument in old Purity Cemetery.

Descendents of the Quay brothers could possibly make their Revolutionary connection and if so, should have their names placed on the monument.

Last April I carried an article in this column about Catherine, wife of Alexander Quay, living to be 100 years old. She too, is buried in Old Purity.

John Wilson

John Wilson was born in 1738 and died in 1812 and is buried in the Hopewell A. R. P. church cemetery. I thought I would look up his estate papers and possibly get a good story for this column, thinking maybe I could find something to connect him with the Revolutionary War in this section. After looking at the papers and some other information I happen to have, I find a number of John Wilsons and am almost afraid to start a story for fear I get things mixed. However, I find he left a will and John Wilson and Edward Blackstocks were made executors. Blackstocks was a son-in-law. He left a farm on the waters of Sandy River to his daughter, Jean McElduff, during her natural life and at her death it was to go to her eldest child. There is a Jane McElduff buried at Hopewell. She died in 1832 at the age of 69 and I assume she is the daughter mentioned in the will.

John Wilson mentions his grandson, Harwell (or Maxwell) Wilson, son of Archibald Wilson, and also another grandson John, also a son of Archibald. He mentions sons John and James, and also daughters, Betty and Agnes Hays.

There is an Archibald Wilson buried in Hopewell who died in 1826. I do not know his age. There was an Archibald Wilson who came to Hopewell from Ireland in the same boat with Rev. Wm. Blackstocks. He married Martha McQuiston. This Archibald had a son named John who was born in Chester County in 1805 and who became a minister. He studied at Chester and at Edgefield and took a course in Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, receiving the A.B. and A.M. degrees on 1833. He studied theology in Allegheny Seminary, graduating in 1835.

Rev. John Wilson married Eliza, daughter of Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of Hopewell in 1837. She died in August 1841 and in 1844 he married Miss Arpasia H. Butler of Oxford, Ohio. She died in 1875 at the home near Monticello, Ark., and he died in Jan. 1883. Two children survived him; Mrs. W. S. Moffatt and Mrs. John B. Wilson. His youngest child, Rev. Wm Archibald Wilson died in 1881, leaving a son John Fulton Wilson.

Now, where are we with this line of Wilsons? I expect it runs like this; John had a son Archibald, who had a son, Rev. John, and he had a son, Rev. Wm Archibald, who had a son, John Fulton. If that be true, then we have five generations of Wilsons.

Edward Blackstocks was a son-in-law of John Wilson. This is so stated in the will. John had a daughter named Betty, so stated in the will. I find an Elizabeth Blackstocks buried at Hopewell, she having died Oct. 1, 1815, at the age of 53. I guess she must be the Betty mentioned in the will and wife of Edward Blackstocks.

I have almost neglected to say that John had a brother named Wm. Wilson. At the sale of property I note that Francis McElduff bought most of the articles sold. He was probably the husband of Jane Wilson McElduff. The will was dated Aug. 14, 1812, and was witnessed by Henry Head, James Graham and James Strain. The appraisers of the estate were Alexander Jamison, James McKinstry and Hugh McKeown. The appraisal was made April 17, 1813.

This article was published in the "Chester News" January 23, 1934

Here and There
"The Chester News"
Tuesday, May 16, 1933

Not until recently did I hear of an old Stevens graveyard. Inquiry about the location from different ones did not bring forth much information. It is located on the Woods Ferry road, close by the old highway, and while there are a number of graves there, only one tombstone is to be found, that of William Stevens, who was born Jan. 1, 1805, and who died December 22, 1852

I did find he did not leave a will but his estate was administered on by Abner Triplett, who I take to be a son-in-law. The personal property was appraised by Littleton Hill, David Pendergrass and Henry Worthy, and amounted to more than seven thousand dollars, the greater part being values placed on slaves. I notice in the appraisement property listed as being in Mississippi, six slaves being there and valued at \$3,650. The slaves are listed as being in Chester County.

He left a number of heirs his wife, Sarah, and George, Silas Thomas, David, Josua, Alexander, Pozosso, Clark, Walker, Regina, Elizabeth and Mildred Stevens, and Sarah Triplett, wife of Abner Triplett, and Margaret Price.

The older citizens of West Chester were large land-owners and large slave-holders but in locating old graveyards in that section I find a large number of unmarked graves very noticeable. From indications the people were for some reason or other did not mark the graves of deceased members of the family.

In the Old Irish graveyard which is located on Broad River about half to three-quarters of a mile above the Indian mound is a tombstone with John Caldwell inscribed thereon. There is no other lettering on the stone. I thought by referring to county records I might be able to find out something about the family but I find he did not leave a will. The estate was administered on by James Caldwell and Moses Cowley. From the papers it was evident that left a widow and four children. I get this by the distribution of the estate. I also judge by the records that he must have died about 1820. These records are like many other estate records—they do not show the proper distribution of the estate. You find where the public sale was held and names of people who bought items and prices paid therefore but you do not find an accounting of the distribution of the funds. Estates to be properly handled should show receipts of all monies and what distribution was made of the receipts. However, as previously stated, many of them do not show this.

Recently I had an occasion to refer to an estate handled prior to the Civil war. Later I was talking to the grand-daughter of the man who died, who is now more than seventy years of age. And told her of what I found in the papers. She asked me if the papers showed what was done with the money and when I told her they did not she said: "I remember when I was a girl hearing grandma say that Uncle ____?. Who was one of the administrators never did make a proper accounting and that they always thought he got a great part of the money which should have gone to the widow and children," and that was more than 90 Years ago and here it is being mentioned. Plenty of law but not much enforcement.

Camden District

Leaders among the Quakers who settled Camden district in 1750, they coming from Ireland were Robert Milhouse and Samuel Wylie, described by an ancient chronicler as "sensible and respectable men." The first merchant there was Col. Hershaw, who opened a store on Wyley's broad acres at Camden in 1760. Being prosperous in business he laid his land out in lots, and in honor of Lord Camden, gave the new town the name of Camden. With his partner, John Chestnut, who had served his time as an apprentice with Hershaw, built stores and mills

and among their first enterprises or establishments, a brewery. The first pottery at Camden was built by an Englishman "of the name of Bartlam."

**Landsford-Roddy Town- Home
Of Many Prominent Families
by Arthur Cornwell 1925**

Before and during the American Revolution there lived on the eastern side of the Catawba River a patriot known as Captain Lann, who opened the wide and stoney stream. This stream, while rough, was easily fordable at low water, and it is probable that it was an old and used crossing even when Lord Cornwallis passed over it with his army in 1780 on his march from Charlotte to Winnsboro.

On the left or western side lived Gen. William Richardson Davie, a conspicuous and effective officer of American Revolutionary fame. He was not permanently settled there until some years subsequent to the war. His dwelling was located on an eminence overlooking the river with a superb water front and splendid fish grounds.

Three of his sons lived near the father's home, William where W. S. Garrison now lives. Allen where S. J. Cornwell lives, and Hydes where Mrs. J. J. Jordan lives. They were a very intellectual family. Some died, others went west, and for a number of years there was not one of the names in the county. Gen. Davie was buried at Old Waxhaw church in Lancaster County in 1820.

Church Jones, a grandson of Gen. Davie in some way got possession of the property—a very large plantation, and held it until the late sixties. In 1872 a man, by the name of Heyward (or Hagood from the lower part of the State, claimed and got possession of it. He held it a very short time. In 1877 Col. William Richardson Davie and his brother, Allen, great grandson of Gen. Davie, came from Texas and took possession of the place. Allen soon died and he was buried at Waxhaw church. William lived here for 20 years. He was elected to the General Assembly one term, and also, was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. Sometime later he sold his property here and went back to Texas in 1898—really a hundred years after his grandfather had settled in Chester County. (Gen. Davie came to South Carolina from North Carolina.

Soon after leaving here William ran for a state office and was elected and held the place a number of years. He died at Austin, Texas, in 1921.

Lann's ford was brought over to Landsford, one word, as now known, but a post office of that name, located three or four miles away in one of the prettiest parts of the county, was established about 1820. Its first postmaster was William Cherry. Later his son, Gregg Cherry, was postmaster until it was removed to the "Cross Roads", a mile nearer Rock Hill, where it

remained until the rural free delivery come. Now the railroad station retains the name which is all that is left to remind one of the old post office.

In the immediate vicinity of the post office it became populous and closely settled and was frequently called Roddy Town, a prominent and popular mechanic who did a large business in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc., with a necessarily large blacksmith shop. He died in the early fifties, and his brother, T. W. Roddey, an excellent workman, was leader in that line until his death about 1900.

From an early day the place was a favorite and profitable spot for those who preferred mercantile pursuits for profitable employment and there were always stores—generally two—carrying heavy stocks of goods.

It was a common resort for horse drovers and especially hog drovers from Kentucky and Tennessee. Often it was said “the kivered wagons from North Kerliner will center here for the delectation of the folks around.” In fact it was a good market for most itinerant venders and dealers.

Such things are now no more and the place is settled by well-to-do farmers.

Some of the old property owners were Lewis A. Beckman, Sr., the Cherries and others. Old Mr. Gregg Cherry was a patriotic soldier of the War of 1812. He lived to be a great age, dying in 1873. He was buried at El Bethel church, almost on his own premises.

This church was built in 1859 and has since been replaced by a better, but smaller house, and is a part of the Upper South Carolina Conference.

Some of the prominent names of the settlement forty years ago are Dr. D. M. Cox, (father of Dr. W. B. Cox of Chester), R. H. Bradley, a farmer who went west with his family a long time ago; Gregg Cherry, a very tall man and confirmed celibate who died a few years ago; A. M. McMullan, and many others.

The Catawba Valley Railroad now passes over even the very spot on which some houses stood.

References: Mr. Robert Johnson and Mr. Fred Nunnery.

Fort Lawn

Fort Lawn is a town situated one mile west of the Catawba River and four miles north of where Fishing Creek runs into the river. Two railroads, the Lancaster and Chester and the Catawba

Valley, furnish transportation to and from this town.

This community furnished a hero and heroine during the Revolutionary War days. The hero was Alexander Walker who fought in many of the battles; the heroine was Esther Gaston who was a ministering angel to the sick and wounded soldiers. She waited on not only the ones in her immediate community of Rocky Mount but went on to Hanging Rock and Waxhaw Church, where there were temporary hospitals. Her labors were helpful as those of Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War.

After the close of the war Alexander and Esther married and established them a home between Fishing Creek and the Catawba River, not far from the home of her father, Justice John Gaston, and only a few miles from where the present town of Fort Lawn now is.

John A. G. Walker, a direct descendant of theirs, and Jesse Clifton, whose wife was a sister of Walkers, owned all of the land in and around the location of Fort Lawn. Clifton was the father of the late J. A. Clifton, one of the ablest and most noted preachers in the Methodist conference of his day. His only surviving brother is living in McKinney, Texas. Walker's house, right in the town, and Clifton's nearby, still stand and are a reminder of the days that are passed and gone.

Frank Ingram, a progressive and prosperous farmer, owned a large and splendid plantation only three miles away. His home on the highest elevation between Nitrolee and Fort Lawn still stands and can be seen many miles away. James Wilson, Uncle Jimmie Wilson, as he is familiarly called, lived near Ingram. J. J. Edwards, father of Capt. W. H. Edwards, lived nearly all his life in a mile of Fort Lawn. Daniel Green Stinson, a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, one most learned men in the county in his day, lived near by. Mr. Stinson was a relative of the Gaston's and he was grandfather of Hon. J. E. McDonald of Winnsboro, who was Solicitor of this district for many years and his son J. E. Jr., is now State Senator from Fairfield County. Dr. Daniel C. Anderson, a cousin of Stinson's, and a descendant of William Anderson killed in the Revolution, and grandfather of the late D. Geber Anderson, Sheriff of Chester County, lived only a mile away. Henry Culp, born before the Revolution but not old enough for service lived only two miles from Fort Lawn. His house is still standing.

These and many others lived in the surrounding community. The ones mentioned were all too old for service in the Confederate War. Many splendid citizens live in and around Fort Lawn, but they will have to be on constant guard to measure up to the standards of the ones mentioned.

The first Methodist church in the county, east of Fishing Creek, was near Fort Lawn. Methodist Union was its name. It and its graveyard were abandoned in the eighteen fifties, and nothing remains to mark its place except a few tombstones and many graves of the noble men and women of that generation.

Community influence, like the waves of the ocean, comes and goes. About the time of the abandonment of this church the tide turned toward Landsford and Roddey Town, five miles north, and the Methodists built a church there, naming it El Bethel. For thirty years it was one of

the strongest churches in the county. In the days of Rev. J. Marion Boyd and John W. Kelly this church had the best Sunday school in the county, the town not excepted, and its Superintendent was a woman. Then again the wave turned toward Fort Lawn and El Bethel today has only a handful, comparatively, of splendid men and women left to hold up the banner in that community.

A few years ago after the close of the Civil War, Dr. W. A. Fort came into the community and in a short time married the only child of John A. G. Walker. He turned his attention to farming and was a useful man in the community. His wife lived but a short time, leaving a young daughter to the care of her mother and Dr. Fort. After a number of years the doctor married a Miss Jeffreys, of Gaffney, S. C. He continued living, not in the Walker house, but nearby, for a short while but then went to Gaffney. His daughter by his first wife married his brother-in-law Claude Jeffries. She still owns part of her grand-father's plantation at Fort Lawn.

In the year 1874, or 1875, the Lancaster and Chester Railroad were surveyed and grading was commenced. In 1878 the first train rolled into Richburg; in 1879 it rolled in the community between Fishing Creek and the Catawba River and its stopping place was called Fort Lawn, in honor of the man who had done so much for the community and whom the community delighted to honor. Dr. Fort was a good man and it was a misfortune when his interests took him away.

The town has had other misfortunes; a continuation of fires that have burned the business houses from almost the beginning of her existence had retarded her progress. Then operations begun by the Southern Power Company at Great Falls and Nitrolee have taken business that otherwise would have come to her.

With a continuation of the present rate of increase at Great Falls, in fifty years from today it will be Great Falls, Nitrolee, and Fort Lawn, one and the same city.

December, 1924

F. A. Nunnery

**The Steedman (or Steadman) Family
Of Lexington County, S.C.**

In the year 1787 after having fought as supporters of the American Revolution, and being then married, the brothers John Steedman Jr., and George Steedman, with their brother-in-law Zachariah Stedham, Jr., settled in what now is Lexington County, S.C. These three men are listed in the 1790 census for Orangeburgh District (North part) under the surname "Stedum". Prior to that time "Steedman" and "Stedham" had become confused and "Steedman" was popularly mispronounced and written as Steedham, Steidham, Stidham, Stedham, or Steadham. The Steedman brothers fell into careless use of "Stidham" as their surname, while other persons pronounced or wrote that surname according to one or another of its varied forms of spelling. In

the year 1825, with approval of a court held at Lexington, S. C., George reverted to use of the form "Steedman", but his brother continued to use the form "Stidham."

John Steedman Jr. and George Steedman were sons of John Steedman Sr., and his wife Elizabeth Anderson, natives of Scotland who came to Charleston, S. C. from North Ireland in the year 1761-62. After a residence of about seven years in or near Charleston the father obtained a grant of land in what now is Fairfield County, S. C., moved to that place, and lived there until the year 1795. The father died in 1795 while (in company with his daughter Sarah Steedman) he was visiting his son George in Lexington County. He was buried in a family graveyard on the home plantation of that son. Elizabeth Anderson, the wife of John Steedman Sr., died in 1779,

Zachariah Stedham Jr., was the son of Zachariah Stedham Sr. who was a native of what now is the State of Delaware. The father lived in York County, in Union County. Zachariah J. married Rachel Steedman, a sister of John Jr. and George. After moving to Lexington County he acquired a tract of land, situated on Lightwood Creek (a tributary of Chinquapin Creek), lived there until about the 1812, and then moved to Edgefield County, S. C. He and his wife Rachel had sons Zachariah, James Howard, John, and Adam, and several daughters. Rachel died about 1825 and was buried in the graveyard at Moore's Meeting House (Methodist) in Edgefield County. After her death Zachariah Jr. remarried and moved to Georgia, where his second wife died, but he later returned to Edgefield County and died there. He also was buried in the graveyard at Moore's Meeting House.

John Steedman-Stidham Jr. probably acquired land in Lexington County but, due to the destruction wrought during the War Between the States, no record of such has been found. He lived near his brother George until about 1792 and then moved to Edgefield County, where he died in 1851. He was twice married, the first wife being Elizabeth Vaughn who was the mother of all his children: Martin, Charlotte, Mary/Polly, Mariah, Minerva, John, Marshall, and William Anderson. The second wife was Mrs. Nancy Frazier by whom he had no children.

Sarah Steedman, daughter of John Steedman, Sr. lived in Lexington County during the years from 1795 to 1825. In the latter year she, as a maiden lady, became the second or third wife of Jonathan Gregory of Edgefield County. Having then already passed the age of childbearing, she had no children.

George Steedman acquired large tracts of land in Lexington County. His total holdings are said to have been in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres. Grants of record, as known to this writer, were issued for a total of 6,054 acres, while the remaining number of acres evidently was acquired by deeds of conveyance the record of which was destroyed during the War Between the States. These lands were situated on or near Chinquapin Creek, Gooseplatter Creek, Cedar Creek, Black Creek, and other tributary streams of the North Fork of Edisto River. At about 1795 he built the house in which he lived until the time of his death. This house (a spacious one) still stands, on the right-hand side of Highway Number 178, about ten or twelve miles below Batesburg, S. C. George died in 1838 and was buried in a family graveyard situated a short distance from the said house and on the opposite side of Highway Number 178. So far as is known to this writer, his children and their descendants were the only ones of the Steedman (now also Steadman) name who lived in Lexington County at any time after the year 1825.

George Steedman was married four times. At about 1784 he married Elizabeth (Betsy) Howard, by whom he had three daughters, -Patience married Martin Boatright, Sarah married James Warren, and Hannah married Richard Barton. At about 1794 he married Mary (Polly) Barton, by whom he had two daughters, - Rachel married James Howard Stedham, (first cousin), and Susannah married James Patrick Eagan, and a child who died in infancy. In 1804 he married Priscilla Johnston, by whom he had five sons-John, George, Anderson, Jonathan, Gregory, and Reuben. Information concerning these sons is contained in the following paragraphs. At about 1832 he married Elizabeth (Betsy) Beasley, by whom he had no children.

John, son of George and Priscilla Steedman, married Elizabeth _____? and moved first to Georgia and later ca 1856, to Hill County, Texas. His known children were - Matilda, John, Mary, Nancy, George, Anderson, Bashti?, and Jonathan.

George, son of George and Priscilla Steedman, married Nancy Wing and settled on a plantation near his father's home. His children were - Caroline married Drayton Gantt, Elizabeth unmarried, Harriett unmarried, Priscilla M. A. married Carson Able, Eliza married Asa Robert Able, George Elmore married 1. Gussie Walker and 2. Alice A. Bond: had five children, moved to Barnwell District, S. C., Washington Lafayette married Mrs. Zenovia Ann Quattlebaum, nee Steedman, his first cousin, had three children, moved to Limestone County, Texas, Napoleon Bonaparte married Ella Phillips, had twelve children, moved to Orangeburg County, SC., Frances A married William Garvin, Georgia Ann married Darling Willis.

Anderson, son of George and Priscilla Steedman married Lucretia Fox (daughter of Jesse Fox and his wife Fereba Ward) and settled on a plantation near his father's home. Extant records show that during his lifetime he acquired, by grant and purchase, at least 5,526 acres of land. The said records also show that he purchased the interests of his half-sisters Patience, Sarah, Hannah, Susannah and Rachel and the interest of his stepmother. Elizabeth) in his father's estate. He died in 1869 and was buried in a family graveyard on his home plantation. His children were- John Marcellus, Elliott Vincent married 1. Miss A.A. Hill, 2. Mrs. Kittie Stewart; had one child, moved to Fort Valley, GA. Jane Adella married Phillip Churchill Spann, Zenovia Ann married 1. Joab Olin Quattlebaum and 2. Washington Lafayette Steedman, (first cousin), Amanda Florella married 1. James C. Quattlebaum, 2, J.O Barrett, and 3. Ned Gullett, Ella died in infancy, and Ida died in infancy.

Jonathan Gregory, son of George and Priscilla Steedman, married Clara L. Merritt. He settled in Aiken, S. C. where he became a merchant and a hotel proprietor. He also was a planter, being the owner of several tracts of land. His children were- Missouri married John Neal Mims, Celestia married William W. Willis, Sr., William Monroe married Caroline Elizabeth Lamar -had four daughters who died in infancy and one son who died without issue, George Everett died without issue, and Ada Eulalie married J. P. Weathersbee.

Reuben, son of George and Priscilla Steedman, married Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Jesse Fox and his wife Fereba Ward. He settled on his father's home plantation which he acquired and lived there until about 1870 when he and all the then living members of his family moved to Texas. Extant records show that while a resident of Lexington County, he acquired by grant at

least 4,813 acres of land ,this being in addition to the land which he acquired otherwise. His children were –Isaiah G. W. married Medora Harrison and had three children -John Lemuel died unmarried, William Dalton married Nancy C. _____, no heirs, Seth Daniel married 1. Ella Heydenfeldt and 2. Anna Mercier- had five children; Newton Ward married 1. Anna Regina Barr and 2, Mattie Harman-five children, Claudia Ann died in infancy, Emma Ophelia married Dempsey H. Salley, Jesse Edward died unmarried, Benjamin Franklin died unmarried, Cornelia Elizabeth married 1. James D. Barr and 2.. James Orr Smyth, and James Reuben married Laura Moore and had one child.

John Marcellus, son of Anderson and Lucretia Steedman, married Henrietta Amanda Spann, daughter of the Reverend Henry Hammond Spann and Carolina C. Barr. He settled on a 1,000 acre plantation which he acquired from his father, where he became a planter, established a general mercantile business, and built a grist and/or flour mill which was operated by water turbines. The mill was located at what now is Hall's Pond and the building which housed the mercantile business stood nearby. This location and the immediate vicinity grew into the present town of Steedman (Steadman), SC. It was in his store that John Marcellus Steedman was assassinated by robbers on the night of January 7, 1867. He also was a land surveyor. He was a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy (The Citadel) and held the rank of Colonel during the latter part of the War Between the States. His children were – Henry Spann, Eugene Russell married Mary Walter Kennerly and had nine children, and John Marcellus married Elizabeth Briggs Kennerly and had six children.

Henry Spann, son of John Marcellus and Henrietta Amamda Steedman, was born at Steedman, S. C. Following the usual preparatory training in the common schools of the country, he received an academic and business education in Charleston, S. C. During a number of years thereafter he taught school in the low-country of South Carolina. With the exception of a few years devoted to farming and operating a brickyard at or near Bamberg, S. C., the remainder of his active life was spent as a professional bookkeeper with important secretarial duties. He died in 1916 on his farm in Saluda County, SC, to which place he had retired after the failure of his health. While teaching in the low-country he met and married Meldred Zemina Folk daughter of Jacob Levi Folk and his wife Elizabeth Ann Weissinger. His children were- John Jacob died in infancy, Eoline Folk married Oscar Lafayette Crouch, Lois Elise married Jacob Thompson Kearse, Joseph Earle married Sallie DeLoache, Henrietta Mary married Walter Reid Wightman Ouida Edelweiss died in infancy, Jane Elizabeth died in infancy, Henry Spann married Mary Edna Thraikill, Donald Ellitoo died in infancy, and Meldred married Furman Addy Jester.

In their boyhood days Henry Spann Steedman and his brothers changed the spelling of their surname to "Steadman" in an effort to avoid the popular mispronunciation "Stidman."

Written by;

Joseph E. Steadman, Sr
R.F.D.No. 1, Box 269
Batesburg, SC 29006

QUERIES

- 1 ----09---**Nancy Gallagher Davis, 158 Gove Park Circle, Memphis, TN 38117**
John and Mary Jane Lockart Smith had children – one was probably Joshua...Does anyone know? They lived in Chester Co., South Carolina – There was a John Joshera or Joshua John Smith who came to Lexington, TN in 1820. It was called Perry Co. at that time.
- 2----09---**Nancy Sicotte, 2047 Byron St., Palo Alto CA, 94301-NanSicotte@aol.com;**
Seek information on family of David Hamilton of York Co., SC. David born 1748 in York PA- Moved to York Co. SC by 1770. Father of David was William Hamilton, born 1710, in Ireland. Died 1784 in York, PA
- 3----09---**Janet L. Crump, 101 Crescent Cir., Fountain Inn, SC 29664-1524—**
jlhcrump1@Juno.com--William Ephraim Neely Hudson, born in SC Jan. 28. 1842, died June 23 1905, Saltilla, TN, buried in Shady Grove Cemetery, Saltilla, TN. His parents were Evans and Priscilla (unknown) Hudson. Evans Hudson born 1805, died between 1860-1870. Priscilla died before 1860, in Chester Co. SC.
William Ephraim Neeley Hudson married Nancy Ann Hudson, daughter of John and Mary Price Hudson, on June 8, 1870 in Savannah, TN. Nancy Ann, born Feb. 8, 1850, in Tishimongo, MS. She died Aug. 26, 1931 in Wynne Cross, AR and buried in Harris Chapel Cemetery, Cross County, Arkansas.
Children of William Ephraim and Nancy Ann (Hudson). (Some names are confusing on these Children.)
1, Mary Ella Hudson born May 4, 1871; 2. Ora Ruth Hudson born May 5, 1873; 3. John E. Hudson, born Dec. 25, 1874, KY. Died Oct 35, 1875
4. Oscar Edith Hudson, born May 7, 1877; 5. Joseph Alexander Hudson, born March 2, 1881; 6. Julius Elige Hudson, born March 2, 1881; 7. Willie Bell Hudson, born August 15, 1886; 8. Lillie Bell Hudson, born August 15, 1886; 9. Luther Thomas Hudson born May 9, 1888, born Giles County TN. Died before 1900.
5-6 Not sure they are twins; #7-8 Not sure they are twins, could be a mistake on past research info.
If anyone is interested in doing a DNA sample contact me. I have paid for several males on the Greenberry Hudson line also. They do not match the Evans and William Ephraim Neely Hudson line.

- 4----09---**John Myrick Cherry, III**, 1000 Normandy Rd. Macon, GA 31210-3315-
cherrypit609@aol.com -In 1821 Middleton Myrick Allen filed a Petition for
 Alimony in the Equity Court of Chester County. The case was filed through
 her son, George Allen, against her husband John Allen. In 1822/23 the case
 was still pending. The results are unknown. Whatever happened to
 Middleton Allen is unknown. During the proceedings it is known that
 She moved from child to child staying with her children`s families.
 George Allen, Mark Allen, Hugh Allen, Myrick Allen and Margaret
 Allen Morgan. Joel Cherry was a son-in-law having married Nancy Allen.
 His family Bible suggests her name was Myrick Middleton Wilson. Did
 Did she marry a Wilson? Highly unlikely since divorce was not recognized
 in South Carolina until the 1960`s. John Allen died in 1838 in Chester
- 5----09---**Col. Allen E. Weh, USMC(Ret.)**, 6722 Rio Grande, NW, Los Ranchos de
 Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87107;--e-mail-aeweh@csiaviation.com-
 Would appreciate any information on Phillis McFadden who married William
 Darnall in Mecklenburg Co. NC before 1775 and all information on her part of
 the McFadden family; Also all information on Hannah McKinney who married
 Joseph Darnall (son of William) around 1800 and her parents and siblings.
- 6----09---**Chester District Genealogical Society**, P O Box 336, Richburg, SC 29729
 There is a tombstone in care of the American Legion in Moncks Corner,
 Berkeley County, SC, which is inscribed, "Thomas Picket, Fairfield District,
 who died the 14th day of March, 1814, age 19 years, 1 month, and 22 days on
 his return from Charleston where he had volunteered his services to meet his
 Country`s foes."
 He died at an inn near what is now the community of Cross in Berkeley
 County. Before the area was flooded in 1940 by the Santee-Cooper Lake
 project, a concrete slab was poured over his grave and the footstone encased.
 The tombstone was given to the American Legion for care. Can anyone
 identify this young Picket man from Fairfield County? If so, please contact
 the Society. Thanks for your help.
- 7----09---**Libby Stone, 121 Birch Court, Dahinda, IL, 61428**-e-mail-dlstone@winco.net
 I am researching the Davis family, especially Jeremiah Davis, who was born
 ca 1750 in SC, and died ca. 1810 in Chester County, SC. He married
 Frances???. Possibilities of Frances`s last name might be Nix or Day.
 (Edward Nix names daughter Francis Daffs in his will. This might be Francis
 Davis. A probate record lists a marriage between Francis Day and a Davis.
 This could be Jeremiah.). Jeremiah`s parents might be William Davis and
 Margaret Jagers. Jeremiah`s children, listed in a family group, show a son
 Stephen. This is my line. Stephen also married an unknown Frances. I have
 been unable to make any headway on this family as to who Jeremiah`s parents
 might be for certain. Any info on this family would be most welcome.

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