

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Meetings

September - No Meeting

October - No Meeting

November - 3:00 pm Richburg Business

December - No Meeting

President's Page

We hope that you are having a profitable year with your research. Sometimes it seems there is no other place to look and suddenly, something appears. We hope this is the case with all of our friends.

We had a wonderful time at the "Birthday Party" on August 1st. We had a good crowd and the meal was outstanding. After eating all we could, our speaker, Mr. Brent Holcomb, began an informative talk on marriages and deaths. In South Carolina it was made mandatory to have a license to marry in 1915. Divorces were not legal until 1937-38 which made SC one of the last 4 states to allow them. A few of the places we search for information may not always be complete and do not give enough information to be able to follow through, but, keep on looking.

If you were unable to join us this year, we sincerely hope that you will come next time.

We have a new **Research Director**. His name is Dr. Robert Walker. His business card reads as follows:

Dr. Robert H. Walker

"Professional Genealogist for Hire"

Will do family research in Chester, York, & Lancaster Co., SC, etc

I can produce/publish family histories, local community history, local community cemetery directories, and church histories, etc.

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Our President, Ellen Schuster, is still ill and is not able to do research at the present time. We miss her and wish her all the best.

Jean and George

Revolutionary Heroines

By Arthur Cornwell
The Chester Reporter
July 10, 1924

The women of the colonial districts, during the revolutionary period, showed themselves the possessors of strong characters stamped with the spirit of lofty heroism, homely simplicity, patience, constancy, and self-sacrifice without aspiration for praise or thought of reward. They seemed to be unconscious of the influence they exercised, and placed no valuation on their freely given services.

Katherine Fisher, who, with others, claims our attention in this narrative, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Thomas Steel of the same state. In 1745 they moved to Fishing Creek about a mile from the Catawba river, and not far from the home of John Gaston. They all lived near Steel's fort, which was named for the owner. Because of her masterly handling of hard situations she was called, "Katy of the Fort." She taught the young girls the use of the rifle to defend themselves against the savage Indians. One night the alarm was given that the Indians were coming. In haste the people of the neighborhood fled to the fort. Mrs. Beard bore the rifle for their defense, while her husband carried their child. A young girl who stayed with them wanted to get on her blue skirt regardless of the danger in delay. Mrs. Beard dragged her from the house, saying, "Very fine you would look to be sure, with your blue skirt on and your scalp off!" At times those who could not get to the Fort, hid in the swamps or woods near by, until the danger was over. Mrs. Barbara McKinney lived not far away from Taylor's fort. She was the wife of William McKinney. Her husband and his brother James had gone to Camden. In their absence the Indians made an attack. Mrs. McKinney underwent a dreadful experience. (A detailed account appeared some weeks ago in The Reporter.)

Nancy Green was the daughter of Robert Stephenson (commonly called Stinson), a native of Scotland. She was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was the first wife of William Anderson. She married Daniel Green some time after the death of Mr. Anderson. It was said of her that she came up to the description of the virtuous woman as described by Solomon. At her death she was interred between her two warrior husbands; later her kindred dead encircle the three graves. A granite wall surrounds the burial plot. Near by is the tireless sound of the great falls of Catawba. While all about are lofty hills, the whole combining to make a picture of rugged wilderness, grandeur of mighty roaring waters, with wooded spots of beauty and grace.

Esther Walker was the daughter of John Gaston, who came with his wife from Pennsylvania. The home of her parents was on the south side of Fishing creek, now known as Cedar Shoals. Her father was called Justice Gaston, having been an officer of the law under the British rule. It is related that he would send one of his sons weekly, to Camden 50 miles, for the only newspaper published in the state—The South Carolina and American Gazette. A copy of this, in the possession of the family, bears date of February 23, 1776. After the battle of the Waxhaws, she with a married sister, and her sister's son, a mere child, repaired to Waxhaw church, and there made a hospital for the sacred edifice. With her sister on horseback, she rallied

wavering retreating soldiers on the Rocky Mount road. As the soldiers hesitated, she went forward with "Give us your guns, then, and we will stand in your places." With the two women spurring them on, the men went into action and saved the day. When Mrs. Gaston was told of the death of her sons, she uttered the sad, but noble words: "I grieve for their loss, but they could not have died in a better cause."

Mary McClure was the sister of John Gaston. Those who knew her son, Capt. John McClure, regarded his death as a public calamity. It was said that he was "one who disdained to shun his for." A splendid son of a noble mother. Her home was on the south side of Fishing creek. She was called the "Cherokee Heroine," because of her bravery in dealing with the Cherokee Indians. Of a fearless spirit, she maintained the right in religion as in politics, regardless of consequences.

Isabella Ferguson was the daughter of Samuel Barber, who with his two brothers, James and Joseph, had homes in the Rocky Creek locality. After her marriage she continued to reside in the home of her girlhood. All who knew her prudent management and kindly ways called her, "the good Isabella Ferguson." For under a quiet manner rested great energy and character. Mary Johnson's parents emigrated from Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland. From Charleston they moved to Chester district, and lived near Mrs. McClure. Some time after the Revolution Mary and her husband, James Johnston, left Chester and settled in Fairfield district, and it was here that her husband died. The two were cousins: their affections ripening into love. She was widely known for the untiring industry, consideration for the feelings of others, and consecrated piety.

Jane Boyd was the daughter of the Rev. John Simpson, who came from Delaware, where he married a Miss Remer. In his residence in the Chester district, he became the first regular pastor of Fishing Creek church. Jane first married James Neely of Fishing creek, and some time after his death she married John Boyd. She was instructed in the principles of true Christianity, and her character, for its shining virtues, became an example worthy of imitation.

Jane Gaston was the daughter of Walter and Margaret Brown. Her parents came from County Antrim, Ireland. They first settled in Mecklenburg, North Carolina. They lived on Fishing creek, near the mill-seat of Major N. R. Eaves. On April 20, 1790, Jane Brown became the wife of Joseph Gaston, youngest son of Justice John Gaston. In her old age she was "blessed in her children," for near the parental residence lived her children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children. She was always thankful and grateful for the privilege of a free government, and her long life was spent in the promotions of good to others. Mrs. Strong was the sister of Justice Gaston. She also lived near Fishing creek. A party of royal troops, under Huck, besieged and plundered the house of valuable property. A tame pigeon flew down to feed on the scattered grain in the yard. The heartless captain with sword beheaded the bird, saying to Mrs. Strong, "Madam, I have cut off the head of the Holy Ghost." With horrified indignation, she replied, "You will never die in your bed, nor will your death be that of the righteous." In a month's time, the prediction was signally fulfilled.

Sarah McCalla had a hereditary right to her patriotism. Her mother was Hannah Wayne, a first cousin of General Anthony Wayne. She was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in

Piqua Township. Her marriage to Thomas McCalla occurred in 1775. In 1778 they moved from Pennsylvania and located in an almost wild region in Chester district. She had great determination of character and unflinching courage. Her devotion to her husband and disinterested patriotism betokened the purpose of one who would willingly die in the last trench of freedom

Mary Adair was the wife of William Adair, and lived on the south fork of Fishing creek. As a mother she encouraged her sons to fight for the cause of liberty, and exercised great influence in shaping their careers, with an adopted orphan, Edward Lacy, into paths of usefulness, honor and glory. Mary Nixon was the daughter of William and Mary Adair and married Captain John Nixon, who came from Ireland many years previous. In the pursuance of her duties she gained the high respect and esteem of every one. Her second husband was David McCalla, a friend of her first companion. In her life she reflected the patriotic virtues of the Adairs.

Mary Mills was the daughter of Mary and Robert Gill. She was born in October, 1758, in Pennsylvania. Her father moved to South Carolina, and settled on the Lowrie place, a plantation near Fishing creek. The land of this section was put in wheat. At harvest time in June, the men able to bear arms, with their minister, John Simpson, had taken the field for the cause of liberty. In the summer of 1780 the girls of the neighborhood formed a company to gather the harvest. As they went about from farm to farm, helped by the matrons and a few old men, their standing question revealed the spirit that animated them, "Is the owner out with the fighting men?" In this generous enterprise, Mary, Margaret and Ellen Gill, Isabella and Margaret Kelso, Sarah Know, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary Mills, Mary McClure and Nancy Brown, labored with faithful and untiring energy. In their personalities they held the blended qualities of strong character and leadership, physical health, grace of manner, with all the excellences that constitute beauty and power. Two liberty men, belonging to the command of Col. Neil, got lost at a late hour of a very dark night. Reaching the house of Mary Millis's father, they told their story. Believing them Mary went with them to show the right path. As it was so dark she tied a white cloth upon her back that they could see to follow her. That act was never forgotten by the men.

Isabella Wylie was the daughter of Samuel Kelso. In 1780 the family lived on the north side of Fishing creek. She married William Wylie, a soldier. Before their marriage he was a prisoner. Upon obtaining his release and liberty, he gained the services of the Rev. Simpson and was united to the girl that had stood true and faithful during his period of imprisonment. She set a bright and enduring example by her devotion to the principles of the Bible. Her descendants stand as testimonials of her true worth. Molly Haynes and her husband, Daniel Haynes, lived near the McClure's. When her son started to battle she gave as a parting counsel, "Now, Aleck, fight like a man. Don't be a coward." Margaret Elliot, daughter of Daniel Elliot, also lived near the McClures, and defied a Tory horse-thief to kill her. Jane Morrow was insulted by Col. Tarleton. The valiant girl knocked him down and proceeded to choke his to death. One of the Colonel's helpers came to the rescue and saved his officer from further assault and sudden death. Mrs. Simpson saved herself and children by hiding in an orchard. She later lived in an old outhouse. A company of Tories told her that they would make her a present of the scalp of her husband.

Markers to Heroes of Revolution

Erected at Waxhaw site

By Miss Nancy Crockett

Under the sponsorship of the Waxhaw's chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, five markers to Revolutionary soldiers have been placed in Old Waxhaw cemetery.

The ground around the Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson monument, which was erected by the Catawba chapter, D.A.R., has been set aside by the session of the church for memorials. It is fitting that the center of attraction in this burial plot should be the handsome statue to Elizabeth Jackson, because she figured prominently in the struggle of this section for independence.

During the dedication ceremony of the Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson monument sponsored by the Catawba chapter DAR of Rock Hill on May 19, 1950 at Old Waxhaw church, a brief account of the lives of the five patriots, whose stones had been erected, was given. These follow:

James Cureton

James Cureton, Virginia, Private Revolutionary War, 1739-1813; of Prince George county, Va.; came to the Waxhaws in 1788; returned to Virginia, 1791; served in Virginia legislature, 1794-1801; captain of Virginia Militia; 1794; established Cureton family in Lancaster county.

The marker to James Cureton was erected by Dr. James Kirk Cureton, Professor of Physical Education at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, and was dedicated at the Massey-Cureton reunion last fall. James Cureton was a private in Colonel Bland's Virginia Dragoons and may have been with Captain Call's company when it joined Colonel Buford before the massacre of Buford's men by the British under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton about eight miles east of Lancaster May 29, 1780. The wounded were brought to Waxhaw church where they were nursed by the women of the community - one of whom was Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, who with two of her sons, Robert and Andrew, "ministered to the sufferers on the straw-covered floor." Evidently finding this section to his liking, James returned to the Waxhaws after the war and founded the Cureton family of Lancaster County, S. C., who intermarried with the Heaths, Masseys, and Dobies of this section. James Cureton was buried in the private Cureton-Massey-Cook burying ground on the right of U S. Highway 521 about ten miles north of Lancaster, not far from the George McKemey place, which the Curetons bought in 1796.

William, Robert Gault

William Gault, Private S. C. Militia; Revolutionary War; 1735-1937 (his death date should be 1903).

Robert Gault, Private S. C. Militia; Revolutionary War, December 1, 1764; (the date of death was May 17 or 18, 1837).

It isn't known where the father, William Gault, was buried, possibly in Waxhaw cemetery, as deed in Lancaster courthouse show that he owned land on (upper) Camp Creek on the waters of the Catawba River in the Waxhaw settlement. According to the "William Gault Family History, 1735 to 1948," part I written by Pressley Brown Gault in 1893 and Part II by Elizabeth Pinkerton Leighty in 1948, William Gault was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was married to Rebecca Coffey of Virginia and they were the parents of 13 children.

"William Gault was a Whig and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. During his term of enlistment as a soldier in the army, he came home on a furlough and having a field of corn ready to harvest, sent his oldest son, Robert, to take his place in the ranks until he gathered the corn. Unlucky for Robert, during this time there was a skirmish and he was taken prisoner by the British soldiery and held by them until the end of the war; much of that time, which was several years, lying in filthy prisons, polluted with vermin and sick almost to death; and when finally released without a dollar in his pocket, and several hundred miles from that home from which he had been so long separated, must although sick and prison-worn to a mere skeleton start alone and on foot through a wilderness country...compelled to dig his way amid dangers and privations which must be endured before they can be properly understood. Upon his release, after many weeks of patient travel, foot-sore and almost helpless, he arrived home. So changed, that even his mother did not recognize in him, her long lost boy." (Gault Family History)

Robert Gault's pension record verifies the above and states that he was made a prisoner at the Battle of Blackstock, jailed in Camden, placed aboard a prison ship in Charleston, exchanged as a prisoner in Jamestown, Va., and from there made his way back to the Waxhaws. Robert Gault was twice married and had a large family, two of his sons being Charles and Joseph. Robert moved to Union district, S. C. and evidently died there May 17 or 18, 1837. After William Gault's death in the Waxhaws in 1803, Rebecca Coffey Gault and six of the younger children moved to Tennessee, leaving seven in South Carolina. The other Gaults left in South Carolina besides Robert were John, William, Jane, Isabella who married a Bailey and two others whose names are not known.

The two Gault stones were erected by Mrs. Elizabeth Pinderton Leighty and her mother, Mrs. Eliza K. Pinkerton of Sprata, Illinois, and Mrs. Charles E. Sproul also of Sparta. Copies of "The William Gault Family History" and "Montague's History of Randolph County, Illinois", were presented to the Waxhaws chapter DAR by Mrs. Leighty and have been placed in the DAR cabinet in the Lancaster county library.

Thomas McDow

Thomas McDow, Private S. C. Troops, Revolutionary War, October 12, 1765-October 24, 1885; Ruling Elder of Waxhaw Church.

The Revolutionary soldier, Thomas McDow, was born in the Waxhaws, was a member of the Waxhaw militia under Captain George Dunlap, returned to the Waxhaws after the war where he resided until his death, and was buried in Waxhaw cemetery.

The extant records in the Lancaster county courthouse show that Thomas McDow was a planter of considerable means, owning much land and many slaves. He was twice married, his first wife Elizabeth, died prior to 1809. His second wife Mary Cantzon, was the widow of James Blair. For many years before and at the time of his death, Thomas McDow was ruling elder of the Waxhaw congregation.

This stone was erected by Ida McDow Rodman of Waxhaw, N. C., who is a descendant of Thomas McDow through the son, Taylor McDow, and his wife, Anna McLlwaine.

Reese Shelby, Sr.

Reese Shelby, Sr., Private North Carolina Militia, Revolutionary War; 1724-1811.

Reese Shelby was born in Wales and was the second child of Evan Dhu Shelby and Catherine Davies Shelby. The Shelbys came to America in 1734, landing at Philadelphia, tarried a while in Pennsylvania then settled in Maryland near Hagerstown.

Reese Shelby came to Mecklenburg County, N. C., about 1760, where he stayed until 1788 when he moved to Cheraw district of Chesterfield county, S. C. He was a member of the Mecklenburg Militia of 1766 and was also in the Revolution, both times serving under Colonel Adam Alexander, his brother-in-law. He was prominently connected with the establishment of banking in South Carolina. His burial place is recorded as Old Waxhaw, and the Shelbys were Presbyterians, but no marker can be found today. He was the father of nine children and brother of Moses and General Evan Shelby. This stone was erected by Reece Shelby's great-great-granddaughter, Bonnie Austin Petteway (Mrs. G. H.) of Charlotte.

The Jacksons

Applications have been made for government markers for Hugh and Robert Jackson, brothers of President Andrew Jackson, and sons of Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson.

Hugh Jackson, 16, joined Major Robert Crawford's company and some months later gave up his life after the Battle of Stono Ferry which was fought June 20, 1779.

Robert Jackson, along with Andrew, was captured after the skirmish at Waxhaw church and placed in Camden jail. Through the efforts of their mother the two boys were exchanged as prisoners and were brought back to the Waxhaws where Robert died a few days later, either of smallpox or of his neglected wounds. Thus the widowed mother gave two of her sons, and later her own life, to the cause of the Revolution.

Since Robert died in the Waxhaw surely he was buried in Waxhaw cemetery by his father.

It is reasonable to assume, as some have, that Hugh Jackson was buried where he died; but since his death didn't occur until after the Battle of Stono—possibly several days after, when the company was on its way back to the Waxhaws—maybe he is buried in Waxhaw cemetery too, since Andrew Jackson in a letter to J. H. Witherspoon of Lancaster, August 11, 1824, says that he would like to collect his mother's bones and "inter them with that of my father and brothers."

Many Waxhaw patriots lay in unmarked graves, some in Waxhaw cemetery others in private graveyards, and still others' burial places are not known. When authentic records prove that a person was a member of the Waxhaw Militia or when family histories states that one was buried in "the Waxhaws", an attempt will be made to erect a marker to his or her memory.

This article was run in "The Chester (SC) News, June 15, 1950.

Foote Notes

By 1827, Gilson Foote had married "Crowder", his pet name for Nancy and they settled on a hilly cedar covered farm that straddled Bear Branch about a mile southeast of McDonald's Ferry, a 100 acre tract of land granted to James McKay (Mackey) October 3, 1769. Gilson's great-great grandfather had received the grant described at the time as on "E" side of Wateree River, bounded on the NE by lands of Arthur Hickland, SW partly on Abraham Burden's and vacant land NW and SE by vacant land. Before 1800, the land had passed into the possession of Arthur Hickland, who conveyed it to his son George. Since there is no evidence of any early deed from Mackey to Hickland, it was probably a part of the senior James Mackey's inheritance to Arthur Hickland's wife who must have been a sister to Gilson's great-grandfather, John Mackey. This family connection of Gilson Jr.'s mother to the Hickland's would also explain the frequent commercial dealings that Gilson Foote Sr. had with Arthur Hickland Jr. in the Chester County. The fact that this is the same tract of land where Gilson Foote and his family resided is established by several deeds in the Lancaster County Courthouse. One of the more important of these is the September 21, 1811, deed from Thomas McDonald to Charlotte McDonald of Chester County for 700 acres described as the "tract where now I live." Not only does this deed trace the Hickland land boundary but it identifies the line markers as a "red Oak tree" on John Burden's line. Gilson Jr. continued to work the 100 acres that had now passed into the ownership of Alexander Crain. Under George Hicklin's will his estate was divided between the children of two nieces, Elizabeth Cole and Alexander Crain the only surviving child of Sarah Crain who died in 1830. Elizabeth and husband Henry Cole received the upper tract with the old George Hicklin homestead and young 21 yea old Crain took over ownership at the cedar covered tract where Gilson and his family lived:-Cedar Grove."

This article was taken from "Chotankers" by Edward Foote.

A Legacy of an Oral History
Mary Gibson Nunnery

I am Mary Gibson Nunnery, descended from American Patriots who helped found these United States. My father was Abraham Gibson and my mother was Sallie Dye Gibson. Of this marriage thirteen children were born, three of whom died before I was born. My mother died when I was six months old. I am the only survivor of this marriage, Six years after my mother's death my father married Elizabeth Roe Gibson and from this marriage eleven children were born, seven of whom survive as of this date, October, 1974.

My great-grandparents were Captain William Watson of Revolutionary War fame and his wife, a Lewis. He was present with General Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. I remember my father pointing to his picture in a history book saying with great pride, "This is your great-grandfather." I was about nine at the time, our house burned, and I've never been able to find a history like it. I didn't try until a few years ago. The name Watson has been used many times in each generation since. I have had cousins, a brother, a son, and a grandson named Watson. My maternal great-grandparents were James and Elizabeth Roe Gladden. I don't know his war history. My grandparents were Abraham Gibson and Jane Watson Gibson, Evin Dye and Helen Mar Gladden Dye.

My father's brothers were in The War Between the States from its first outbreak. One uncle, John Gibson, was killed in battle early in the strife. Uncle Frank, who volunteered February 15, 1861, served in Company B, 4th South Carolina Cavalry. He returned to Chester and lived with his aunt and uncle, Reverend and Mrs. John Pickett. After their deaths he came home to his farm adjoining Papa's land and spent his last years there. While in Chester he learned much about making jewelry. My great-uncle, Rev. John Pickett, was a jeweler by trade, and a preacher also. He preached in the Methodist church in Chester for many years and gave his salary to Wofford College and made his living at his jewelry trade.

My father, a member of Hampton's famous cavalry, returned after the war to Rossville, where he was a farmer and merchant. After my grandfather's retirement, he was magistrate of the Rossville Township, which included what is now the town of Great Falls, and held the office until he retired and was succeeded by his nephew J. R. P. Gibson, who was magistrate for many years. The office was in the Gibson family for more than one hundred years. They were noted for their fairness and honesty.

I was born on the 12th day of July in 1886, known for more than half a century as the year of "The Earthquake" and "The Big Storm". While the earthquake and storm were worse around Charleston and the coastal area, its tremors reached far inland and much damage was done. The crops were damaged severely; our corn crop on the low fields was entirely ruined. It was under water so long that it was destroyed. Other crops were destroyed and the farmers all had a very hard year. Trees were uprooted by the winds and washed away by the high water. Our orchard was on a hillside near the creek. Most of the trees there were uprooted, and then washed downstream for one-quarter of a mile where some took roots and lived.

They were never upright but bore apples for many years.

That is why it was remembered and talked about so much---the year lots of people did not have enough to eat.

A funny incident occurred at Heath's Chapel Schoolhouse, which was near where Heath's Chapel United Methodist Church now stands. Mr. Barber was conducting a prayer meeting and the schoolhouse was full of people when the earthquake began. When the first great shake began the windows were shaking and the benches, too. Mr. Barber shouted, "Hallelujah, Lord! Shake 'em up!" The people looked at one another wondering how he had caused the building to shake so hard and if he had worked some kind of magic. In just a few minutes another hard shake came. Mr. Barber said, "Glory to God! Shake 'em good, Lord!" Before the third shake the building was about empty. Some left by the windows, others used the door.

One of the first things I really remember is making a speech for prohibition at Rossville, on the grounds near the post office and grocery store of Mr. Ragsdale.

My father was a very religious man and he had an opponent for the office of magistrate that year who was for dispersing of liquor. My great-uncle, Jack House of Mount Prospect, taught me the speech and stood me on a table to say it and stood with his arm around me. I've never been so frightened in my life! The speech was "The Drunkard's Dream". It began: "I thought once more I staggered home and felt a solemn gloom---I missed my wife---where could she be? Strangers filled the room! I heard them say, ~Poor thing, she's dead. She led a wretched life.'" "

You must forgive me. My memory fails me at this point. After all it was eight-five years ago. But more importantly we won the election.

Other childhood memories are of our large and lively family, how we made our own toys usually. Each one of us had free access to our father's tools and we use them sometimes as we shouldn't. We always had access to the store. On two occasions I am sure we shouldn't have! Once was when it was our time to haul a load of wood to the schoolhouse. The wood had been stolen from the school yard so much. My brothers cut the wood but one stick they marked very carefully. They had bored a hole in it and filled the hole with gun powder and stopped it very tightly. After school carefully they hauled the wood to the schoolhouse. They intended telling all of the boys not to take that stick in but it wasn't necessary. The next day on the way to school at the home of a man that we had suspected, we saw the chimney had a big hole in it. We didn't tell Papa for a great many years. And another time they bored quite a few holes in a tree that Papa had asked them to cut down. The holes were pointed down, so they thought the pieces would go up instead of outward. When Papa was well on the way to Chester for merchandise, they loaded the tree and carefully filled the holes tightly. When they lit the fuse which was fastened into all these holes, there was one shot right after another about fifteen times. They didn't have much trouble cutting that tree since it was near Christmas, they were not scolded much.

We were on "the beaten track" (the main road between Columbia, Winnsboro, and Charlotte), so we often had peddlers spend the night and hoboed to feed. I remember very well one peddler who came two or three times a year for a number of years. He waked and carried a

large pack of merchandise on his back. In fact, the pack was larger than the man. This Mr. Brazouski was a short, plump man. One night while he was at our house a heavy rain caused the creek to overflow. The bridge was under water. Papa offered him a mule to ride across the bridge. The boys helped him mount, with the large pack strapped tightly to his back. He turned the mule to start and slipped off on top of his pack. Neither hand nor food could reach the ground. It was a funny sight. If you have seen a terrapin on its back struggling to turn over, you get the picture. He was kicking and waving his arms but he couldn't possibly turn over. After a few moments of hysterical laughter they helped him up and took him across the creek in the wagon.

There were sad times also, such as the death of my brother John Francis, whom we called "Jack". He was a good Christian young man and president of "The Good Templars", an organization to fight the growing use of alcohol. He also conducted prayer meetings when his turn came and was always found where there was a chance to do something to serve the Lord in the community. He was killed by a team of runaway mules in my fifth year. He was only twenty-two years old at the time.

The kind deeds of kindred and friends cannot be described. Even for months some of our Dye cousins, one or another, were with us.

The towns of Chester, Lancaster and Winnsboro were equidistant from our house, each seventeen miles. However, Papa traded mostly in Chester. My father's general store was a popular gathering place for the men of the community. The younger men and boys pitched horseshoes when they were not at work; some of them could ring the pin most of the times.

There were many social gatherings in the community. Sometimes they would just talk or sing. I've seen them spend many evenings around the melodian. Sister Alice played well and also sang well, there were many good singers in our community, the Gladden boys and girls sang real well. Occasionally after the sorghum molasses was cooked in the fall, they would have a "candy pulling" that was lots of fun. There just wasn't much time wasted! When I was a little girl the woods were full of chestnuts but early in the 1900's they were killed by some pest or disease. We always went to church on Sundays and to prayer meetings. Schedules were arranged so that the Catholic Presbyterian Church had services on the first and third Sundays and Ebenezer Methodist had services on the second and fourth Sundays. In that way the Presbyterians could come to our church and we could go to theirs.

I hardly remember when Ebenezer Church was built, but I know that a Mr. Mulikin left at his death \$500.00 to build a church, provided the membership raised an equal amount by a fixed time. My father and young Jessie Stevenson, who was just about before becoming a ministerial student from the community, raised the money—no small task in a small rural Southern community in the late 1800s! With the help of my uncles John and Jim Dye, who were more skilled than some of our members, a beautiful church was built! There were seats in the balcony for the Negroes who wanted to remain there; although others of their race had left the white churches, three or four remained until their deaths.

In the summertime we seemed to have company most of the time. Friends of different members of the family were always welcome; when you have so many in the home one or two

more don't make much difference. There was always something to do, our visitors helped with tasks, whether fixing meals or tending store.

I started to school at five. My sisters and brothers were attending school at Rossville near where Rossville Community Center now stands. I was too young but Miss Mary Culp, daughter of Colonel Culp who was County Road Supervisor at that time, was teaching at Morgantown and asked if I could go with her for company. I wanted to go so badly that Papa gave his permission. So my education began there.

Speaking of Morgantown reminds me of an incident that occurred just after the war with England. A merchant at Morgantown bought a barrel of whiskey in Winnsboro, shipped up from Charleston, S. C. After the contents of the barrel had been dispensed through the spigot (and I presume enjoyed by those who drank the vile stuff), they discovered there was still something in the barrel. It was heavy and rattled when moved. So they knocked in the barrelhead and found the perfectly preserved body of Colonel Peckenham, a British officer, I don't know if it made "Teetotalers" of any of them. He was buried in or near the Negro graveyard at Pleasant Grove Negro Church as per information from Alice McDonald.

When I was six, my father with his new bride and the three younger children, Gladden, Jim and me, went to Gastonia to live. The older boys and girls stayed with the farm and store with Brother Watson in command. Sister Alice kept house with the help of the younger girls. There were always chores to do, a large herd of cattle to see after, a few milk cows nearer home to milk and feed, hogs and chickens to tend.

Thought we made friends at school and had kind neighbors we were not happy there. Gastonia then was different from now. I remember only three places of business there: a general store, a tin shop, and a bakery.

My stepmother's first child, Fred Gibson, was born there. So after a year we went home. We moved to Blackstock, South Carolina. Although only twelve miles from home we children were not happy there either, so we went home. Papa and Mother stayed in Blackstock four years. We spent time there and at home, too. We with an older brother Henry went to school at Rossville. The old school in the woods was abandoned and we had school in an unused store building belonging to Mr. Culp. Our teachers there were first Miss Lilla Russel, then Mrs. Jim Stevenson, and then Mrs. Muscoe Boulware, Our schoolmates were Stevensons, Fergusons, Boulwares, and Browns.

While Papa was in Blackstock, two of my sisters were married there; Alice the oldest sister married W. R. Robinson, a painter from Chester, and went there to live. My sister Ella attended boarding school at Concord, North Carolina, at that time. I don't remember much about her school life there. I do remember one day in the mail we got a copy of The Gastonia Gazette. The headline across the front page read, "Heroine of Near Tragic Fire Frightened by a Lowly Mouse." One of the dormitories of the college was about to collapse from a fire, when someone said two girls were missing. Ella ran in and thought they were upstairs too frightened to move, she dragged them out. Then while at dinner, a little mouse ran across the floor and she screamed and jumped up in a chair.

To be continued:

Bethesda

William Lewis, of Revolutionary memory, was one of the early nineteenth century Methodists near Great Falls, S. C. He and his neighbors –Picketts, Jacksons, and others-erected their first crude log church on the lands then owned by Col. A. F. Peay in the vicinity of what is now Bucklick. This they called Shady Grove. At the time the Methodists were not objects of popular favor, especially in that locality. The ministers were threatened with mob violence if they continued at Shady Grove.

In consequence of these threats, Bethesda Church, now on the Rocky Mount Charge, Great Falls, was organized. This was in 1812. That portion of the worshippers who resided in this vicinity proceeded to erect a house of worship in a place then known as "Grant's Old Field.". For many years the name "Grant's Old Field" clung to Bethesda with unaccountable tenacity. Frequently "Grant" was dropped and the "Old Field" retained.

The names of persons who contributed to the building of the first house of worship were; the Rev. John Pickett, a local preacher, and laymen by the names of Foster, Piper, Jackson, Gibson, Lewis and Graham, commonly called "Grimes."

Owing to the inconvenience of the location or the condition of the building, another house was built on the west side of the road that extends northerly from the residence of John O. Jackson where the Rocky Mount Road intersects. This was in the late 1830's or early 1840's.

The present house of worship is a neat and commodious brick building, erected in 1854-1855 by the untiring efforts of the Rev. L. A. Johnson. The means to erect this building were mainly contributed by Dr. William E. Hall and his brother, Daniel Hall. Dr. William E. Hall was the wealthiest man of this community. He was a strong pillar in Bethesda Church. He was the great uncle of the late Mr. Sam McCormick of this community.

A deed, dated April 30, 1855 from Louisa A. Hall to Bethesda Church shows that she "by these presents do give bargain and sell to P. H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James B. McCully, and Barber Ferguson" all the tract of land on which the Bethesda Church stood. She also granted them the right to pass over her land to get water for the use of congregations worshipping at Bethesda Church.

Six of the members of this old church have entered the ministry and served in the South Carolina Conference. First was Absolom Brown who entered the Conference in 1828. He died in 1833 and was buried in Montgomery County, N. C. He was an uncle of the late James L. Brown of this section

Hugh A. C. Walker was admitted in 1831. He died in 1888, and is buried in Marion County, North Carolina.

John R. Pickett was admitted in 1845. He died in 1870 and his remains rest in the Methodist Cemetery in Winnsboro, S. C. It is said his ministry brought more than ten thousand persons into the communion of the church.

Phillip H. Pickett was admitted in 1835. He traveled two years, then settled on a farm near the falls and continued to reside there until his death in 1862. He is buried at Bethesda. He served in neighboring churches from the time of his location until his death. James Tillman Kilgo was admitted in 1850. He died in 1888 and is buried in Marlboro County. It is told of him that he was so proficient in mathematics in his schoolboy days that his teacher called him Archimedes. He had three sons in the ministry. One was president of Trinity College, now Duke University, Durham, N. C. The other two were members of the South Carolina Conference.

Edward L. King was admitted in 1839. He died in 1875 and his ashes repose in Columbia, S. C. He was an uncle of Hon. P. L. Hardin, Bascomville senator from Chester County. He had a son, The Rev. J. Rufus King, in the North Georgia Conference.

Since 1850 Bethesda has sent out no ministers.

Mrs. Rodgers, a shouting member of this church for many years, was the first to be laid to rest in the churchyard. This was in 1855. Since that time many have been buried there.

At times since the war, the prospects of this old church have been gloomy, at other times, cheerful. Sometimes it has been neglected, yet the members have always been courageous.

High water mark in attendance, accessions, and spiritual growth was reached during the four years (1895-1898) pastorate of the Rev. R. A. Younge. Camp meetings were held on the same hills in the 1820's.

Since that time a gradual decline had taken place until the Rev. W. Y. Cooley came to the charge. In 1948, the Rev. Mr. Cooley not only had a large town church, but three small country churches. Being somewhat of a countryman himself, Brother Cooley gave a new life to Bethesda and things began to happen very quickly. Under his capable leadership and the aid of his fine wife, Mrs. Bessie Cooley, Bethesda grew not only in members but in spirit.

In the early part of 1948 a decision was made to lower the ceiling and under the leadership of Joe Jackson, Robert Ford and M. B. Raines, the work began. The generous contributions of E. A. Jackson of Timmonsville, S. C., Young Ligon of High Point, N. C. and the late Walter Gross of Hendersonville, N. C., made the ceiling, painting inside the church and new anti-glare panes in the windows was paid for in full. In 1951, a modern and permanent Kline cemetery fence was erected around the graveyard. The church was screened and three nice Ruland gas heaters were installed, all paid for in full. In 1952, church signs were erected. This was indeed a busy year for everyone planning the new set up and building a parsonage, which was completed and debt free in June 1953.

Bethesda Church, though she has reached her 100th birthday and her outside walls have cracks that show age, is far from being dead.

From the "South Carolina Methodist Advocate" by the History committee; Kate Johnson, Pauline Jackson, and Katie Ford.

Marriage
Chester Enterprise
February 26, 1891

At the parsonage, on the 19th inst. By Rev. J. S. Moffatt, Mr. A. Z. Adams and Miss M. A. Kee

Mr. W. L. Shaw and Miss Addie Glascock were married on the 18th inst., Rev. Mr. Pittman performing the ceremony.

Dr. James Roberts, of Barnwell, and Miss Lottie Barber, daughter of Mr. F. M. Barber, were united in marriage on the 25th inst.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 18th of February 1891, by Rev. P. G. Hopper, Mr. Frank J. Smith and Miss El J. McCully. The former is one of Fairfield's most prosperous and progressive farmers; the latter is an intellectual and highly accomplished lady of Chester County. The ceremony was performed in the morning and immediately after the wedding breakfast the bridal couple left on the morning train for the home of the groom in Fairfield. They will reside for the present at the home that was formerly the country seat of the bride's grandparents-in an old-fashioned, large, white house, which Mr. Smith now owns by inheritance. We join with many friends in wishing them a long and happy life

The Work of Fire
Chester Enterprise
October 29, 1891

The ginhouse of Mr. G. W. Kirkpatrick, near Bascomville, with about 30 bales of cotton and 1500 bushels of cotton seed was burnt last week.

The dwelling of Mr. J. Weldon Dye of Edgemoor, was burnt last Sunday.

Captain Hamlin, of the Narrow Gauge, reports that the gin, mill, a lot of cotton and other property belonging to Smith & Barron, of Clover, were burnt last Saturday.

The gin-house of Mrs. M. A. Hicklin, near Bascomville, was burnt Monday, with about 17 bales of cotton.

We have not been able to get definite information about these fires. We regret to hear of so many in so short a time.

Columbia State Paper

September 20, 1907

In 1891 Chester issued \$14,000 in bonds and erected on College Street a commodious building for the white children. The building is two stories and there are ten grades. At present the high school and some of the lower grades occupy this building. When a pupil reaches the 10th grade he is ready for college and can enter the sophomore class at any college in the state.

Owing to the increase in population of the city of Chester, in 1904, sold another \$10,000 worth of bonds and erected another handsome school building on Foote Street. The seventh and some of the lower grades occupy this building, which is two-stories in height.

The board of trustees is as follows: J. L. Glenn, chairman, E. A. Crawford, W. A. Corkill, J. H. Marion, L. D. Childs, T. H. White and J. C. McLure, secretary.

The faculty for the session 1907-08 is as follows: Superintendent, W. H. McNairy; high school, Miss Ethel Tennet, J. M. Ariail, J. S. Harris; seventh grade, W. B. Marion; sixth grade, Misses Janie Burns and Ida Todd; fifth grade, Miss Nellie B. Schorb; fourth grade, Misses Fannie Able and Josie Oates; second grade, Misses Kate McLure and Helen Walker; and first grade, Misses Mary Thomson and Barnette Spratt.

Facts about Chester

From The State Paper

September 20, 1907

By George M. Kohn

With the million and a half dollars let loose in Chester during the next few months for the baled cotton alone marketed in her streets, Chester, the Queen of the Catawba, stands on the brink of an era of prosperity and development almost unprecedented.

As one lands at Chester the first thing that strikes him most pointedly is the business attitude of the streets. There is a bustle and hustle on every side that puts ginger into the new arrival. With her paved streets and asphalted sidewalks, with business men bound close together in their chamber of commerce, all working the advancement of Chester, the progress this little city will make in the next few years will be more than marvelous. Already the attention of everyone is centered on the wonderful growth and progress she has made in the last few years. Property that sold some years back for \$1000.00 can not now be bought for less the \$7,000.00; and still real estate men claim that values in and around Chester are exceedingly low compared with values fixed in other towns and cities of the State. Her property valuation has increased more than three times in value in the last three years. An actual instance was cited the

writer where a piece of property sold in 1904 for \$3,000.00 was gobbled up a month ago for \$10,000.00.

The assessed valuation of city property for Chester this year amounts to \$1,500,000 on 60 percent basis. The assessed valuation of county property is over \$6,000,000.

With her exceptionally fine railroad facilities and the wonderful advantages of the electric power at her very door Chester bids fair to be one of the most progressive manufacturing centers of the Carolinas. Her ideal location has been recognized by some of the biggest concerns of the country. It has been but a very few weeks since Swift & Co. decided to place at Chester a big mixing plant; and already her horizon is darkened with the smoke of many factories and foundries.

Chester's Chamber of Commerce

Some months ago Chester realized the fact that her rich surrounding country and her ideal location should be known to the world and her leading business men got together and formed a Chamber of Commerce. Already this body has done wonderful work. From what I have learned, the Chamber of Commerce of Chester has carried on since June 1 the most aggressive campaign ever known in this part of the South. Wherever there has been any possible chance of getting a new industry to settle in Chester, or to help those already in business there, everything possible has been done and as a result, those having these matters in charge are more than satisfied with the outlook. It is stated on good authority that with the installation of the high electric power from the Southern power company, which will be made within the next six or eight months, an electric street car line will be started. The franchise for this line has been granted and there seems to be nothing standing in the way of making it a success.

One thing which strikes everyone as the leading step in progress is the information printed at the top of the letter heads of the Chester Chamber of Commerce. The following paragraphs give a comprehensive idea of what Chester has and what she offers;

"City of Chester is the county seat of Chester County and is a railroad centre-four different lines entering the city.

A good agricultural section.

Some 25,000 bales cotton raised in the county and most of it marketed here

Three banks-the Exchange, the Commercial and People's Bank of Chester.

The Great Catawba Falls water power is in this county.

Being the Piedmont section of South Carolina, the climate is excellent.

High and healthy location.

Persons seeking health resort, summer or winter can get first-class hotel or private boarding accommodations.

The town has a commodious city hall and opera house with seating capacity of 800.

The city is lighted by electricity, has good water and waterworks and a fine sewerage system.

Three cotton mills, flouring mill, cotton gin, iron and wood establishments, door sash and blind factory, agricultural works, cotton seed oil mill, ice plant, railroad shops, two newspapers, the Chester Reporter and the Lantern, fine macadam streets, excellent graded schools, handsome church buildings, etc."

The city has a steady, progressive growth, affording a fine field for manufacturing of all kinds, and cordially invites all who are seeking better material, health and educational advantages to make their home within her gates.

What city in the Carolinas, or in the South for that matter, can offer more to the prospector? It is this same body of men linked together for the betterment of Chester under the name of the chamber of commerce which is doing so many things in the way of municipal improvement. They are representative men in every walk of life, and they are going ahead with a vim and systematic aggressiveness that is bound to have good results for Chester. The officers of the Chamber of Commerce are Chester's most representative business men: Mr. T. H. White of the firm of Jos. Wylie & Co. is president; S.M. Jones, president of S. M. Jones & Co., is first vice president; L. B. Dawson, vice president of DeHaven-Dawson Supply Company, is second vice president; and Mr. W. F. Caldwell is secretary and treasurer. The executive committee is composed of Mr. C. S. Ford, a leading real estate operator; Dr. W. M. Kennedy, dentist; J. C. Robinson, jeweler; R. W. Boney, secretary and treasurer of the Springstein cotton mills; and Mr. R. B. Caldwell, mayor of Chester.

To Mr. W. F. Caldwell, the hustling young secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, must be credited most of the write-up of Chester printed in the State today. Mr. Caldwell has spent much time and given a great deal of hard work towards getting the facts and figures of the different articles, besides having written most of them himself. He is a conscientious worker and deserves much credit from the city of Chester for the manner in which he has conducted her chamber of commerce.

William and Isbel Paul

Ref. 09-05-92-#1-p1

This Indenture made the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four. Between William Paul of Chester County Pinckney District State of South Carolina Planter, & Isbel Paul his wife of the one part and George Weir of the County District & State aforesaid Planter of the other part whereas I be a certain grand bearing oath the first day of September, One Thousand Seven hundred & Sixty Eight under the hand of his Excellency the Honorable William Bull Esq. Governor & Commander in chief in and over (the then Province now State of South Carolina) & the great seal hereof for that purpose appointed did give & grant unto James Paul a track of land on the waters of Rocky Creek (then Craven now Chester County) containing two hundred acres bounded on the Inward Angle with John Weirs Land. The NW side with Burnsid's land & vacant land ex. & with surveyed land

owners name unknown the other side on vacant land & hath such form shape & marks as appears by a plat thereof to the said Grants affixed said Plat & Grant being duly recorded in the Secretaries office in book DDD. Page 435. Reference had thereto will appear--.

Now This Indenture Witnesseth that the said Wm. Paul & Isbel Paul his wife for & in consideration of the sum of thirty-nine Pounds Seven Shillings Sterling money of the State aforesaid to him in hand well and truly paid by the said George Weir at & before the sealing & Delivery of there Presents the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge & to be fully paid have Granted bargained Sold Alined Remised Released & Conveyed and Confirmed & by there Presents both Grant Bargain Sell Aline Remise Release Convey & Confirm unto the said George Weir his Actual Possession now being by Virtue of a Bargain & Sale to him Thereof made. That by Virtue thereof & by force of the Stature for Transferring of uses into possession & to his Heirs & assigned forever, All the Aforesaid Tract of two hundred acres more or less only nevertheless Excepting & hereby Reserving that part already Conveyed & laid off by a Prior Grant for a Grave Yard or place of Interment & the Liberties contained & reserving also so much of Timber as will be needful for the repair of own part of said Grave yard together with all & Singular the Buildings Yards Gardens Woods Timber trees Meadows Pastures water and water courses Paths Passages liberties Privileges Profits Here & taments Rights members & appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining & the members & appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining & the Reversio? Remainders. Rents Issues & Profits & hereof & all the Estate Rights Title Interest Use Trust Possession Property Profit Benefit Claim or demands whatsoever of him the said William Paul or Isbel Paul his wife of in to or out of the same Premises & every part thereof. To have and to hold the said Track of Two hundred Acres of Land more or less as aforesaid herein before Granted & Released unto the said George Weir to the only proper use & absolute behalf of the said George Weir his Heirs & assigns forever. And be the said Wm. Paul & Isble his wife both hereby for themselves & heir Executors & assigns in manner & form following that is to say that he the said William Paul & Isbel Paul his wife now is & until the Execution of these Presets shall stand seized of a good sure perfect & Indifeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee simple of & in all the aforesaid Track of Two hundred acres without any manner of condition Trust Mortgage Judgment Execution or Encumbrance to alter change or determine the same. And also that the said George Weir his Heirs and assigns shall & may from time to time & enjoy the said Track of Two hundred acres more or less without said William Paul & Isbel Paul their Heirs or assign & of all & of every other Person or Persons whatsoever. And lastly the said William Paul and Isble Paul his wife for themselves their heirs and Executors Administrators the said Tract of Two hundred acres more or less with the premises & appurtenance unto the said George Weir his Heirs and Assigns against him the said William Paul & Isble his wife their heirs & assigns and all and every other Person or Persons Shall and will warrant & forever defend by these Presents. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand & seal the day and year above written. In the Nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Signed Sealed & Delivered

In the Presence of

Samuel Bigham

Thos Bell

John Spheer

William Paul seal

her

Isbel X Paul

Mark

Received the day & Year within written the within Mentioned sum of Thirty Nine pounds seven Shillings Sterling the full consideration money for the purpose within appointed I say Received
by me

In the presence of
Same Bigham
Thos Bell
John Sheer

William Paul
her
Isbel X Paul
mark

29th June 1794 personally appeared Samuel Bigham & Made Oath that he saw William Paul and his wife Sign Seal & Deliver the within Deed to George Weir for the use & Purposes therein contained.

Test Same Lacey Clk
C.C.C

The above article is typed as written.

Will of Gawin Moore

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Gawin Moore of East Caln in Chester Co. and Province of Pennsylvania being sick and in a low condition of Body but in perfect Mind and Memory blesses be God for his Mercies unto me and calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and that it is appointed for all men to die, I do hereby make and publish my last will and Testament in way and manner following that is to say Imprimis and as touching what worldly Substance and Estate God in his providence has blessed me with Give and Bequeath in way and manner following. Item and first of all my Will is that my fair Charges and just Debts be honestly paid and discharged.

I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife, Elender, fifty pounds left her by her first Husband now in hand of his Executors and all the Goods and Chattels which she brought to me and Sixty pounds to be paid out of my Estate as followieth; Thirty pounds after date and Thirty pounds two years after date.

I give and bequeath to my oldest Son John four hundred and forty pounds at fifty pounds per year as it becomes due from Joseph Way as also a Tract of Land Situate in Carolina on the East side of Broad River called the Beauty Spot containing six hundred acres of land provided he the said John Moore Revoke and Resine up all his Right to title and Interest of a Certain Tract of Land Situate in East Caln made to him said John Moore by Deed which land I have sold to Joseph Way by order of said John which land I require him said John to fulfill or Suffer to be fulfilled personally to a certain Article bearing date the 9th day of March 1754.

I give unto my Daughter Jane five shillings

I give unto my Daughter Ester Sixteen pounds as per Thomas Armstrong's Sale of Land to me

I give unto my Daughter Sarah five shillings.

I give unto my Daughter Charity three two year old heifers and one Case of Drawers.

I give unto my Grand Daughter Sarah Daughter of Robert McCay thirty pounds to be put in Interest for her until she comes to the adge of 15 years.

I give unto my four Grand Children which my Daughter Mary Baer unto Robert Mckay twenty pounds to be equally divided amongst them as they come to adge and the Remainder and Residue of my Estate Real and Personal to be equally divided between my three youngest Daughters, Ester, Sarah and Charity and for the Free Performance of this my last Will and Testament I do hereby appoint my trusty friends William Wright and John Hall to be my Executors and them to make said Deed to Joseph Way pursuant to a Certain Article bearing date then 9 day of March 1754 he the said Way fulfilling the said Article according to the Honest intent and meaning thereof. In witness whereof I have here unto set my Hand & Seal this fifth day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred Fifty four.

Gayen Moore (Seal)

Witness Present

John White

William Gregory

David X McKrorye

(his mark)

Philadelphia 22 June 1754; then personally appeared John White and Wm Gregory two of the witnesses to the foregoing Will and the said John White on Oath and the said Wm Gregory on his solemn affirmation according to Law they do declare they witnessed Gayen Moore the Testator therein named Sign Seal Publish and Declare the same Will for and as his last Will and Testament and that in the doing thereof he was of sound mind memory & understanding to the best of their knowledge.

Coram Wm Plumsted Regr Genl

Be it Remembered that on the 22nd day of June 1754 the Last Will and Testament of Gayen Moore done in due form of law proved in probate and letter Test(amony?) were granted to Wm Wright and John Hall Executors in the said Will named being duly sworn well and freely to Administer the Deeded Estate and bring a Inventory hereof unto the Register Genls Office at Philadelphia at or before the 22nd day of July next and Tender a True (account?) when required.

Given under the Seal of said Office

Coram Wm Plumsted Reg'r Gen'l

Methodism
Beginnings & Growth
In Chester County
The Chester Reporter
November 25, 1918
by Judge George W. Gage

Chester County is a parallelogram in shape; the northern and southern sides of it lie straight due east and west, and the eastern and western sides of it are bounded respectively by two great rivers, the Catawba and the Broad, which rise in the North Carolina mountains and flow nearly due south, until they unite some twenty miles south of Columbia.

In length the county is about 38 miles, and in breadth it is 20 miles. Four counties lie one above the other—Richland, Fairfield, Chester and York, all betwixt the two great rivers named. They might be called the Mesopotamia of the State, and in fact they were styled in the early political history of the State as “the District between the Broad and the Catawba.”

The early Methodist, led by Asbury, had only three main “meeting houses” in Chester County, one at Sealy’s, one at Carter’s, and one at Heath’s. That was betwixt 1785 and 1800.

Sealy’s was the oldest, and it was situated about nine miles due west of the Court House and was called for William Seeley, to whom Bishop Asbury referred as “Father Seeley”, and who owned the land thereabouts.

The ancient site of the Meeting House is on that land now owned by Mr. John Wesley Wilks and near the locality called Baton Rouge. No remnant of the house which stood there now exists. Mr. Wilkes, however, knew a lady, the late Mrs. Churchill Carter, who told him she joined the church at that place.

More than fifty years ago the Meeting House was removed from Sealy’s to Baton Rouge, and then from Baton Rouge to the present New Hope.

Carter’s was situated some three miles north of the present town of Fort Lawn in the north-eastern section of the county and some thirty miles from Sealy’s.

The late Thomas Coke Howze, an authority on early Methodism, stated that William Capers, afterwards Bishop, “in his three hundred (300) mile circuit of Wateree, his first pastorate as preacher in charge of twenty-four appointments, reached monthly on horse-back Carter’s Meeting House.”

Mr. Howze wrote that Carter’s and Heath’s were combined in the early twenties in a charge called Union, betwixt the two places, but nearer to Carter’s; that this church was in turn divided about 1853 into the present El Bethel and Mt. Prospect congregations.

Heath's was situated in the south-eastern section of the county, within a few miles of the present Great Falls, at William Heath's on Fishing Creek.

After preaching to four hundred souls at Waxhaws Chapel in Lancaster County, Asbury rode the next day to William Heath's, and about that he wrote, "I met a congregation on Tuesday in a log cabin scarcely fit for a stable. To my surprise a number of U. S. Officers came up; I invited them in. These gentlemen are attached to an establishment at Rocky Mount; they behaved with all the propriety I expected of them."

Bishop Asbury, who first came into the State at Cheraw in 1785, preached at Sealy's Meeting House on Christmas Day, 1800, and he was there as early as 1786.

On the evening of Christmas, 1800, he lodged with Robert Walker, then eighty years of age, upon Sandy River two miles north of the town of Chester, a quarter of a mile on the Quinn road and east of it at the site now occupied by Mr. James Dodds. The next day he "traveled a barren path and came to Alex Carter's upon Fishing Creek, a journey of about thirty miles, without food for man or beast; and after arrival had a night meeting." (Ship's Methodism, p. 307)

Mr. Robert Walker, above referred to, died in 1810; he had a son who bore the same name, and who was one of the founders of our present Bethel Church; and with him were Timothy R. Lipsey, James Graham, Thomas Terry and his wife and Adelaide Stokes. There are memorials of all these worthies in Bethel's windows.

It is probably true that Smith's Chapel grew out of Asbury's visits to Robert Walker. That meeting house was situated about three and one half miles north of Chester town on the headwaters of Sandy River. The Hardins, Pressleys and Smiths maintained the organization. Some time in the fifties Smith's Chapel was moved further west and settled where Capers Chapel now stands.

Though the town of Chester was organized in 1800 there was no house of worship there until 1835. The population was largely Presbyterian, and that denomination worshipped at old "Purity," three miles south of the Court House.

It was not until 12th June, 1839, that Thomas McLure conveyed to William Holmes, John P. Cook, John R. Buchanan, Adam F. DuBard, Osborne Russell, John G. Smith, Timothy R. Lipsey, Henry Hardin and Robert Walker, trustees, that lot on which the first Methodist meeting house was built of wood in the town of Chester, in which the Methodists worshipped until 1871, at which time they sold the lot to the A. R. P. Church, and that church in turn sold it to the Episcopal church. These nine trustees were scattered through a large circuit; the first four of them lived in Fairfield; Lipsey lived three miles south-west of the Court House; Smith, Hardin and Walker lived three miles north and near to Smith's Chapel.

On the 22nd of July, 1871, the congregation secured the lot on York Street, upon which its present parsonage stands, and there soon erected and used for twenty-five years a brick house of worship. That house was converted in 1897 in to the present parsonage.

On the 12th June, 1897, the fine lot upon which the present church building stands, at the corner of York and Saluda streets, was secured, the building was erected in the same and succeeding year. The lot was donated by the estate of Giles J. Patterson and Dr. G. B. White.

When the corner stone of the house was laid the Rev. J. W. Daniel delivered an eloquent address. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the late Bishop Duncan; and the church was then first called Bethel. The pastor for that quadrennium was Rev. Jas. E. Grier of precious memory.

The Conference of 1918 will be the fourth Annual Conference assembled in the town of Chester. The first was held 12th December, 1861, Bishop James O. Andrews presiding; the second was held 13th December, 1876, Bishop Hobbard H. Kavanaugh presiding; the third was held 28th November, 1900, Bishop Robert K. Hargrove presiding; that of 1918 will be held 27th November, Bishop Urban V. W. Darlington presiding.

All those ministers who made up the Conference of 1861 are gone; the Reverend Dr. Weber, now nearing eighty-one years old and who stands first on the chronological roll or any other roll of both Conferences, was admitted into the Conference in 1862; he was, however, present at the Conference of 1861 and then applied for admission; "but the war was on and no class at all was admitted." (Weber's address Historical Society, 1903)

At my request Dr. Weber has written a most attractive account of the war Conference.

At the Conference of 1861, Chester town was included along with several other churches within Chester circuit and Columbia district. In the entire circuit there were only two hundred and seventy (270) white members. At that Conference John R. Pickett was made preacher in charge, and Robert J. Boyd was made Presiding Elder.

All those ministers who made up the Conference of 1876 are gone save twenty-one; and all the hosts of that Conference are gone save six.

In 1876 the town of Chester was still included with Chester circuit and Columbia district; but in that year the work at Chester C. H., was constituted a station, and the Rev. Jno. E. Carlisle was sent as the pastor. Rev. E. J. Maynardie was Presiding Elder.

The membership of Chester station at the Conference of 1876 was 106; it is now 525. The pastor was then paid \$600; he is now paid \$2,400.

Will of Aaron Jackson

Will of Aron Jackson, of Fairforest, Union Co., S. C. signed 9-1-1789. All debts to be paid from the estate within 1 year after death. Wife, Agnes Jackson to have horse, cows, bed and clothes, saddle, household furniture, and all profit from the plantation, which is to be rented by the executors.

Grandson Aaron Jackson, son of William Jackson to have 200 acres "where I now live from the day after day of death of my wife, in the event of Aaron's death before he arrives at age, then son William Jackson shall fall heir to the 200 acres."

"In the event of my wife Agnes' death before Aaron Jackson comes of age, said profits of the plantation to be preserved by my executors for him."

To John Wilson, "residing with me now, one cow. If he resides with his Aunt, the increase of said cow to be disposed of by my executors and the proceeds be applied to him to the best advantage."

To grandson Aaron Jackson, a heifer to be conveyed to his father for Aaron's use. Its first calf is to belong to Agnes Jackson, granddaughter, Aaron's sister.

To son William Jackson, all clothing, saddle, tools, his note to Arthur Crawford dated 5-24-1784, and the remainder of the estate to be sold by executors and proceeds to go to wife Agnes during her natural life, to have use and benefit of the house in which they live.

To grandson, Aaron Jackson, a broad axe to be conveyed to his father for his use. Wife Agnes and Arthur Cunningham named executors. Witnessed: Arthur Cunningham, Agnes Jackson, James McMillin, and Richard Thomson.

Codicil: Son Jackson to have privilege of working, clearing, enclosing and occupying all profits of 30 acres "from the wagon road past his house not coming within 4 rods of the fields now cleared. My son William Jackson 3 yards blue cloth and 1 yard of saloon, 12 mohair buttons, and 1 stick of mohair"

Will of Thomas Walker

Will of Thomas Walker. Land lying in Rutherford County, N. C. to be rented out by executors until son James becomes 21. Debts to be paid form rental, and residue to be used in

educating "and raising my Children." When James is 21 executors are to sell land and money to be distributed as follows: Wife, 1/3 part; daughter Peggie, 1/3 part; son James, 1/3. James to also receive, Negro boy, Ben.

To Wife, Negro girl Luce, subject to conditions – Peggie is to be entitled to Luke's first child. Any other children Luce may have to be equally divided between wife and the two children. If Luce has only two more children, James will have the first and Peggie the second, paying wife 1/3 of the Negro's value. Wife to have one feather bed and its furniture, another to daughter, Peggie. James to have another feather bed and furniture. Gray mare to wife, her saddle and bridle, and all household furniture.

Executors to sell remaining personal property at private sale and money received "to the use of my family as their wants may require." Profits from labor of Negro boy Ben to be applied to use of the children until James become 21. Wife Mary Walker, Felix Walker and William Smith named executors.

Signed 6-14-1795 in presence of James Simpson, William Smith, A .B. Wilkinson.

/s/ Thomas Walker

Dr. W. E. Anderson

Chester News

December 21, 1932

Dr. William Ernest Anderson, dentist and one of Chester's best known citizens, died at his home tonight of heart trouble

Doctor Anderson was a member of the board of trustees of the Chester city schools, a former member of the city council and prior to making his home here, was mayor of Blacksburg.

He received his education at the University of Maryland. He was a Mason, Odd Fellow, Woodman of the World, a member of the Junior Order and of the Knights of Pythias.

Among survivors are his widow, formerly Miss Annie Lee Freeman of Aoccoa, Ga; a daughter, Mrs. Sam Frazer of Florence; three sisters, Mrs. S. H. Hardin, Denver, N. C; Mrs. James M. Barber and Mrs. Ed Bass of Rock Hill, and three brothers, J. W. Anderson of Asheville, N. C.; Cloud Anderson of Gainesville, Ga.; and Sam Anderson of Humboldt, Tenn.

Funeral services will be held at the home at 11 a.m. Friday.

Ancient Marriage License

Ward Pegram
Chester News
August 8, 1933

It is only in recent years that South Carolina has required a marriage license. However, one has been found recorded in the office of the Probate Judge for Chester County dated more than 100 years ago.

This license, which was probably the first license recorded in the county read as follows: "State of South Carolina, County of Chester, by the Honorable Judges of Chester County Court. To any lawful minister of the Gospel: Greetings: Whereas Dr. William A. Harper and Rachel Ramsey, of the County, have applied to us for the license to enter into the matrimonial state according to God's ordinance. These are therefore to authorize and empower you to join the said William A. Harper and Rachel Ramsey in the Holy bonds of matrimony, no lawful impediment preventing same, nor any good cause to the contrary being shown. Witnessed by Samuel Lacy, Clerk of our said Court, this ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States of North America the twenty fourth. Signed----Samuel Lacy, Clerk.

I thought probably I could find the will of this William Harper but could located nothing and maybe he left this county. However I found the will of Dr. Daniel Harper, which was dated July 11th, 1791. He apparently left no children but did will a part of his estate to children named, Cantzon. This would indicate that Dr. Daniel Harper married the widow Cantzon, which is a Waxhaw settlement name. Some of these being buried in old Waxhaw cemetery in Lancaster County. Dr. Harper named Henry Foster, John Blair and Thomas Blair as executors. The Fosters and Cantzons were related in the olden days, and this Dr. Harper had a sister who married a Blair, who were also Waxhaw settlement people. Dr. Daniel Harper mentions two brothers, James and Benjamin Harper. He practiced medicine with Dr. John Knox, as the papers revealed.

William Gaston Davis

Summary November 30, 1985

J. A. Davis

One of the oldest children of Robert Davis & Jane Gaston.
Born Dec. 30, 1794, in Union District, South Carolina.
Died September 5, 1854, in Shelby County, Tennessee and is buried in Presbyterian Salem Cemetery, Collierville, Tennessee.

He bought 84 acres of land from Robert G. Davis on the second fork of Brown's Creek in Union County, South Carolina for \$300 in 1820.

He was a merchant in Union County in the early 1820's with Zachariah Reid as Reid & Davis merchants.

Moved to Laurens before 1826. My grandfather (his son) born in Laurens, South Carolina January 3, 1826.

He is shown as collecting 11 notes in the lower courts for the store made out mostly to Z. Reid. All of the notes for less than \$100 each.

Shown in the census of Union County for 1820, M-33, Reel 121. Page 144, with a year old daughter, 4 male slaves and one female slave.

His father Robert Davis shown in the same census on page 145 with a total of 14 in his household, subtract two for Robert and Jane then add back one for William Gaston Davis makes thirteen children.

William Gaston Davis married Manima Allen, daughter of Judge Charles Allen of Laurens, South Carolina. They married ca 1818. Manima was born ca 1790, died November 11, 1831 and is buried in the Laurens Cemetery about a half mile from the Courthouse. Age 42 yrs., 7 months. They had the following known children:

-1. Susan S. Davis, b. April 26, 1819, d. ___ ca 1903, Shelby County, Tennessee. M. John Archer Farley in Laurens, South Carolina March 14, 1837.

-2. Jane Gaston Davis, B. December 12, 1822, d. June 26, 1872. She was married twice, 1st to John Osborn Jr. 2-children: Hannah E. D. Osborn, William Osborn. 2nd to John D. Burns (1816-1883). Two children: Laura Ellison (1858-1933); Charles Robert Davis Burns (1861-1920).

-3. Charles Robert Davis (my grandfather), b January 3 1826, d August 10, 1891. Buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Collierville, Tennessee. Married Laura T. Taylor, March 25, 1856.

-4. Edward H. Davis, b. January 20, 1829, d August 24, 1854. He is buried in Salem Presbyterian Cemetery, Collierville, Tennessee. Never married.

William Gaston Davis is shown in the 1850 census of Chambers County Alabama, M-432, reel 2, page 339, with his family and second wife Susan ____. We have a photo of the actual census which was taken November 15, 1850 by Mr. Stamps. This was in District 19. We checked the records in Lafayette, Alabama. (which are very complete from founding of the county in 1832) but nothing there to show that William Gaston Davis was in the county as far as deeds, taxes, etc. He was evidently visiting his wife's kin. She may be a Ramage as William G. Davis is shown one house from a Ramage and three houses from another Ramage and both families are from Laurens, South Carolina.

Here and There
Chester News
November 26, 1935

Some time ago Here and There visited an old graveyard located on the R. Curtis Stewart farm south of Knox's Station. This farm is now for sale, so this furnished the idea of tracing the ownership for some time back. One of the tracts to be sold is ninety-one acres and was sold in 1892 to Mary E. Gillespie to E. Jane Garrison and described as being a part of a tract conveyed by James W. Kee and Cephas Kee, Executors, to John C. McFadden and inherited by Mary E. Gillespie. James W. Kee and Cephas Kee were executors of the estate of Martin Kee, who was their father. This tract of 91 acres is a part of land originally granted to Phillip Walker and was at one time owned by William M. Anderson and in 1839 was bounded by land of James Martin, Hugh Simpson, Martin Kee and Patrick Phenny.

Martin Kee was born in 1780 and died January 7, 1848. His wife Eleanor, was born in 1785 and died October 23, 1866. Both are buried in a graveyard located on the old Alexander Marion farm about two miles from Richburg, and not a great distance from the farm mentioned above.

Referring to the will of Martin Kee, which was dated September 7, 1847, we find that he had eleven children living at the time of his death, and one son, Peter Kee, deceased. He mentions his children James, Joseph, Cephas, Chesley, Madison and John. His daughters mentioned were Sally, wife of Jesse E. Crook; Harriett, wife of William Anderson; Winney, wife of Hugh Gaston; Martha, wife of John Culp; and Emily Kee who I think married M S. Lynn. He directed that his estate be divided into thirteen parts; one-thirteenth for the eleven living children; one thirteenth for the widow; and one-thirteenth for the three grandchildren, children of his deceased son Peter Kee. The will provided for the sale of the Champion tract, the land where William Anderson formerly lived, and the part purchased from Patrick Phenny, in all containing about 300 acres. The tract whereon his son Chesley lived was left to him, being valued at \$1,200.

An inventory of the land owned by Martin Kee shows that he owned 1,118 acres and he also owned 28 slaves. The papers show the executors paid John Adams six dollars for the coffin, and Alex Brown was paid for the headstones.

Mrs. Bessie Grant
The Chester News

Mrs. Bessie Elliott Grant, 63 widow of J. Nealy Grant, died at 5:25 o'clock this morning, January 24, 1946 at her home on Lancaster road following a prolonged illness.

Funeral services will be conducted at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon from the home with the Rev. Broadus E. Wall officiating after which the interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

Mrs. Grant is survived by two daughters and two sons; Mrs. W. A. Wix, Mrs. Henry L. Shugart and Frazer L. Grant, all of Chester; and William A. Grant of Lockhart. Six grandchildren, five sisters and two brothers also survive; Paul Robinson, Mrs. A. P. Grant, Mrs. John C. Gladden, J. A. Elliott and T. F. Elliott, all of Chester, and Mrs. R. T. Porter of Tampa, Florida. She was a daughter of the late M. A. Elliott and the late Mrs. Mary Colin Elliott of Chester.

She was a member of the First Baptist church and always took an active interest in the various departments of the church.

William Richardson

William Richardson was born in the year 1729, at Egremont, near Whitehaven, in England, from which place his sister Mary removed when she came to America. His father is said to have been a man of wealth, which was inherited by his eldest son, who was wild, extravagant, and dissipated. William was the youngest of the family, whose whole inheritance was the education he received. The companion of Archibald Simpson in the University of Glasgow, he seems to have graduated earlier than he, as his name ceases to be mentioned in the diary of the latter for some considerable time before his academic life was finished.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Richardson came to America, and landed in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1750. He became a resident in the family of the Reverend Samuel Davies of Virginia, whose name is so distinguished in the annals of Presbyterian Church and pulpit. Davies, in writing to his correspondents in Scotland, speaks of him as being then under his roof, and as ready to assist him in distributing the books sent out by the Glasgow society. He was taken on trial by Hanover Presbytery, June 9, 1757, and was licensed at a meeting at Captain Anderson's in Cumberland, Virginia, January 25, 1758. On the 18th of July, 1758, at the first meeting of that presbytery after the union of the synods of New York and Philadelphia, held in Cumberland, he was ordained as a missionary to the Cherokee Upper Towns, to which he, as well as Mr. Martin, was sent, by an understanding between the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Religious Knowledge. Mr. Davies, with whom he studied theology, preached the sermon at his ordination.

Henry Patillo, also a student of Samuel Davies, and afterwards, a pastor in Orange and Granville counties, was ordained with him. He was appointed to perform the installation services of Alexander Craighead at Rocky River in North Carolina, who had occupied an exposed position in Augusta County, Virginia, and after Barddocks' defeat, on the 9th of July 1755, fled with such of his congregation as were able to fly, and settled in Mecklenburg County,

North Carolina, and became the first minister of a congregation on Sugar Creek, by which name the congregation was afterwards known.

Mr. Martin had been appointed previously to preside at the installation of Mr. Craighead; but failing to do it, the duty was performed by Mr. Richardson on the 27th of September, 1758, on his way to the Cherokees. Mr. Richardson's stay in that neighborhood must have been scarcely more than six months, since he arrived at the residence of Mr. Simpson in the low-country of South Carolina on the 16th of April following, 1759. The Cherokees took up arms through the instigation of the French, and the mission to them was abandoned. In 1761, he is reported as having left Hanover Presbytery, and joined the Presbytery in South Carolina not in connection with the synod. In 1762 the presbytery of Hanover sustained his reasons for joining the presbytery of South Carolina without a dismissal from his own.

Mr. Richardson married Nancy Craighead, one of the six daughters of the Reverend Alexander Craighead, said to have been a lady of great beauty and talent, and to have possessed much of her father's spirit. Already, at the close of 1758, Mr. Richardson is thought to have made his arrangements to settle in this congregation. His installation was appointed by the presbytery of Charleston to take place in the fall of 1759. Mr. Richardson's labors were by no means confined to his congregation at Waxhaw, but pursuing his vocation as a missionary, he extended them widely through the Catawba region, which was already becoming occupied more and more by clusters of settlers.

J. D. Ferguson
The Chester News
April 13, 1948

Great Falls, S. C: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ferguson have been notified that the body of their son, Pfc. John Dixon Ferguson, who was killed in action in France on November 11, 1944, will arrive home Saturday, April 17. The body will be at the Ferguson home on Duke Power Hill from that time until Sunday afternoon, April 18, when it will be carried to the family plot at Ebenezer church. The funeral service will be conducted from there at 3:30 by Rev. W. Y. Cooley, assisted by Rev. Walter S. Pettus, John's pastor at the time he left home.

Pfc. Ferguson, a member of the 100th division, enlisted December 5, 1942, while a student at Wofford College. He had basic training at Camp Croft and was on maneuvers in Tennessee. He took some training in New York just prior to sailing for France on October 5, 1944. He was in France very little longer than a month when death came to him instantly. His body was interred at the U. S. Cemetery at Epinal, France. He would have been 21 years of age two weeks from the day of his death.

Pfc. Ferguson is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ferguson; six brothers, J. B. Ferguson, Jr., Bethany, Mo., R. B. Ferguson, Charlotte, N. C., W. H., Tom., and Charles, Great Falls, and Dan Ferguson, Emory Dental College, Ga.: four sisters, Mrs. J. A. Cummings Pace,

Miss., Mrs. M. H. Hermelink, Charlotte, N. C., Misses Ruth and Rachel Ferguson, Winthrop College, and his maternal grandmother, Mrs. W. D. Harrison, also survives.

Eleazar Gore

To Mr. H. H. Hill of Los Angeles, CA. Reference is made to your letter in which you request the Revolutionary War record for Eleazar Gore, a pensioner while living in Trigg County, Kentucky. The data furnished herein was obtained from pension claim, S. 35973, based upon the service of Eleazar Gore during the Revolutionary War. The date and place of birth of this soldier are not given, nor are the names of his parents given.

Eleazar Gore enlisted in Chester County, South Carolina, sometime in February, 1776 and served in Captain Richard Winn's company in Colonel William Thompson's South Carolina regiment, was in the battle on Sullivan's Island and was discharged June 7, 1777. After this service he was in the militia and was out at various times until the close of the war, no details of this service shown. He was allowed pension on his application executed June 24, 1818, at which time he was aged about sixty-six years and living in Caldwell County, Kentucky.

He was residing in Trigg County, Kentucky in 1824, and then stated that his wife was seventy years of age and that his children were all of age and had families of their own. He did not give the names of any of his family.

Eleazar Gore died February 14, 1830. On October 13, 1820, Joshua Gore, then of Johnson County, Illinois made affidavit in support of the claim for pension of Eleazar Gore. He stated that he was well acquainted with Eleazar Gore, formerly of Chester County, South Carolina, but then a resident of Trigg County, Kentucky and that he (Joshua Gore) served in the militia frequently, when Eleazar Gore served, and that they were neighbors when at home. It is not shown that Eleazar or Joshua Gore was related.

The papers in this claim contain no further reference to family.
Very truly yours,

A. Hiller
Executive Assistant

Query

William Robinson,--e-mail – neverhome29@hotmail.com--I am searching for photographs of Lemuel T. Jackson and John Leard Sanders, both from the Rocky Creek area and Civil War veterans. Also would like to have the ancestry of Sanders. I will pay \$100 reward for the photos. Thank you in advance for any help you can give me.

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