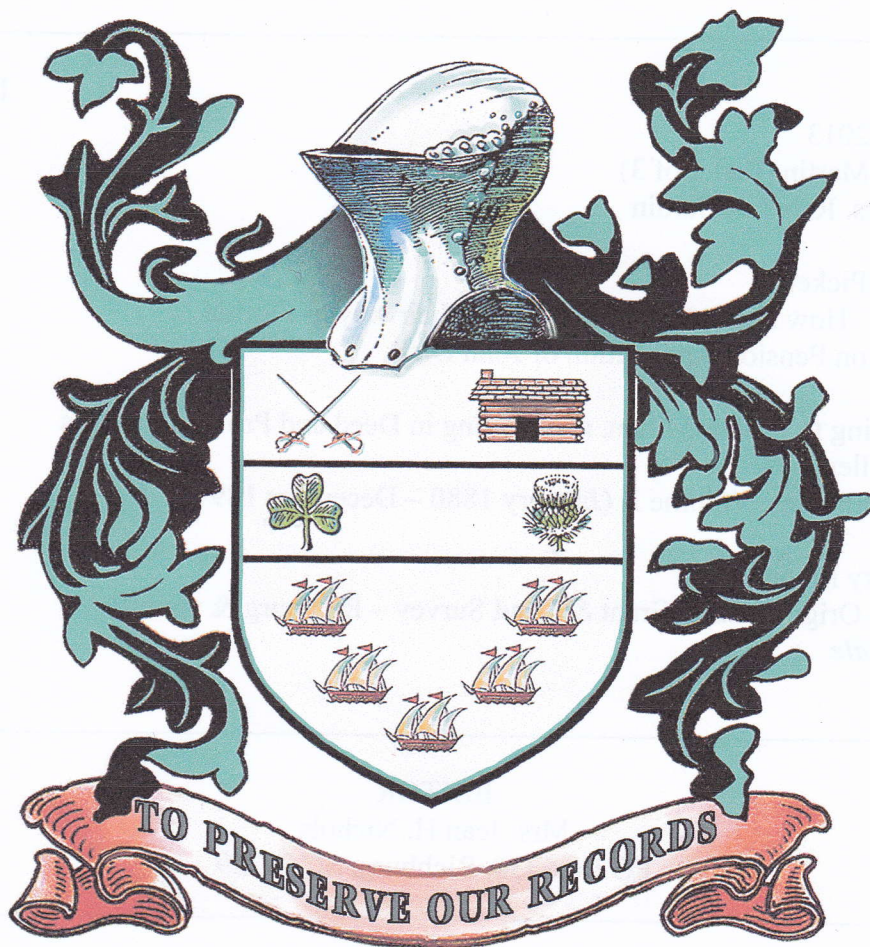


THE BULLETIN



CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 336, Richburg, SC 29729

Serving Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Union and York Counties

THE CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
PO Box 336, Richburg, SC 29729

Published quarterly in March,
June, September, and December

VOLUME 37

June 2013

NUMBER 2

Table of Contents

	Inside Front Cover
The Bulletin, June 2013	Page 1
Reverend William Martin (Part 2 of 3)	Page 2
In Memoriam – Mrs. Rebecca Hardin	Page 12
Alicia Hall Glenn	Page 13
James and Paulina Pickett	Page 13
Foundations in SC: How South Carolinians found their way to Florida	Page 19
American Revolution Pension Application of John Dick	Page 21
William Ellison Jr.	Page 23
References pertaining to Miller, Millen, and Milling in Deed and Probate Records	Page 26
State vs. James Miller	Page 33
Chester County Obituaries, Volume II (January 1880 – December 1899)	Page 36
William Stroud	Page 39
Special Introductory Membership	Page 44
Map and Index for Original Land Grant & Land Survey – Richburg & vicinity	Page 47
<i>Publications for Sale</i>	Inside Back Cover

EDITOR

Mrs. Jean H. Nichols
PO Box 336, Richburg, SC 29729

President Mr. Tom Mayhugh
Vice President..... Mr. George H. Moore
Secretary Mrs. Debbie N. McMinn
Treasurer Mrs. Jean H. Nichols

Dues: \$25.00 Per Calendar Year

The Bulletin

June 2013

www.ChesterSCGenealogy.org

Annual Birthday Party for the CDGS

SAVE THE DATE! Mark your calendars for our annual "Birthday Party" which will be held on Saturday, August 10, 2013, at the Wagon Wheel Restaurant, 5724 Lancaster Highway, Fort Lawn, SC 29714, at 1:00 pm. The cost of the meal this year will be \$20.00. The speaker this year will be the well-known historian, Wade Fairey. Over the years, Wade has restored many old homes, such as Historic Brattonsville in McConnells, and the White House in Rock Hill. His interest is in old homes, when they were constructed, and who the first owners were. He will be showing some of the old homes from his website, www.RootsandRecall.com.

Please mail your check for your reservation to **Chester District Genealogical Society, PO Box 336, Richburg, SC 29729.** The deadline for the registration is Thursday, August 1st.

We look forward to seeing you on August 10th at 1:00 pm!!!

Publications on DVDs

We have put most of our publications on DVDs since many of you have requested this as the medium you prefer instead of an actual book.

Spring, Summer and Family Research

Spring has been very busy here at our CDGS library. Members from Alabama, Florida, Texas, England, and Germany came to do research and visit old friends and family. It was so good to be able to spend time with each one of them.

Summer is almost here. We hope as you plan your vacations that you will allow some time to do family research...possibly adding another leaf or limb to your family tree. Don't forget to nourish the living tree, limbs, and leaves. We want our descendants to remember us. As we tell our children and grandchildren about our parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, it will be our responsibility to make memories that our children and grandchildren will want to share with their descendants. Let's give them our time this summer and make adventures that they will remember and will want to share. Our ancestors live through our research so be sure to share it orally or in writing. Please remember to verify all information, even that which is provided in newspaper articles or family Bibles. We strive for accuracy, but errors can be made.

If you know of anyone that is interested in researching their families from this area, please be sure to invite them to make an appointment at our library. Our growth and existence are based on acquiring new members. Have a safe and happy Summer!

REVEREND WILLIAM MARTIN

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN COVENANTER MINISTER
IN COUNTY ANTRIM, IRELAND
LEADER OF 5 SHIPS OF IMMIGRANTS TO SC - 1772
FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN COVENANTER MINISTER
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT & PRISONER OF GENERAL CORNWALLIS
By Linda Smetzer

(Part 2 of 3 continued from the March 2013 issue of *The Bulletin*)

4. The *Hopewell* departed from Belfast on Oct 19. (Our ancestor WILLIAM DUNLAP was listed as one of the passengers. Were other family members aboard? Probably.) One legend, not believed by most today, is in a book in the Chester Library in So. Carolina. It says: Upon reaching the Bahamas, after several weeks at sea, the Irish immigrants discovered they were about to be sold as slaves! They took over the ship, and with Thomas McDill's help, who had had some sailing experience, they brought the ship safely into Charles Town harbor on Dec. 23, 3 days after Rev. Martin arrived. (Note: The McDills were from Broghnow, Ballymena Parish, Co. Antrim, Ire. Thomas and Margaret McDill are buried in a tiny cemetery deep in the woods southeast of Chester, So. Carolina. What may have been their home was still standing in 1986, 4/10 of a mile south of Little Rocky Creek on the west side of Moffat Creek Road. Ask at the next house south for directions to the old overgrown Moffat - Strong - McDill graveyard.) (Some say the Hopewell Presbyterian Church near Chester was named for the ship, and the Hopewell Church in Preble Co., OH, is named for the So. Carolina church.)

Belfast News Letter Feb. 5, 1773

The Ship *Hopewell*, Capt. Martin, arrived at Charlestown, South Carolina, the 23rd of December last with all her passengers in perfect health. She sailed from the harbour of Belfast the 21st of October last.

5. The *Freemason* was the 5th to sail, leaving from Newry in southeast Antrim near Co. Down, on Oct 27 and arriving Dec. 22 with 52 passengers. The *Belfast News Letter*: "The Ship *Free Mason*, Capt. John Semple, Commander, that sailed from the port of Newry the 27th of October last with a great number of passengers for Charlestown in South Carolina, arrived there on the 22nd day of December last, after a short and pleasant passage of eight weeks, all well, and the passengers highly pleased the comfortable and humane treatment received from captain and crew.

The reason the last four ships left two months late was that their farmers had waited to bring in their crops in Ireland before leaving so that they would have more than enough food with them on the ship, and money to pay for their journey."

An article in the 24 December 1772 South Carolina Gazette, "The same Day arrived the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, Captain Robeson, from Belfast; Sunday the *Lord Dunluce*, Captain Gillies, from Larne; on Tuesday the *Hopewell*, and the *Freemason*; all with Irish Passengers, above 1000 Souls."

Some family members had remained behind, planning to come later; however, the American Revolution broke out in 1775/6, and that stopped all immigration from Ireland to America until war's end in 1783. Some families became separated and never reunited.

The petitioners for the land in South Carolina had certificates from their church that they were properly accredited Protestants in good standing. (SAMUEL and MARTHA STORMONT had such a certificate. See S. Stormont's story.) Some could not afford to pay 5 pounds for land, he was declared a "poor Protestant" and would be awarded free land, even though the original Bounty Act had expired. So, some settlers got free land and some bought land.

Some did both! Each received 100 acres and 50 acres for each other person. He must clear and cultivate 3 out of 100 acres/year. Quit Rent was 4 shillings proclamation money for 100 acres after 2 years. An immigrant also received 10 pounds in gold to build a house, and 20 shillings for supplies, and tools.

Lists of settlers that have been compiled have been created from those who applied for land grants and from other documents of the era. If they bought land, they are not included, so lists are incomplete.

Between 1750 and 1775 thousands of Scotch-Irish people had moved into South Carolina, many from Pennsylvania and Virginia. They were mostly Presbyterians, although some belonged to the Church of Ireland, Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Irish Baptist movement, as well as some Germans. The Presbyterians were not all of the mainstream tradition - there were Covenanters, Seceders, Burghers, Anti-Burghers, and Associates, all splinter groups of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

ARRIVAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The colony of South Carolina was giving out free land to promote settlement of inland areas since the 1750's to serve as a buffer from the Indians and to supply ships in the port of Charles Town with goods for export. The 5 ships arrived in Charles Town Harbor in late 1772, just 3 years before the "shot heard 'round the world" at Lexington, Massachusetts that was the first battle of the American Revolution. Most of Martin's followers would be Patriots (Whigs), remembering their treatment in Ireland at the hands of the British. The 467 families first petitioned for their righted lands. Ship captain, James Gillis and Rev. Martin, helped them obtain land warrants from the Grand Court and secured transportation to their plantations. They then made their way west to the Piedmont in the Upcountry. Land records were recorded in the *South Carolina Gazette* during the months after arrival, Dec. 1772 to Feb. 1773, and these records added to the names listed as settlers we now have. No other Stormonts are listed. However, Sproull, Wilson, and possibly Wallace names are probably related to our ancestry.

A good many, including the STORMONTS settled near Rev. Martin in the Little Rocky Creek and Rocky Creek region of Camden District (now Chester Co.). Other Covenanters from Pennsylvania and Virginia had settled in the area over the last 20 years. Camden was the only inland town. The area was then a wilderness with few roads, only Indian and animal trails, and the pine forests had to be cleared for farmland. Residents feared attacks by outlaws and sometimes Indians. Charles Town in the Low country on the coast ignored their requests for protection and representation. These settlers formed vigilante groups called the Regulators that often overstepped their authority and also were to be feared.

On arrival the Co. Antrim settlers found that their lands were scattered, and over the next few years some sold their outlying lands and bought land closer to Chester County. Some moved from Spartanberg and York because of Indians or to be closer to Martin. The area would become home to one of the largest Covenanter congregations in the Carolinas. Rev. Martin also settled on Rocky Creek.

(Note: Chester Co. was created in 1785 from Craven and Camden Districts. Before Chester Co. was established in 1785, all deeds were recorded in Charles Town. Chester District from 1768 to 1772 was part of Tryon Co., North Carolina. Tryon Co. was formed from Mecklenburg Co. in 1768 and abolished in 1779 to form Rutherford and Lincoln counties in No. Carolina. At its formation and until the border survey of 1772, Tryon Co. included all or portions of the South Carolina counties of York, Chester, Union, Spartanburg and Cherokee counties. Our ancestors may be found in records for any of these counties, including the North Carolina counties of Lincoln, Rutherford and Mecklenburg and their neighbors." Chester Co. after 1772 was part of So. Carolina. So. Carolina deed books refer to land granted by No. Carolina before their border dispute was resolved as "north patents. Various colonial names for the territory of Chester county were: Anson county, NC, Pinckney District, Camden District.)

Rev. Martin received 400 acres (100 for himself and 50 each for 6 people 16 or over.) He must have had his wife and other relatives over 16 with him who qualified for the extra acreage. Brother John Martin

and John's sons William and David were in So. Carolina, too. Did Martin receive more because he was the agent who brought them there? He must have had money, as he bought land after receiving his free land, and he had sold his land, furniture, and cattle in Ireland. A "Sketch of Covenanters" says "he took up about 400 acres of vacant land, of which he made a present to his nephews. David and William Martin." His brother and nephews had not been on these 5 ships, said one report. Land was awarded at a council meeting in Charles Town on Jan. 3, 1773. After that, there may have been delays in leaving for the Upcountry/Piedmont as plats (maps) of landholdings were drawn up.

Martin bought from William Stroud a plantation of a mile square, 640 acres, on the north side of Big Rocky Creek, on which he built a rock house and a rock springhouse. This was in addition to the 400 acres from the government.

Some say, "What John Knox was to Scotland, William Martin was to Rocky Creek." After the death of Rev. Richardson in Aug 1771, Rev. William Martin, a Covenanter from Ballymena, Ireland, was invited to supply (become minister) for Catholic Presbyterian Church in the Camden District or Craven Co. (now Chester Co.). Catholic meant a union of various groups of Presbyterians - Associate, Covenanter, Burgher, Anti-Burgher, and Seceders. There is no connection to Roman Catholic. All were vehemently opposed to Papism.

Martin preached there until 1774-5, when Martin's Covenanter church was built. The Richmond Church, as it was called, was situated near the dividing line between Chester and Fairfield counties. This was Mr. Martin's church, and it was later removed 3 miles south to a more convenient situation for the neighborhood. The place selected for his Covenanter log church was 2 or 3 miles east of Catholic Presbyterian Church on the Rocky Mount Road near the house once occupied by Mr. James Barber Ferguson. Here Rev. Martin preached until he was taken prisoner by the British and Tories (SC Loyalists to Britain) in 1780 and they burned his church. Members of this church mentioned were our **SPROULS (SPROWLS)** and **JAMES STORMONT**. He also preached as a visiting minister at the Long Cane Presbyterian Church 1773 to 1775 at Troy, south of Abbeville. During Martin's ministry there was an almost constant influx of Protestants from Ireland until the Revolution stopped immigration.

He was quite a large man, an eloquent preacher, well versed in theology, pious, talented, with a charismatic personality. He was described as a fine-looking man, proficient scholar, and an able divine. Martin and the Covenanters set very high standards for themselves. Rev. Martin did not always rise to these standards.

FIRST SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS IN CAMDEN DISTRICT, SC

The first Scotch-Irish settlers in Camden District, So. Carolina, (now Chester Co.) had come in the 1740's and 1750's from Pennsylvania down the Great Wagon Road, through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and along the Catawba Indian Trading Path through Winston-Salem, North Carolina, traveling on lumbering Conestoga wagons. They were conservative in finance, established educational institutions, and believed in matrimony, religion, and property. It is said: "They kept the 10 Commandments - and everything else they could honestly come by."

In 1750 Presbyterians from Octorara, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina had come to South Carolina and settled at Rocky Creek. (Octorara had been settled by Covenanters, and our McCONNELL ancestors were among them. Our McCONNELLS then settled in Western Pennsylvania and later moved on to Ohio.) The Covenanters held society meetings and sent to Ireland for Rev. Martin. The first elder of Catholic Presbyterian Church was John McDonald. He and his wife had been killed by Indians in 1761.

Those coming in were followers of Presbyterianism and its many dissident sects: Presbyterian, Reformed,

Associate, Seceders, Burgher, and Anti-Burgher. Rev. William Richardson from Waxhaw, the only preacher in 100 miles, agreed to come to preach. In 1759 the original settlers gathered under a huge brush roof they had constructed as a "church" to hear the preaching and meet neighbors. Richardson directed settlers to build a church, and said he would preach to them on Mondays every 3 months. They built Catholic Presbyterian, "a log church with hewn puncheons," 15 miles southeast of the Chester Courthouse near Rocky Mount Rd. From 1759 - 1770 in Chester Co., SC the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters and the Presbyterians worshiped together. A less strict reformed doctrine was preached there.

MARTIN AND FOLLOWERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The 468 immigrant families with Martin had been awarded lands in the Piedmont or Upcountry that were scattered, and they were not all happy. Most families hired wagons at about a penny per pound to haul their belongings 170 miles northeast of Charles Town. Some friends and relatives settled near one another up and down the creeks and rivers of north central South Carolina.

William Stroud, who had sold the land to Martin for his Covenanter church, had come over 4 years earlier on the snow, *Betty Gregg*. These communities had been held together by religion in Scotland, Ireland, and now in South Carolina. They had a common history of fighting for what they believed was right. Young people were encouraged to marry within the church and community.

This area of Chester Co. and surrounding counties is today collectively known now as the "Olde English District," a title created for the tourist trade. In 2003 Catholic Presbyterian Church, with the old graveyard adjacent, still has a congregation. A monument listing its members who fought in the Revolution stands outside. It's on Old Catholic Church Road. Martin Grave Rd. is not far away. Martin's Richmond Covenanter Reformed Presbyterian Church marker is near Mitford, South Carolina, Fairfield County - intersection of State Highway 901 and Heritage Road.

REVEREND MARTIN'S CHURCH

In 1773 Martin and his followers arrived in the area and many attended the Catholic Presbyterian Church, and he occupied the pulpit. Folks traveled from early morning to late in the evening down the raging Fishing Creek to attend services. Some came by carriage, by wagons pulled by mule or oxen, or on horseback to hear the work of God and learn how better to practice their Christianity.

The benches were uncomfortable to keep parishioners awake as the preacher droned on and on. There was seating for slaves provided in the church. Chicken, pie, and potato dishes were prepared on the grounds by the women and long tables were set with food and cool drinks, and there were pies and cakes for dessert. Men talked crops and politics during and after the midday meal and also the evening meal, following the afternoon sermon. After that last meal, members of the congregation bid one another good-bye and wended their way back to their lonely existence, until the next camp meeting.

But in 1774, Martin and Covenanters withdrew from Catholic and joined with Covenanters from Fishing Creek Church. They built their own log cabin church 2 miles east on Rocky Mount Rd. There had been controversy brewing among the different branches of Presbyterians for several years about adding tunes to the "Old Twelve," and about substituting a metrical version of the Psalms for a 1647 Rouse version. Covenanters were psalmodists, believing in singing only psalms, not hymns, in their services. In the schools, the Bible and the Testament were used for reading and the catechisms were taught. Christmas was not celebrated; it was considered pagan exuberance.

The only other preacher of the Presbyterian faith in eastern Chester Co. was John Simpson, pastor of Upper Fishing Creek Church, who would play his part in the coming Revolution, as would Martin.

Presbyterians called their places of worship "Meeting Houses," and they were also used for recreation and political discussion, and other community needs.

In Fairfield Co., Rev. Martin founded the Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Church, a log building, in 1773. He originally preached at the Wolf Pit, about a quarter mile from the present church, and a building was built in 1795. It was called Wateree Church, after the river, and Mt. Olivet Church in 1800. The present building was built in 1869 at 5410 Mobley Rd. (State Hwy S 20) north of Winnsboro, SC. He also preached at the Longcane Church as a visiting minister. At various times, he preached at Catholic Presbyterian Church, Lebanon Presbyterian Church on Jackson's Creek, Little Rock Creek Church, Beaver Dam Church, the Brick Church, and probably others.

The "Rocky Creek Irish," as the Covenanters were known, lived in a 10 by 3 mile area from Chester to Great Falls. They lived in tents while building log homes. All the arrivals had to clear the forests to create farmland. It was done in stages. The pines were girdled so as to kill them within a year and rot them within 2 or 3; underbrush was cleared by cutting and burning and hardwood cut for lumber, and any saw-milling was done by hand at first. Boys worked alongside their fathers from sunup to sundown in the oppressive humid heat of summer and cold of winter.

Sandwiched between unfriendly natives to the west - Cherokee, Shawnee, and Creek Native American tribes; and with the indifference on the part of English officials in Charles Town, and the local militia became an early police force, patrolling the area for possible Native American or slave troubles and controlling the seemingly numerous outlaw bands which roamed the region. They enrolled every able-bodied man on the frontier. Vigilante Regulators meted out justice in a violent and lawless area in the Backcountry. The Mediators were formed to control the excesses of the Regulators.

By 1780, the Carolina Upcountry had an estimated population of more than 250,000, predominantly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, with significant numbers of English, Welsh, native Irish, native Scots, Swiss, French and Germans. The Scotch-Irish settled in a dispersed community pattern denoted by communal, clannish, family-related groups known as "clachans", much the same as in Pennsylvania and Ulster, Northern Ireland. The clachans developed around the Presbyterian Kirks, or meetinghouses, and became the forerunners of the congregations.

All of the government of South Carolina was centered in Charles Towne, SC, until 1785. Travel was difficult, by way of very primitive wagon trails, paths, and most significantly by waterway - by river and along the coast. Travel to the Upcountry on the Piedmont was difficult then. Indian and animal trails became pioneer trails.

SLAVERY

About 6% of all slaves from Africa were brought to America. The area where Martin preached was then mainly a white population. Very few settlers owned slaves in 1772. It was introduced to a very limited extent into the Scotch-Irish settlements of subsistence farms before the Revolutionary War, and increased greatly after 1781 at war's end. The Scotch-Irish generally regarded slavery with disfavor, but after the Revolutionary War, some Covenanters and other Scotch-Irish became to a limited extent slave owners, as some people's landholdings became larger. Some ministers claimed that Scripture justified slavery because it "civilized and Christianized them," and "it would be as cruel to free them as to turn a child out to buffet with the world."

In 1780 the Reformed Presbytery in Scotland had enacted without a dissenting voice that no slaveholder should be allowed the communion of the church. Ministers McKinney and Wylie arrived in Chester Co. in 1800 to see that the church law was carried out. It was said that in obedience to this enactment of the Presbytery, on one day in 1800, 3000 guineas (\$1500) worth of slaves were set free on Rocky Creek. Just

imagine the emotions on both sides on that day!

Rev. Martin owned 2 Negroes, Savannah and Bob. He was reprimanded by the visiting ministers for trying to sell his slaves before the decree would force him to free them. Some who owned slaves refused to submit to the regulations. The restrictions on the subject of slavery took some Covenanters out of the church. Mr. Alley, however, received into the Richmond Church Mrs. Isabella Hemphill and her sister Mrs. Jane Cloud and her daughter Mrs. Sarah Hicklin, even though their families were large slaveholders. These ladies had been members of Mr. Martin's church. He had baptized their children, and each of them had a son named for him.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

During the course of the American Revolution, much of the Backcountry of South Carolina was content to remain neutral as long as left unmolested; the conflict was initially viewed by some as one between the British Crown and Charles Town plutocrats. Some settlers feared that their land would be confiscated by the British if they supported the cause of the Revolution. But events turned most to the Patriot cause of freedom and independence. They fought in the Revolution, remembering their persecution by the British in Ireland. It was said wherever Covenanters and staunch Presbyterians were settled, these were strongholds of the Cause of American Independence.

The Revolution had erupted in Britain's northern colonies in 1776, but had not affected South Carolina much until 1780 when the British moved the war to the South and took Charles Town. They had expected to enlist Loyalist soldiers sympathetic to Britain (Tories). British bases were established in several areas, including Camden, a supply center for the British in the Backcountry, southeast of Rev. Martin's congregation's lands.

Buford's Continental troops left Charles Town and fled north after the city was taken over by the British in 1780. Accompanying them was the colony's governor. Col. Banastre Tarleton was sent after them, and caught up 20 miles east of Catholic Presbyterian Church near Lancaster at Buford, S.C., and a battle ensued. Patriot troops, realizing they were defeated and carrying the white flag of surrender, stood bravely in front of the Tories. Suddenly, Tarleton himself charged the flag, and then his horse was killed. When Tarleton's men saw that he was down under a flag of truce, they went mad. Tarleton, in his manic rage to honor the king, ordered his troops to fire and many Patriots were killed. The British forces were let loose to wield their bayonets and knife-edged sabers. Many of Buford's men had more than a dozen stab wounds. Tarleton's men killed 113 and wounded 150. Half died of wounds and survivors were scarred and maimed. Survivors were taken to the church at Waxhaw for treatment.

After that massacre by the British on May 24, 1780, the American battle cries of "Tarleton's quarter!" (which meant he gave no mercy) and "The Waxhaw Massacre" became household words. Henceforth, Banastre Tarleton was known as "Bloody Tarleton," "Bloody Ban," and "the Butcher." A feeling of revulsion filled the thoughts and cemented the determination of the early settlers known to the British as "Upcountry men." Rev. William Martin, hearing of the massacre, was determined to rouse his congregation into action.

In the Fairfield District there lived one John Phillips who was a man of wealth and talent. During the war, however, he became a rank Loyalist and was called Tory Colonel Phillips. He betrayed the cause of the Covenanters, and those who had often saved his life when he cast himself upon the mercy of the Whigs. He accompanied Colonel Tarleton to Little Rocky Creek, where he took Archibald McClurkin from his bed where he was lying at the point of death from smallpox. He hanged him to a tree by the roadside. This barbarous act aroused the righteous indignation and wrath of the Covenanters. Many cold-blooded deeds were attributed to this traitor Phillips. (After the war he returned to Ireland, was wounded on the street in Ballymoney by one of McClurkin's brothers. He lived in constant fear and died a drunkard,

himself in despair, and his family wholly destitute.)

The Ulster Scots, Presbyterians, and Covenanters alike, led the movement for freedom from Britain. Reverend Martin was no exception; and, as a staunch Whig, began rallying his congregations to action. The Ulster Scots were a very religious people and their ministers carried heavy influence. As the battles waged on throughout South Carolina, more men joined the militia and the Continental Line against the Crown and against their Loyalist neighbors. The British called the churches "shops of sedition" because ministers preached against the British crown.

Movie: "The Patriot" 1999 with Mel Gibson loosely chronicles the Waxhaw Massacre led by Banastre Tarleton and the S.C. Patriots. It was filmed in homes in Brattonsville, S.C., now an outdoor museum.

These depredations brought the whole neighborhood out to the meetinghouse next day to see what divine words Rev. Martin might evoke to bring them comfort. His talk became known as Martin's War Sermon. He said that now the British are depriving them of the fruits of their labor. His broad Ulster accent reverberated through the congregation and beyond: "Do not stand meekly by while all is taken. There is a time to pray and a time to fight and the time has come to fight!" Charles Town was in enemy hands and the British were convinced that they had conquered South Carolina and that its population was under their control. Events and battles to follow in the Backcountry area would help lead to General Cornwallis' defeat at Yorktown. Martin's fiery sermon in his broad Ulster Scot dialect was spoken from his high pulpit above the congregation and encouraged his followers from Rocky Creek to join the Rocky Creek Patriots. The men in the congregation quickly formed into 2 companies and joined the American forces. They went on to help win the battle at King's Mountain where the Loyalists and British were defeated. That battle was the turning point of the war in the South. Now the Patriots realized that they might win. Slaves had their place of worship in the balcony of the church. Were they there that day?

A Mrs. Green remembers the scene at Rev. Martin's church: "On this particular day the whole neighborhood seemed to have turned out and every face wore an expression of anxiety. Groups of men might be seen gathered together under shade trees in every direction, talking in loud and earnest tones, some laying down plans for the assent of their friends, some pale with alarm, listening to others telling the news, and some, transported with indignation, stamping the ground and gesticulating vehemently as they spoke. The women mingled with the different groups and appeared to take an active part in what was going on.

"At 11 o'clock the preacher came in sight. He was about 60 years of age and had a high reputation for learning and eloquence. He was a large and powerful man with a voice that it is said might have been heard at the distance of half a mile.

"As he walked from the place where he had hitched his horse, towards the stand, it being customary when the congregation was too large for the church to have the services in the open air, and the loud and angry words of the speakers must have reached his ears. The voices ceased and the congregation was soon seated in silence on the logs around the stand.

"When he rose to speak every eye was fixed on him. Those who had been most noisy expected a reproof of their desecration of the Sabbath, for their faithful pastor was never known to fail of rebuking those whose deportment was unsuited to the solemnity of the day. But he too seemed absorbed with the subject that agitated every bosom. 'My hearers,' he bellowed in his broad Scotch-Irish dialect, 'talk and angry words will do no good. **We must fight!** As your pastor, in preparing a discourse for this time of trial, I have sought for all light, examined the Scriptures and other helps in ancient and modern history, and have considered especially the controversy between the United Colonies and the Mother Country. Sorely have our countrymen been dealt with till forced to the declaration of their independence, and the pledge of their

lives and sacred honor to support it. Our forefathers in Scotland made a similar one and maintained that declaration with their lives; it is now our turn, brethren, to maintain this at all hazards.'

"After the prayer and the singing of the Psalms (Covenanters did not use hymns) he calmly opened his discourse. He cited Scripture that a people may lawfully resist wicked rulers; pointed to historical examples of princes trampling on peoples' rights; painted in vivid colors the rise and progress of the Reformation, the triumph of truth over the misrule and darkness of ages and finally applied the subject by fairly stating the merits of the Revolutionary controversy. Giving a brief sketch of the events of the war from the first shedding of blood at Lexington, Mass., and warming to the subject as he went on in a voice like thunder, frequently striking with his clenched fist the clapboard of the pulpit, he appealed to the excited concourse, exhorting them to fight valiantly in defense of their liberties. As he dwelt on the recent horrid tragedy, the butchery of Buford's men at Waxhaw, cut down by the British dragoons while crying for mercy, his indignation reached its height. Stretching out his hand toward Waxhaw where the massacre occurred, **'Go see the tender mercies of Great Britain. In that church you may find men, though still alive, hacked out of the very semblance of humanity; some deprived of arms; mutilated trunks; some with one arm or leg; some with both legs cut off.** Is not this cruelty parallel to the history of our Scottish fathers, driven from their conventicles (unauthorized religious meetings), hunted like wild beasts? Behold, the godly youth, James Nesbut, chased for days by the British for the crime of being seen on his knees upon a Sabbath morning.'

"To this stirring sermon the whole assembly responded. Hands were clinched and teeth set in the intensity of feeling every uplifted face expressed the same determination, and even the women were filled with the spirit that threatened vengeance on the invaders. During the interval of Divine worship they went about professing their resolution to do their part in the approaching contest; to plow the fields and gather the crops in the absence of the men - aye, to fight themselves, rather than submit. In the afternoon the subject was resumed and discoursed with renewed energy, while the appeals of the preacher were answered by even more energetic demonstrations of feeling."

A Mrs. Bell described his sermon: "Warming to the subject as he went on, his address became eloquent with the fiery energy of Demosthenes. In a voice like thunder, frequently striking with clenched fist the clapboard of the pulpit, he appealed to the excited concourse exhorting them to fight valiantly in defend of their liberties."

Rev. Wm Banks' Historical Discourse of the Organization of the Catholic (Presbyterian): "During the Revolution, in 1780, following the butchery of Buford's men at Waxhaw by Tarleton's order, Martin preached against the British the next Sabbath at the Covenanter Meeting House, and greatly moved the whole congregation as well as all the inhabitants of Rocky Creek. He was 60 years old, strong in body and vigorous in mind. The enemy knew they must dread the effect of Martin's stormy eloquence."

As a result of Martin's sermon, on Mon., June 12, 1780, Martin's Covenanters assembled at a muster ground 7 miles from Rocky Mount and drilled under Ben Land, the local schoolteacher. Two companies were immediately formed under Ben Land and Capt. Barbour, provided with arms and horses, and began drilling. The British were tipped off by a local schoolmaster named Montgomery, a Scotsman and a Loyalist who consistently refused to take any oath of allegiance to the So. Carolina government, and they attacked the drilling militia.

Esther Walker remembers: "On the next Sabbath after Col. Abraham Buford's defeat at Waxhaw, the Rev. Wm. Martin preached. As steel sharpeneth steel, so did this minister, by his stirring words, rouse the spirit of his hearers and prepare them to meet the coming storm by taking up arms. At an early hour on Monday morning many of the conscientious Covenanters were seen drilling on the muster-ground 7 miles from Rocky Mount under the brave Captain Land. Those at the muster-ground were charged upon by a

party of British dragoons, (armed cavalrymen). They had no previous notice of their approach. Their Captain (Land) was overtaken, attacked with broadsword, defended himself with his sword to the last, wounded several before he fell. News of his death was carried to his wife who shortly after she gave birth to a son whom she named in honor of the American general in that area, Thomas Sumter.

Two miles away, a half-dozen militias were getting their horses shod at Negro blacksmith George Harris' shop when they, too, were surprised by the dragoons, and militiaman James Boyd was killed.

A Tory (Loyalist) had reported Martin to the commander of the British post at Rocky Mount. The Redcoats then crossed Rocky Creek and found the old divine (Martin) preparing a sermon, which was to be a second "blast of the trumpet." He was arrested and taken like a felon to Rocky Mount. There, he was confined, tied, and laid on the floor. Endangered by the bullets of an attack to free him by Gen. Sumter's men, he raised a floorboard and hid under the floor. Considering his huge size, it must have been a wide board! The rescue was unsuccessful. The enraged British Tory troops burned Martin's log church and the Rocky Creek Church as a result of Martin's sermon.

Barbarous British Capt. Huck, on the same day that Martin gave his anti-British sermon, June 10, 1780, went to the Fishing Creek Covenanter Presbyterian Church a few miles north of Martin's church. The congregation was not in church that day, and local militia was using the church as a camp. Huck burned the church and the Bibles and destroyed the home of the minister, Rev. Simpson, and carried away his goods and crops. Simpson's son was reading his Bible and was brutally shot and then hacked to death in front of his mother, in spite of her pleadings.

Rev. Martin was imprisoned for 6 months at Camden and Winnsboro, and was put on trial before Lord Cornwallis, the famous general, in 1781 at Winnsboro. A gray haired Martin stood erect, eyes on Cornwallis, and his countenance marked with frankness and benevolence.

Cornwallis: "You are charged with preaching rebellion from the pulpit - you an old man and a minister of the gospel of peace with advocating rebellion against your lawful sovereign, King George III! What have you to say in your defense?"

Martin: "I am happy to appear before you. For many months I have been held in chains for preaching what I believe to be the truth. As to King George, I owe him nothing but good will. I was raised and educated in Scotland, settled in Ireland, immigrated to this country 7 years ago. As a king he was bound to protect his subjects in the enjoyment of their rights. Protection and allegiance go together and where the one fails the other cannot be exacted. The Declaration of Independence is but a reiteration of what our Covenanting fathers have always maintained. I am thankful you have given me liberty to speak, and will abide your pleasure, whatever it may be."

He was sentenced to death. Col. Philips, on the British general's staff, who had kept Cornwallis' father's racehorses in the old country, had known and respected Martin in Ireland, and effected Martin's release. Another version says Martin displayed so much manly courage and made so favorable an impression upon the court that he was dismissed. In any case, he was free!

Martin was warned to not return to Chester Co., so he took refuge and preached his Whig sentiments in Mecklenburg Co., N.C., and an Ulster Scot Presbyterian Covenanter stronghold. Mecklenburg boasts that they had strong anti-British resolutions and had removed British officeholders in 1775. Some locals say that the ideas from the Covenanter Mecklenburg Declaration, written the day after the battles of Lexington and Concord, appear in the Declaration of Independence. Arrested the same day as Martin was Col. Winn who had once captured Loyalist officers including Col. Phillips and kept his men from killing Phillips, so he was released, too.

Since Martin's Covenanter congregation near Rocky Creek had no minister, Rev. John Simpson (whose wife and son had been killed by the British) of the nearby Fishing Creek Reformed Presbyterian Church came to preach occasionally, administer the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper, and baptize children. Rev. John Templeton and Rev. Hugh Morrison preached there after the Revolution, also, as did Rev. John Davies. Our Stormonts and kin left in 1832.

Rev. Martin had originally bought acreage from William Stroud. He later stated the Stroud's, Wilsons, and Kitchens were heathens, meaning they did not attend church regularly, but said they were the bravest of his congregation, signing up to revolt against the British rule. He stated that William Stroud, a munitions Wagoner, had found some Tories in their midst and had punished them into exile. Stroud was wounded in battle, and several of Stroud's sons also served.

Billy Kennedy in *Women of the Revolution* writes about Covenanter Nancy Anderson Green whose family came with Martin and settled on Rocky Creek. She had married a man named Anderson in Ballymoney, just before emigrating. As most families did, they built a log cabin and raised Indian corn. He fished and hunted for food. Three children were born. In 1880 Anderson joined the militia under Gen. Sumter, and went off on horseback to defend the Patriot cause, as many in Rocky Creek had done after Rev. Martin's fiery sermon. At home, the children contracted smallpox. British dragoons (mounted cavalry who fought on foot) rampaged through all the local farms and drove off stock and trampled crops. They burned Martin's church. The British continued to harass the women. Nancy and her children had little food left. She grated corn to meal and made mush and roasted green corn. Meanwhile, her husband fought at Williamson's, Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, and Carey's Fort. He was shot and killed. Four others on nearby farms were widowed at that time too. Nancy was alone. The children recovered. She harvested, pulled and spun flax just as she had done in Ballymoney. There was no stock. They ate bread, and she learned to fish using traps. Hunters occasionally brought a little meat. Her brother fought at Kings Mountain and tried to help her when he could. One day Daniel Green, a soldier who had escaped from a British prison ship in Charles Town, along with others from the Upcountry area, came by. She loaned him her only horse. After knowing each other for 5 days, they both mounted the horse, rode to the justice of the peace and for a fee of \$1 were married, scandalizing the local Covenanters! Daniel was a good and true man, and opposition waned. They lived together for 50 years and he raised her children. They're buried in Chester Co., together with her first husband.

The British dragoons burned homes and destroyed the fields of the farmers of Rocky Creek, and confiscated livestock for their own use. The women urged the men to fight and they would manage the home front. The militiamen knew the backwoods well, continually attacking the British and keeping them from sending troops to other areas. Four men from the Rocky Creek neighborhood would be killed in subsequent battles.

Animosities flared at this time between the backwoods Patriots and Loyalists. Old scores were dredged up, there was plundering and payback, and each side hungered for the land of the other. There were 103 battles that involved no British regulars, but only South Carolinians. A true Civil War raged throughout the area. Depredations of terror, torture, and brutality were committed on both sides.

The battles that did involve British regulars were the Battle of Camden (the town used to supply the Backcountry Patriots) in Aug. 1780, where British Gen. Cornwallis routed Patriots. **(Our ancestor William Dunlap (who had also come on the *Hopewell* with Rev. Martin's group), his daughter Jennet and the rest of the family lived on Grannies Quarter Creek, north of Camden at the time.)** Patriot General Gates was ridiculed and court-martialed for his hasty retreat. George Washington then appointed Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who drew Cornwallis westward; avoiding battles, to keep British forces busy chasing him through wilderness and swamps. The French were also engaging the British around the world, so their forces were scattered.

(Editor's Note: We would like to thank Mr. Russell S. Hall of Germantown, TN for sharing the following 3 articles on Mrs. Rebecca Hardin, Mrs. Alice Hall Glenn, and James and Paulina Pickett with us. Mrs. Rebecca Hardin was his great, great aunt.)

In Memoriam

Mrs. Rebecca Hardin.

By H. W. Bays.

The subject of this memoir deserves more than a passing note, hence in place of the usual obituary I write this memorial article.

Mrs. Rebecca Lewis (King) Hardin was born in Fairfield County, S.C., September 2, 1822. While she was yet a child her father went to Baton Rouge, LA. where she spent several years of her childhood – until the death of her father, Gladden King, which occurred in 1828, then she returned to South Carolina.

She joined the Methodist Church in her 15th year, and had, therefore, been a member of that communion for 64 years at the time of her death. This is a splendid record; and especially so when we come to recount the influence of her example on the characters and destinies of her own children, and others who knew her most intimately. She was married to Peter Hardin of Chester County, February 6th, 1849, and spent the remainder of her life near Richburg in that county. She was the mother of seven children --, three of whom died in infancy, while four survive her: -- Mrs. Janie Marrion, Mrs. Martha E. Kennedy, the Hon. P. L. Hardin of Richburg, and Dr. E. K. Hardin of Batesburg. She died at her home near Richburg on August 22, 1902, in the 80th year of her age.

The writer first met her in January, 1900 --, and on that first meeting he was impressed with her quiet, modest – yet strong Christian character. She was not demonstrative, but quiet and retiring – avoiding all reference to herself, except when duty called her to testify to the power of divine grace. Then she spoke with no uncertain sound. Her faith in God and in his Word was not only sure and abiding, it was triumphant. She spoke of her departure as one speaks of going on a journey, and asserted that there were no doubts to disturb, no apprehensions to make her afraid. The testimony which she gave of God's grace to sustain her in her sickness and suffering was worthy of her name and character. I shall never forget it. Her death was another strong assertion that our religion is a divine reality. She was ready, and as she said, "waiting her Master's summons" to depart and be at rest. Such was the testimony she gave in the last interview I had with her, which was in July before her death in August. I write this memoir at her own request, which to me is both a pleasure and an honor.

She was the second wife of Peter Hardin, and both her own, and the children by a former marriage cherish her memory, and were all alike mourners at her grave. The impress of her influence appears in the lives and characters of her children, and others who knew her best. An old family servant, whom Sister Hardin had raised, when she

heard of her serious illness left her own home, and stayed with her "old Missis" while she lived. The writer heard the old colored woman say: "She is the best friend I ever had." Honest testimony of a servant to the quiet virtue of a merciful mistress.

Sister Hardin was of Methodist stock, -- being the sister of Rev. E. L. King, once of the S.C. Conference, and the aunt of the Rev. J. R. King now of the N. Ga. Conference. She was also first cousin of Revs. John and Philip Pickett -- famous preachers in South Carolina a few decades ago. Her children "know where to find her." Mother, friend, rest thou in peace until Jesus comes!

Alice Hall Glenn

Alice Hall Glenn, born February 2, 1859 in Fernandina, Florida, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hardin Hall and granddaughter of Daniel Hall, Sr. She lived with her uncle, James C. Hardin (February 10, 1833-June 17, 1899) in Chester, South Carolina after the death of both of her parents. Mr. James Hardin was, at that time, editor of The Chester Reporter, the local newspaper. The family lived at 115 York Street at the home that later became the A.R.P. manse and is now (1995) Wrights Home for Funerals.

Alice Hall first attended Lander College, being the first student to matriculate at the college. It was then at Williamston, South Carolina. It has since been moved to Greenwood, SC. She was graduated from Columbia College. It is recalled that she wrote her graduation thesis in French. Later in life, she took courses at Winthrop College in Rock Hill.

Alice Hall married John Lyles Glenn in April 1883. He was a Chester attorney and later became a state senator, president of The Exchange Bank, and chairman of the board of trustees of Wofford College. Mr. Glenn was the son of Dr. Ephriam Lyles Glenn and his wife, Louise Holmes Carter Glenn. She died in Chester on July 29, 1949.

James and Paulina Pickett

By Dale Jennings

James B. Pickett had a part in the development of Shreveport and Bossier Parish across the Red River. His accomplishments no doubt would have been greater had he lived a full life. This is an effort to clarify the events bearing on the above, and to briefly trace the lives of his widow, Paulina, and their children after the untimely death of Pickett in 1842.

Erroneous information about James Pickett has been published (some by this writer) as early as 1935. Some still persists. J. Fair Hardin profiled Pickett for *The Shreveport Times* Shreveport Centennial edition on June 28, 1935. Hardin's brief profile also appeared in an article in the October 1935 issue of "The Louisiana Historical Quarterly" and in his book, *Northwestern Louisiana, a History of the Watershed of the Red River 1714-1937*. Hardin was mistaken in his statement that, "James Belton Pickett's principal plantation home was 'The Orchard' near Collinsburg in Bossier Parish." This error was further spread by Rupert Peyton in his article, "North Louisiana's Finest Mansion was Located in Bossier," published in the *Bossier Tribune* on October 14, 1951, and again in the *Plain Dealing Progress* on March 27, 1952.

Peyton also stated that the Pickett family came to Louisiana in the middle 1830s, and that their youngest son, James B. Pickett, Jr., born in 1840, was born at the Orchard Place. All of these statements and others by Hardin, as addressed later, are incorrect. No one can say just when the Orchard Place home was built, but it was the most probably during Paulina's second marriage to James B. Gilmer. It was built on a parcel of land (W ½ of SW ¼ of Sec 27, T22, R13) that would later become a part of the plantation. This tract was purchased by Gilmer from the U. S. government in February 1841, the same year that Pickett is said to have moved his family and his residence to Louisiana. Conveyance records show that he was giving his residence as Chester District, South Carolina, as late as January 15, 1841.

James Belton Pickett was born on October 25, 1803, in Chester District, South Carolina, and lived both there and in neighboring Fairfield District. He was born to John R. and Charlotte (Belton) Pickett, who also had a daughter, Charlotte Belton. John Pickett, who was said to have been a Methodist preacher as well as a planter, died in 1822. In 1833, James married 15-year-old Paulina DeGraffenreid, born in Chester District on October 16, 1817. Paulina was the youngest of five children born to the marriage of Allen DeGraffenreid and Sarah Thomas. Her father, a man of substantial wealth in land and slaves, died in 1821, when Pauline was three years old.

"New land" was a clarion call to many of the affluent planters in the Old South east of the line of the Appalachians. Hearing the call also were those who would prosper as a consequence of agricultural expansion. The clearing of northwest Louisiana's great Red River log jam, or "raft", by Captain Henry Miller Shreve in the mid-1830s facilitated both navigation and planting. That and the government buy out of about one-half million acres in Louisiana from the Caddo Indians drew the adventurous and ambitious, not the least of whom would come from South Carolina.

Thomas Taylor Williamson, also a resident of Fairfield District, had much in common with his friend and associate, James Pickett. Both were socially prominent planters and investors and each possessed large financial resources with a willingness to invest in distant developing markets. Williamson was married to a sister of Mississippi Governor McWillie. Favorable prospects brought both men to

the Red River region of northwestern Louisiana, and Williamson more particularly to the same river region in southwestern Arkansas. Williamson lived on Long Prairie in Lafayette County and then Washington in Hempstead County above the "Big Bend" of the river. The two made large investments in land, as well as investing in the establishment of the new river port town that would become Shreveport.

In 1834, Thomas Williamson made a private purchase of 640 acres near the Sabine River in western Natchitoches Parish. This was land in the "neutral territory" in dispute between the United States and Mexico, on which the federal Fort Jessup was located. In 1835 Williamson sold this section of land to Pickett. In the conveyance Williamson was recorded as a resident of Lafayette County, and Pickett a resident of Fairfield District, SC. The two men formed a partnership, "Pickett and Williamson," involving property in Louisiana, but primarily some 2,900 acres of land Williamson had acquired on the east bank of the Red River in Lafayette County.

When the Caddo Tribe reluctantly agreed to sell their vast acreage in 1835, they reserved a 640 acre "floating claim" for their old friend and interpreter, Larkin Edwards. Angus McNeill, a banker from Natchez, Mississippi and North Carolina, saw the opportunity to establish a much needed town for the influx of new residents while making a profit for himself. He persuaded Edwards to sell his claim, but lacked the capital to undertake the venture on his own. In 1836 he enlisted other investors to include Captain Shreve, Sturges Sprague, Bushrod Jenkins, Thomas Williamson and James Pickett. The obvious site for the town was the same river bluff chosen by Shreve for his base of operations while clearing the raft. It was already the site of a trading post operated by two hardy men originally from New Hampshire, William S. Bennett and James C. Cane. This high ground on the west bank was chosen for its protection from flooding.

The partnership of Bennett and Cane was the last brought into the "Shreve Town Company" investment group. The "Shreve Town" site was surveyed into blocks subdivided into lots that were sold publicly. Other than putting up his share of the capital, Pickett seems to have had little involvement in the development of the town. The parties agreed that each would buy a lot and build a "comfortable dwelling house." Fredricka Doll Gute and Katherine Brash Jeter, in their book, *Historic Profile Shreveport 1850*, could find no evidence that any of the city founders adhered to the agreement, except that Bennett and Cane had a dwelling place of sorts in connection with their trading post. J. Fair Hardin says that James Pickett had a town house at the corner of Milam and Edwards. However, Caddo Parish conveyance records support the authors' finding that no building existed at that location before 1850. Pickett's widow Pauline did not buy the town house on that corner until 1881.

The year 1839 was a momentous one for the development of northwest Louisiana's upper Red River watershed. The public lands ceded by the Caddos (roughly the newly formed Caddo Parish) and lands in western Claiborne Parish had been surveyed and were not offered at public sale. Caddo was created from Natchitoches Parish in 1838 with the Red River as its eastern boundary. Bossier

along its opposite or eastern bank would not be taken from Claiborne until 1843. James Pickett bought more than 12,000 acres in those parishes (as opposed to the "hundreds of acres" stated by Hardin). Most was purchased from the U. S. government in what would become Bossier Parish. He had obviously spent considerable time in the area and made good selections of river land for his plantations.

J. B. Pickett was enumerated on three of his Claiborne river plantations in the 1840 census. The plantations, on which he had a total of 98 slaves, would have been Hurricane Bluff, Willow Chute and Sunflower. The reason for his enumeration in Louisiana was to show ownership of the slaves, which had to be accounted for. Pickett and his family were counted that decade as residents of Chester District, SC. With him in that household are his wife, two sons and one daughter, as well as 52 slaves.

James Pickett changed his residence from Chester District, South Carolina, to Claiborne Parish some time after January 15, 1841. It is generally accepted from J. Fair Hardin's account that he was taken ill and died at Henderson, Kentucky. The date of death shown on his tombstone is June 4, 1842, but his succession record reads June 5th. Hardin inexplicably gave his date of death as April 12, 1850 (and subsequently 1860 – that probably being a typo). He says that Pickett was returning from a business trip to South Carolina. He may have been returning by an out-of-the-way detour through Kentucky. Henderson is just across the Ohio River from Evansville, Indiana, and about midway between Louisville, Kentucky, and Cairo, Illinois at the Ohio's confluence with the Mississippi. His route home at any rate would have included a river passage by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Red rivers. Hardin's source may have been some unknown newspaper account. According to Mr. Hardin, Pickett's body was returned to "The Orchard" and interred. It would have been customary for the burial to have been in a family plot on the home plantation. That, however, would have been his Willow Chute plantation at the junction of the Willow Chute Bayou with Red River, rather than James Gilmer's Orchard plantation.

Claiborne Parish Probate Judge George W. Peet, upon being notified of the death of James Pickett and that his widow was out of state, went to the residence *and domicile* of said James B. Pickett in the Parish of Claiborne on the Willow Chute" (emphasis by writer). He secured the succession by certifying strips of paper that he sealed with sealing wax to a "large hair trunk," perhaps a hide-bound trunk, hair side out. He had found William Stinson in charge and made him the keeper of the seal and guardian of the trunk and other effects. Judge Peet subsequently went to another of Pickett's residences, "his residence being known as the Hurricane Bluff on the east bank of red river." Here he accepted the inventory and appraisal of assets for the succession of James Belton Pickett on February 14, 1843, and recorded them in the Claiborne Parish Book of Inventories on February 25th. The new parish of Bossier had just been created by legislative act the day before. The results of the inventory and other succession documents were first recorded in the Claiborne Parish probate book and then made a part of Bossier Parish Probate Book

A, Pages 1-43. These records were thus saved from later destruction by fire. The school or academy building in "Old Athens" that housed the offices of the Claiborne Parish government caught fire in November 1849 destroying all the records. This has made research of Pickett in early Bossier (Claiborne) Parish difficult.

The Pickett estate was shown to contain 10,086 acres of land in Claiborne Parish valued at \$66,163, 234 slaves valued at \$74,034, and \$11,252 in personal property, for a total of \$151,449. Before his death in June 1842, James Pickett had acquired or established four Claiborne (Bossier) Parish plantations on Red River. They were from north to south, Hurricane Bluff, Willow Chute, Chalk Level and Sunflower, the latter two below present day Bossier City. He had acquired a partnership in the Sunflower with Jacob Irwin. Pickett had assembled some other tracts of land which he undoubtedly would have developed into plantations. Two of these tracts were later developed into the Rough and Ready and Red Chute plantations by Paulina.

Pauline remarried to James Blair Gilmer in a ceremony said to have taken place in Louisville, Kentucky. Records of Jefferson County, which includes Louisville, show that the marriage took place in that county on May 12, 1843. Gilmer was a long-time resident of Alabama before coming to Louisiana, but was born in Kentucky and may still have had ties to that state. He was a wealthy Bossier and Caddo Parish landowner, planter and entrepreneur whose wife had died in Montgomery County, Alabama, four years earlier. The combined assets resulting from the marriage to Pauline Pickett undoubtedly represented the largest concentration of wealth in northwest Louisiana. Pauline had been acknowledged as natural tutrix to her minor children by the Claiborne court. James Pickett had died without a will, so their property would be held in estate until the children reached maturity and then divided, the mother receiving half and the other half being equally divided between the children.

In February 1844, Pauline DeGraffenried Gilmer petitioned the probate court in the new jurisdiction of Bossier Parish, saying that she had remarried in Kentucky without the advice and consent of a "family meeting." She asked to be confirmed as tutrix with Joseph Graham under-tutor, and that a family meeting be convened. These meetings were a legality to consider matters in safeguarding the interests of surviving minor children. They were to be composed of local relatives of the deceased parent to the extent possible, and "friends of the children." Her petition was granted and a family meeting was held on February 27, 1844. Those participating were Nathan Pickett and Charles Pickett Knighton, cousins of the deceased, and Cezaire Wallace, Roswell Elmer and Jacob Irwin. It was deemed to be in the best interest of the children that the estate property again be inventoried, appraised, and adjudicated to the mother (meaning that Pauline would have its control and administration within the law, to include its usufruct (fruits), pending settlement of the succession). This was accomplished by a new team appointed by the court, resulting in an appraisal of \$134,372. This still did not include the Arkansas land, Shreveport city lots or Caddo Parish land, except that straddling the river as part of one of the river plantations. Paulina, with the consent of her

husband, soon petitioned the court that additional property had been found and requested that it be appraised. 5,740 acres of "additional" land appraised for \$17,220 was acre-for-acre clearly land previously inventoried (possibly a partial reappraisal). The cotton crops for the years 1842 and 1843 and collectible notes, however, did seem to increase the estate by some \$44,000 (a court judgment of \$7,600 against James' cousin, Charles Pickett Knighton, was written off as uncollectible).

The 1850 census shows the Gilmer family living in the vicinity of Collinsburg, the town they owned on the Orchard, the home plantation, probably in their much described, grand Orchard Place mansion. Living with James and Paulina Gilmer are his three daughters, Mary, Martha and Eliza, and her three children, John, James and Sarah. On December 19, 1854, at age 17, Sarah (Sallie) married Robert Campbell Cummings, a wealthy New Orleans cotton factor and commission merchant. Robert, at age 43, was two and one-half times Sallie's age (and six years older than his mother-in-law). This extreme difference in ages of 26 years was unusual even for that era.

Sarah Allen Pickett Cummings contracted cholera and died either at her mother's home or on a steamboat enroute there from New Orleans on June 7, 1855. This was only six months after her wedding. She was buried in a little cemetery a few miles south of Orchard Plantation. A beautiful wrought iron fence encloses Sallie, her husband, parents and others in a family cemetery within today's large Cottage Grove Memorial Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The family tombstones are all impressive, but the most elegant and elaborate is Sallie's. All sides of her majestic white marble monument were utilized to contain her more than 1,000-word epitaph. The first and longest third of the writing is recognizable as the touching poetic farewell taken from her *New Orleans Picayune* obituary, composed by "Florence." Two other heartfelt obituary memorials are combined with the first to complete the epitaph.

Some have mistakenly said that the cemetery site at the old community of Cottage Grove was a Pickett plantation (perhaps deduced from the misstatement in Paulina's *Shreveport Times* obituary that her internment would take place there "at the family homestead"). The cemetery originated as a burial ground for the Doles family and was expanded to include their neighbors. Only later did it become associated with the Presbyterian Church. The first six burials there – all between 1845 and 1855 – were Doles family members. The Doles were relatives and neighbors of the property owners, the Shaws. One of the two other burials in 1855 was that of Sallie Pickett Cummings. James Pickett is said to have been reinterred there that year also, from the Orchard Plantation. This seems probable, but probably as his second reburial. The sudden, premature death of the beloved Sallie must have been extremely heartrending for the family, especially her mother. Her state of mind may even have been a factor contributing to the dissolution of her marriage.

Foundations in South Carolina; How South Carolinians found their way to Florida

By Rachel Haeseler

In April of 2013 my husband and I visited Chester County. We live in the university town of Gainesville, Florida (Go Gators!). We purchased a house in Gainesville's Northeast Historic District, better known here as the "Duckpond". It is a quaint historic neighborhood with parks, monstrous historic houses, and beautiful streets lined with oak trees. As we began the significant task of renovating our neglected old house, I began simultaneously researching its history. We have investigated the deed records back to a potential builder or builders of the house who were from the Chester County area. The City of Gainesville was founded by settlers who were primarily from the Catawba River area of South Carolina. In the late 1840's to the 1850's many South Carolinians were enticed by the promise of opportunity in Florida. The Fernandina to Cedar Key railroad was being planned, and Gainesville was in the middle. The prospect of cheap land, fertile soils, and virgin lumber were enough to send several opportunists packing. Some of the families that made the journey included Ingrams, Boulwares, Hailes, Doigs, and Stringfellow. Here are some short excerpts on information from each family and their relevance to Gainesville:

Tillman Ingram – Moved to Gainesville in 1854 following his Brother-in-law Dr. Daniel G. Anderson. Ingram and Anderson established one of the first saw mills in the Gainesville area. Tillman Ingram was an influencing factor in moving the county seat of Alachua County from Newnansville to its current location in Gainesville. His bid to construct a new courthouse was low enough to convince most voters to relocate the seat closer to the proposed railroad planned by Mr. Yulee. He is also well noted for building a grand plantation home of his own around 1860 named "Oak Hall". We think that Tillman Ingram may have built our house in Gainesville.

Boulwares – The Boulwares were also in Florida in the mid 1850's and were a part of the forming of the town of Gainesville. The Boulwares owned property south east of the city limits. The property included an artesian spring that eventually became the city water supply and was a key factor in the University of Florida locating in Gainesville. Boulware Springs has been replaced by more modern water treatment plants, however the old pump buildings remain as a city park facility.

Haile – Thomas and E. Serena Haile moved from Camden, SC to Gainesville in 1854. They brought their first five children, mother, and brother and created a plantation called "Kanapaha" or Indian for "small thatched houses". They grew a particular type of cotton called Sea Island Cotton which was processed and sent to Willimantic, CT for use in thread. Many subsequent generations of Hailes live in or around Gainesville. The Haile Homestead still stands and is a historic site open for visitors.

Doigs – James Doig traveled from South Carolina to Gainesville via Palatka. He eventually returned to South Carolina to fight in the Civil War. He returned to Florida after the Civil War and built a house that still stands today. He has a detailed account of

his initial travels to Gainesville in the 1850's that was published in the local newspaper at the turn of the century.

Stringfellow – William Hall Stringfellow, son of William and Patience (Buford) Stringfellow relocated to Florida around 1856. Dr. Stringfellow established a plantation in an area called Fort Clarke. He died in 1869 in Aiken, SC during a visit; he is buried in Union, South Carolina. There are many Stringfellows in the Gainesville area and other parts of Florida.

For further more detailed information regarding Gainesville, I recommend "History of Gainesville" by Hildreth and Cox. It is a very detailed book which clearly identifies the common link between the Catawba River basin and Gainesville. They even state that nearly 2/3 of the population of Gainesville was South Carolinian by birth.

I'm certain there are many other families from South Carolina that relocated to Florida. Some of the books in the 1880's term Gainesville as the "Eden of the South". We invite ya'll to come down to Gainesville and take a look for yourself. It's a neat town with lots of history. We'll certainly be back to Chester County in the future as well.

We will continue updates on our house renovation progress via Mr. Wade Fairey's website www.rootsandrecall.com in the near future.

Naming Traditions

Our ancestors often used the following naming procedure when picking a name for a new child. This was a common tradition for naming children but of course, was not used by all. It often gives a clue to the names of grandparents, and it also explains why certain names are very common in a given family line. Watching for these patterns can help in your genealogy research.

1 st Son	Father's father	1 st Daughter	Mother's mother
2 nd Son	Mother's father	2 nd Daughter	Father's mother
3 rd Son	Father	3 rd Daughter	Mother
4 th Son	Father's oldest brother	4 th Daughter	Mother's oldest sister
5 th Son	Father's 2 nd oldest brother or mother's oldest brother	5 th Daughter	Mother's 2 nd oldest sister or father's oldest sister

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters
Pension application of John Dick W8668 Margaret fn31SC
Transcribed by Will Graves 2/9/10

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Also, the handwriting of the original scribes often lends itself to varying interpretations. Users of this database are urged to view the original and to make their own decisions as to how to decipher what the original scribe actually wrote. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. Folks are free to make non-commercial use of this transcript in any manner they may see fit, but please extend the courtesy of acknowledging the transcriber—besides, if it turns out the transcript contains mistakes, the resulting embarrassment will fall on the transcriber.]

State of Kentucky Pulaski County

On this the 29th day of July 1841 personally appeared before me Josiah W. Dick a Justice of the peace in and for the County of Pulaski and State aforesaid, Margaret Dick a resident of the County and State aforesaid aged seventy-nine years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of John Dick who was a private & Sergeant in the Revolution. The said John Dick was a distant relation of the declarant's and lived at the declarant's Father's, James Wiley, in Chester District in the State of South Carolina at the time he first enlisted in the service of his Country. The aforesaid John Dick enlisted for the term of fifteen months in the District of Chester South Carolina in the year the deponent thinks of 1775 or 6 and faithfully served out his fifteen months in a company commanded by Captain Brown and Colonel Sumpter's [sic, Thomas Sumter's] Regiment, while in this Service the said John Dick was marched to Charlestown and was stationed at an end the Battle of Fort Moltrie [sic, Moultrie] and in the defense of Charlestown and there received a wound by a ball being lodged in his hip which was cut out by the Physicians and he soon recovered. After his return from this fifteen months service the Declarant was married to the said John Dick in Chester District in the State of South Carolina on the first day of March 1778 by a Magistrate by the name of Alexander Walker. They continued at the declarant's Father's for about one year after their marriage most of which time the said John Dick was out on scouts after either the British or Indians or Tories they then moved to their own house about three miles from the declarant's Father's and in a very short time after they went to housekeeping the said John Dick was called into service in the Militia and was out 4 months under Captain Bell and in Sumter's Regiment. And the declarant then broke up housekeeping and returned again to her father's. Shortly after her return her only Brother Samuel Wiley was shot by some Tories at her Father's door her husband was at this time in the Army. In 1780 her husband was again called into service of three or four months by Captain Bell who belonged to Sumter's Regiment, and he served out his tour of duty, in the year 1781 the said John Dick was Drafted for the term of four months and marched out under Captain Bell and Sumter's Regiment. This tour of duty was performed as a horseman and he was appointed Sergeant of the troop and was marched down below Orangeburg in the State of Georgia and there taken prisoner and was lodged by the British in Orangeburg jail where the said John Dick laid in said jail for four weeks and then was

exchanged. When the said John Dick was taken prisoner the British took his horse, gun and all his equipage. She further declares that her husband independent of his regular tours of duty performed, her husband was almost constantly out on scouts after the British, Indians, and Tories and while in the several services the said John Dick was at the Storming of Columbia he was under Sumter in Hiwassee, at St. Mary's, at Saint Augustine and at Savannah, he was in the Battle at the Eutaw Springs and in the Battle of Guilford Court house her husband the aforesaid John Dick died on the 19th day of November 1832 and that she has remained a widow ever since that period as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

She further declares she knows of no record evidence of her marriage but has a record of the age of her children in her old family Bible which she will cause to be filed as evidence in support of her claim.

S/ Margaret Dick, X her mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me the undersigned Justice of the peace in and for the County of Pulaski and I certify that in consequence of old age and bodily infirmity the aforesaid Margaret Dick is unable to attend Court.

Given under my hand this 29th of July 1841

S/ J. W. Dick, JP

Children of John and Margaret Dick:

Sarah Dick was born November the 20th 1778

Samuel Dick was born October the 11th 1782

James Dick was born August the 31st 1784

John Dick was born October 20th 1786

Archibald Dick was born December 28th 1788

Peggy Dick was born September 21st 1795

William Dick was born April 5th 1798

Death Notice of William Alexander Walker

William Alexander Walker, Senator from Chester County. Born June 14, 1819, at Chester, the son of John Walker and Elizabeth Douglas. Prepared by the Rev. Mr. Johnson; graduated from the South Carolina College, A.B., 1840; read law at Chester and admitted to S. C Bar in 1842. Married Catherine Eliza McLure. Director of Bank of Chester, 1856-64. Commissioner of public buildings. Commissioner to approve securities. During Confederate War, organized a cavalry company; captain, then major, then lieutenant colonel of Company D, 1st S. C. Regiment; wounded at Gettysburg. S. C. House of Representatives, Chester, 1865-67, S. C. Senate, Chester, 1877-82; died. County Democratic executive committee, chairman. President of Chester Sabre Club, 1877. Died, in office as Senator, April 21, 1882, at Chester; probably buried there.

William Ellison, Jr.

In 1800 the South Carolina legislature had set out in detail the procedures for manumission. To end the practice of freeing unruly slaves of "bad or depraved" character and those who "from age or infirmity" were incapacitated, the state required that an owner testify under oath to the good character of the slave he sought to free. Also required was evidence of the slave's "ability to gain a livelihood in an honest way." On June 8, 1816, William Ellison of Fairfield County appeared before a magistrate (with five local freeholders as supporting witnesses) to gain permission to free his slave, April, who was at the time 26 years of age. April was William Ellison, Jr. of Sumter County.

At birth, William Ellison, Jr. was given the name of "April." It was a popular practice among slaves of the period to name a child after the day or month of his or her birth. It is known that between the year 1800 and 1802 April was owned by a white slave-owner named William Ellison, son of Robert Ellison of Fairfield County in South Carolina. It is not documented as to who his owner was before that time. It can only be assumed that William Ellison, a planter of Fairfield district was either the father or the brother of William Ellison, Jr., freedman of Sumter County. April had his name changed to William Ellison by the courts, obviously in honor of William Ellison of Fairfield.

At the age of 10, William "April" Ellison was apprenticed and he was trained as a cotton gin builder and repairer. He spent six years training as a blacksmith and carpenter and he also learned how to read, write, cipher and to do basic bookkeeping. Since there are no records showing the purchase of April (later William Ellison of Sumter) by William Ellison of Fairfield, it is unknown as to how long April was owned by William Ellison. It is known that William Ellison of Fairfield inherited a large estate from his father Robert, and that the slaves of the estate, named in the will were left to his siblings. It is possible that Robert Ellison gave several slaves to his son before his death, so they would not have needed to have been mentioned in his will. William owned several slaves according to the census records. Both Robert and William were of an age to have been able to be the father of April.

April was trained as a machinist and he became a well known cotton gin maker. Upon receiving his freedom he decided to pursue his expertise in Sumter County, South Carolina where found an eager market for his trade. He is well known for perfecting the cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.

In 1816, April, now known as William Ellison, Jr. arrived in Stateburg where he initially hired slave workers from their local owners. In 1820 he had purchased two adult males to work in his shop. On June 20, 1820, April appeared in the Sumter District courthouse in Sumterville. Described in court papers submitted by his attorney as a "freed yellow man of about 29 years of age," he requested a name change because it "would yet greatly advance his interest as a tradesman." A new name would also "save him and his children from degradation and contempt which the minds of some do and will attach

to the name April." Because "of the kindness" of his former master and as a "Mark of gratitude and respect for him" April asked that his name be changed to William Ellison. His request was granted.

The Ellison family joined the Episcopalian Church of the Holy Cross in Stateburg and on August 6, 1824, William Ellis was the first black to install a family bench on the first floor of the church, among those of the other wealthy families of Statesburg. The poor whites and the other black church members, free and slave, sat in the balcony of the church.

Gradually, Ellison built up a small empire, purchasing slaves in increasing numbers as the years passed. He became one of South Carolina's major cotton gin manufacturers and sold his machines as far away as Mississippi. He regularly advertised his cotton gins in newspapers across the state. His ads may be found in historic copies of the Black River Watchman, the Sumter Southern Whig, and the Camden Gazette.

By 1830, he owned four slaves who assisted him in his business. He then began to acquire land and even more slaves. In 1838 Ellison purchased 54.5 acres adjoining his original acreage from former South Carolina Governor Stephen Decater Miller. Ellison and his family moved into a large home on the property. (The house had been known as Miller House but became known as Ellison House.) As his business grew, so did his wealth and by 1840, Ellison owned 12 slaves. His sons, who lived in homes on the property, owned an additional nine slaves. By the early 1840s, he was one of the most prosperous men in the area. By the year 1850, he was the owner of 386 acres of land and 37 slaves. The workers on Ellison's plantation produced 35 bales of cotton that year.

In 1852, Ellison purchased Keith Hill and Hickory Hill Plantations which increased his land holdings to over 1,000 acres. By 1860 William Ellison was South Carolina's largest Negro slaveowner and in the entire state, only five percent of the people owned as much real estate as did William Ellison. His wealth was 15 times greater than that of the state's average for whites. Ellison also owned more slaves than did 99% of the South's slaveholders.

When the War Between the States broke out in 1861, William Ellison, Jr. was one of the staunchest supporters of the Confederacy. His grandson joined the Confederate Artillery Unit, and William turned his plantation over from cotton cash crop production to farming foodstuff for the Confederacy.

William Ellison, Jr. died on 5 December 1861, at the age of 71 and per his wishes, his family continued to actively support the Confederacy throughout the war. Aside from producing corn, fodder, bacon, corn shucks, and cotton for the Confederate Army, they contributed vast amounts of money, paid \$5,000 in taxes, and invested a good portion of their fortune into Confederate Bonds which were worthless at the end of the war.

William Ellison, Jr. had died with an estate appraised at \$43,500, consisting of 70 slaves. His will stated that his estate should pass into the joint hands of his daughter and his two surviving sons. He bequeathed \$500 to a slave daughter he had sold. At his death he was one of the top 10% of the wealthiest people in all of South Carolina, was in the top 5% of land ownership, and he was the third largest slave owner in the entire state.

New Genealogy Series on Public Television

PBS recently announced that it will add a new series, *Genealogy Roadshow*, to its fall lineup. Part detective story, part emotional journey, it will combine history and science to uncover the fascinating stories of diverse Americans.

The first season will feature participants from four American cities – Nashville, Austin, Detroit, and San Francisco – who want to explore unverified genealogical claims, passed down through family history, that may (or may not) connect them to an event or a historical figure.

The programs will air Mondays, September 23 – October 14, 9:00-10:00 pm ET

References pertaining to Miller, Millen and Milling in Deed and Probate Records

by Brenda Baumert [ub4meib4u@att.net], a descendant of Josias Miller

In the previous Bulletin [Volume 37 March 2013 Number 1], I presented a comparative discussion of Millers, Millens, and Millings that I had studied in Chester records. Due to lack of time, I was unable to provide the Deed and Probate references on which I drew my conclusions. That list of references is given in this issue of the Bulletin. This is not an all inclusive list but it is an extensive list and I believe includes enough records to recognize which families were which. In order to save space, I will not repeat my entire detailed discussion from the previous issue, but will only list the ancestral family couple, where they lived and the records that pertain to those family groups. As I said previously, my conclusions are based on a sequential study of the deeds revealing where the groups lived and owned property together with Probate records that have been found; many did not have Probate records even though many certainly died in Chester. This absence of a Probate can be due to 1) an insufficient estate requiring a need for probate, 2) a general family agreement on the settlement of an estate such that none was filed, as well as 3) missing probate records that existed at one time. The reader should note that there are a number of errors in the Chester Deeds and Probates where Millen was recorded as Miller and vice versa and only a detailed analysis of the records can determine the true family surname. Also, Milling and Millen often appear in records interchangeably. These are errors recorded by the Clerk of Court at the time the record was entered into the court books or in a few cases are errors made during the 1930's when the typed indexes were created as part of the projects authorized during the Roosevelt Administration.

In addition, I created an error myself when reporting about the Robert Millen who received a 250 acre grant in 1773 on the South Fork of Fishing Creek: Robert Millen was married to **Elizabeth Wilson**, not Mary. The wife's name is confirmed by Fishing Creek Cemetery records where they are both buried. Please accept my apologies [there were just too many Robert and Mary couples in the area and I let that confuse me.] If you find a known error in this analysis, please let me know so I can post a correction.

Deeds and Probates often consisted of several pages. However, I am only listing the first page of the Deed and the first page of the Folio [i.e. page] in the Probate Books. Some Probates included both loose papers [i.e. Apartment and Package numbers plus a Probate Book and Folio number. Sometimes the Probate Book had information not found in the loose papers. Some Probates are only found in Probate Books and some are only found in loose paper packages even though both references may be given in the Probate Index. Some Probates are listed in the Index, but original records are missing altogether in the referenced book and/or in the referenced loose papers. These Probates can be found online at https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/list#page=1®ion=UNITED_STATES .

Additionally, numerous records are available on the South Carolina Department of Archives and History [SCDAH] site, - <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/search.aspx>. I have not listed those records here since the list would be too long and like Chester's records, the surnames are spelled a multitude of ways. I used those SCDAH records also as part of my study of the various family groups.

Here is what I concluded to be the major family groups of the above surnames and the references that pertain to those families. Names are listed as Millen, Milling and Miller and the numerous spelling variations of those names. Often a mixture of those names are found in the same record making it difficult to figure out who the family surname actually is. A study of the

property locations in most cases determined which family was which. I only looked at Deeds from Volume A through Volume AA, a time period about 1785-1840. Some deeds were still hard to determine which family line and/or person that it was. This is especially true for the South Fork of Fishing Creek area because in 1767 William & John Miller each got 100 acres and in 1773 Robert and Elizabeth Millen family got 250 acres and the 3 men lived almost adjacent to each other. William and John Miller received land as single men and both served in the Revolutionary War; they were definitely Millers, not Millens. I have added a few names to my list given in the previous issue. In a few cases, I included family links in nearby counties.

Robert and Elizabeth [Wilson] Millen {not Mary as I previously reported in error} of South Fork of Fishing Creek; he got a 250 acre grant on 1-23-1773.

- These Deeds pertain to this family group, based on property location; some are indexed as Miller: B312, C271, E277, L108, M213, N117, N296, O438, R040, R072, S411, S419, T139, T353, U147, U294, U549, W055, W277, W343, W460, X024, X219, X269, Y136, Y212, Z027, Z197, Z253, Z273, Z371, Z433, X458, AA251, AA271.
- These Probates pertain to this family group, based on property and same names as found in deed records; some are indexed as Miller and Millard: Apt 43 Pkg 677; Book D Folio 85. Apt 45 Pkg 717 [index say "Apt 43", but it's Apt 45]; Book H Folio 640. Apt 49 Pkg 780; Book H Folio 201, 240.

William and Hannah [Carter] Millen of Rocky Creek/Grassy Run area.

- These Deeds pertain to this family group; some are indexed as Miller and Milling. These deed and probate lists include siblings of William Millen: A390, A392, B046, B048, F221, F222, F223, F224, F225, F226, G181, H309, H311, J079, K082, L027, M040, M143, N284, O088, O553, P071, P077, P079, P218, R183, R184, R185, R194, S239, S240, T174, T295, T432, T459, T460, T465, U120, U195, V058, V181, V312, V326, W144, W240, W262, W309, W502, W514, X205, Y125, Y165.
- These Probates pertain to this family group; some are indexed as Milling: Apt 14 Pkg 450; Book N Folio 076. Apt 041 Pkg 647. Apt 043 Pkg 675. Apt 043 Pkg 687 [only in Index and a typed Will on SCDAH, original documents are missing]. Apt 045 Pkg 718; Book I Folio 282. Also see the Will of Jacob Carter proven 12-10-1782 in Kershaw. While Carter lived and died in Chester, his probate is in Kershaw because he died before 1785, the year that Chester county was formed. This Will names his son-in-law William Millen as his Executor.
- William & Hannah moved to Lincoln, NC some time after Charles D. Miller died in 1820. It appears that William Millen took care of his semi-invalid brother-in-law Charles D. Miller who was seriously injured during the Revolutionary War. The 2 men are most often found together in deeds and probates.

Hugh Milling/Millen, Revolutionary War officer of Fairfield is listed in some Chester deeds. He was Sheriff of Camden, which included Chester at the time and probably was kin to both Millen family groups of Chester since he is associated with records for both groups;

the surname seems to have started as Milling, then became Millen in Chester. Hugh always signed his name as Milling. Additionally he was the Executor for Alexander Miller, Sr. in 1789. Charles D. Miller was also associated with the Millens since his wife was a Millen, so possibly Hugh Milling and Alexander Miller are both kin to Charles D. Miller. Hugh's kinship to these Millens and Millers is speculation on my part.

Josias and Elizabeth [Hindman] Miller of Little Rocky Creek / Bull Run / Bull Skin Run Headwaters area: this is my direct ancestral line through their son, Charles C. Miller. Deed list includes the properties of son-in-law James Miller who first married Mary Miller, daughter of Josias and Elizabeth, then second married Margaret McAliley, daughter of John and Elizabeth [Martin] McAliley. James Miller's properties were adjacent to Josias' family properties and James Miller was kin to the Spartanburg and York County Millers, most likely a grandson of Robert Miller and Mary Alexander.

- These Deeds pertain to this family, based on property location; underlined deeds are Josias' son, Charles C. Miller and descendants: A099, A101, B632, C290, C315, D091, G058, G083, G196, G197, G198, G270, H181, H183, H296, H439, H539, K136, L266, L272, M005, M023, M095, M244, M269, N329, N344, N481, O053, O190, O452, O555*, P021, P028* P042, P237, P320, P323, P324, Q004, Q076, Q127, Q129, Q130, Q165, Q238, R062, R114, R133, R171, R227, S052, S099, S400, S424, S441, T031, T032, T261, T277, T282, T316, T497, U046, U208, U272, U380, U507, V102, V103, V139, V175, V196, V226, W057, W063, W426, W475, W476, X031, X032, X055, X299* X337, Y084, Y112, Y168, Y185, Y229, Y233, Y461, Y471, Y546, Z032, Z304, Z364, Z542, Z543, Z546, AA009, AA155, AA177, AA178, AA191, AA212, AA275, AA302, AA436, AA473.
 - *O555 and P028 are deeds between Josias' son and Charles Miller the 1806 immigrant. X299 is a joint deed of Josias' grandson with the children of Charles Miller the 1806 immigrant, whose children were minors in all 3 deeds.
- These Probates pertain to this family group, some indexed as Millen: Apt 045 Pkg 714. Apt 046 Pkg 740. Apt 049 Pkg 786. Apt 050 Pkg 797. Apt 50 Pkg 809-A. Apt 095 Pkg 1548. Apt 96 Pkg 1604. Apt 100 Pkg 1686.

Robert and Mary [unknown] Miller of Rocky Creek: this family is closely associated with McClure, Morrison and Rosborough. Andrew Miller witnessed 2 deeds of theirs and was possibly a brother or a son. In addition there is suggestive evidence that Robert was a brother of Josias. Silas Miller was their grandson, son of William and Margaret [Campbell] Miller. Some deeds given below may be Josias' kin because the 2 families lived close to each other and both had a number of William Millers in their line; I put those William Miller deeds with Robert's group mainly because of witnesses and neighbors named in the deeds. Charles D. Miller seems more than likely their son since he lived very near to them and was also associated with the McClures, but no proof about parents of Charles D. Miller has ever been found. Robert and Mary had children all over the age of 16 at the time they got their 150 ac grant on 2-6-1773, thus all their children [2-6 kids] were born before 1757.

- These Deeds pertain to this family: A354 [could also be the William Miller of Fishing Creek area who got 100 ac in 1767], A397, B196, B198, B582, E035, E081, F132, F225, F226, G181, H544, M002, N170, N383, O051, O088, P348, Q102, R194, S117, S269, S347, S372, S459, S503, T058, T174, T432, T465, U148 [this might also be Robert & Elizabeth Millen family; I lean toward Miller because location is closer to Robert & Mary Miller and Chestnuts are associated with Miller family.]
- These Probates pertain to this group, based on property and same names as found in deed records: POSSIBLY Apt 44 Pkg 693 Mary McCluer since John and Samuel Miller are witnesses to her Will. The signature of Samuel Miller is not the signature of Samuel "M" Miller, the son of Josias.

John and Mary [McKeown] Miller of Fishing Creek – properties on Sandy River, Fishing Creek and in Lancaster County, which borders Chester on the east. This is the Revolutionary War soldier [pension # 38950] who had 2 sons John Jr and Cyrus and a brother William. He received 100 ac in 1767 as did his younger brother William later the same year. Their sister Susannah married William Weir according to a 1981 Bulletin article. Susannah Weir does not seem to be the daughter of Alexander and Hannah Miller because Alexander did not name sons John and William in his Will even though they were still living in 1789, but Alexander did name 3 minor children Susannah, Henry, and Alexander. John, William and Alexander Miller [Jr?] all lived in Fishing Creek area and for that reason might have been sons of Alexander, Sr. Since Susannah Weir was born 1752, she cannot be the minor named in the 1789. Therefore these Millers are not children of Alexander. They might have been children of the John Miller who got 150 ac on Sandy River in 1754-1755. If not of that John, then I am at a loss as to whose Miller line they are. They were not sons of Robert and Mary or Josias and Elizabeth either.

- These Deeds pertain to this family, based on property location: A-004 [a witness], D-308, E037, G-001, G002, G081, G128, G200, O495, O543, P047, Q035, R245, S141, T481, T482, Y468.
- These Probates pertain to this group: none unless this John Miller was the witness to 1802 Will of Mary McCluer Apt 044 Pkg 693.

William, John [same as above], Susannah, Ann Miller, siblings of Fishing Creek area:

- Deeds A075, A251, E037 together with the John and Mary [McKeown] Miller couple above.
- Probate Book A Folio 6 is Susannah's husband.

Charles D. Miller and Ann [Millen] Miller of Grassy Run Branch on Rocky Creek

- These Deeds pertain to this family, based on property location; he seems most likely a son of Robert and Mary because of where he lived and who he is associated with. No proof regarding parents, but he immigrated 1772 with Reverend William Martin's 5 ships on the Lord Dunluce, was married upon arrival or shortly thereafter. See also deeds for William & Hannah Millen as he is almost always a part of the transaction or else is a witness. Charles' wife Ann was a sister of William Millen: F-226, G-181, P-348, R194, T-174, T432, T465.
- These Probates pertain to this group, based on property and same names as found in deed records: Apt 43 Pkg 687, Book I Folio 338 is given in Index, but no original records exist. A typed Will of Charles Miller with an unproven date is posted on the SC Department of Archives site. They have dated it as circa 1811, the year he wrote it. The original Will was never filed, but Deed T-174 confirms that this Charles Miller is deceased by Feb. 1820 and the dictates of his will are accomplished with this deed, explaining why it was never filed for Probate. Apt 043 Pkg 675 Book C Folio 243: Charles paid part of a \$2000 administrative bond for estate of Alexander Milling/Millen along with the widow, William Millen and John Murphy.

Andrew Miller was father of Gardiner per Chester Court of Common Pleas [1785-1834], but I was not able to relocate the specific page where I read this. He witnessed 2 documents involving Robert & Mary Miller of Rocky Creek, suggesting that he is a son or brother of Robert. In 1789 Gardiner bought land granted to Jasper Rodgers, which property was next to Andrew Miller's 1771 grant on Bull Skin Run. Gardner was living in Fairfield by 1803 when he sold his land and this might be when Andrew died. Gardner and his wife Ann Bonner of Fairfield, died in Tipton, TN in 1842.

- These Deeds pertain to this family: B-590, C288, L-101.
- These Probates pertain to this group: Fairfield Apt 10 Pkg 063 confirms that Gardner's wife was Ann, daughter of John Bonner.

Alexander and Hannah Miller of Fairfield, on Walker's Branch of Wateree Creek; also Wateree & Little River. He was associated with James and Ann Arthur and the Huffmans of Fairfield.

- These Chester Deeds pertain to this family: D-434, D-445
- These Fairfield Deeds pertain to this family: A-286, A-433 [a witness], B-040, B-136, B-193, C-083, C-089 [a witness], C-172.
- These Probates pertain to this group: Fairfield Will Book 1 p054. Alexander Jr was a minor son in 1789 and was probably the same Alexander Miller living Fishing Creek area in Chester in 1786. If this Fishing Creek Alexander Miller is not Jr., then it was Sr who was deceased in 1789.

Charles and Jennet Miller, the 1806 immigrant on Rocky Creek.

- These Deeds pertain to this family: O555 and P028 [these 2 deeds, both transacted same day, give a slave each to James Reid Miller and Mary Paul Miller from Samuel "M" Miller, son of Josias. The recipients are identified as the son and daughter of Charles and Jennet Miller and were probably twins born to them in the early spring of 1810 after comparing data with the census records], S422, V334, W128, X070, X299 [joint deed involving Josias' grandson and the children of this Charles and Jennet Miller; Charles' kids would have been 19 yr at the time thus needing a person >21 to legalize the deed; widow and her children are living in TN by this time], Y145.
- These Probates pertain to this group: none; deed W128 indicates Charles died before 9-15-1825 in Chester. X299 and Y145 indicate his widow and children had moved to Lincoln County, TN.

Stephen and Hannah [Potts] Miller of Rocky Creek in Chester

- These Deeds pertain to this family, which location seems fairly close to where Robert and Mary Miller lived on Rocky Creek, but any connection to that family has not been found. Stephen was son of Nicholas Miller and Elenor Henox or Herox of Wateree River [Miller's parents were in Kershaw before 1790]: W038, W261, X325, X346, X348, Y141, Y478, Z264, Z466, Z467, AA465, AA466, AA471, AA474.
- These Probates pertain to this group: none found before 1860.

Charles and Priscilla [Lucas] Miller of Lancaster and York, SC

- These Deeds pertain to this family: D191 [Jesse was son of Charles and Priscilla; lived in York], X356 [Gov. Stephen Decatur Miller was grandson of Charles and Priscilla, son of Charles Jr and Margaret White].
- These Probates pertain to this group: none; this family's probates are in York and later on some are in Sumter county.

Deeds for which I'm uncertain of the family, many because I have yet to read them:

B574, F196, F197, I042, I043, Q093, U105, V081, AA307, AA400, AA419.

Jane Miller born 1751 in Ireland and died after August 1836, lived in Fishing Creek area and was a sister to Elizabeth [Mrs. Stephen] Keenan, but she apparently did not immigrate until about the 1820's. It is not known whether she never married or was a Miller by marriage. Her ancestral line has never been determined despite years of study. She was possibly kin to Abraham Miller of York.

I'm repeating the following explanation from the previous issue since there are several "Charles Miller" names in this list.

Clarification: 3 men named Charles Miller lived in Chester at the same time - A review of all this data confirms that there were 3 men named Charles Miller, all living in Chester from 1806 [probably 1801] to 1820 and this does not include the Charles Millers of Lancaster-York counties. With the common name of Charles and the residential proximity of all of them with each other implies that the chances are great that all these Millers shared a common Scotch-Irish ancestor. All of these Charles Miller men in Chester were born in Ireland. The name Robert Miller in these families only compounds this likelihood. Below are my conclusions about these 3 Charles Miller men:

- Charles D. Miller born about 1750-1754 in Ireland and died about January 1820 in Chester was married to Ann Millen, had no children and lived on the Grassy Run Branch of Rocky Creek, very near the Saluda Road. His middle initial of "D" is found in his Revolutionary War pension file. He often used Sr. after his name. William Millen of Rocky Creek was his brother-in-law.
- Charles Christopher Miller born 1760 in Ireland and died about April 1837 in Henry County, GA. His middle name of Christopher is found in deed records of Henry County. He also signed Sr. after his name since he had a son Charles Jr. born about 1792 in Chester. He moved to Henry County, GA about 1822 and the majority of his family followed him to Henry-Newton County, GA. One daughter, Elizabeth Johnson, moved to Tennessee where she died.
- Charles Miller, the 1806 immigrant, born about 1764 in Ireland and died August or September 1825 in Chester was married to a Jennet and at the same time that Charles C. Miller was married to Jennet McBride Miller. This also causes confusion in the records that can only be discerned by tracking their properties, which records proved there were 2 different couples with the same names at the same time. As mentioned above, Charles the 1806 immigrant conducted business with Josias' family. These facts strongly suggest a kinship, but this youngest Charles Miller was no closer than a first cousin to Josias' kids, possibly an even more distant kin whose families in Ireland and America no doubt had remained in contact for decades.

Charles Miller, Sr. of Lancaster-York border is a 4th Charles Miller of this era, however his family of Millers did not live in Chester. They lived in the adjacent counties and may have been kin to the Chester county Millers. This 4th Charles Miller is the one who negotiated with the Catawba Indians to free up lands in the Waxhaws. He was born about 1725 in the colonies, died about 1792 and is buried in York county. His grandson was Gov. Stephen Decatur Miller.

* * * * *

Case 421 - State vs. James Miller:
Indictment Retailing Without License, Nov. 1814

Johnson [the prosecuting attorney?]

Thomas Weir - s
James Boyd - s
Joseph Luke s
Hugh Knox Esq - s
Peter Wilson - s

[I think the "s" after each name indicates they have each signed their recognizance.]

No Bill
Henry Head foreman
Bill preferred [presented?] and rejected
November 2 1814

Notice that the Jury no billed him, so charges were dropped. This is the outside of the document and contained all the records of this case folded inside.

State of South Carolina }
Chester District } At a Court of General Sessions of the
peace begun to be holden in and for the District of Chester in the
state of South Carolina at Chester Court House in the District and
State aforesaid on the first Monday after the first Monday in October
in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and
fourteen The Jurors of and for the District of Chester aforesaid in the
state of South Carolina aforesaid that is today.

Upon their solemn affirmations Present that James Miller of the
District aforesaid on the sixteenth day of August in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen with force and
arms at Chester Court House in the District and state aforesaid
without any lawful authority license admission or allowance from
the commissioners of the high road and bridges of and for the
District of Chester aforesaid or a Majority of them a certain spiritous
liquor and strong drink called whiskey then and there did either?

sell or retail in quantities less than one quart to the wit example of all others in like cause offending against the form of the Act of the General assembly of this state in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

And the Jurors aforesaid upon their affirmations aforesaid do further present that the said James Miller on the said sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen with force and arms at Chester Court House aforesaid in the District and state aforesaid without any lawful authority license admission or allowances from the Commissioners of the high roads and bridges of and for the District of Chester one half pint of spiritous liquor and strong drink called whiskey to one Peter Wilson did sell and retail at the price of twelve & one half cents against the form of the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid and against the peace and dignity of the same state aforesaid.

Note: The "first Monday after the first Monday in October" was October 10, 1814. Since this date was before the recognizances were taken, either the Juror wrote the wrong month or this was the Bill of Indictment. Court document on reverse of James Miller's recognizance says: "To November Term 1814".

Oct 1814

State vs. James Miller} Retailing Without License

*James Miller
Recognizance for Appearance
to November 1814
For Retailing Spiritous Liquors*

[Recognizance documents not transcribed, summaries given below]

James Miller, distiller and James McAiley, farmer gave recognizance on 10-20-1814 for \$150.00 each to assure that James Miller appears for this case. This is basically the same as paying a bond.

Actual signatures of these men:

James Miller
James M. Hley

Joseph Luke and George McAliley [no occupations given for either] also gave recognizance on 11-1-1814 for \$100 to ensure Luke's appearance in this case, signatures below:

Joseph Luke
George M. Hley

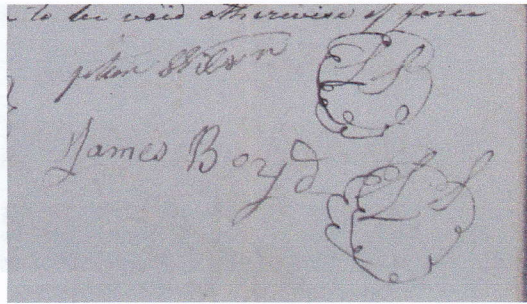
James Boyd, weaver and Joseph Luke gave recognizance on 10-31-1814 for \$100 each to ensure Boyd's appearance in this case, signature's below:

James Boyd
Joseph Luke

Thomas Weir of Chester and John Weir of Fairfield, farmers, gave recognizance on 10-31-1814 for \$100 each to ensure Thomas Weir's appearance, signatures below.

Thomas Weir
John Weir

Peter Wilson, blacksmith and James Boyd [same as above] gave recognizance on 11-1-1814 for \$100 each to ensure Wilson's appearance in this case, signatures below.



State Warrant for James Miller Retailing Spiritous Liquors

*State of South Carolina }
Chester District } By Hugh Knox one of the Justices
and for said district to the Sheriff or any lawful Constable*

Whereas Complaint and information hath been made to me by Thomas Weir upon oath that he hath just cause to believe and doth verily believe that James Miller of state and district aforesaid distiller did on or about the sixteenth day of August last past and at sundry other days & times at the house and distillery of him the said James Miller in state and district aforesaid without any lawful authority license admission of the state did take upon himself to retail spiritous liquors to sundry inhabitants of the state in contempt of the laws of the said state.

These are therefore to charge and command you that upon the receipt hereof you apprehend the said James Miller and bring him before me to answer to said complaint and information and be further dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of October 1814.

Hugh Knox J.Q.

[see his signature above with Joseph Luke and George McAliley]

This is James Miller, Sr., as proven by his Probate Inventory dated 1827.

**Chester County, SC Obituaries
January 1880 – December 1899, Volume II**

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1882-5-25, p 4

Died, at his home, near Rossville, SC, February 24th, 1882, Mr. Robert Sandifer, aged 76 years, 2 months and 13 days. He was born in Chester County, SC, Dec. 11th, 1805, not far from the spot where he breathed his last. His parents were Robert Sandifer and Mary Ann Stinson. The father came from Virginia. The mother was of a family that came from Ireland when so many emigrated from that country in the last century. They were Presbyterians and strongly attached to their church. Their children were faithfully instructed in the principles of the Christian religion . . . Of this family there were four children – two sons and two daughters. Only one of them is now living – Miss Mary Sandifer.

Mr. Sandifer established his home on Rocky Creek in 1831. He was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Nichols, of Fairfield County, SC, Feb. 16th, 1832. They both joined the Catholic (Presbyterian) Church in 1857 or '58, under the care of the Rev. William Banks.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 1866-1888, (Holcomb), 1886-7-22

Died in Camden, Ala., June 6th, 1886, Mrs. Sarah Pressly Miller, in the 59th year of her age. She was one of the daughters of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (Hearst) Pressly, born in Abbeville County, December 24th, 1827, and removed with her parents to Wilcox County, Ala. In 1836. She completed the course of her academic studies in Due West under the tuition of the late Dr. J. I. Bonner and the late Miss Elizabeth McQuerns... After this she returned to Alabama and was married on the 25th of August, 1846 to the late Dr. John Miller who was called from the labors of the holy ministry about eight years ago. ... She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living. Of these eight, five are sons and three are daughters. Her daughters are married; one living in Oak Hill, Ala.; one at Gadsden, northern Alabama; one at Chester, SC. Of her five sons, only one is married—the eldest, and engaged in the practice of law in Camden, Ala.; one is a Professor of Mathematics in Erskine College; one is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in Wilcox County; one is teaching in his native county, also; one is a student at Erskine College.

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1891-2-19, page 3

Died at his residence near Wylie's Mill, February 16, 1891, Mr. Henry Nunnery, in the 87th year of his age. He left home on Saturday morning, 14th, to visit his nephew, Mr. F. A. Nunnery, and was found at 4 pm, lying on the ground in the field in an insensible condition, having been stricken with apoplexy. Mr. Nunnery was an industrious and economical man and had accumulated a considerable estate which he leaves to a large family of children.

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1892-2-23, page 3

Mr. J. T. Backstrom died at his residence at Richburg, Tuesday night 21st instant, in the 49th year of his age. He had been in declining health for six months or more. His death deprives the county of one of its best citizens. In his own community the loss will be sorely felt. He was foremost in all that pertained to the best interests, material and moral, of the people among whom he lived. For several years past he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School at Richburg. His life for the past 25 years was one of Christian consecration. He was buried with Masonic honors in Union Churchyard Wednesday afternoon. (The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1893-3-9, page 3 – mentions son Johnnie)

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1893-9-28, page 3

Dr. T. D. Marion, of this town, died suddenly Tuesday 26th instant. As a physician and surgeon Dr. Marion had established a good reputation in this and adjoining counties. He was a contributor to the medical publications, was chairman of the county board of examiners, an active member of the county medical association, and read the first essay after its organization.

Funeral service by Rev. J. S. Moffatt Wednesday morning at the residence. Interment at Union A.R.P. Church.

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1894-11-15, page 2

It is with sorrow that we make the announcement, and with sincere regret the people of this county will receive it, of the death of Dr. S. T. Anderson which occurred at his residence in Richburg last Saturday night, 10th instant, after several months of failing health, and in the 57th years of his age. His life was one of conscientious and firm devotion to duty as a physician, a citizen and a Christian. Funeral service was held at Richburg Methodist Church on Sunday by his pastor, Rev. W. A. Betts, and interment was had in the Wall burying ground near Heath Chapel.

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1894-12-13, page 3

Anderson – Samuel Thompson Anderson, M.D., was born in the vicinity of Cedar Shoals, Chester County, SC, 29th June, 1838, and calmly fell asleep 10th November, 1894, at his residence in Richburg, SC. He was a son of the late Daniel G. Anderson. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm. In 1860 he was graduated from the Reform Medical College of Macon, Ga. When the Civil War began he enlisted as a private in the Calhoun Guards, and as a brave soldier served until taken prisoner in West Virginia, whence he was finally taken to Fort Delaware and released after the close of hostilities. November 18th, 1862, he was happily married to Miss F. Amelia Wall, who with eight children survives. After the war Dr. Anderson returned to agricultural pursuits and subsequently resumed the practice of his profession, in which for many years and up to his last illness he was indeed "the beloved physician." As a practitioner he was punctiliously faithful to duty and literally sacrificed his own life on the altar of service. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and died in the triumphs of a Christian faith.

The close of his earthly life was surpassingly beautiful. ... A large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends attended on his funeral obsequies, paying the last tribute of their affection to his memory. His body rests in Green's graveyard by his country home. The writer of these lines confesses to an endearing friendship with the deceased that forbids fulsome eulogy, nor is it needed. W. A. Betts, Pastor, Richburg, SC.

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1895-1-10, page 3

Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson, wife of deacon R. H. Ferguson, died at her home at Wylie's Mill, the 23rd of December, 1894. In the absence of her pastor, Rev. A. McA. Pittman, her funeral services were conducted by Rev. L. C. Hinton at Harmony Church of which was a member, and where her body was laid to rest until the resurrection.

The only daughter of Mrs. D. O. Nunnery and Representative Joseph Nunnery, she was lovingly reared and carefully placed in select schools, where the advantages of a Christian education were afforded. She was baptized by Rev. J. H. Eager in 1876, the year before he went to Italy. She grew up to be a bright, thoughtful, attractive woman, to a happy and useful life, until the beginning, more than two years ago, of a continuous and painful illness. ... She left behind a little boy four or five years of age, her only child; but she left also a faithful husband, found parents and two living brothers, other relatives and friends.

The Lantern, Chester, SC, Friday, 1898-3-25, page 1

Daniel Green Lewis was born Dec. 12th, 1870, and died at the home of Mrs. M. A. Fripp, at Richburg, SC, on Wednesday morning, March the 16th, 1898, after a brief and seemingly

painless illness. He was the last surviving son of Samuel and Eliza Lewis, of Rodman, SC. He united with Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church by profession of faith in Christ, May 24th, 1896, and was soon after elected to the office of deacon in that church, which office he filled most acceptably until he was called up higher.

When we think of this noble life, so soon terminated, and of how ill the church and society can afford to lose such young men, we are more than ever impressed with the truth that, "God works in mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1898-9-29, page 3

Mrs. Mary E. Hicklin, wife of Mr. W. C. Hicklin, died last Wednesday night in Johns Hopkins' Hospital, Baltimore, where she went a few weeks ago for treatment. The remains arrived at Smith's Turn Out Friday night and were interred in Fishing Creek Church yard Saturday. Deep sympathy is felt by a large circle of relatives and friends for the sorrowing husband and young children.

The Chester Reporter, Chester, SC, Thursday, 1899-1-5, page 3

Capt. O. Barber, the father of Attorney General Barber died at his home at Richburg on the morning of December 24th [1898] in the 69th year of his age, from the effects of a paralytic stroke which came on him while on his farm the day before.

Capt. Barber was a native of Fairfield County but in early life came to the neighborhood where he died. Taking farming for his occupation he applied himself to it with energy and successful results. In the fall of 1861 he raised a company of Calvary, which became a part of the Fourth Regiment, Col. B. H. Rutledge, and served throughout the war, operating in South Carolina and Virginia.

Shortly after the war he went into mercantile business as a member of the firm of Drennan & Gill. He was also for a number of years president of Cedar Shoals Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880. As a Trial Justice in Gov. Hampton's administration he administered the duties of his office with fidelity and impartiality. He was ever kind and benevolent and in his death the community has lost a benefactor. Funeral service was held on Christmas Day by Rev. J. H. Wilson, burial was in the graveyard of Union A.R.P. Church.

William Stroud

By Gina Price White

Director of Archives and Special Collections
Winthrop University

William Stroud (Junior or III) was the son of William (old Will) and Sarah Stroud. The family received a land grant around the year 1770 of 450 acres on the east side of Rocky Creek near what would later be called Beckhamville (S.C.) In Daniel Green Stinson's description of the events of Chester County during the Revolution which is found in Elizabeth Ellet's three-volume work the Women of the American Revolution, he describes William Stroud, Senior (old Will) and his family with these words: "This man, with his sons, was noted for strength and bravery. They were so tall in stature, that like Saul, they overlooked the rest of the congregation." Although the Strouds were not members they attended Catholic Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stinson said of them in a passage describing the religious life of the Rocky Creek Community that "The strict deportment and piety {the people of the Rocky Creek Community} had already done much to

change the customs formerly prevalent: men and women who used to hunt or fish on the Sabbath now went regularly to meeting...The Strouds, Kitchens, and Morrises, formerly regarded as the Philistines of the land were regular in their attendance upon divine worship.”

William Stroud, Senior (old Will) and his family of eight sons and some (two) daughters were in attendance at Rev. William Martin’s church on the day Martin delivered his fiery sermon in support of the endeavors of the colonists to free themselves from the yoke of tyranny by fighting the British. The passionate words of the eloquent man of God inspired Mr. Stroud (old Will) to come forth and volunteer his sons (four of whom were old enough to serve) and himself in the service of their newly formed country. Young Will Stroud, according to one account, went to the garrison at Rocky Mount in July of 1780, a short time before the battle there. He, posing as a Tory, asked for some ammunition with which to “Kill some Whigs”. While fighting against the British, he called out to them that he was returning the borrowed ammunition. A short time later, the British, found him shelling corn in a neighbor’s crib and arrested him. Another account claims he signed the oath of allegiance and joined the British and Loyalist troops in battle. He did so not because of any Tory tendencies but because he wanted to avoid arrest in order to be able to fight for the Whigs instead of languishing in prison. At an opportune time, he fell to the ground as if shot dead. When the fighting moved beyond him, he arose and fled to the side of patriots to fight for the people he truly believed were right. In any case all the accounts agree that the British later arrested him for treason and hung him on a tree near the main road at Beckhamville. Will Stroud’s body hung there for three weeks during the hot month of August as a testament to the Whigs concerning the consequences of treason. The British hung a placard on Stroud’s body forbidding his burial under severe penalties. The body, being beside the main road, was seen by many people, both Whig and Tory. At last some bold friends, along with one of Stroud’s loving sisters, came in the dark of night, willing to face the consequences of such an act, and dug a shallow grave below the body and cut him down. It was said of Will Stroud, that in the space of two months, he “killed more soldiers of the royal army than probably anyone else during the whole war.” Just down S.C. Highway 99, is a stone marker erected by the Mary Adair Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution denoting the place where William Stroud bravely died in the service of his country.

**42 District Henry County Georgia
Sheet 245B
Stroud Family Census of 1850**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Worth</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Wm	50	M	\$7000	TN	illiterate	farmer
L	31	F		GA	illiterate	
I	19	M		GA	illiterate	farmer
M	16	M		GA	illiterate	farmer
M	10	F		GA		
E	8	F		GA		
E	6	F		GA		
E	4	F		GA		
W	3	M		GA		

wife, Lucy Stroud to wit: Mary A. Maddox; Emily F. Bass; Eliza A. Parker; Elmira Morris; William T. Stroud Lucinda A. Skipper; Isham J. Stroud, Thomas M. Stroud, Hampton Stroud and Lorria A. Stroud forever. Appoint William T. Stroud and friend R. J. Harper Executor.

Witness: William Hooten, A. N. Perry, John C. McDonald, R. J. Harper.

Probated 7 Feb 1879

(Courtesy Henry Co., GA Genealogy Society, McDonough, GA. Will Book A 1821-1894

The Wyatt Line

William Thurmond Stroud did his descendants a great favor when he married Lucinda Wyatt. The Wyatt line has been extensively researched and includes a Gateway Ancestor. Any individual with known or traceable ancestry in a specific group which extends back beyond at least 100 years is considered a "Gateway Ancestor." In American genealogy this ancestor usually comes from the Old World and typically has links to royalty as well as crusaders.

Lucinda Wyatt Stroud is descended from Reverend Haute Wyatt who is an established Gateway Ancestor. He is listed in both the Order of the Crown of Charlemagne and the Baronial Order of Magna Charta. This means he is descended from both Emperor Charlemagne of France and has links to at least one Crusader in the Holy Wars and/or had an ancestor who signed the Magna Charta. He is also descended from King Edward of England, one of the Plantagenet Kings of England. Both 90% of people living today of English descent are related to King Edward.

Reverend Haute Wyatt of Allington Castle Kent married Barbara Mitford c. 1618 and immigrated to the Colony at Jamestown Virginia in 1621. His brother Sir Francis Wyatt was the Royal Governor of the Colony appointed by HRH Elizabeth I. Reverend Haute Wyatt was head of the Church of England at Jamestown. Reverend Wyatt left Jamestown C.1624-1632 when his father died and returned to England. He died in 1638 in Kent. His son Edward Wyatt remained in Virginia and was instrumental in the founding of Williamsburg, Virginia, then known as Middleton Plantation.

An earlier Wyatt, Sir Thomas Wyatt the younger was executed by Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII for his participation in Wyatt's Revolt, a move against Mary's marriage to Phillip II of Spain. Elizabeth I, half sister, of Mary and a distant relative of the Wyatt family became queen and restored all family titles and land to the Wyatt family and gave royal appointments for Sir Francis and Reverend Haute Wyatt as her representations in the new Colony.

At the restored Church of England building at Jamestown Virginia today, the names of the two Wyatt brothers are carved into the wall along with other historic leaders of the Colony.

Chester District Strouds

William Hampton Stroud Jr. (Old Will) militiaman, constable of Camden District
for about 15 years

b. 1731, Antrim Ireland d. 12/10/1812, Chester District

m. abt. 1749 Younghall, Cork Ireland to

Sarah Elizabeth Pickett, b. 1735, d. abt. 1823, Rutherford, NC

Children:

William Hampton Stroud III b. 1750, Belfast Ireland, d. Aug. 1780 in SC

Thomas Stroud b. 1751, Belfast Ireland

John Stroud b. 1752, Ireland

Hampton Stroud b. 1753, Belfast Ireland

Elizabeth Stroud b. 1760, Belfast Ireland, m. Zachariah Kitchens

Yerby Stroud b. 1761, Belfast Ireland, m. Jane Kitchens

Hardy Stroud b. 1767 or 68 on board ship off Charleston, SC

Nancy Stroud b. abt. 1768, Chester, SC

Ransom Stroud b. abt. 1769, Chester, SC

Child of Yerby Stroud and Jane Kitchens:

William Thurmond Stroud, b. 1801, Lawrence Co., TN, d. 1869 in Henry Co., GA

William Thurmond Stroud m. 1st Mary Randall of Virginia in Jasper Co., GA.

Mary died before Oct. 1837

Their Children: Jane, Martha, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jeremiah (Jerry), James, and Manson Stroud.

William Thurmond Stroud m. 2nd Lucinda (Lucy) Wyatt, b. 1820, d. 1893

Their Children: Mary A., Emily F., Delillah Elmira, William Thurmond Jr., Lucinda
Adelaid, Isham or Isom Jackson, Thomas M., Joel Hampton, and Laura Aletha Stroud.

ANNOUNCEMENT

“Special Introductory Membership”

To all CDGS members,

Do you know someone who you think would enjoy receiving the CDGS bulletin?

Give them a “Special Introductory Membership” for 1 **(one) year** for only **\$10**.

If you are a member, you may purchase a 1 year membership (4 issues of CDGS bulletin) for only \$10 for another individual.

Just fill out a membership application with the individual’s name and address and put “Special Introductory Membership from (your name)” at the top of the form. Membership forms are available on our website www.ChesterSCGenealogy.org or copy the form in this bulletin.

This would be a great time to introduce a friend or family member to the CDGS.

Chester District Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 336
Richburg, SC 29729

2013
CALENDAR YEAR DUES AND MEMBERSHIP
www.ChesterSCGenealogy.org

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____

INDIVIDUAL/COUPLE DUES \$25.00 [] CHECK ENCLOSED []

SURNAMES PRINTED FREE OF CHARGE
10 NAMES PER INDIVIDUAL/COUPLE

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN – THANKS

COMMENTS & QUERIES, IF ANY:

Charter District Geological Society
P. O. Box 176
Highburg, SC 29109

2013
CALENDAR YEAR DUES AND MEMBERSHIP

www.Charter2CGeology.org

B

L

A

N

K

INDIVIDUAL COUPLE FORT \$55.00 | CHECK ENCLOSED |

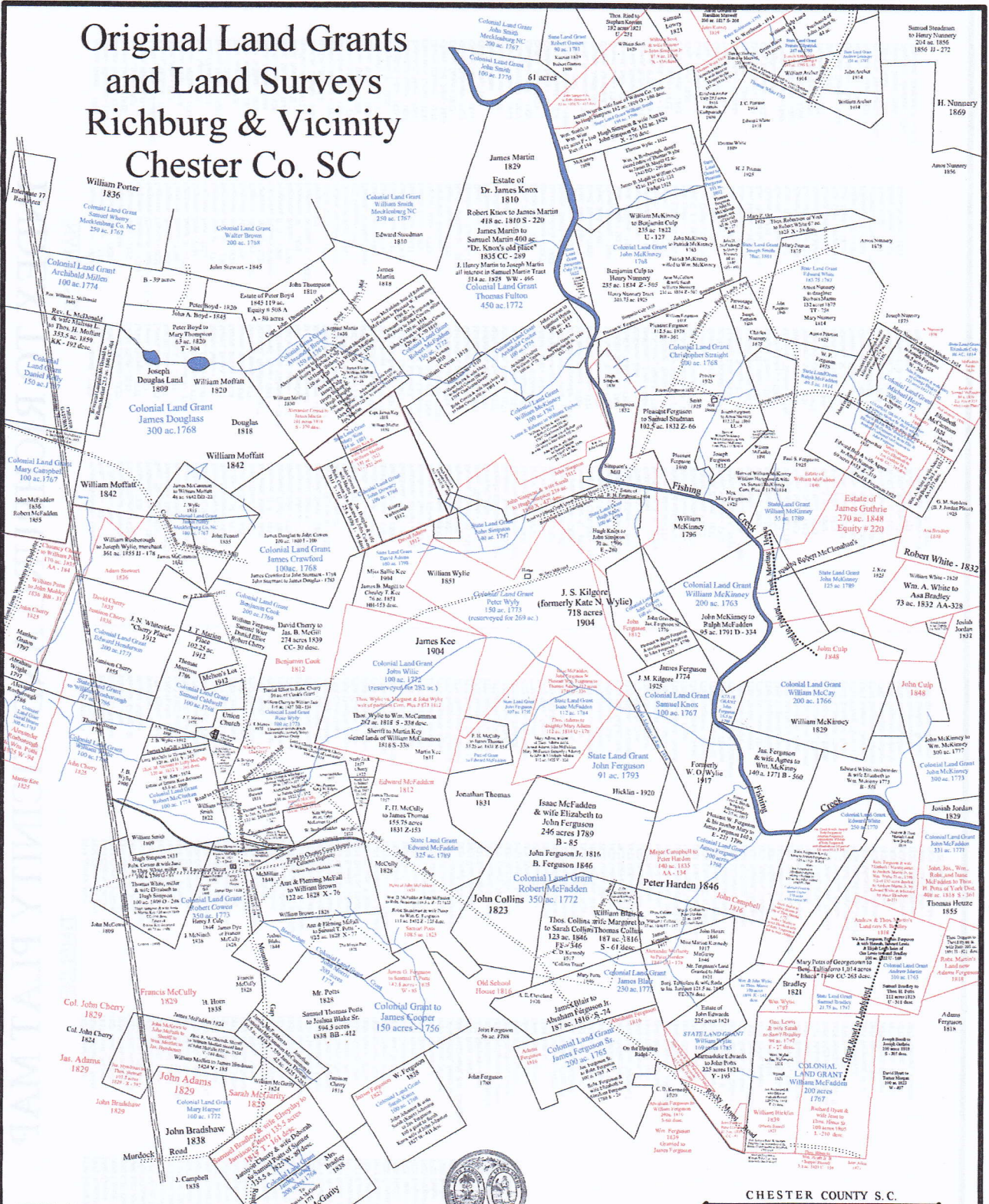
SUBMITTER PRINTED FIRST OR CHANGE
TO NAME BY INDIVIDUAL OR COUPLE

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN - THANKS

COMMENTS & CLEARS, IF ANY

Original Land Grants and Land Surveys Richburg & Vicinity Chester Co. SC

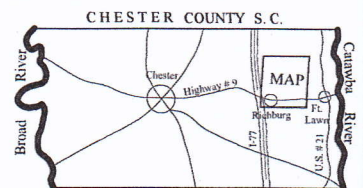


HERITAGE MAP
 Researched and Drawn by
 Thomas Mayhugh
 Chester District
 Genealogical Society
 2013



Welcome to
Historic Chester County

Map Courtesy of Virginia Westbrook Turner



Publications available as of March 2013

(All prices include postage unless otherwise noted)

1. Back issues of Bulletins: 1978-present - \$20.00 per year -4 issues
Complete Index to Back Issues: Articles 1978-2004 \$15.00
1978-2009 – "DVD", searchable \$35.00
2. Hopewell A.R.P Church Cemetery Inscriptions, pictures, list of Elders from 1787 to date & brief Church history (27 pages): \$15.00
3. Records of Session Meetings of Hopewell ARP Church 1832-1892 (67 pages): \$10.00
4. Dr. Robert Lathan's "History of Hopewell ARP Church", pub. Date 1879 (20 pages): \$16.00
5. Revolutionary Soldiers (65), families (900), individuals (2700) of Old Catholic Presbyterian Church & Index (161 pages): \$20.00
6. Cemetery Inscriptions of Old Catholic Presbyterian (28 pages): \$10.00
7. Minutes of Old Catholic Presbyterian Church 1840-1844 with index (99 pages): \$15.00
8. Dr. Robert Lathan's, "Historical Sketch, Union ARP Church, Richburg, SC" (61 pages): \$15.00
9. Old Purity Presbyterian Church Cemetery Inscriptions (38 pages): \$10.00
10. Minutes of Providence & Hopewell Baptist Churches 1826-1876 (131 pages): \$10.00
11. Dr. Chalmers Davidson's 1977 address to the American Scotch-Irish Society "The Scotch Piedmont Carolinas" (18 pages): \$5.00
12. 1825 Mills Atlas of Chester County, SC:
Small Size 8 ½ X 11": \$5.00
Large Size 20" X 30": \$10.00
13. Rose Hill Cemetery Inscriptions (2200 stones) in York, SC(93 pages): Paperback: \$15.00
DVD: \$15.00
14. Wardlaw's, "Genealogy of the Witherspoon Family"(139 pages): \$20.00
15. "A McFadden Chronology" by William T. Skinner. Begins with Candour McFadden (1710) and continues through 1900 (58 pages): \$15.00
16. "Captain Bill" Records and writings of Capt. W. H. Edwards, Co. A, 17th Volunteers CSA:
Volume I (104 pages): \$15.00
Volume II (116 pages): \$15.00
Volume III (211 pages): \$45.00 "DVD" (searchable) \$50.00
17. Historical Sketch of People and Places of Bullock Creek – Rev. Jerry West: \$15.00
18. Tombstone Inscriptions – Evergreen Cemetery, Chester, SC. 334 pages updated 2004 Hard back with City Cemetery Maps: \$25.00
19. Decendants of Ulster McFadden Settlers of Chester County 1710-2004 (142 pages): \$20.00
20. Recipes & Remembrances – "Cook Book", submitted by members : \$15.00
21. McDills in America (210 pages): \$20.00
22. SC obituaries taken from "The State" newspaper, 1900-1920 (248 pages): \$20.00
23. Lt. Col. Benjamin Herndon, by Robert Stevens, Sr. (44 pages)" \$20.00

Chester District
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Box 336
Richburg, S.C. 29729

FORWARDING SERVICE REQUESTED

Publication numbers of 1912-1913

Check - check number with reference number

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913

1912-1913 - 1912-1913 - 1912-1913