# NORTH OF THE BROAD RIVER

## The Land and the People

Volume 2

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North of the Broad River

The Lnad and the People

CONTENTS

PREFACE

CHAPTER 1

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

McCants 1;Wiricks 14; the Family of James Mann 27

CHAPTER 2
Little Cedar Creek

John Geiger 34; Johannes Stephen Eleazer 34; George Freshley 38; the Davis Families 42; Thomas Davis of Dutchman Creek 60; Christiana Rhister 75.

CHAPTER 3

Up Little Cedar Creek

The Robertson and Robinson Families 76; the Robertsons 77; the Robinsons 107

CHAPTER 4

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

CHAPTER 5

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek 157

CHAPTER 6

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Rawls 185 ;the Powells 190; the Woodwards 200; the May Family 240

CHAPTER 7

On Crooked Run Creek

The Entzmingers 244; David and William Motte (Mott) 248; the Camaks 250; the Bookmans 255

North of the Broad River

Contents

CHAPTER 8

On Crooked Run Creek

The Boyd Family 263

Abbreviations and References 296

Index 301

North of the Broad River

## PREFACE

As we progress farther into the back country and along the smaller streams, it becomes increasingly evident that we were wise in considering the land and the people as an integral unit.The immigrant settler became so much a part of the land and the land so much a part of the settler, that it seemed impossible to consider one and not the other. From the land the settler drew his life; never easy, never without danger, never without back breaking labor. To this virgin land,he became the husband-- the true husbandman.

As was so often the case, when his life was finished , the settler and his family were laid to rest in unmarked graves on his land. The cycle was complete: he had repaid his debt to the land, To no future farmer would this land have the same meaning.

# North of the Broad River

## In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

As recorded in the first volume of this study, Stephen Smith, the Leitners,and the Gradicks were early settlers along the eastern bank of Little Cedar Creek from its junction with Big Cedar Creek to its junction with Crooked Run Creek, David Hamiter's place lay along the western bank of Little Cedar Creek, and later became known as the Captain Whitworth place. Captain Whitworth, a veteran of the Confederate Army, married a daughter of David Hamiter,

Robert McCants and Nicholas Wirick were early settlers near the forks of Little Cedar Creek and Crooked Run Creeks. Christian Hansminger (Entzminger),William Mott, Mark Davies (Davis?),Christopher Davis,George Freshley,Stephen Eleazer, James Mann, and John Geiger had land surveys nearby.Jacob Bookman was to own much of this land at a later date, and Oscar Fitzland Chappell owned much of this land in even more recent times.

### McCANTS

David McCants, in accordance with a precept issued on August 26,1736, had 300 acres of land surveyed for him in Williamsburg Township,and the plat was certified on April 25, 1737.[1] He had 250 acres of land laid out for him in Williamsburg Township and a lot in the town laid out for him on March 28, 1740.[2]

James McCants had 300 acres of land laid out for him in Williamsburg Township in 1751, and 250 acres in 1752.[3] James Mc Cants made his will on March 3, 1772, and it was proven a few days later on March 19,1772,

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1-C.P.,Vol.18,P.-126,1737

2- Ibid, P- 125,1740

3-Ibid, Vol.5,P-160,1751/52

Chapter 1

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

His youngest son James and his son Thomas were named his executors. He had five sons but only James and Thomas were named.[4]

John McCants had 290 acres of land laid out for him on Catfish Swamp in 1746, and 300 acres in two tracts on the Pee Dee River in 1757.[5]

John McChants(sic) arrived in South Carolina from Ireland on the ship Lord Dunluce, and on January 6,1773, petitioned Council for 100 acres of land. On the same date, Elizabeth McChants(sic),who had arrived on the same ship,petitoned for 100 acres of land.[6] Both petitions were granted and on January 6, 1773, John Bremar,Esq.,D.S.G., issued warrants of survey. John McCants had his 100 acres laid out for him on Twenty-Five Mile Creek: bound on all sides by vacant land.Andrew McDowell, D.S. certified his plat on February 11,1773.[7] Elizabeth McCants had her 100 acres laid out on Cedar Creek, Craven County: bound southeast on the land of Peter Bequets. Andrew McDowell,D.S. certified her plat on February 11,1773.[8]

John and Samuel McCance(sic) arrived in South Carolina on board the ship Hopewell, and on January 6,1773, petitioned Council for 100 acres of land,each.[9] Their petitions were approved and warrants of survey prepared. Samuel McCants had 100 acres of land laid out for him on the southwest side of Black Creek. The plat was certified on June 25, 1773. John McCants had 100 acres surveyed for him on the northeast side of Sparrow Swamp and the plat was certified on May 27, 1773, by Elias DuBose,D.S.[10]

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4-Moore, Wills, 1760-1784,P-170

5-C.P.,Vol.5,P-405;Vol.6,P-293.

6- Revill,List of Protestant Immigrants,Pp.-121,122

7-C,P.,Vol.18,P-127

8- Ibid

9-Revill,List of Protestant Immigrants,P.-124

10-C.P., Vol.18,Pp.124,126

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

There was an earlier Samuel McCants, who had 100 acres of land surveyed for him on Bowers Mill Creek in 1766.[11] Thomas McCants had 100 acres surveyed for him on the north side of Lynches Lake between the Santee and Pee Dee Rivers in 1768. He had a second survey of land north of Lynches Lake in 1773.[12]

Samuel McCants, of Turkey Creek, Sumter County, wrote a letter on May 1, 1817, stating that he was too ill to travel and wished his potential heirs to"come down at once". Miss Jane McCants, also of Sumter County, had her will recorded on August 24,1821. She left"all" to her friend Thomas Pringle of Sumterville.[13]

William and Hannah McCants had the following children:

James- born August 21,1754

William- born December 25, 1756

Joseph- born January 18,1759

Thomas-born January 9,1761[14]

Rachel McCants was the sister of Joseph Commander,and had a daughter Elizabeth Dunnan.[15]

JOHN McCANTS of Fairfield County,Twenty-Five Mile Creek,was an immigrant from Ireland, and arrived in South Carolina on the ship Lord Dunluce, or on the Hopewell;but,most probably, the Lord Dunluce,just prior to 1773. He made his will on January 14,1813, and it was proven on November 11,1813. He

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11- C.P.,Vol.9,P-99

12- Ibid, Vol.9,P263;Vol.18,P-128

13- Sumter Will Book, Vol.1,Bk AA,P-79;P-187.

14-S.C.H&G Mag.Vol.XXVIII,P-28

15- Moore, Wills, 1760-1784,P-173

16- F.P.C.,Apt. 11, file 89,

and his wife Sarah had the following children:Robert, Samuel,John,William, Alexander, George,Jermiah, Andrew, Jean (daughter),Amy, Sarah,Liddiah, Mary, Margaret,and Rosey. He left his wife Sarah and his four youngest sons, Alexander,George, Jeremiah,and Andrew; and his three youngest daughters, Mary,Margaret and Rosey,the use of his plantation,the Negroes, stock and farm implements,until they should come of age. To his sons,Alexander, George, Jeremiah,and Andrew,he left the 150 acres of land adjoinig Samuel McCants. To all of his children, in common, he left the 100 acres near John Kelly. His son William to have the home place and 100 acres when all of the children are grown. He named his son William McCants and Abner Ross his executors.

John McCance( antique spelling), according to the 1790 census for Fairfield County, had one free, white male over sixteen years of age;five under sixteen; and five white,free females in his household. It is highly unlikely that any of his children were able,or old enough ,to have had any business transactions prior to 1800.

On September 15,1804, John McCants,of Twenty-Five Mile Creek, sold William Armstrong the 100 acres of land thathad been granted him on August 19,1774.[17]

John McCants served thirty days at the Congarees under Lt. Mitchell, Captain Craig's Company,Colonel Taylor's Regiment; fifty days under Lt. Smith at Orangeburgh; and twelve days under Lt. Trapp at Eutaw. He received 6 pounds, 11 shillings and five pence,sterling, for the 92 days militia service.[18]

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17- F.D.B.,Bk P,P-25,1804

18- Rev. War Records, S.C.Dept. Archives and History.

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

### In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

Sarah Mc Cants, widow of John McCants, for $130,on January 12,1820, sold John Kelly an estimated 250 acres of land on Sawney Creek that had been left to her by her husband.[19] Sarah McCants, formerly Sarah Hamilton, and Nancy Hamilton sold John Kennedy their rights to the property of John Hamilton for $61.60,on August 1,1815. This property consisted of 129 acres made up out of 148 acres that had been granted to James Hamilton on May 7,1792,and 19 acres out of 640 acres granted to Jeremiah Pearson "on the drains of Cedar Creek" on December 12, 1784: bound by the lands of Alex Robinson, James Kennedy and Samuel Robinson.[20]

ROBERT McCANTS,on October 26,1804, paid Daniel Seal $240 for 50 acres of land on Sawney Creek.This land was one-half of 100 acres that had been granted to John Wilson. On May 28,1806,Alexander Crumpton sold Robert McCants 350 acres of land on Sawney Creek for $175.This land had been originally granted to John Burns. Sebastian and Sebrena Ruff witnessed the deed. On August 5, 1808. Thomas McCants bought 100 acres on the north side of Sawney Creek from Thomas Grigg for $400.[21]

Robert McCants, probably the eldest son of John and Sarah McCants, died during the year 1815. His widow,Judith McCants, asked that Alexander Crumpton and Samuel McCants be appointed administrators of her husband's estate,stating that he had died on July 10,1815.Jacob Cloud, Sebastian Ruff and Zach Crumpton appraised the chattel goods of Robert McCants for $857. Asa Bell, minister at Twenty-Five Mile Batist Church read the citation on September 17,1815. The names of all their children not known,but

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19-F.D.B.,Bk BB,P-98

20-Ibid, Bk AA,P-388

21- Ibid, Bk G,P63;Bk G,P-215; Bk S,P-75

they had a young son named John,who exacted a promise from his dying father that he was to have a certain little mare.[22]

Judith McCants, widow of Robert Mc Cants, died sometime before the bond for her administrators,Samuel McCants and Alexander Crumpton, was signed on January 27,1823. The sale of her chattel goods brought $587.27. Distribution was made to the following heirs: Sarah, wife of Green Berry Lal(?);Samuel Mc Cants;and Robert Alexander McCants. John Mc Cants had died before May 4,1825, because the administrator,on that date,showed the return from his estate to be $62.79, and he did not receive a distributive share of Judith McCant's estate. By 1835, when the final settlement was made, Alexander Crumpton was dead and Samuel McCants acted as sole executor.[23]

SAMUEL McCANTS,a son of John and Sarah McCants,probably the second son, bought 100 acres of land from John Pickett for $150 in January 1816. This land lay on Big Sawney Creek and had been originally granted to John Robinson in 1768. Richard Campbell sold Samuel McCants 174 acres of land in the forks of Sawney Creek and Stoney Lick Branch on September 29,1809.This land was part of 820 acres that had been granted William Bryant in 1808. Edmond Reynolds sold Samuel Mc Cants 75 acres of land on Sawney Creek for $350.This land was part of 823 acres that had been granted to Bryant,and bordered on the land of Thomas Knighton, Samuel McCants and Stoney Lick Branch.The deed was signed on September 14,1825.Samuel McCants signed a

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22-F.P.C.,file 12,Pkg. 95

23- F.P.C.,file 13, Pkg. 112. As will be shown later, Judith Mc Cants was a daughter of John Grigg Sr.,and a sister-in-law of Alexander Crumpton.

note for Elias Fish as security for Fish to purchase 295 acres of land on the headwaters of Big Cedar Creek on October 17,1826. Samuel McCants purchased 300 acres of land at a sheriff's sale for $10. The sale was to satisfy an indebtedness of #34.54. The land was bound by the lands of Jacob Sellers, E.G.Palmer,Thomas Williamson and Dr. Davis; the deed was signed on January 13, 1828, and was witnessed by Victor Broom and James Walling.[24] For $1, Samuel McCants released to James B.Coleman 199 acres of land; this land was part of 1000 acres that had been granted to William Sanders on June 12,1772,and bound northwest on land granted Archibald McNeil, now owned by Edward G. Coleman;northeast by the land laid off for Ann B.McCants; southeast and southwest by the land of John Hollis. The deed was signed on November 8,1833, and witnessed by Samuel A. McCants and Robert (Alexander/) McCants. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel McCants, signed her release.[25] On January 1,1835, William Sanders sold Samuel McCants 141 acres of land on Sawney Creek for $130. This land was where William Sanders lived and was bound by the lands of Samuel McCants,Dr. James Davis, James Rosborough,George R.Hunter,and Jonathan Mickle.[26]

On December 3,1836, Robert A.McCants and Samuel McCants sold Isaac Arledge 586 acres of land on Sawney Creek for $1200: made up out of land originally granted to John Wilson, John Grigg and John Burns. William Langhon sold Samuel McCants 42 acres on the southwest side of Sawney Creek for $100 on August 14, 1834. Rosanna Langhon signed her release.[27]

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24-F.D.B.,BkY,Pp.254,255;Bk HH,Pp.140,454.

25-Ibid, Bk LL,P-120.

26-Ibid, Bk LL,P-345,401

27-Ibid, Bk NN,P.345

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

### In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

The tax returns for Fairfield District for the year 1822 showed Samuel McCants as the owner of 300 acres of land and one one slave.[28]

WILLIAM McCants, son of John and Sarah McCants, sold John Kelly the 100 acres of land on Sawney Creek that had been left him by his father.[29]

William McCants died in 1829,shortly after he had sold his land to John Kelly.His widow Judith was appointed his administratix, and her bond was signed on November 9,1829. The warrant of appraisement was issued to Sebatian Ruff, Zach Crumpton, Nathan Godbold,Vincent Bell and Austin Cloud on December 3, 1829. The next day her chattel goods were sold. John W.Crumpton, James W.Crumpton,Sarah E.McCants ,Judith W. McCants and Cynthia A.McCants agreed to the appointment of John Crumpton as their attorney.The distribution of the estate of William McCants took place on October 11, 1833, and the following shares were given out: the widow Judith received $1607,94.4; each of the following heirs received $643,17.4: Cynthia Adeline McCants, Elizabth Amelia McCants,and Rebecca Ann McCants, Eliza Ann McCants,and Sarah Eleanor McCants.[30] It can be safely assumed that these were daughters of William and Judith McCants.

ALEXANDER McCANTS,son of John and Sarah McCants, apparently died at about the time of his brother William. George R.McCants and Elizabeth Preston were appointed his adminstrator and administratrix. In this office, they sold John Walker Alexander McCants' share in the 150 acres of land that John McCants had left his youngest children.The land sold for $1.50 an acre, and was made up out of land that had been granted William Briant

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28-Tax Returns for Fairfield,1822

29-F.D.B., Bk II,P-373

30-F.P.C.,file 43,pkg.671,1829

(Bryant) on February 2,1801,and Margaret Robinson on September 12,1768. On this same day, December 17,1833,George R.McCants, John C.McCants and Andrew McCants sold John Walker the remaining three shares in the land left his youngest children by John McCants.[31]

Several members of the John and Sarah McCants family belonged to-and were active in- Twenty Five Mile Baptist Church,later Sandy Level Baptist Church. Judith McCants, wife of William, was baptized in this church on Saturday, June 5, 1824. Her husband William joined this church on October 5, 1827. John L.McCants was a long time and very active member: serving several times as a delegate to the Baptist conventions; as clerk of the church; and in many other faithful positions,[32]

ROBERT McCANTS settled in what is now upper Richland County. His relationship to John McCants of Sawney Creek, and the other Mc Cants of South Carolina could not be established by official records.An unconfirmed source says that he was the granson of David McCants.

On June 3, 1771, Robert McCants received a precept for 100 acres of land that was surveyed for him on Cedar Creek by John Alston,D.S. and the plat certified on June 22,1771.This land was bound northeast by the land of Nicholas Wirick and on all other sides by vacant land. The Royal Grant was dated September 14,1771.[33] On April 1, 1785, 100 acres of land was laid out for him on Crooked Run Creek. The creek ran across the eastern portion of the land, and the land was bound on the east by Thomas Alston,north by John Bell,northwest by Thomas May,southwest by vacant land, and south by

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31- F.D.B.,Bk MM,Pp-324,325

32-MS Records of Sandy Level (Twenty-Five Mile) Baptist Church

33-C.P.Vol. 12,P-94; Royal Grants, Vol.24,1771

the land already owned by Robert McCants. On the same day, April 1, 1785, a plat for 200 acres of land on Thorn Tree Creek, a branch of Wateree River,was certified for him."The road to the Congarees"ran across this land.[34] On March 2,1795, he sold this land on Thorn Tree Creek to Thomas Trapp for 40 pounds, sterling. Nicholas Wirick and Jesse Busby witnessed the deed.[35] Samuel Alston surveyed 206 acres of land for Robert McCants on Cedar Creek,and certified the plat on December 29,1794.This land was bound by the lands of RobertMcCants,John Lightner, Joseph Durham and by land whose owner was not known.[36] Robert McCants sold sold Moses Wooten the 100 acres of land on Sawney Creek that had been granted to Jane Robinson for 50 pounds, sterling.[37] David McGraw conveyed to Robert McCants 400 acres of land on Morris Creek on February 5,1787. This land had been granted to David McGraw,and was bound by the lands of Peter Starnes, James Andrews and Edward McGraw.Nathan McGraw and Joshua Starnes witnessed the deed.[38] Brian Skipper,of Camden District, sold sold Robert McCants 100 acres of land for 50 pounds, sterling. This land had been surveyed for John Long on December 9,1771, and granted to John Winn on July 28,1775: and was bound southeast on Isaac Arledge,southwest on Pressley Tidwell. The date of the deed was November 9,1784. Sixteen years later, on October 5,1800, he sold this land to Daniel Goyner (Joyner?) for $300.[39]

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34-S.P.,Series I,Vol.7Q,P-17;Vol.79,P-18.

35-F.D.B. Bk L,P-176.

36- S.P.,Series 2,Vol.33, P321.

37-F.D.B.,Bk H,P-39

38-Ibid, Bk I,P-96

39- Ibid,Bk I,P-96; Bk N,P-389.

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

## In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

On January 4, 1812, Robert McCants sold his son James McCants 134 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek;being made up,in part, out of the 100 acres of land granted Robert McCants on September 14,1771.[40]

Robert Mc Cants made his will on July 3, 1812, and it was proven on February 11,1817, and recorded on June 4,1817.[41] His wife Elizabeth to retain all of the property that she had brought with her. On June 3, 1802, a marriage contract was drawn up between Elizabeth McMeekin and Robert McKance(sic), in which it was agreed that he would give up all claim to her property. Elizabeth McMeekin and her brother Andrew McMeekin were listed as heirs of James McMeekin in a land transaction on January 20, 1797.[42] The widow,Elizabeth McCants, to receive full support from the plantation of Robert McCants, which had been willed to his son James McCants.Green Terman, grandson of Robert McCants was willed 75 acres of land on the west side of the 200 acres that had been granted Robert McCants on March 2, 1795. James Thompson, a grandson, was to have the 75 acres,the complement of the land which had been willed to his son James McCants, and made up out of land granted Robert McCants in 1771 and 1786. His son James to serve as his executor and to have the residue of his property.J.Beaty,James Workman and George Shedd witnessed the will. Adam Hamiter, Nicholas Wirick,John Turnipseed and William Robertson appraised the estate.[43]

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40-F.D.B,Bk VP-193

41- F.P.C.,Apt. 12, file 100

42F.D.B,Bk V,P-97;Bk N,P-129

43- Elizabeth McMeekin and Robert McCants were probably married in 1802. She was not the mother of James McCants and it is unlikely that she had children.

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

On December 10,1819, James Thompson sold James Mc Cants the 75 acres of land that had been willed to him by his grandfather Robert McCants,for $300. The land was bound on the northwest by the land of Nicholas Wirick. Martha, wife of James Thompson, signed her release.[44]

JAMES McCANTS, son of Robert McCants, died intestate in Fairfield District late in 1836,or early 1837. His son James B.McCants was appointed his administrator,and his chattel goods appriased on January 17,1817, by Humphrey Gibson,Z.Trapp, and Jacob Bookman. The appraised value of his property was $13,848,86½. He had been successful in a judgement against John Chappell and $455.98 was paid into his estate by the estate of John Chappell. His wife was Mary Ann,daughter of Bartholomew Turnipseed. His heirs were not listed.[45]

Martha McCants,daughter of James McCants, in her will listed the names of her brothers and sisters as her heirs.The will was made on March 27, 1841, and her brother James B.McCants was named her executor. Adam F.DuBard, R.E.Bookman and Sophia Bell witnessed her will.She first desired the "paling of her father's grave";secondly, she gave $10 to the Winnsboro Bible Society; she then made the following requests: to her brother George, a Bible; to her sister Elizabeth,a red quilt;to her sister Mary, a black silk frock and a little table; to her brother Thomas,a trunk; to sister Jemima,a sampler; to sister Permelia, a white counterpane;to her mother, her bed;to sister Nancy, a blue silk frock; to sister Mary, the first $200

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44- F.D.B,Bk BB,P-54

45-F.P.C., Apt.44,file 688;Apt.513.

realized from the sale of her property; the residue of her property to be equally divided.[46]

James McCants and his wife Mary Ann(Turnipseed) sold Jacob Bookman, for $522, two tracts of land : the first tract was 35 acres made up out of land granted William McGraw on May 7,1787,and out of land devised to Mary Ann McCants by the will of her father Bartholomew Turnipseed;the second tract of 75 acres was made up out of 200 acres of land granted to Stephen Eleazer on May 21,1772, and represnted land that had been granted Elizabeth Connely by her father Bartholomew Turnipseed. The 35 acres of land lay to the west of Crooked Run Creek,and between that stream and the road to Columbia. Jacob Bookman owned the land to the northeast and southeast of of this tract;James McCants owned the land to the west. The 75 acres of land lay to the west of the road to Columbia(from Bell'sMill), and was on the drains of Shaver's Branch. The deed was witnessed by George McCants and Harriet S.Turnipseed, and was signed in 1831.[47]

The 1822 Tax Returns for Fairfield District showed James McCants, Esq. as the owner of 673 acres of land and seven slaves.

DR. GEORGE McCANTS,son of James and grandson of Robert McCants,made his will on January 1,1860, and it was proven on January 27,1860. Carolus Felder, J.S.Steward and Thomas A.Pullig witnessed the will. His wife Sarah H. McCants to have the home place that belonged to her at the time of their marriage.The farm to be operated for the support of his wife and children.

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46-F.W.B,Vol.3, P-328

47-F.D.B.,Bk KK,P-154

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

The executors of his will to sell the Fant place and the small farm in Richland County. The executor to be the guardian of his children, Willie and Anna. Willie to have his gold watch.Mentions his medical books.[48]

The old Robert McCants home place was located on a quiet hill on the western bank of Crooked Run Creek near its junction with Little Cedar Creek. A large cemetery of unmarked graves marks the crown of the hill just behind the site of the old homeplce. A heart pine stake marked the site of the last burial in this graveyard more than a hundred years ago.There is a tradition that a Revolutionary soldier drowned in the creek and is buried here.

THE WIRICKS[49]

On February 13,1766, John Nicholas Werrick petitioned the Governor and Council for 150 acres of land in-or near, Londonborough Township and for the bounty.He had lately arrived in the province on encouragement of the bounty. On this same day,February 13, 1766,Maria Eva Werrick petitioned for the bounty.[50]

In accordance with a precept dated June 2,1767, 150 acres of land was surveyed for Nicholas Wirick (Werrick) on Dry Branch of Cedar Creek: bound northeast on land of Mark Davies (Davis?), and on all other sides by vacant land. The plat was certified on August 30,1767, by Ralph Humphries D.S.[51] The Royal Grant was dated March 8,1768.[52]

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48-F.P.C.,file 119,Pkg. 48

49-Sometimes written Wyrick, Wyref, Werrick, Wyrey,Wayref,Wirrick.

50-Revill, Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants, 1763-1773, P-56.

51-C.P.,bundle,1767; S.P.Series 1,Vol33,P-420.

52- Royal Grants, Vol.16,P42,1768.

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

## In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

Pursuant to a warrant issued on November 5, 1771, 150 acres of land was surveyed for Nicholas Wyrey (Wirick) on Crooked Run Creek: bound southwest on John Hansearington,and on all other sides by vacant land. The land was surveyed on November 10,1771, and the Royal Grant dated May 21,1772.[53]

George Monglett and Peter Reamick, Lancaster County, South Carolina, sold Nicholas (probably the young Nicholas) Wirick,of Fairfield County, 150 acres of land on Cedar Creek for 25 pounds,sterling,on January 1, 1798: bound southeast on land of George Freshley and vacant land; southwest on Nicholas Wirey(Wirick);and on the other aides by vacant land.[54]

James Mann, on August 17,1802, sold Nicholas Wirick 134½ acres of land on Little Cedar Creek. This land was part of 150 acres that had been granted James Mann on March 6, 1786, and at the time of the original survey was bound on the northwest by land of Nicholas Wrick,southwest on Robert McCants,southeast on Elijah Wallens and vacant land, and on the northeast by vacant land. Mary and Samuel Alston witnessed the deed;Agnes, wife of James Mann signed her release.[55]

Thomas McKinstry and wife Jane(Jean) sold Nicholas Wirick a tract of land for $558,on January 9,1812. This land lay on Indian Branch,Little Cedar Creek, and had been surveyed for John Alston for 160 acres on January 1,1787. On resurvey,it was found to contain 279 acres. James Walker and John Brown witnessed the deed. Jean McKinstry signed her release.[56]

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53- C.P., bundle,1767;S.P. Series i,Vol.33,P-418.Royal Grants, Vol.25,P-671.

54-F.D.B.,Bk.L,P-120,1798

55- Ibid, Bk O,P-373,1802

56-Ibid, Bk.V,P-210,1812.

Chapter 1

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

On February 14, 1818,James Owens and his wife Anna sold Nicholas Wirick 74 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek for $883.42: being part of a tract of 100 acres granted John Bell on February 13, 1768, and by John Bell transferred to John Alston on November 25,26,1774. This land was resurveyed by Samuel Alston on January 9,1811, and at that time was bound on the southeast by Nicholas Wirick;south and southwest by John Turnipseed; west by Robert McCants. Crooked Run Creek made a big loop across the land.[57]

The Tax Returns for Fairfield District for 1822 showed Nicholas Wirick as the owner of 895 acres of land and five slaves.

On February 16,1826, Nicholas Wirick sold his son Jacob Wirick a tract of land for $466. This land had been granted to John Geiger in November 1772, and had been originally aurveyd as 150 acres, but on resurvey was found to contain 238 acres. The land lay on Indian Branch of Little Cedar Creek and Dry Branch of Crooked Run Creek: bound by the lands of George Freshley(on Indian Branch),Harmon Wyrick,and Samuel Brown's estate. This tract of 150 acres was surveyed for John Geiger by John Alston,D.S. on March 9, 1772.[58] There is no evidence that John Geiger ever lived on this land and I can fid no record transferring this land to Nicholas Wirick prior to the sale on February 16,1826.

On this same date, February 16,1826, Nicholas Wirick sold his son Adam a tract of land for $384. This tract contained 107 acres and was made up-in part- out of 150 acres that had been granted to James Mann on March 6, 1786, and,in part, out of 150 acres granted to Nicholas Wirick on March8,1768;

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57-F.D.B.,Bk Z,P-552;Bk II,P-152.

58-F.D.B,Bk GG,P-87. C.P.,Vol.16,P-48.

the second part of the tract was 72 acres out of the 150 acres that had been granted to Christopher Davis in 1771. A survey of the 107 acres of land on March 2,1824, showed that this land was bound northeast by land of Nicholas Wirick,southeast by land of Jesse Wirick,south by John Gradick, and southwest and west by McCant's land. Catherine Gradick signed her release of dower rights.[59]

Still on February 16,1826, Nicholas Wirick sold his son Jesse,for $430, a tract of 130 acres made up,in part,out of the land granted James Mann, and,in part, out of the 150 acres granted Nicholas Wirick on March 8,1768. The sale included a second tract of 73 acres made up out of the land granted Christopher Davis in 1771. On a plat made by Samuel Alston,D.S., March 3,1824,the 130 acres of land was bound on the west by Nicholas Wirick, north and east by John Gradick and Michael Turnipseed, and south and southeast by James McCants. The 73 acre tract was bound on the east by land of Adam Wirick, south by David Brown's land,west by land of W.Robertson, and north by land of Katherine Turnipseed.[60]

Nicholas Wirick sold his son Nicholas Jr.,February 16,1826, 150 acres of land for $375. This tract of land was made up,in part,out of the 100 acres granted John Bell, and,in part, out of 160 acres granted John Alston on January 1,1787.[61]

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59-F.D.B.,Bk GG,P-145

60-Ibid, BkGG,P-148

61- Ibid, Bk GG,P-152

## North of the Broad River

### In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

On January 27,1827, Nicholas Wirick made his will: six years later,on August 4, 1833, he died.His sons Adam, Nicholas, Jacob and Jesse were appointed his executors.To his wife Catherine, he left his house, his plantation,and his three slaves:Jinny,Charles and Reuben. He also left her his household goods, farm implements, and farm animals-all carefully listed. Separately listed were his"Dutch Books".To each of his children,he gave a cow and calf,or twelve dollars.Jiny to be freed at his wife's death, but the rest of the property to be equally divided at her death. To each of his sons he gave a horse worth $70; Jesse received a horse worth $90,and $20 to be returned to the estate. His son Zachariah to receive the home place, but he is to pay the estate $500. The home place contained 340 acres. As already noted, he had sold land to his sons Adam,Jesse, Jacob and Nicholas on February 16,1826. His slaves not to be put at public auction for fear they might be mistreated. His"bound boy" Phillip Gradick to be freed at the age of twenty-one years. Very likely Phillip Gradich was grandson,nephew,or close relative of Nicholas or Catherine Gradick Wirick.

Buying at the sale of the chattel goods, besides the family,were: John Chappell. John Cook, Holly Robertson,Rebecca Mason(a daughter), Henry Gradick, John Turnipseed, George Brown, John H.Smith,William DuBard, Stephen Gray, Nathan Center, William Johnston, and Phillip Cook.The final accounting went to these heirs: Jacobb Wirick; Adam Wirick; Nicholas Wirick Jr.;Jesse Wirick; Zachariah Wirick;Mary,wife of Henry Gradick; Rebeccah,wife of --- Mason;Catherine Wirick;Elizabeth Wirick;and Anna Sybilla, wife of Timothy Gradick.



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62-F.P.C.,file 69, Pkg. 1064,1833.

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

### In the Forks od Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

The old Nicholas Wirick graveyard ,overgrown and difficult to find, lies on a hill just to the east of the small branch where (John) Nicholas Werrick (Wirick),the immigrant, first obtained his land grants in 1768. The graves of the family was originally enclosed, but the fence has long since decayed. Some of the graves were marked (as will be noted later), but many were unmarked. Outside of the enclosure were the numerous unmarked graves of the slaves. For many years, this graveyard outside of the enclosure,was a favorite burying ground for the local Negroes. One of the graves in the Negro burying ground was marked by a "nigger head" rock with the simple inscription "Elmer".

The marked graves carried these markings:

Nicholas Wirick-January 16,1768- August 4,1833.

Catherine Dorette Wirick-November 27,1772-December 7,1841.

John Wirick-December 1790-August 27,1800.

Christiane Wirick- November 27,1795-September 12, 1809.

Miss Elizabeth Wirick- December 27,1810-October 3, 1888.

Tillman Jefferson Wirick- January 13,1827-July 31,1855.

Since the Nicholas whose life we have just traced would have been only a few months old at the time that John Nicholas Werrick (Wirick) received his land grant in January 1768,it seems logical to assume that "our Nicholas" was the son of the immigrant John Nicholas.We ,also, believe that his wife was the Maria Eva Werrick ,who asked for the bonus on February 13,1766. There was a Herman -or Harmon Wirick (often preferring the spelling Wyrick) who was a contemporary of Nicholas Wirick and could

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

have been a brother of Nicholas Wirick (1768-1833). The family of Harmon Wyrick (WiricK) will be considered later. Catherine Dorette Gradick Wirick was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Metz Gradick. Tillman Jefferson Wirick was born too late to have been a son of Nicholas and Catherine Wirick and was probably a grandson.

JACOB WIRICK,son of Nicholas and Catherine Wirick, was named for his grandfather Jacob Gradick. Jacob Wirick married Polly Koon.[63] No probate papers for Jacob Wirick were found and we do not know the names of his children. The 1829 census for Fairfield District showed Jacob Wirick to have five members in his family.

As previously noted,Jacob Wirick purchased a tract of land from his father on February 16,1826.[64] Jacob Wirick had 9½ acres of land on Crooked Run Creek surveyed for him on November 22,1832. At the time of the survey, the land was almost completely surrounded by the land of Jacob Bookman.[65] Chelsey Stanton ,on February 9,1830, sold Jacob Wirick the 59 acres of land that he had bought a years earlier,on January 30,1829. This land was made up out of the 150 acres that had been granted the immigrant (John) Nicholas Wirick in 1768. Sevilla Stanton, wife of Chelsey Stanton, signed the release of her dowry.[66]

ADAM WIRICK, son of Nicholas and Catherine Wirick,as previously noted,

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63- Fannie Lever MS

64-F.D.B.,Bk GG,P-87,1826

65-S.P., Index 2, Vol.30,P-190

66- F.D.B,Bk KK,P-18,1830. This shows a close connection of Harmon Wirick and (John) Nicholas Wirick,the immigrant.

had bought two tracts of land from his father on February 16,1826.By 1836, Adam Wirick had moved to Florida,and on October 6, 1836, he sold his brother Jesse the tract of 107 acres that he had bought from his father ten years earlier.[67]

JESSE WIRICK,son of Nicholas and Catherine Wirick, had the 203 acres of land that he had purchased from his father in 1826,and the 107 acres that he had purchased from his brother Adam.On October 8,1832, Phillip D.Cooke sold Jesse Wirick 201 acres of land for $1281.37½.This land lay northwest of Little Cedar Creek and where a small spring branch entered the creek.The land lay mostly to the west of the branch and was made up out of land originally granted to Mark Davies (Davis) on December 26,1766,and out of land originally granted Christian Rister on May 2,1774.[68]

On March 18&19,1839, M.A.M Leggo D.S., under that act of 1791 for the granting of vacant land,laid out 572 acres of land for Jesse Wirick. Patrick Noble, Governor of the State of South Carolina, signed the grant on July 18,1839. This land lay on both sides of Little Cedar Creek,and was made up out of land originally granted Christopher Davis(1771),Christopher Reuster(1774),Mark Davis (1766),and James Mann(1768).Part of this survey seemed to include part of the 201 acres that Jesse Wirick had bought from Phillip D.Cooke in 1832.This 572 acres of land was bound southeast on the lands of Catherine Gradick and B.H.Robertson,east and north on land of William Robertson,northwest on James Alston, west on Catherine Wirick's land southwest on land of James McCants.[69] Jesse Wirick should have owned

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67-F.D.B,Bk MM,P-261

68-Ibid, Bk KK,P-394

69-S.P.Index 2,Vol.52,P-304,1839

1083 acres of land by the end of 1839. The 1829 census counted five persons in his household. We do not know the names of his wife and children,and no probate records found.

Samuel and Jesse Wirick were mustered into Captain Daniel Smith's Company for three months service in the Seminole War on February 17,1836.[70]

NICHOLAS WIRICK JR.,son of Nicholas and Catherine Wirick,never married and died intestate on July 24,1867.His nephew Washington Mason, son of his sister, Rebecca Mason,was appointed his asministrator.His heirs-not named- were his one surviving brother,the children of his two deceased brothers,and his five sisters.[71]

The heirs of George Freshley sold Nicholas Wirick Jr. the 150 acres of land that had been granted to George Freshley on May 18,1771. This land on resurvey was found to contain 206 acres. The land lay on Indian Branch of Little Cedar Creek. The heirs of George Freshley concerned in this transaction were Arthur McGraw for his wife Nancy, John Turnipseed of Mississippi, Rebecca and Abraham Turnipseed of Richland County. The land sold for $1442 and the deed was signed on June 3, 1834. Michael Turnipseed acted as attorney for John Turnipseed of Amet County, Mississippi. Eliza Turnipseed, wife of John Turnipseed,signed her release.[72]

On December 11,1836, Nicholas Wirick Jr. bought a tract of land on Morriss Creek from Thompson Player, John Adger, and Dvid McDowell,executors

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70- Seminole War Records,S.C.Dept. Archives and History.

71-F.P.C.(new series) Apt. 27,file 319,1867.

72- F.D.B., Bk LL,P-382, 1834.

of the estate of Joshua Player. This land had been conveyed to Joshua Player by Peter Mason, and was priced at $13 an acre;to be paid on equal installments on January 1 , 1837,January 2, 1838, and January 1,1839.[73]

ZACHARIAH (Zach) WIRICK, son of Nicholas and Catherine Wirick,died intestae in Fairfield County sometime prior to January 13, 1852, the date of the appraisal of his chattel goods. Marshall McGraw, Samuel H. Evans and John Copeland carried out the appraisal. His heirs were the widow, Rebecca A. Wirick, John Z.Wirick, C.Wirick, and Laura Elizabeth Wirick.[74]

Zach Wirick had obtained 340 acres of land through the provisions of his father's will.John Carlisle and his wife Susan(Susannah) sold Zach Wirick 189 acres of land for $1900 on January 11, 1834. This land was made up out of 149 acres that had been given Susannah Mason Carlisle by her father John Mason; and 40 adjoining acres given her by her mother Mary Mason. Susannah Mason Carlisle signed the release of her dowry.[75]

Zach Wirick,also, bought Jane Harrion's(wife of Thomas Harrison) distributive share of land that had been left her by her father John Mason. The tract contained 114 acres and lay on Morris Creek: bound southeast by land of Jane Boyd;northeast by land of Samuel Cork;north by the land of the Widow Scott; and west by land already owned by Zach Wirick. The sale price was $1100, and the deed was signed on December 29,1835.[77]

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73-F.D.B.,Bk NN,P-219,1836

74-F.P.C.,Apt. 97, file 397,1852.

75-F.D.B,Bk LL,P-171,1834. John Mason died 1803 and his wife Mary died in 1824, Susannah Mason Carlisle was born on December 3,1797 and died March 4, 1848. They are buried in the Old Bethel Church Cemetery.

76-F.D.B.,Bk LL,P-356,1835.

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

### In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

The Harmon-or Herman- branch of the Wirick family has been hard to and most of the genealogy is presumptive, although based on reasonable evidene. I believe that Nicholas and Harmon Wirick were brothers or,at least, very close kin.

HARMON (Herman) WYRICK (Wirick) was noted as having a wife named Sarah, and probably sons named Jeremiah and Samuel. Sevilla C.Stanton was probably a a daughter.The 1790 census for Fairfield District listed a Herman Wyret as having two white, free males over sixteen years of age and one white female in his household. The 1829 census showed the household of Harmon Wirick as having five white members. This would fit his presumed family of a wife Sarah,two sons,a daughter,and Harmon,himself.

On January 23, 1829, Harmon Wirick sold Samuel Wirick (a son?) one wagon,20 hogs, 7 cows and 9 sheep for $300.Tyrus and Azmond Bell witnessed the deed. In this same year,1829, Harmon Wirick sold Samuel Wirick ,for $200, all that tract of 150 acres (resurveyed to show 196 acres) originally granted (John) Nicholas Wyrey (Wirick) on November 10,1771; and 90 acres out of the 300 acres that had been granted to Christian Hansminger (Entzminger) on February 21,1772. Fifty-nine of these acres had been measured off for Chelsey Stanton and lay on the Spring Branch side of Crooked Run Creek.Sara,wife of Harmon Wirick signed the release of her dowry.[77] This seems to mean that Samuel Wirick was planning to set up housekeeping, and might have been planning to marry.

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77- F.D.B., Bk II,Pp.276,278,1829.

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

### In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

Harmon Wirick sold Chelsey Stanton the 59 acres of land that had been measured off from the land that he had sold Samuel Wirick on January 30, 1829.Chelsey Stanton sold this land to Jacob Wirick on February 9,1830, for $150. Sevilla C.Stanton signed the release of her dowry.[78]

James Craig sold Jeremiah Wirick 95½ acres of land for $238,75,on January 3, 1829.This land lay on Trapp Branch of Big Cedar Creek and was part of 482 acres granted to Thomas Trapp on July 7, 1800; and,also part of 270 acres that had been resurveyed by Samuel Alston,D.S. on December 12, 1828: bound northwest and southwest on John Kennedy and John Stanton; southwest and southeast on Weals? land and William Brown;and northeast on James Craig.Jane Craig signed her release.John J.Wirick sold Samuel Wirick 35½ acres of land on Big Cedar Creek for $79.87½,on February 12,1833. This land was part of the tract of 482 acres that had been granted Thomas Trapp in 1800. James Craig sold Samuel Wirick an additional 30 3/4 acres out of the Thomas Trapp tract on February 12,1833.[79]

Samuel Wirick sold Jacob Bookman the 149 acres of land that he had purchased from Harmon Wirick for $487,in February 1831. This was the land that he had purchased two years earlier.[80]

Jeremiah Wirick applied for and received a letter of dismissal from from Twenty-Five Mile(Sandy Level) Baptist Church on Saturday,May 5, 1832.[81] Did this mean that he was moving to another state?

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78-F.D.B-Bk KK,Pp-17,18,1829,1830.

79-Ibid, Bk II,P-403,1829;Bk KK,Pp443,444,1833.

80- Ibid, Bk KK,P-151, 1831.

81- MS Records of Twenty-Five Mile Creek (Sandy Level) Baptist Church, South Caroliniana Library.

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

The following Wiricks saw service in the Confederate Army:

FRANK N.WIRICK,18 years old, Co C, 12th S.C.Regiment, killed at Spottsylvania,May 18,1864.

JESSE P.(A) WIRICK, Co F. ,12th S.C.Regiment,enlisted at Alston on September 5,1861, killed at Gaines Mill,June 27,1862. He was the son of Zach Wirick. Just before entering service, he made his will leaving all of his estate to his mother Mary M.Wirick.[82]

LABON V. WIRICK,Co H,7th Bn. S.C. Infantry( Enfield Rifles),also known as Nelson's Bn. Enlisted on October 2,1863, at Sullivan's Island by Captain Brooks, captured at Drewry's Bluff. Was in military prison at Point Lookout Maryland, later transferred to Elmira Prison,N.Y.,August 15,1864. When he was released on June 17,1865, he was asked where he wanted to go and he stated"to go home to Columbia."He was released to the Simpson Department.In his prison records,he was described as being of florid complexion,with auburn hair,blue eyes,and five feet five inches in height.

J.F.(John F.)WIRICK,Co C, 12th S.C.Regiment,enlisted at Winnsboro by Lt. Hinnant, March 18,1862, captured at Spottsylvania, on or before March 12,1864.At the time of his capture, he was charged with a leather cartridge belt and extra cartridges valued at $4.07.These charges were noted each time he was picked up on report.

W.P.(Wylie P.) WIRICK,20 years old, Co C, 12th S.C. Regiment,enlisted August 10,1861, by Captain H.C.Davis at Lightwood Knot Springs, wounded at Gettysburg, July 1863, died of his wounds (pyemia) in Federal Prison on

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82-F.P.C.,Apt. 15 (new series),file 112.

July 26,1863. His body was transferred to David's Island on September 17, 1863, and he was buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery,Long Island.

J.Z(John Zachariah) WIRICK,son of Zachariah Wirick, served in Co B, 7th S.C.Bn.[83]

John Nicholas Werrick (Wirick) came to the forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek in 1767, and by thrift and hard work became the progenitor of a large and wealthy family. A century later the guns of the Civil War and emigration so decimated the family in Fairfield County that today no members of the family now reside in the county. The contribution of the Wirick family to the Confederate cause should preserve for the family a place in the memoray of the county.

## THE FAMILY OF JAMES MANN

The immigrant James Mann had lands in the forks of Little Cedar Creek and Crooked Run Creek bordering on the lands of Stephen Eleazer, (John) Nicholas Wirick, Nicholas Wirick, David McGraw,and George Freshley.

JAMES MANN,the immigrant, arrived in South Carolina on the ship Pennsylvania Farmer,and on January 6,1773, petitioned the Governor and Council for 200 acres of land.(This would seem to indicate that there were four members in his household)[84] A precept for this land was issued on January 6,1773, and on February 6,1773, John Alston D.S. laid the land off on Crooked Run Creek: bound south west by Stephen Eleazer and vacant land; and northwest on David Mc Graw's land; northeast and east on Nicholas Wirick's

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83- Confederate War Records,S.C.Dept Archives and History.

84-Revill,Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants,1763-1773,P-125

and George Freshley's land.[85] On November 4,1784, he had 150 acres of land laid off for him. The grant was dated March 6, 1786.On November 21,1784, he had 245 acres of land surveyed for him,and the grant dated June 5, 1786. On February 22,1800, he had 68 acres of land laid off for him, and the grant was dated March 3, 1800,[86]

On November 16,1790, William Boyle, son and heir of John Boyle, sold James Mann 100 acres of land for 50 pounds,sterling. This land had been granted to John Boyle on June 19,1772. At the time of the original survey,the land was surrounded by vacant land.[87] David Watkins of Salisbury, N.C.,sold James Mann 250 acres of land for 150 pounds sterling, on February 27, 1792. This land lay on Ned's Branch of Little River,and had been originally granted to John Bell on May 13, 1768. John Bell transferred the land to John Murray,who,in turn, transferred the land to David Watkins on March 18, 1783.[88]

James Mann sold Jacob Turnipseed the 68 acres granted him on Cedar Cedar Creek,on March 3, 1800, for $52 in February 1801. This tract of land was bound northeast on the estate of John Compty;west by John Brent's land; south by George Leightner(Leitner);and east by Jacob Turnipseed. Agnes, wife of James Mann, signed the release of her dowry.[89] On August 17, 1802, James Mann sold Nicholas Wirick 134½ acres out of the 150 acres that had granted him on March 6,1786. The land lay on Little Cedar Creek and at the

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85-C.P.Vol.18,P-1,1773.

86-S.P.,Index 1,Vol.7q,P-27,1784;State GrantsVol.6,P-266,1786. S.P.Index 1, Vol.17,P-74;State Grants, Vol.12,P-135,P-135.,1786. S.P.,Index 2, Vol.37, P-484,1800; State Grants, Vol.46, P-290,1800

87-F.D.B.,Bk I,P-27,1790

88-Ibid, Bk.I,P-31,1792

89-Ibid Bk.N,P-232,1801.

time of the original survey was bound northwest by the land of Nicholas Wirick,southeast by Robert McCant's land,southeast by land of Elijah Wallen and vacant land, and northeast by vacant land. Mary and Samuel Alston witnessed the deed. Agnes Mann signed the release of her dowry.[90]

The immigrant James Mann died in August 1818. His will made on August 7, 1818, was proven on August 17,1818.To his sons James and Thomas, he left the home place of 250 acres; James to have the home and Thomas to have the other half of the land with Still House Branch to be the line. I believe this is the land that that the immigrant James Mann had purchased from David Watkins in 1792, and situated on Still House Branch,Alligator Creek, Little River. Thomas and his brother Nathaniel to have the 200 acres of land the adjoining tract;Thomas to have 25 or 30 acres and Nathaniel to have the remainder of the 200 acres. He gave his son Thomas three slaves, James two slaves and Nathaniel one slave. To his daughter Elizabeth he gave the slave girl Peggy; to his son-in-law William McCreight, he gave $30 andforgave him all of his debts;to his daughter Jane Frazier,he gave $40 and all of the property already given her.Agnes, wife of James Mann was not mentioned in the will and was probably already dead.Joseph McAdams, Samuel McKinstry and Rebecca Evans witnessed the will. Thomas and James Mann were named executors of the will.[91]

Ezekiel and Jane(Mann) Frazier were not satisfied with the distribution of her father James Mann's property and filed a petition against the heirs of James Mann:James, Thomas and Nathaniel Mann; Thomas, James and Polly McCeight; and Elizabeth Mann. The petition was hear in the Court of

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90-F.D.B.,Bk O,P-383,1802

91-F.W.B,Vol.1,Bk7,P-43.F.P.C.,Apt.25,file 386,1818.

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

Equity for Fairfield District in the June 1825 term of court.The court ordered the sale of the 250 acres of land on Aligator Creek,Little River, that had been granted to John Bell in 1768;and part of the 245 acres of land granted James Mann Sr.,for a total of 461 acres of land.John Buchanan, Commissioner in Equity ordered the sale for September 4,1826. James Mann Jr. bought the land,at the sale,for $1786.37½. The land was bound by the lands of Ezekiel Frazier,Samuel Brown,Samuel McKinstry, Hugh Elliott, Zach Trapp, Edward Yarborough and others.[92]

James Mann Jr. on December 30,1826, sold his brother Thomas the 250 acres of land that had been granted John Bell in 1768,along with 30 acres out of the tract of 245 acres granted to James Mann (Sr.) in 1786.[93]

Four of the children of the immigrant James Mann:James, Thomas, Elizabeth Mann and Polly McCreight died within a few months of each other in late 1842 or early 1843. The medical bill submitted by Dr. John M.Glenn to the estate of Thomas Mann serves as an indication as to the time of death of these several members of the family.He began attending Thomas Mann during the month of August 1842, and saw him regularly through the month of September 1842;after that he saw him occasionally until January 19,1843,the probable date of his death.In September 1842,he began seeing "Miss Polly" (Polly McCreight). She was dead before her sister Elizabeth. In November 1842,

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92-F.D.B. Bk HH,P-29,1826. Elkin's map of Fairfield County (1876) shows Alligator Creek entering Little River just above Brown's Bridge. A recent South Carolina Highway map shows Alligator Creek, now called Mann's Branch, joining with Gibson's Branch just before entering Little River.

93-F.D.B., Bk HH,P-28,1826.

North of the Broad River

In the Forks of Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

Dr Glenn began seeing Miss Betsy (Elizabeth Mann), and attended her until her death on January 9,1843. James Mann appears to have died in late January 1843. Dr Glenn made no record of having attended James Mann.Dr Glenn charged $2.50 for the visit and the medicine. At the time Dr. Glenn submitted his bill on March 17,1845, he charged interest for one year,two months and ten days.[94]

The death of these four members of the same family within so short a period of time suggests the possibility of a contagious disease. The prolonged illness suggests that tuberculosis might have been the disease.

James Mann Jr.,son of the immigrant James Mann and his wife Agnes, made his will on October 1,1828. His son Nathaniel qualified on January 30, 1843. His sister Elizabeth Mann was left a "genteel support" out of the estate. To his niece Mary McCreight,he left $200,to be paid when she reached the age of eighteen years,or married. To his nephews James and Thomas Mann, sons of his brother Nathaniel, he left a slave,each, after the death of his brother Thomas. To his brother Thomas, still unmarried, he left the residue of his estate; Nathaniel to inherit after Thomas. Samuel Brown and Nathaniel Mann were named his executors.William Brown, George Ferrell and Samuel Brown witnessed the will. The estate of James Mann Jr. had a horse named Bob and another named Lightfoot. In the probate papers of James Mann, there was a letter from Thomas V.McCreight and James McCreight of Autauga ,Alabama, dated March 22,1845,appointing William McCreight their attorney to receive their inheritance.[95]

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94-F.P.C.,Apt.78,Pkg.108,1843

95-F.W.B.,Vol.3,Bk 19,P-290;F.P.C.,Apt.78,Pkg.109,1843.

# Chapter 1

## North of the Broad River

### In the Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek

Thomas Mann,son of the immigrant James Mann and his wife Agnes, made his will on January 14,1843, and it was proven on January 30,1843. To his brother Nathaniel,he left six slaves,his stock, household goods and three-quarters of the money owed him. He left his niece Mary E.McCreight a slave boy and girl and one-quarter of the money owed him. To his nephews James and Thomas Mann,sons of his brother Nathaniel, he left his real estate. Nathaniel Mann and Phillip Pulleg were named his executors. John Watt, E.Yarbough and Green W.Yarborough witnessed the will.[96] He had been sick a long time and probably died on January 19,1843.

The 1822 Tax Return for Fairfield District showed Thomas Mann as the owner of seven slaves and 450 acres of land.

Elizabeth Mann, unmarried daughter of the immigrant James Mann and his wife Agnes, died intestate on January 9,1843. Included in her probate papers was the bond for the sale of her father's estate on September 4, 1826. The principal was $275.97, and the interest for eighteen years was $358,95, making a total of $634.92.James B.McCants was now Commissioner in Equity for Fairield County.Her brother Nathaniel, adminstrator of her estate,had $1987.18, for distribution on January 1,1845. The distribution was made in this manner: to estate of Thomas Mann,deceased, $497.29½;to children of Jane Frazier(deceased) viz Mary wife of Robert Elliott,William Frazier,Nancy wife of---?,Sarah wife of Thomas Jones,Ezekiel Frazier, Joel Frazier,and Jane wife of Peter Mason,$97.29½;to children of Mary McCreight,deceased, viz Thomas and James McCreight,and Mary wife of J.W. Logan (she had married and become a widow in the two years since her uncle

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96-F.W.B.,Vol.3,Bk 19,P-292.F.P.C.,Apt.78,Pkg. 110.1843.

Thomas Mann'death),$497.29½; Nathaniel Mann,$497.29½. Phillip Pulleg acted as the attorney for the heirs of Ezekiel Frazier and on July 13,1845, received $506.50. Mary E.Logan gave her receipt for $75.76½ as her share in her aunt's estate.[97]

Nathaniel Mann,son of the immigrant James Mann and his wife Agnes, and Margaret,wife of Nathaniel Mann , signed a quit claim to the estate of Thomas Richardson and his widow Elizabeth,both deceased; having by other arrangements received their full inheritance. The signing of this quit claim on April 17,1830, permitted Thomas Richardson (an heir) to sell Joseph Seastrunk 168 acres of land : made up out of land granted to Bryan Riley, Thomas McPherson(150 acres)and Daniel Wootan(250 acres granted December 24, 1772),and lying on Little River. Susannah Richardson,wife of Thomas Richardson signed her release.[98] It is probable that Margaret Mann,wife of Nathaniel, was a daughter of the elder Thomas and Elizabeth Richardson.

James,son of Nathaniel and grandson of the immigrant James Mann, was born on September 6,1811, and died May 10,1899. His wife Mary Y.Mann was born on August 18,1823, and died February 18,1899, They are buried in the churchyard of Bethel Methodist Church, not far from their home.

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97-F.P.C.,file 78,Pkg. 108

98-F.D.B.,Bk KK,P-310,1830

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

JOHN GEIGER

John Geiger had 200 acres of land surveyed for him north of Broad River:bordering southwest on land that he already owned,southeast on Anthony Arnest (sic), and on all other sides by vacant lands. The warrant of survey was issued on November 5, 1771, and the plat certified on November 8,1771. On February 4, 1772, he received a warrant of survey for 150 acres of land. This land was surveyed for him on (Little) Cedar Creek: bound southeast on George Freshley,southwest on Nicholas Wairey (Wirick),and on all other sides by vacant land. The plat was certified on on March 9,1772. This land lay on Indian Branch of Little Cedar Creek and a Dry Branch of Crooked Run Creek.[1] On February 16,1826, Nicholas Wirick sold this land to his son Jacob.[2]

John Geiger was a member of the Presbyterian Church,Apii Forum, later Cedar Creek Methodist Church,on Cedar Creek, at the time of its incorporation in 1788.[3]

The 1790 census shows John Geiger living in Richland County with one white,free male over sixteen years of age,two white,free feamles and five slaves.

The family of this John Geiger could not be traced with any degree of certainty.A John Geiger died in Lexington District in 1815.[4]

JOHANNES STEPHEN ELEAZER[5]

The South Carolina Gazatte for May 28,June 4,and June 25,1750,

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1-C.P.Vol.16,P-48,1771-1772.

2-F.D.B, Bk GG,P-89,1826

3-S.C.H.M.,Vol.47,P-203.

4-Brent H.Holcomb,Memorialized Records of Lexington District,South Carolina,1814-1825.Southern Historical Press,Easley, S.C.,1978.

5- Sometimes written Ellizer in the records.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

carried the advertisements that the indentured Dutch servant named Johannes Stephen Ellizer(sic) had run away from Mr Robert Quince of Cape Fear,and that a five pound reward was being offered for his return.[6] On Tuesday May 7,1751, Johannes Stephen Eleazer,a stone cutter,who described himself as"one of the unhappy people who came to Cape Fear on Captain Crawford's ship and from there came to this place" (Charleston).Later,he went up the to the Congarees with Herman Geiger, and declared himself desirous of settling on the Broad River above Saxe Gotha.Since coming to the Congarees, he had married Barbara Swagert(Swygert) and petitioned the Governor and Council for 100 acres of land.[7] On May 7,1751, Johannes Stephen Eleazer received a precept from George Hunter Esq.,S.G.,for 100 acres of land that was later surveyed for him on the southwest side of Broad River. This land was bordered northeast on the river, southeast on Jacob Weaber, southwest on vacant land, and northeast on land of Peter Rentfrow. The plat was certified on May 17,1751, and the Royal Grant was dated October 6, 1752.[8] Seventeen years later, on May 17,1768, he had 100 acres of land laid out for him"on the drains of Broad River": bound northeast and southeast on lands of Jacob Boughter (Bookter),and on all other sides by vacant land. The Royal Grant was dated December 6,1768.[9]

On February 28,1772, he had 200 acres of land laid out on Phillips Branch of Little River; bound southeast on William McGraw and vacant land,

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6-Microfilm:South Carolina Gazette,S.C.Dept Archives and History.

7-C.J.,May 7, 1751.

8-C.P.,Vol.5,P-224;R.G.,Vol.5,P-63.

9-C.P.,Vol.10,P-23;R.G.,Vol.17,P.72.

southwest on Phillip Shaver, and on the other sides by vacant land. The Royal Grant was signed on May 21,1772.[10]

During the Revolutionary War, Stephen Eleazer furnished forage and food to the troops. From May 1779 to March 1780,he sold corn, forage,pork, bacon and mutton to the Continental State Troops and to the militia to the value of 36 pounds,sterling. The troops buying these supplies were Colonel Thomas'Light Dragoons and part militia,Colonel Lindsay's Detachment, Captain Leitner's Company. He,also, fed breakfast and dinner to small detachments of troops. He furnished corn for General Picken's Brigade;also, for part of the brigade under ColonelFarr. On October 20,1781, he sold two bushels of corn for the horses of Colonel Wade Hamoton. Stephen Eleazer died before August 27,1785, at which time Jacob Eleazer made oath that he was the administrator of his father estate and,therefore, entitled to collect all the money due his father for the provisions that he had provided.[11]

The 1790 census showed Jacob Elliser(Eleazer) as a resident of the NorthPart of Orangeburgh District, and to have one white, free male over sixteen years of age,and three white, free females in his household.

SIMON ELEAZER, Lexinton County, as the lawful heir of Stephen Eleazer,sold George Eleazer,Fairfield County, the 200 acres of land that had been granted Daniel Boatwright,March 8,1752, on Eleazer Branch of Cannon Creek in the forks of Saluda and Broad Rivers, for 50 pounds, current money.

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10-C.P.,Vol.15,P-1;R.G. Vol.25,P-559.

11-Rev War Records,AA 2191.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

Mary, wife of Simon Eleazer, signed the release of her dowry.[12]

The 1790 census showed Simon Eleazer as living in the North Part of Orangeburgh District(forks of Broad and Saluda Rivers) with one white,free male over sixteen years of age, and two white,free females in his household. The same census shoed Mary Elliser(Eleazer) as living in the same area with two white, free males over sixteen years of age,three under sixteen, and two white, free females in her household.

Simon and Mary Eleazer,Richland County, sold Bartholomew Turnipseed the 200 acres of land on the drains of Shaver's Branch for 100 pounds, sterling on May 8,1796. This land had been granted Stephen Eleazer on May 21, 1772. Samuel Alston, Jacob Nertz and George Eleazer witnessed the deed.[13] In 1831, James Mc Cants and his wife Mary, daughter of Batholomew Turnipseed (deceased) sold Jacob Bookman this 200 acres of land that had been granted Stephen Eleazer in 1772.[14]

On November 6, 1798, Thomas Richardson sold George Eleazer 50 acres of land for 100 pounds. This land was part of 100 acres that had been granted William Busby. John Chappell, Robert Richardson and Samuel Richardson witnessed the deed. Elizabeth,wife of Thomas Richardson, signed the release of her dowry.[15]

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12-F.D.B.,Bk F,P-72,1789

13- Ibid, Bk.K,P-198,1796

14-Ibid, Bk KK,P-154,1831.

15- Ibid, Bk.M,P-50,1798..

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

George Eleazer, Fairfield District, sold John Sims,Fairfield District, 55 acres of land on the west bank of Little River for $300, on December 23, 1804. This land was bound by the lands of George Ashford, Elliott lands,and the land of John Simms. This land was part of the tract that had been to William Busby and undoubtedly represented the land that George Eleazer had purchased from Thomas Richardson in 1798.[16] On February 6, 1806, George Eleazer gave Bartholomew Turnipseed a mortgage on a slave to secure a note for $295.[17]

We know nothing further of George Eleazer.Since we could not find probate records in Richland or Fairfield County, we might assume that he went to Lexington County to live on the 200 acres of land that he had bought from Simon Eleazer on Eleazer Branch of Cannon Creek.The relationship of George Eleazer to Johannes Stephen,Simon,Jacob and Mary not well established.

GEORGE FRESHLEY[18]

GEORGE FRESHLEY received a precept for 150 acres of land on November 6, 1770, and the land was laid out for him on Indian Branch, Little Cedar Creek,Craven County: bound on all sides by vacant land. The plat was certified on December 29,1770 and the Royal Grant was signed on May 18, 1771.[19]

On March 27,1773,100 acres of land was laid out for him south of the

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16-F.D.B.,Bk.O,P-523,1805.

17-Ibid, BkQ,P-65,1806.

18- Sometimes written as Frashley or Frishley.

19-C.P.,Vol.15,P-218,1770;R.G.Vol.23,P-529,1771.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

Broad River:bound southwest on land of Henry Shull,and on all other sides by vacant land.[20] The Royal Grant was signed on May 25,1774.

The 1790 census showed George Freshley as a resident of the North Part, Orangeburgh District, with two white,free males over sixteen years of age, three under sixteen years of age,and four white,free females in his household.

George Freshley died sometime before 1824.on January 26,1824, his heirs: Arthur McGraw for his wife Nancy,Fairfield District; John Turnipseed,Amet(?) County, Mississippi;Rachel and Abraham Turnipseed, had Samuel L.Alston D.S, resurvey the 150 acres of land on Indain Branch, Little Cedar Creek, that had been granted George Freshley in 1771. These heirs, with Michael Trunipseed acting for John Turnipseed of Mississippi, sold Nicholas Wirick this land on June 3,1835. Eliza,wife of John Turnipseed,signed her release.[21]

Miley,or Milly,Turnipseed, daughter of John B.Turnipseed,married John (George) Freshley.Her brothers were John, George and Potley; her sisters were Polly, Nancy and Elizabeth(married George Lorick)[22] That George Freshley was also known as John George Freshley is evident from a deed of January 27, 1792. On that date,Christian Leitner,eldest son and heir of Michael Leitner,sold John George Freshley 250 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek for 75 pounds,sterling. This land had been granted Micael Leitner on May 15,1775. At the time of the original grant,this land was bound northwest on Edward Bennett and land owner unknown;northeast on John Alston and Jennett Boyd;and on other sides by vacant and land owner unknown.Chritian

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20-C.P.,Vol.15, P-211,1773; R.G.,Vol.22,P-156,1774.

21-F.D.B,Bk LL,P-328,382.

22-R.W.B.,Vol.12, Bk H,P-167,1833.

Reister and Jacob Fry were witnesses to the deed.It is probable that George Freshley never lived on his land in Fairfield District. A deed dated December 1,1800, showed George Freshley as a resident of Orangeburgh District (North Part- Forks of Saluda and Broad Rivers?). On that date George Frashley sold James Long of Fairfield District a Negro girl for $300.[23]

CHRISTIAN FRESHLEY, Lexington District,was probably a son of George Freshley.On October 5, 1822, Christian Freshley sold Samuel Alston 152 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek for $456. This land was part of 250 acres that John George Freshley had purchased from Christian Leitner on January 27, 1792.Nancy,wife of Christian Freshley, wigned the release of her dowry. John and William Brown witnessed the deed.[24]

Samuel Alston sold Christian Freshley, Lexington District,140 acres of land on Reiley's Creek,Little River for $140. This land had been granted to Samuel Alston on December7,1812.Robert Mc Cants was Justice of the Peace at the signing of the deed on January 24,1813.[25]

On January 19,1819, William Augustine sold Christian Freshley 691½ acres of land for $4160. This land was made up out of the following tracts: 300 acres granted Egerton Leigh on December 5,1758;150 acres granted William McWilliams on September 5,1775;150 acres granted John Boyd;500 acres granted William Landers on April 29,1772;176 acres granted Augustine Williams on May 6,1805;350 acres granted Stephen Gibson on April 18,1771.

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23-F.D.B.,Bk.K,P-364,1792; Bk,N,P-216,1800.

24- Ibid, Bk.KK,P-260,1822.

25-Ibid, Bk,V,P-194,1813.

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

There was no record as to how much land was taken out of each of these tracts.Lucy Augustine eigned the release of her dowry.[26]

Christian Freshley,on August 13,1827, had a note in the Columbia Branch of the Bank of South Carolina for $1500. This note was endorsed by Samuel Brown, John Thompson and Thomas Cook. To secure this note, Christian Freshley gave his endorsers mortgages on several slaves. George Ashford and William Mounce witnessed the transaction.[27]

Christian Freshley, Lexington District,on August 1,1832, sold Charles Free,Fairfield District,797 acres of land for $3500. This land was made up out of several tracts in Fairfield District, northeast of Broad River: bound south on Broad River,and on all other sides by the lands of Nathan Cook,L. Trapp,John Chappell and John Watt.Not included in the sale was the ferry across Broad River,and the road from the ferry landing to the road to Columbia.His son Joseph Freshley to retain the ferry and the road. Nancy, wife of Christian Freshley signed the release of her dowry.Joseph and Eli Freshley witnessed the deed.[28] Also on August 1,1832, Christian Freshley sold Charles Free four slaves for $1914.[29]

Joseph and Eli Freshley,Lexington District, and Charles Free,Fairfield District, agreed to pay Nancy Freshley fifty dollars,each,annually,for reasons not stated. Failure to meet this obligation would permit Nancy Freshley to have use of such lands as she needed and the use of a slave.[30]

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26- F.D.B.,Bk.AA,P-458,1819.

27-Ibid, Bk.HH,P-364,1827.

28-Ibid, Bk.KK,P-350,1832.

29-Ibid, Bk.KK,P-351, 1832.

30- Ibid, Bk.LL,P-158,1832.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

The Freshleys gave their name to shoal in Broad River near Wallaceville.

THE DAVIS FAMILIES

MARK DAVIES(Davis) received a precept for 100 acres ofland on August 5, 1765. This land was laid out for him on a branch north of Little Cedar Creek and the plat certified September 18,1765. The land was surrounded by vacant land at the time of the original survey. A path to the house of John Williams crossed the land and across Little Cedar Creek to the southeast.[31]

Mark Davis was one of the thirty-five Little River-Cedar Creek Regulators,and apparently never owned more than the 100 acres of land granted him.[32] He received the Regulator Pardon of October 31,1771.

We do not known the eventual fate of Mark Davis (Davies),but the land that had been granted him on Little Cedar Creek eventually came into the possession of Jesse Wirick through a sale by Phillip D.Cooke,and through a state grant of 572 acres of land to Jesse Wirick on July 18,1839.[33]

CHRISTOPHER DAVIS received a precept for 100 acres of land on October 1, 1771, and the land was laid off for him on October 9,1771,by John Alston D.S. This land was bound on the southeast by land of Thomas Franklin and on all other sides by vacant land. Nicholas Wirick came to own this land and on February 16, 1826, sold the land to his sons Adam and Jesse.[35]

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31- C.P.Vol.9,P-401,1765.

32-Brown, S.C.Regulators, Pp-145, 159-160,212.

33-F.D.B.,Bk.KK,P-394,1832.S.P.,Index 2,Vol.52,P-304,1839.

34- C.P.,Vol.9,P-401,1771.

35-F.D.B.,Bk.GG,P-145,148,1826.

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

The relationship, if any, between Mark Davis and Christopher Davis could not be established. Neither were listed in the 1790 census.

JOHN DAVIS was the son of the Rev. John Davis, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Boston,and grandson of the Rev. David Davis who had immigrated from Wales in 1710,and was pastor of the Welsh Tract Church in Pennsylvania. John Davis moved to Loudon County, Virginia, and from there to Fairfield County in 1770.He had seven sons that were engaged in the American Revolution,and only two survived the conflict.Three of his sons were successive captains in the same company. He departed this life on March 15, 1785, in the 66th year of his age.[36]

There is no date on the will of John Davis to show the date it was made, or the date of its proving.To his son Jonathan he left a shilling:to his son Amos, he left a slave and the tract of land where lives, and containing 150 acres; to his daughter Rachel Pritchard,he left 30 pounds to be paid twelve months after his death;to his son (Captain) James Davis, he left the home place known as the Engleman place ,and a second place of 200acres on Sandy Run and known as the Davis old place,and a third place of 150 acres on Rocky Creek;to his grandson John Davis, son of his dececeased son John, he left left 30 pounds to be paid twelve months after his death. Amos and James Davis were named his executors.[37] The probate papers of John Davis are brief, cryptic and extremely difficult to read. James, Amos and Joseph Davis owed him money.[38]

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36- Adapted from the inscription on his monument in the Furman -Davis cemetery as copied by Mary Sue Robinson,Richard Winn Chapter DAR.

37- K.W.,Vol.1,Bk.A,P-176.

38-F.P.C., file 2, Pkg.61,1785.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

John Davis had 150 acres of land laid off for him in Craven County, north of the Broad River, on two small branches of Rocky Creek: bound northeast on James Rowbuck (sic) and unknown land;southeast on Joseph Howard and unknown land;southwest on John Wilson, unknown land and vacant land. John Owen D.S. made the survey on August 30,1773.[39]

AMOS DAVIS, son of John Davis and brother of Captain James Davis, did militia duty for 200 days during the Revolutionary War as a private, and 141.days as a captain in the militia. This duty included 69 days at Orangeburgh in 1781,and 72 days at Four Holes and Edisto in 1782. He saw duty in Captain Anderson Thomas' Company,and as a captain of foot in Colonel Richard Winn's Regiment.[40]

Amos Davis died between the making of his will on December 6,1785, and the proving of this will on November 16,1786. To his son John,he left a Negro call Ben,the home place of 150 acres, and an adjoinig place of 238 acres.To his son Elnathan, he left a Negro girl named Rose. His wife Sarah was pregnant and to this unborn child and Elnathan, he left the rest of his estate. To his wife Sarah, he left half of the rest of his land, and what animals ,farm tools, and household goods that she might need during her lifetime-or widowhood. W.Hogan, Moses Arnold, and Mary Arnold witnessed the will.[41] In the probate papers of Amos Davis, his still,a tub and a worm worth 4 pounds was listed. At the settlement of his estate,[42] May 28,1791, Edward and Sarah Tillman acted as adminstators.

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39- C.P.Vol.14, P-330,1773.

40-Rev. War Records.

41-K.W.B., Vol.1,Bk.A-1,P-215,1786.

42- F.P.C., Apt.2,file 65,1791.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedard Creek

Had the widow Sarah Davis married Edward Tillman?

ELNATHAN DAVIS,son of Amos Davis,grandson of John Davis,died intestae sometimes during the year 1836. The warrant for the appraisement of his estate was issued on December 13, 1836, to his brother John,Elizah Willingham and Jonathan B.Robertson.Buying at the sale of his personal property on January 27,1837:Joseph Holmes, Jonathan Barnes Robertson, Jane Davis, William Holmes,Margaret Holmes and Richard Duggan. Jonathan Davis had hired a Negro boy from his brother John for the year 1836.[43]

CAPTAIN JAMES DAVIS, son of the elder John Davis, died in 1822 at the age of 68 years. His wife Mary was born in 1741 and died on July 30,1840, at the age of 99 years and three months. Her monument was erected by her only son Jonathan Davis.[44]

James Davis made his will on October 19,1822, and it was proven on October 26,1822. His son Jonathan and his friends James R. Woods and John Rogers were named his executors. James Rogers, Isaac Lowe(Love?),and Levi Gerl(Gurr?) witnessed the will. To his wife Mary, he left the use of the old plantation,three old slaves, and what livestock and tools that she might need,His lower plantation, the Boyd place, was to be sold. He had little confidence in the business ability of his daughter Elizabeth Boyd and her husband John Boyd, Jonathan Davis bought the Boyd place.[45]

Captain James Davis, Fairfield District, was a merchant,land speculator,and had extensive financial dealings. On April 29, 1793, he bought from James Dillard Sr. and James Dillard Jr.a sixteen year old

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43-F.P.C.,Apt.46,file 715, 1836.

44-Inscriptions Furman and Davis cemetery.

45-F.P.C.,Apt. 13, file 131, 1822.

Negro girl named Rachel for the sum of 36 pounds, 6 shillings and 3 pence, sterling.[46] He had bought 250 acres of land from his father John Davis on February 27,1785, for the sum of 100 pounds. This land lay on Wilkinson Creek. The deed was witnessed by D.Bradford, Thomas Parrott and John Gregg.[47] John Barker, planter of Fairfield County,sold James Davis and Phillip Pearson, the undivided portion of 15 acres of land on November30,1796. The 15 acres was part of 50 acres that had been granted to Robert Ellison on October 20,1772.[48] George Reddich witnessed the deed. John Woodward Jr., planter of Fairfield District,gave James Davis, merchant of Fairfield District, a mortgage on 40 or 50 acres of land on Woodward Branch of Little River to secure an indebtedness of $247.07.The document was signed on December 23,1802.The land had been orignally granted to Shadrick James (Jones?)[49] On March 10,1802, James Davis sold Enock James a Negro girl named Peggy and 55 acres of land on the north side of Beaver Creek,Broad River, for 704 milled Spanish dollars.Half of this sum to be paid on February 10, 1803, and a mortgage taken for the remainder. The land had been originally granted to Margaret Godfrey in 1774.[50] Mary Powell,on November 26,1804,gave James Davis a mortgage on her household furniture,a horse, and a tract of land leading down to Strother's Ferry to secure the sum of $55,23.[51]

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46-F.D.B.,Bk.A,P-199,1793

47-Ibid, Bk.B,P-56,1785

48-Ibid, Bk,L,P-174,1796.

49- Ibid, Bk.O,P-345,1802.

50-Ibid, Bk.O,P-348,1802

51- Ibid, Bk.P,P-151, 1804

# Chapter 2

## North of the Broad River

### Little Cedar Creek

James Davis owned a number of mortgages,and on occasions bought the land or goods for the principal sum of the mortgage. On January 23,1805, John Lewis sold James Davis one dun cow, one red heifer, one motley faced yearling,two old bedsteads,one Dutch oven,three hogs,one large trunk,and all the goods in a certain messuage on lands of Samuel Comfiets between Broad and Little Rivers for $82.[52] John Norton sold James Davis two mares, a colt, saws, chains, and a lot of household goods for $123, on February 12, 1805.[53] On February 6, 1805, David and Ann Marple gave James Davis a mortgage on household goods and livestock to secure an indebtedness of $74.51.[54] James Davis sold John Woodward Sr. and John Woodward Jr. 100 acres of land on the west side of Little River for $298.72. The land had been originally been granted to James Butler . Thomas Nelson and Burbage Woodward witnessed the deed in 1805.[55] James Davis sold John Lyles 50 acres of land for 100 pounds on February 6,1799. The land was part of 300 acres that had been granted John Dye on Rocky Creek,northeast of Broad River. It was conveyed by John Dye to Elizabeth Ederington,inherited by Thomas Ederington, and by him conveyed to James Davis. The land was bound by the lands of James(?) Roebuck,Shadrich Wooley, George Smith and Hennery (sic) Ederington, William Woodward and Hennery Ederington witnessed the deed.[56] On January 5, 1797, James Davis sold Henry Ederington 120 acres out of the John Dye tract of land.[57]

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52-F.D.B.,Bk.P,P-153,1805.

53- Ibid, Bk.P,154,1805.

54-Ibid, Bk.P,P-156,1805.

55- Ibid, Bk.P,P-162,1805

56- Ibid, Bk R,P-165. 1799.

57- Ibid, Bk.S,P-239,1797.

# Chapter 2

## North of the Broad River

### Little Cedar Creek

Sheriff John Barkley, Fairfield District, at the direction of the Court of Common Pleas for November 1810, sold at public auction the land of John Rabb. The sale took place on April 5, 1813, and the bid of $405 by James Davis was the highest for the 341 acres of land.This land had once belonged to Thomas Parrott,and was bound by the lands of William Catoe, James Davis, Charles Montgomery, Joshua Durham and others.[58] James Davis sold Thomas Means 33.7 acres of land for $50 on March 28,1808. This land was part of a grant to Shadrich Jacobs in 1789,and conveyed by Jacobs to John Woodward in 1808, and by Woodward to James Davis. R.Milling and A.Cooper witnessed the deed.[59] On February 10,1809, James Davis sold Thomas Ederington 150 acres of land for $300.This land, where John Robinson now lives,was sold to James Davis by Wade Hampton on November 29,1794(1791?)[60] James Davis sold George Godfrey 100 acres of land in Fairfield District for $391 on October 9,1809. This land,originally granted to Margaret Godfrey, was transferred to Enoch James, and by the sheriff of Fairfield District was transferred to James Davis as the "James Property."The land was bound on one side by the land of Thomas Strother. Aromanus Lyles Jr. and Phillip Pearson Jr. witnessed the deed.[61] James Davis, planter of Fairfield District, sold William Woodward, planter of Fairfield District, 80 acres of land that had been granted to Edward Watts, and by him conveyed to John Woodward Sr.(deceased)[62]

Perhaps the biggest of the land purchases of James Davis was made

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58- F.D.B.,Bk.W,P-85,1810

59-Ibid, Bk. R,P-272,1808.

60- Ibid, Bk.S,P226,1805

61- Ibid, Bk.X,P-141,1809.

62-Ibid Bk.Y,P-73,1815.

on December 17,1816. He paid his son-in-law John Boyd $7000 for 710½ acres of land made up out of the following tracts: 100 acres originally granted Richard Neely Sr.;a second tract of 100 acres originally granted Richard Neely Sr.;165½ acres on Little River;324 acres,with an additional 21 acres, to make up the total of 710½ acres. Elizabeth Boyd signed her release. This property was bound on the north by Thomas McMeekin and on the south by John Lyons.[63] James Davis, for the love and addection that he had for his daughter Elizabeth, gave her one-third of this land that he had bought from John Boyd.[64]

John Boyd, meanwhile,had moved to Tennessee. He deeded the slaves Dick and his wife Peggy, and their two children to his children as a gift. James Davis, as guardian of the children of John Boyd,was to keep the two slaves in his possesion until January 1,1818, at which time they were to be returned to the full possession of James Davis. John Boyd gave James Davis his power-of attorney for this transaction.[65]

John Long,in 1822, sold James Davis 23 3/4 acres of land on Neely's Branch of Little River for $200. This land came from the northeast corner of 300 acres of land that had been granted Thomas Nelson on April 3, 1786, and by him conveyed to John Long. James R.Wood and Thomas McMeekin witnessed the deed.[66] William Cato, Benjamin May, Joshua Durham and Phillip Pearson, Commissioners for the Village of Monticello, sold James Davis a lot in the village containing one-half acre for $57,on January 3, 1811. A dozen years,

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63- F.D.B,Bk.AA,P-1,1816; Bk BB,P-313,1819.

64- Ibid Bk.FF,P-223,1819.

65- Ibid, Bk. AA,P-170,1817.

66- Ibid, Bk. DD,P-215 ,1822.

later, on January 18,1823, Jonathan Davis, James R.Wood, and John Rodgers, executors of the will of James James Davis , released to Simon Flodan , mechanic of Fairfield District, James Davis' lot and the house it contained in the village of Monticello, for the $500 paid James Davis before his death.Joseph A.Woodward, William R.Means and Levi Gere witnessed the deed.[67]

The tax returns for Fairfield District for 1822 showed the estate of James Davis to contain 1431 acres of land and 41 slaves in Fairfield, and 178 acres of land in St. James Parish.[68]

JONATHAN DAVIS[69] , only son of Captain James Davis and his wife Mary,was born on August 18,1786, and died October 1,1855. His wife Rebecca Kincaid, daughter of Captain James Kincaid, and six of their eleven children survived him. Rebecca Kincaid was born on January 2,1787, married Reverend Jonathan Davis on January 22, 1807, and died at the home of her son-in-law Dr. James C.Furman, in Greenville, on June 9,1870.The children of Jonathan and Rebecca Kincaid Davis:

James Bunyan Davis(Dr. James B.Davis)born December 30,1807,married Mary R.Scott, died--?

William K.Davis,born July 14,1809,married Saram M.Zimmerman on December 12,1833.

Mary Davis, born March 6,1811,died October 31,1811.

Benjamin F.Davis,born December 23, 1812,married Grace Adams, died June 13,1858.

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67- F.D.B.,Bk.EE,P-119,1823.

68-Return of Taxable Property for Fairfield and other Districts,1822.

69- Sometimes referred to as Colonel, Doctor,or Reverend Jonathan Davis

# Chapter 2

## North of the Broad River

### Little Cedar Creek

Harriet E.Davis, born September 23,1814, married Dr James C.Furman on April 3, 1833, died August 17,1849.

Jonathan Davis, born August 5, 1816, married Mary Carter.

Rebecca Davis, born May 5, 1818, died August 18,1838.

Nathan Davis, born March 29,1820.

David Daniel Davis, born June 22,1822,died February 28,1823.

Mary Glenn Davis, born June 26, 1824, married Dr James C. Furman as his second wife on June 4,1856.

John Bunyan Davis, born May 10,1826,married Violet Patterson in 1856.

Jonathan Davis and his children, Harriet E.Furman, Rebecca Ann, Mary, and Daniel David are buried in the old Furman -Davis burying ground [70] not far from Monticello.

On December 5, 1821, at a meeting in Columbia to organize a State Baptist Convention, Colonel Jonathan Davis, a deacon of the Rock Creek Church, was invited to a seat on the Council. Furman Theological Institution with the purpose of teaching,besides theology, agriculture, English and the Classics,was to be moved to Fairfield District because of the better soil. J.Davis was among those appointed to purchase the needed land. Jonathan Davis was on the first Board of Trustee of Furman Theological Institutte and its sister English and Classical Schools, Fairfield District. He stood by the institution when it was destroyed by fire on May 1,1837, and served on the building committee when it was rebuilt and a Theological Department

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70- Inscriptions Furman-Davis burying ground. Rev. Horace Rabb,Biographical Sketches of the Kincaids,McMorries, Watts,Glazier, and Rabb Famiels,Second Edition, 1936.

established. Later, he served on the committee that recommended the removal of Furman to Greenville in 1750. He died in 1856(1855), sometime after accepting the position as an agent for the Mission Board. He was lame as a result of an accident,and it was believed that this and his labors hastened his death.[71]

Jonathan Davis was in many ways an unusual man.Besides his thiry years of service to the Baptist Church, he was a colonel in command of a regiment of militia,served in the South Carolina Legislature , was a large land owner, and business man.[72]

Chrispen Morgan mortgaged a sorrel mare to Jonathan Davis (and Boyd) for the sum of $67.27. The mortgage was signed on March 29,1806, and was to be paid by December 25, 1806. William F.Pearson and George Reddick witnessed the transaction.[73] John Boyd, brother-in-law of Jonathan Davis, conveyed to Jonathan Davis the 100 acres of land where Jonathan Davis lived for $800 on October 21,1806.[74] On April 2, 1810, Jonathan Davis bought 160 acres of land at a sheriff's sale for $67.37,plus $12.33 costs. This land had been mortgaged by James Smith to Boyd and Davis . Sheriff James Fort Muse, Fairfield District, gave Jonathan Davis sheriff's titles to the land.[75] William Catoe resurveyed a tract of land for Jonathan Davis on November 13, 1810. The land was surrounded by the lands of Nathaniel Holley, Hugh Perry

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71-King, S.C.Baptists, Pp.172,198,201,221.

72-In part from the inscriptions on his tombstone.

73- F.D.B., Bk.G,P-80,1806.

74-Ibid Bk.R,P-52,1806.

75-Ibid, Bk.T,P-278,1810.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

and Jonathan Davis.[76] Robert Barkley sold Jonathan Davis 1244 acres of land for $866,on August 5, 1811. This was an original tract granted Samuel Elliott ,except for that part divided off James Rogers. Mary Barkley signed the release of her dowry.[77] Jonathan Davis and his wife Rebecca sold Rbert Barkley 350 acres of land,minus 14 acres that had been taken off, for $625.This land lay on the Charleston Highway two miles above Winnsboro, and had been granted to Richard Hampton,Esq.The deed was signed on August 16,1811, and was witnessed by S.Alston, James Rogers and James Davis.[78] Jonathan Davis, at a sheriff's sale on June 7,1813, bought the home place of Samuel McGill for $130. This place had been seized for failure to repay $153.57.3 due Caleb Clarke and Barnett Bals.[79] Thomas Yarborough sold Jonathan Davis one-half of the land granted Colin Phorbis,containing 100 acres, for $400 on November 10,1815: bound by the remaining one-half of the tract;west by Abraham Thompson;southeast by William Catoe;east and north by Jonathan Davis.William Blair and David Boyd witnessed the deed.[80] Agnes C.Yarborough signed the release of her dowryy Thomas May, Union District, sold Jonathan Davis 100 acres of land for $100 on September 28,1814. This land had been originally granted to John A.Thorpe, and had been conveyed to Thomas May at a sheriff's sale. Burrell B.Cook and Daniel Dansby Free witnessed the deed.[81] William Duggan,Fairfield District, on September 18,1820, sold Jonathan Davis the following tracts of land:

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76- F.D.B.,Bk.T,P-374,1810.

77- Ibid, Bk.U,P-171,1811.

78- Ibid, Bk.U,P.176, 1811.

79- Ibid, Bk.W,P-76,1813.

80- Ibid, Bk.X,P-129,1815.

81- Ibid, Bk. Y,P-95,1814.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

112 acres of land made up out of the land of William Duggan's estate, including part of the 194 acres that had been granted to Richard Duggan in December 1790, and part of 200 acres granted David Atckinson on November 9,1772; an adjoining tract of 114 acres on the east side of Little River, originally granted to William Duggan, and being the remainder of 176 acres after 52 acres had been divided off. for William Rabb.[82] Harriet, wife of William Duggan signed her release.[83] William Dansby and Jonathan Davis were chosen by the heirs of William Dugan Sr. (deceased) to make a division of his land. William Duggan Jr. bought the five shares of his brothers and sisters.[84] David Wilson sold Jonathan Davis 230 acres of land for $3000 on April 28,1819. Part of this land was made up out from the 150 acres originally granted to James McCullough on August 12,1791, and by him conveyed to James Russels(sic), and then to David Wilson. This land was bound southwest by Hugh Perry and southeast by William Rabb. The remainder of the 230 acres was made up out of land granted to William Duggan. Agnes, wife of David Wilson, signed the release of her dowry.[85]

On September 2,1824, William Kincaid left 600 acres of land in trust with Colonel Jonathan Davis for his daughter Nancy Hall, wife of Alexander B, Hall. This land adjoined the lands of Abner Fant, William Robertson, Thomas Means, James Andrews and Henry Edrington. This trusteeship to last the natural life of Nancy Hall, and she and her husband to pay $2 annually to the executors of the estate of William Kincaid.[86] On February 23, 1830, William Kincaid

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82- The error in arithmetic is in the deed.

83-F.D.B., Bk.CC, P-85,1820.

84-Ibid, Bk.CC, P-88,1820.

85-Ibid, Bk. CC, P-96,1819.

86-Ibid, Bk.GG, P-4,1824.

for the natural love and affection that he bore Anne Hall,wife of A.(Alexander) B. Hall, and for $1, he left in trust with Jonathan Davis four slaves , not to be used by her husband. He,also, left in trust for Ann (Nancy)Hall the Hall plantation and all of the stock that he had purchased during the year.[87] On September 15, 1829, Jonathan Davis signed a quit claim on the plantation of 183 acres,on Little River, that had been conveyed to Isaac Love by Samuel McDill on February 14,1815.[88] Jonathan Davis,on January 30,1836, sold Stuart Mitchell the Boyd plantation of 453½ acres for $1800.[89] On June 27,1837, Jonathan Davis sold his son James B,Davis the following tracts of land for $2745: sixteen acres conveyed by John Dawkins to Jonathan Davis in 1836, and bound northwest by the methodist church lot,northeast by John Dawins,southeast by Jonathan Davis,and south by the lands of the estate of James Davis;a tract of land conveyed by William Aiken to Jonathan Davis on March 8,1836, and bound on the north by the above tract, west by the lands of the estate of James Davis,and south by W.K.Davis; one-half of the old remaining undivided portion of the estate of James Davis and containing 228 acres.[90]

Robert Cathcart, Winnsboro, sold Jonathan Davis 116 acres of land on Little River for $650,on August 16,1830. This land had been originally granted to Thomas Lewers, and was bound by the lands of William Carnahan, Robert Rabb, and James Lyons.[91] Dr Joel E.Pearson sold Jonathan Davis 200 acres of land for $1000,on June 29,1836. This land was taken from the eastern part of the

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87-F.D.B., Bk.HH,P-280,1830.

88-Ibid, Bk.HH,P-72,1829.

89- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-201,1836.

90- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-470.

91- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-503,1830.

Bunker Hill Plantation that had belonged to P.Pearson (deceased). The land lay on Dawkins Branch,Owens Creek,Broad River, and lay between the road to Monticello and the one to Huey's Ferry. The land of John Dawkins and the Monticello Reservation lay to the east, the rest of the Bunker Hill Plantation lay to the west,the land of Jonathan Davis lay to the north and just south of the road to Monticello, the land of John Dawkins lay to the south.Ann Pearson signed her release.[92]

Jonathan Davis, according to the tax returns for Fairfield District for 1822, owned 2163 acres of land and 46 slaves.

DR. JAMES BOLTON DAVIS,son of Jonathan and Rebecca Kincaid Davis, was born in Fairfield District, near Monticello,on December 30,1807. He married Mary R.Scott on November 2,1830. He practiced medicine for a very short time before turning his considerable talents to agriculture; he spent the years 1845-1849 as a minister of agriculture to Turkey, and for this duty,he was richly rewarded. He brought back with him a pair of Brahma cows, the first brought to America. He lived for awhile in Charleston and Columbia,but spent the last years of his life at his home near Monticello where he died in 1861.[93]

Dr. James B.Davis was not as active in the buying and selling of land as had been his father.On December 2,1830, he bought three lots in the town of Winnsboro from David Means: one lot on Congree Street, one on Sion Street, and the third between the other two. Charlotte Means signed

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92-F.D.B,Bk.MM,P-504,1836.

93- Rev. Horace Rabb,Biographical Sketches, gave his name as James Bunyan. Katherine TomlinPearson A Fairfield Sketchbook, by Stevenson Bolick,1963. Rev. Horace Rabb,Biographical Sketches, 2nd Ed.,1936.

her release. A little more than a year later, on March 12, 1832,he sold these lots to Robert Cathcart for $3000.[95] Later in the same year, on October 1,1832, in order to secure a note to John Buchanan, Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield District, for the penal sum of $3643.37, conditioned upon the payment of $1821.68.3/4,James B.Davis gave a mortgage on a tract of land on Broad River.Colonel Thomas I.Cook cosigned the mortgage.. This mortgage was taken for the purpose of buying,for $1896, a tract of land belonging to the estate of George Ruff.This land sold by the Court of Equity for Fairfield District upon the complaint of William Ruff in his own right, as guardian of Warren and Hilburn Ruff,and for his brother George Ruff against Nancy Ruff, widow of the elder George Ruff and now married to Daniel Hughey. The land bordered on Broad River, on the land John Hollinshed, Daniel Hughey and James Alston.[96] Thomas I.Cook and Thomas Dellaney witnessed the deed.

Dr. James B. Davis sold his brother William K.Davis the 199 acre George Ruff tract of land for $2500 on April 15, 1832.[97] James B.Davis and his brother William K.Davis bought two tracts of land from Joseph Holmes for $2888,on October 28,1836: one tract of 105 acres was bound on the west by the land of General Thomas McMeekin,but originally belonging to Charles Montgomery,and on the north and east by land of Charles Rabb; the second tract of 378 acres was bound northeast by William Steel, the Calhoun estate, by Aiken land and by Dawkins land,southwest on Jonathan Davis, and southeast on Charles Montgomery. Both tracts lay to the west of Little River. Ezekiel Hoy and Benjamin F. Davis witnessed the deed.[98]

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95-F.D.B.,Bk.HH,P-301,1830; Bk.KK,P-297,1832.

96-Ibid, Bk.KK,P-372,1832;Bk.LL,P-20,1832.

97-Ibid,Bk LL,P-332,1834.

98- Ibid,Bk.MM,P-474,1837.

# Chapter 2

## North of the Broad River

### Little Cedar Creek

As previously noted, James B.Davis bought land from his father Jonathan Davis on June 27,1837.He bought into his grandfather Captain James B.Davis' estate by buying the share of his cousin Celia B. Boyd, Newberry District, for $119.86,on February 23,1837. This was a one-sixth share of the land that represented the one-half portion of the plantation that Captain James Davis had given his widow Mary Davis. For the same price,he bought the one-sixth shares of John Howard,Benjamin D.Boyd, and Isaac and Marcia Nichols.[99] William I. Alston,as President of the Monticello Jefferson Society, sold James B.Davis two half acres lots number 9and 10 in the village of Monticello for $27, on July 10,1837. These lots lay in approximation to Campbell,Mercer and Montgomery Streets in the village of Monticello.[100] John Seigler sold James B. Davis 178 acres of land for $1546,on January 10,1837. This land lay between Broad and Little Rivers.Jane, wife of John Seigler, signed the release of her dowry.[101] James B.Davis bid $1525 at public auction and purchased,on December 4,1837, 122 acres of land that had been sold as a foreclosure on a mortgage for $1057 against Zachariah and Richard R.Woodward,and given by Joel A.Pearson. This land lay on Wilkinson Creek and was bound by the lands of Stevenson,Daniel Free and others.[102]

Soon after this, Dr. James B.Davis began selling property.On May 29, 1839, he sold William Bell 295½ acres of land on Broad River ,known as the Matthew's place,for $806.17. This land was bound by land already owned by William Bell,on the east by Thomas Owens, south by Eleath Elkins,and on the

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99- F.D.B., Bk.MM,Pp.471,472,473,475, 1837.

100- Ibid, Bk.MM.P-474,1837.

101-Ibid, Bk.MM,P-471,1837.

102- Ibid Bk.MM,P-488,1837.

west by the lands of James B.Davis. Mary E.Davis, wife of James B.Davis signed the release of her dowry. On this same day,James B. Davis sold sold William Bell 340 3/4 acres of land on Broad River for $3925.25: bound by lands of Elliott Elkins, William Free,William Bell,William Alston and by the land that James B.Davis had sold William Bell on this date. Still on May 24, 1839, James B.Davis sold Thomas Owens Sr. 14½ acres of land,for $290.12½, adjoining land already owned by Thomas Owens Sr.[103] Altogether James B.Davis sold 650 3/4 acres of land for $5021.54½ on May 24,1839.

WILLIAM K.DAVIS, second son of the Rev. Jonathan and Rebecca Kincaid Davis,was born on July 14,1809, and married Sarah Margaret Zimmerman on December 12,1833. Sarah Margaret Zimmerman was born September 14, 1815, and died December 29 1859.Their daughter Eliza Kincaid Davis died on November 5, 1840, and is buried by her mother in the Furman-Davis Burying Ground.[104]

In November 1834, William K.Davis bought 145 acres of land from Samuel G.McCreight for $725. This land was part of the McCreight home place and lay east of the road from Monticello to Columbia: bound by the lands of Charles Montgomery, James M.Bell,and W.K.Davis. Sarah McCreight signed the release of her dowry.[105] John Free, Fairfield District,sold William K.Davis 79½ acres of land for $400 in 1834. This land was the whole of John Free's land except for a small tract laid off for William Free. The land lay southeast of the road from Ruff's Ferry to Winnsboro ,and lay partially on

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103-F.D.B.,Bk.NN,Pp.-272,284,285.

104- Rabb, Biographical Sketches,2nd Ed.,P-13. Inscriptions from stones in Furman - Davis Burying Ground.

105-F.D.B., Bk.LL,P-329,1834.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

Free's Branch, Owen's Creek,Broad River: bound by the lands of William K. Davis, John Hollinshed,William Free and William Brown. Nancy Free signed the release of her dowry.[106] On April 15, 1834, William K.Davis purchased 199 acres of land from his brother Dr. James B.Davis for $2500.[107] Jonathan Davis and James R.Wood,as executors of the estate of James Davis(deceased) , sold William K.Davis 252 acres of land on Reeses Creek ,Little River,for $756, on January 7, 1835. According to a plat made by Thomas J.Cook D.S.,on May 26,1834, the land lay to the east of the road (Monticello) to Columbia and just above the road to James Bell. Reeses Creek lay along the eastern border of the land and the lands of Samuel McCreight,Charles Montgomery ,Joseph Holmes, Elizabeth Boyd and the estate of William Aiken bordered the land.[108]

THOMAS DAVIS OF DUTCHMAN'S CREEK

There were several Thomas Davis' in early South Carolina and it has been very difficult to separately identify them. On May 5, 1773, Thomas Davis obtained a precept for 200 acres of land that was laid out for him on two small branches of Bever(sic) Creek, North of Broad River: bound southeast by Henry Harton northeast by George Gyst and vacant land,northwest by George Davis,and on the other side by vacant land. Job Owen D.S. made the survey on May 12, 1773.[109] On December 12, 1789, Thomas Davis, blacksmith Fairfield County,

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106-F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-330,1834.

107-Ibid, BK.LL,P-332,1834.

108-Ibid, Bk.LL,P-427,1835.

109- C.P. Vol.14,P-335,1773.

and his wife Jane sold Elijah Major, blacksmith of Fairfield County, this 200 acres of land for 100 pounds, sterling.[110]

Thomas Davis (Sr.) died intestate in Fairfield District sometimes near November 3,1825, the date a warrant of appraisement was issued to Benjamin Nettles, Thomas Robertson, Anderson Rochelle, John Harrison and George Rochelle, for the estate of Thomas Davis.Jacob Davis, his son, was appointed the administrator of the estate. Among his possessions was 116 acres of land valued at one dollar an acre. Before his death, he had given his son Timothy 50 acres of land valued at $1.50 an acre, a cow, a calf and a bed.To his son Thomas(Jr.)he also left 50 acres of land,a cow and a horse. Thomas Davis, through his assigner David Aiken, requested his distributive share of his father's estate on January 7,1828. The heirs of Thomas Davis(Sr.) were to receive $277.10.8 each , but some had already received part of their inheritance . The named heirs were Timothy Davis, Jacob Davis, John Davis, William and Nancy Ivey, Strother and Polly Tidwell, and David Davis.[111]

A few years after the death of her husband Thomas Davis Sr., his widow Elizabeth died intestate in Fairfield District.Her son Thomas Davis(Jr.) was made her administrator. The warrant of appraisement was dated October 20, 1829, and John M.Stork, Moses Knighton and Samuel Evans appraised her estate. She still had the $529.34.6 share of her husband's estate. Her coffin was made by Anderson Rochelle for $5.80. Dr. D.R.June's account was $17.00.[112]

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110-F.D.B.,Bk.M,P-136,1789.

111- F.P.C. Apt. 44,file 693, 1825.

112- Ibid, Apt. 45, file 702,1829.

# Chapter 2

## North of the Broad River

### Little Cedar Creek

On February 12,1818, Thomas Davis Sr. deeded half of his estate to William Ivey(son-in-law?), to be effective at the time of his death.[113] Henry Robinson and his wife Mary sold Thomas 120 acres of land on Shadrick Branch,of Broad River, for 50 pounds,current money, on December 17,1794. This land was part of a tract that had been granted to Henry Robinson on August 7, 1786, and bordered on the lands of Peter Larews and Edrington.[114] John Ham, Rowan County, North Carolina,sold Thomas Davis,Fairfield County,150 acres of land on Thorn Tree Creek for 40 pounds, sterling. This land had been granted James Langhan and John Goff. Thomas Davis sold this land to John Smith for 50 pounds, sterling, on February 22,1799.[115] Jesse Havis sold Thomas Davis 10½ acres of land on Dutchman's Creek for $50 on April 9,1811.[116] Andrew McDowell sold Thomas Davis, Dutchman's Creek,200 acres of land for $94 on December 10,1800. This land was part of a tract originally granted to Andrew McDowell.THe signing of the deed was witnessed by James Stewart,James Austen (sic) and Thomas Sant.[117] Jesse Havis sold Thomas Davis 25½ acres of land for $50 in October 1802. This land was part of a grant to Jesse Havis on January 5, 1795.[118] Jesse Havis,on December 2,1814, sold Thomas Davis 40 acres of land for $45. This land came from the southside of the 430 acres granted Jesse Havis on January 4, 1995.[119]

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113-F.D.B,Bk.Z,P-118,1818.

114-Ibid,Bk.K,P-81,1794.

115-Ibid, Bk.L, P-184,1796; Bk.O,P-280,1799.

116-Ibid, Bk.V.,P-127,1811.

117-Ibid,Bk.N,P-282, 1800.

118-Ibid,Bk. O,P143,1802

119- Ibid, Bk.W,P-352,1814.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

John Pickett,on September 6,1817, sold Thomas Davis 100 acres of land on Dutchman Creek for $100.Jesse Havis had bought the land from William Gaines, and it was part of 400 acres that had been granted Andrew McDowell in 1795. There was some question as to the validity of the title and the deed contained the stipulation that if the title proved faulty,John Pickett was to pay Thomas Davis $110.[120]

Thomas Davis sold Thomas Robertson 9 acres of land on Dutchman Creek in September 1818. This land was part of the 400 acres that had been granted Andrew McDowell in 1795. The lands of Richard B.Havis, Jacob Davis and Abner Ross surrounded this land.Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Davis signed her release. Thomas Davis Sr. sold his son Thomas David Jr.50 acres of land out of the Mc Dowell land for $100 on January 6, 1818.[121]

James Whitaker, planter of Kershaw District, gave little James Davis, son of Thomas Davis Jr.,carpenter of Fairfield District, a five year old bay mare in January 1824. W.and Mary T.Whitaker witnessed the gift.[122] Thomas Davis Sr. gave his daughter-in-law Ester Davis a Negro girl named Susa, fire irons, tongs and a shovel on February 10,1824.[123] It will be remembered that Thomas Davis Sr. was a blacksmith.

In the returns for taxable property for Fairfield District for 1822, Thomas Davis had 300 acres of land and seven slaves. Thomas Davis Jr. had 50 acres of land.Jacob Davis had 116 acres of land and seven slaves.[124]

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120-F.D.B.,Bk.Z,P-114,1817.

121-Ibid, Bk.AA,P-22,1818;Bk.EE,P-264,1818.

122-Ibid,Bk.EE,P-245, 1824.

123-Ibid,Bk.EE.,P-271,1824.

124-Returns of Taxable Property Fairfield and other Districts for 1822.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

JACOB DAVIS was the son of Thomas Davis Sr. Gazaway Godbold ,on June 1,1829, acknowledged an indebtedness of $160 to Jacob Davis. To secure this indebtedness, Gazaway Godbold gave Jacob Davis a mortgage on three slaves.[125] Gardner Ford sold Jacob Davis, planter of Fairfield District , 807½ acres of land for $5200,on January 28,1834.This land was made up out of 300 acres bought by Gardner Ford from Rachel Griffin, and 507½ acres bought from Cannon Cason? and others: bound on the east by Thomas Robertson, John Smith and Woodward lands;south by the lands of the estate of Thomas Davis(Sr.) and John Harrison; west by the estate of Abner Ross; northwest by James Harrison;and northeast by Oliver Ross. Elizabeth Ford signed the release of her dowry.[126] Jacob Davis' hog mark crop off the right ear and a hole in the left ear.[127] His stock brand was a J.D.

JOHN DAVIS, probably a son of Thomas Davis Sr., purchased 28½ acres of land on Cedar Creek from James Crossland for $700,on December 21,1835. Margaret Crossland signed her release.M.A.M.Leggo and John Hollis witnessed the deed.[128]

CALEB DAVIS (Jr.?) lived in the northwest corner of Fairfield District. Caleb Davis Sr. ,Chester District, received 2 pounds,sterling, for 28 days militia duty in Captain Anderson Thomas' Company in 1779.On November 25, 1813, he made a claim to the South Carolina Senate and House of Representives for two horses taken by men who represented themselves as patriots.He also claimed that in 1781, a detachment from General Greene's Army called at his house and

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125- F.D.B.,Bk.II,P-330,1829

126- Ibid,,Bk.LL,P-214,1834.

127- Ibid,Bk.MM,P-101,1836.

128-Ibid, Bk.MM,P-175,1835.

turned their horses into an oat field that he thinks might have made forty bushels to the acre. They also took 25 bushels of clean wheat and a horse. [129] The claim was denied.

The tax returns for Fairfield District for 1822, showed Caleb Davis as the owner of 150 acres of land. In 1829, he had four persons in his household. [130]

Caleb Davis died intestate in Fairfield County. In his letter requesting appointment as administrator of the estate of Caleb Davis, Jacob Feaster states that Caleb Davis had died in March 1852:that he left a son Martin Davis; a daughter Frances, wife of Biggers Mobley; and the children of his deceased daughter Mary, wife of Levi Grubbs. The estate was worth about $2000. The children of the deceased Mary Grubbs were: Francis,about 14 years old; John,about 11 years old;Alfred, about 8 years old; and Martin,about 6 years old. [131] It is not likely that this was the Caleb Davis who had seen service in the Revolutionary War, but was probably his son.

Caleb Davis, on April 2,1823, sold Richard Elam two tracts of land for $1000. This land was made up out 300 acres of land granted Jeremiah Davis, deceased, and by his widow deeded to Stephen Davis, and then deeded to Caleb Davis on February 16, 1815; and a second portion of this 300 acre tract that lay on the northside of McClure Creek in Fairfield District, and lying on the road to the Shallow Ford on Sandy River. William R.White,Nicholas Colvin and Nicholas Colvin Jr. witnessed the deed. [132]

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129- Rev. War Records.

130-Tax Returns for Dairfield and other Districts, 1822. McMaster, History of Fairfield County,P-172.

131-F.P.C.,Apt.98,file 112, 1852.

132-F.D.B., Bk.EE,P-170,1823.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

Caleb and Sarah Davis promised to pay Biggers R.Mobley $300 a year from the date of the sale of a slave woman and her son John,on February 5,1827. A year later, on January 7,1828, Caleb Davis and his wife Sarah sold Biggers R. Mobley a 21 year old slave that Sarah had inherited from her grandfather George Phillips (deceased) of Virginia. Caleb and Sarah Davis, Biggers Mobley and wife Frances,Levi Grubbs and wife Mary, all heirs of Caleb Davis (Sr.?) sold Thomas Mobley 172 acres of land for $2064,on November 29,1836.This was the land where Caleb Davis lived and lay north of McClure Branch,Beaver Creek, and was bound by the lands of Micajah Mobley, Isaac Coleman and James Feaster Sr. It had been transferred from Stephen Davis to Caleb Davis.[133]

Although Caleb Davis had aquired land from the estate of Jeremiah Davis through Stephen Davis,we do not known the relationship of these several Davises. Sgt. Jeremiah Davis ,Chester District, served 29 days during 1779 in Captain Anderson Thomas' Company during the Revolutionary War. Amos Davis witnessed his request for payment of two pounds ,sterling for this service.[134]

DR. JAMES DAVIS, a physician of Columbia, S.C., made his will on April 5, 1837, and it was proven on August 11,1838.David Johnson, Robert Henry and David W.Johnson witnessed the will.He desired that his estate be kept intact for the support of his wife and unmarried children,and for the education of his sons James and Henry.His wife Catherine to have one-third of the residue of his estate. His daughter Caroline, wife of Edward G. Palmer;his daughter Penelope, wife of the Honorable William C.Preston ;

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133-F.D.B.Bk.II,P-46;Bk.MM,P-459,1836.

134- Rev. War Records.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

and his sons,William,James and Henry to receive the other two-thirds of his estate.His wife Catherine and his son-in-law Edward G.Palmer were named his executrix and executor. In his probate papers,Jacob Geiger was paid $125 as overseer;James Geiger was paid $150 for attending medical lectures(1842); Henry Davis' tuition for college for 1842 was $25; James Davis was paid $250 for attending medical lectures; Thomas Park was paid $25 for tuition for H.(Henry) C.Davis.The warrant for the appraisement of his estate was issued on December 22,1839, to Jesse DeBruhl, Jacob Geiger and David Johnson. In the October 11,1839, accounting of his estate,he owed $33,555.68,and was owed $3,252.86. At this time he was in the possession of the following property in Richland District:33 slaves, ranging in value from $50 to $1000, for a total value of $12,500; slaves at New Lands, Fairfield District valued at $21055; and the Grimke' slaves valued at $15,765. At the time of his death,he owed Mrs. Grimke'$11,900. John Kennedy, M.A.M. Leggo and James B.Coleman appraised his Fairfield property.[135]

An understanding of the extensive holdings of Dr. James Davis can be appreciated when we consider a mortgage that he gave Sarah D.Grimke', administratrix of the estate of Thomas Drayton,to secure the penal sum of $23,800(actual sum of #11,900)due February 23, 1853. He gave as security mortgages on 2600 acres of land made up out of tracts of land purchased from the Commissioner-in-Equity,Fairfield District, and made up out of tracts of Robert Cathcart, Isiah Neely, Samuel McCants,David Milling and Daniel Faust. This land lay on Sawney Creek and Dutchman Creek and was known as New Lands:

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135- R.W.B., Bk.K ,P-326,1838;R.P.C.,Box 7,Pkg. 155,1838

bound by the lands of Edward G.Palmer, John Rosborough,Doctor Rosborough and Samuel McCants. He also used as security 500 acres of land on Little and Big Crane Creek, Broad River, Richland District: being the northern part of 1070 acres of land that he had bought from Samuel Guignaard,and bound by the lands of Daniel Faust, James Boatwright, Robert Miller,Jacob Geiger and his own land. This was the home place of Dr. James Davis and was known as Eswaw. The mortgage to Sarah Grimke' was dated February 1, 1835, and was witnessed by Robert Waddell, J.C.Phillips, and Patrick Doherty. Catherine Davis signed the release of her dowry rights.[136]

John Buchanan,Commissioner-in-Equity for Fairfield District , gave Dr. James Davis, Columbia, title on 600 acres of land sold at public auction, on January 1,1827. Dr. Davis' bid of $2953.90 was the highest,and the titles were dated July 4,1827. This land was sold as a result of an action brought by Thomas Heath against Thomas T.Williamson and Aillery Williamson as executor and executrix of the estate of Roling Williamson; against Phillip Cook and his wife Jemima; and against James DuBose. The land lay on Dutchman Creek and had been granted to Roling Williamson on August 6, 1792; bound at the time of the original survey by the lands of Reuben Hall,Veal and others.[137]

Robert Cathcart sold Dr. James Davis, Columbia, 250 acres of land on the headwaters of Cedar and Dutchman Creeks on August 6,1827. Robert Cathcart had obtained this land, formerly the property of James DuBose, at a sheriff's sale on February 10,1808. It was bound by the lands of Roling Williamson (deceased) and David Milling (deceased) . Nancy Cathcart signed her release.[138]

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136-F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-451,1835.

137- Ibid, Bk.HH,P-249,1827.

138-Ibid, Bk.HH,P-375,1827.

Noth of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

Isiah Neely,Fairfield District,on February 1,1829, sold Dr. James Davis, Columbia, 11 acres of land that had been divided off from 40 acres that had been granted Isiah Neely on the headwaters of Big Cedar Creek.[139] Dr. James Davis bought 1539 acres of land on Big and Little Sawney Creek from Daniel Faust on January 22, 1831. This tract of land was made up out of three separate tracts of 640 acres,each, that had been granted to Daniel Faust. This land was bound on the south by the lands of Usuah Neely,southeast by Milling land, and on the west by land whose owner was unknown..[140] David Milling sold (Dr.) James Davis 370 acres of land in Fairfield District,on Sawney Creek and Wateree River for $925, on June 3, 1833. The land was part of an original land grant to David Milling. The deed was witnessed by Edward G.Palmer and John J.Woodward. Jane W.Milling signed her release.[141]

Dr. James Davis,Columbia, son of the elder Dr. James Davis;died intestate and his brother Henry C.Davis applied for letters of administration on December 20,1849(1848?). The handwritten will was made on April 19,1848,and was proven on December 20,1848. The will did not name an executor. The slave Gabriel and his family was left to his mother Catherine,and at her death to his brother Henry. William C.Preston, Edward G.Palmer and Daniel Trezevant witnessed the will.[142]

Henry Campbell Davis(Colonel Henry C.Davis) son of the elder Dr. James Davis,was born on August 6, 1823, and died on August 27,1886. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature and the Secession Convention. He was a

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139- F.D.B.,Bk.II,P-76,1828.

140- Ibid, Bk.KK,P-111,1831.

141- Ibid, Bk.LL,P-30,1833.

142- R.P.C.,Box 41,Pkg. 1001,1848.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

Lieutenant Colonel in the 12th S.C.V.,C.S.A. On May 18,1848, he married Isabella Harper Means,who was not quite eighteen years of age. She was born on July 4, 1830 and died October 23,1871. Théir son Robert Means Davis was born April 9,1849, and died March 13, 1904. His wife Sally LeConte was born on November 11,1850 and died November 14,1915. Robert Means Davis was a professor in the South Carolina College 1882 to 1904.

Henry C.Davis (Jr.) son of Isabella Means and Henry C.Davis, grandson of Dr. James Davis (Sr.),was born September 15, 1857, and died on December 22, 1931. He graduated from West Point in 1883, and was a colonel in the U.S.Army. He married Marianne Watson who was born on July 11, 1861,and died December 26, 1941.

Eloise Davis, daughter of Colonel Henry C. and Isabella Means Davis, was born December 10,1860,and died March 1,1957. She married William Herbert Ruff, who was born February 3,1859, and died October 23, 1926.

Catherine Davis, daughter of Colonel Henry C. and Isabella Means Davis, married Colonel David DuBose Gaillard, who was an engineer on the construction of the Panama Canal.

James Quentin Davis, son of Henry C. and Isabella Means Davis,was a Winnsboro Banker.

Edward William Davis, son of Dr. James Davis *Sr.) and Catherine Ross Davis, was born May 17,1816, and died September 28,1870. He remained unmarrid and was a school master.[143]

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143- Copied from the gravestones in St. Stephens Episcopal Churchyard, Ridgeway, S.C. Bolicks,Fairfield Sketchbook, P-36.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

A number of other Davis families will have to be considered separately because they cannot be positively identified with the Davis families already described.

John Davis died intestate in Richland District sometime just prior to January 23, 1832, the date on which letters of administration were issued to John Zeagler(sic) and William Gaffney. Dr. Joseph A.Reese had been his physician and the estate owed him $20.Most of his indebtedness was to A.Marks, who apparently ran a tavern. On August 12,1831, he had purchased sixteen drinks for $1. His favorite drinks were toddys(sic) and honey drams. On April 9, 1831, he purchased ten gallons of NewOrleans whiskey, and some weeks later on May 18,1831, he purchased another ten gallons. His coffin cost $7.00. No heirs were named.[144]

Mary Ann Williams Davis, Richland District, made her will on October 10, 1820, and it was proven on December 5, 1820. Margaret and Jane Snead witnessed the will. Her property included a bed, bedstead, other furniture,two trunks and a little lumber, which she left to Mary Shirley for taking care of her.[145]

Mary T.Davis, Richland County, made her will on July 1850., and it was proven on September 18,1852. She had for six years lived in the house of Samuel T.Bailey and left all of her property to him, and in event of his death, to his son Starr H.Bailey.[146]

David Davis, Richland County, made his will on August 25, 1857, and it was proven on January 11,1859. Foster Roberts, Arthur L.Davis and Samuel Dent

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144- R.P.C.,Box 7,Pkg.156,1832.

145- Ibid, Box 7, Pkg. 157,1820.

146-Ibid, Box 41,Pkg. 1004,1852.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

were made his executors. His wife was named Harriet. He left legacies to Elizabeth Watts, mother of his wife;to John Watts and his two daughters ,Mrs. Susannah Ross and Marian Watts; a sofa to Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Reuben Watts; and one dollar,each , to James Glaze, Allen Davis, David T.Davis, and Phelby Roberts, wife of William T.Roberts. The rest of his estate he left to his eldest son Arthur L.Davis, and to his daughter Mary Dow, wife of Ardalson Dow and to her five children:David, Charity, Mary, Thomas and Martha. His personal property was appraised as an old pine table worth fifty cents, and an"old barouche body" worth seventy-five cents.[147]

David T.Davis,,Richland County, made his will on July 16,1856, and it was proven August 20,1861. He appears to have been the son of David and Harriet Davis, and was left one dollar by his father.His children in order of age were:Martha E.Thomas, Caroline T.C.Davis, David P.Davis,Sarah Rebecca Davis,Arthur T.S.Davis,Maryann and James D.Davis, All of his property to remain together for the use of his wife and his children remaining at home.[148]

Dr. John F.Davis was born January 13,1812, and died on November 6, 1861. His wife Elizabeth was born on November 28,1826, and died on August 5, 1898. They are buried in the churchyard of Monticello Methodist Church.[149] Dr. John F. Davis died intestate in Fairfield County. His administrative bond was for $30,000, and he was certainly a man of property. Letters of adminstration were issued to his widow Elizabeth S.Davis and to her brother Joseph B. Martin on March 3,1862.During the year 1864, his administrators paid tuition

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147-R.P.C.,Box 41, Pkg. 1009,1859.

148- Ibid,Box 41, Pkg. 1013, 1861.

149- Gravestones, Monticello Methodist Church.

for the following children: Mary A.Davis, Sallie Davis, Clara Davis and Amos Davis.[150]

Dr. John F.Davis lived near Monticello and certainly bears a relationship to the immigrant John Davis, but I am not certain of the relationship.

Edward Davis made his will on May 14,1770, and it was probably proven in 1786. His wife was named Nelly and he had the following children:Henson, Rozure, Marion or Mason,Rachel and Ester. N.S.Robinson, Patrick McKain and Jacob Holley witnessed the will.[151]

Another Edward Davis died about 1822. The admininistrative bond for Moses Knighton was signed on November 11,1822. John Hall,Mourning Fogg,Elijah Hollis and John Hollis were his neighbors designated to appraise his estate.[152]

On December 31, 1785, Joseph Davis gave Rachel Davis ,mother of Edward Carroll ,four cows and calves,20 pigs, one feather bed and furniture, 4 sheep, six geese, and the furniture that Rachel Davis had in her possesion. Edward Carroll to inherit after his mother. Daniel and Hannah Muse witnessed the deed. Rachel Davis, Kershaw County, sold her son Edward Carroll, 50 acres of land on Sawney Creek that had been purchased from Moses Ayers.[153]

Richard Davis made his will on May 4,1815, and it was proven on June 22,1815. His wife was named Hannah but no children were named.[154]

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150-F.P.C.,Apt. 13, file 90(new),1861.

151- K.W.B., Vol. 1, wills not recorded,P-3

152- F.P.C., Apt. 14, file 132,1822.

153- F.D.B., Bk. A,Pp-47,168, 1785, 1792.

154- K.W.B., Vol.1, wills not recorded,P-11,1815.

Chapter 2

North of the Broad River

Little Cedar Creek

Richard Davis promised to pay Wm,Beth and Co. the sum of 12 pounds, 15 shillings and 2 pence,sterling, from the date of January 12, 1795. He gave as security a mortgage on his plantation of 115 acres on Shadrick Branch of Broad River.[155]

Abraham Davis sold Enoch Davis,April 24, 1800,for 24 pounds, a one eyed seven year old mare, a sorrell (sic) mare named Felag, a black cow with a swaller(sic) fork in each ear, two large puter(sic) dishes,a half dozen puter (sic) plates ,and a cow with a "MM" crop in her right ear.[156]

Manly Davis bought two lots in Rocky Mount,Fairfield District, from James C.Robinson for $412.50,on August 8,1828. The lots were formerly the property of N.A.Edwards,and James C.Robison bought them at a sheriff's sale on April 15,1828. A few months later,on December 10,1828, Manly Davis sold these lots to John M.Kee, Chesterville, for $300.[157]

John W.Davis died intestate in Fairfield County. James F. Gamble,on September 19,1844, petitioned the Court of Ordinary for Fairfield for letters of administration since John W.Davis owed him money.[158]

Henry M. Davis, Fairfield District made his will on September 2, 1841, and it was proven on September 15,1841. He wanted his contract with Leah Smith rescinded. He wanted his Negro girl Susan sold and replaced with another girl. His wife Frances to inherit all of his estate and personal goods. John M. Waring and M.A.M.Leggo were named his executors. John E.Robinson, William E. Robinson and A.K.Craig witnessed the will.[159]

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155-F.D.B., Bk I,P-71,1795

156-Ibid, Bk.N,P-36,1800.

157-Ibid, Bk.II,Pp.144,148,1828.

158- F.P.C.,Apt.81, file 166,1844.

159- Ibid, Apt. 74,file 46, 1841.

# Chapter 2

## North of the Broad River

### Little Cedar Creek

#### Christiana Rhister[160]

On March 5, 1773, 100 acres of land was laid out for Christiana Rhister north of Broad River,and on Little Cedar Creek:bound northeast on Mark Davis and William Bell,east on Thomas Franks(Franklin?),southeast on Christopher Davis[161], and on all other sides by vacant land.

By 1804, Christiana Rister was married to George Leightner(Leitner). On January 27,1792, Christian Reister (Christiana Rhister?) witnessed the deed when Christian Leitner, heir of Michael Leitner, sold John George Freshley[162] some land on Crooked Run Creek.

The land of Christiana Rhister finally came into the hands of Jesse Wirick through a purchase of land from Phillip D.Cooke on October 8,1832, and a land grant made to him on July 18,1839, totalling 572 acres made up out of vacant[163] and abbandoned lands.

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160- Also written as Rheuster, Reuster, and Rister.

161- C.P.,Vol.20,P-128,1773.

162- F.D.B.,Bk.P,P-27,1804; Bk.K,P-364, 1792.

163- F.D.B., Bk.KK,P-394,1832. S.P.,Index 2,Vol.52,P-304, 1839.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

## Up Little Cedar Creek

## The Robertson and Robinson Families

When the 572 acres of land was surveyed for Jesse Wirick on Little Cedar Creek, July 18,1839, the land was bound to the north by the land of William Robertson, on the east by the lands of William Robertson and B.H. Robertson, southeast by the land of Catherine Gradick, and on the south and southwest by the land of James McCants.[1]

On December 31, 1878, B.H.Robertson made a survey of the Gradick lands. There were 1500 acres of land made up out of the following tracts: the home place of 190 acres; the Taylor place of 245 acres; piney woods with 180 acres; Martin place of 110 acres; Jacob Wirick place of 250 acres;220 acres; Cook place of 112 acres;Old Home Place of 258 acres. All of this land except for the last two tracts lay northwest of Little Cedar Creek. This large body of land was bound northeast by the land of I.S. (Isaac Smith) Chappell and B.H.Robertson;on the east by the estate of D.(David) Gradick,Elias Gradick and the Lowrance lands;on the south by the Metz lands;southwest by the land of O.F.(Oscar Fitzland) Chappell; west by the lands of C.B.Lyles, Elizabeth Wirick, R.T.Camak and A.G.Bookman; on the north by the Cook lands, lands of T.C.Smith and others whose names could not be read.[2]

This rather late plat serves to locate some of the Robertson lands lying in proximity to Little Cedar Creek, and serves as a starting point for the study of the Robertsons, although in earlier days, they owned land over much of Fairfield County.

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1-S.P.,Index 2,Vol.52,P-304,1839.

2- A copy of the original plat was owned by Lonnie Blume, a descendant of the Gradicks.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

### The Robertsons

The brothers John and Alexander Robertson,with David McCreight, William Hamilton,James Gray, and John Phillips, all elders and recently come from Ireland, organized the Lebanon Presbyterian Church, with the Reverend John Logue of Ireland or the Reverend John Simpson of Fishing Creek as the first minister. The first meetings of the congregation were held in the home of John Robertson. Later a log cabin church was built and the church transferred [3] to the land of John Chapman. A stone church was built and used for many years, but abandoned and Lebanon Presbyterian Church now lies a short distance away on Highway 34.

On September 1,1767, John and William Robertson, newly arrived [4] protestants, applied for warrants of land survey on the bounty.

JOHN ROBERTSON , brother of Alexander and probably of William and Henry Robertson, died intestate in Fairfield County in late 1793. On January 14, 1794, William Robertson and Robert Rabb signed the administrative bond for Hannah and Thomas Robertson. Thomas Robertson gave William Robertson and Robert Rabb a mortgage on several slaves to insure them against possible loss as signers of the bond. Hannah and Thomas Robertson applied for letters of administration on November 1,1793. The sale of the personal goods of John Robertson, including ten slaves, netted 676 pounds, 14 shillings, and 5 pence. Buying at the sale were his neighbors and kinfolk William Robertson Sr.,William Robertson Jr., John Mickle, Bartlee Smyth, James Kincaid, Thomas Bell, William McMories Sr., William McMorries Jr.,

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3- Howe, History of Presbyterian Church,Vol.I, Pp-415,416.

4- Revill,Lists of Protestant Immigrants, P-82

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

James Nealy, Alexander Kincaid, William Hatcher, John May, Widow Woodward, David McGraw, Thorp Parrott, William Hardage, Jacob Gibson, John Bell, and John Wallace. Included in the perishable goods were fourteen bushels of indigo seeds.[5]

Hannah Robertson,widow of John Robertson, made her will on March 14, 1805, and it was proven on November 26,1810. She had been previously married to Daniel Muse, and by him had a son Joseph Daniel Muse. By her husband John Robertson, she had a son John Robertson. In her will, she forgave a note for $194 due her by Joseph Woodward, and gave him a feather bed and other furniture.She had sold Joseph Woodward her dowry third in the estate of John Robertson for $300 on October 2,1804. This sale was for 174 acres of land on Mill Creek. She gave her son Joseph Daniel Muse six slaves in lieu of the legacy due him from his father Daniel Muse's estate and the estate of his deceased sister Rebeccah Muse. To her son John Robertson,she gave some slaves and a note from Thomas Robertson(his half brother) to be applied to his schooling. John Mickle, Darling Jones and Benoni Robertson were named her excecutors.[6]

In accordance with a precept from John Thorp,DSG,dated November 4, 1766, 200 acres of land was laid out for John Robertson north of Broad River, on Murley's Branch. The plat was certified by John Winn D.S. on January 14,1767. John Robertson had 300 acres of land surveyed for him on Little River by Minor Winn D.S., on May 26,1784.[7]

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5-F.P.C.,Apt.6,file 195. F.D.B., Bk L,P-10,1794.

6-F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk.5,P-88,1810. F.D.B., Bk.G,P-58,1804.

7- C.P.,Vol.9,P-22,1767. S.P.,Index 1,Vol.8q,P-11, 1784.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

## Up Little Cedar Creek

On September 19,1777, Thomas Marple sold John Roberson (Robertson), for 500 pounds, current lawful money, 100 acres of land on Little River that had been granted to Thomas Marple on December 12, 1768; and a second tract of 50 acres that Thomas Marple had bought from Elizabeth Austin on January 15, 1774. Jacob Gibson and Ruth Smart witnessed the deed. On August 21, 1777, Thomas Woodward sold John Robertson 10 acres of land that lay between their lines on Little River. This land was part of 794 acres that had been granted Isaac Brecker.John Robertson sold Dudley Curry 139 acres of land, originally granted John Robertson on Little River, for 100 pounds, sterling, November 1790. This land was bound by the lands of Stephen Curry and Henry Hunter. Barney Pope and Peter Curry witnessed the sale.[8]

John Robertson, the immigrant (died 1793), had been married prior to his marriage to Hannah, widow of Daniel Muse. It is quite probable that his first wife was the daughter of Marcellus Littlejohn. This assumption has proof in the will of Marcellus Littlejohn written on June 30, 1795, and recorded on July 21,1796. Marcellus Littlejohn's wife was named Sarah,and to her he left a slave named Poll and the use of his property during her lifetime. He left half of his real and personal property to his grandchildren Sarah Harrison and Mary Tyler. The remaining half he left to his grandchildren Thomas Robertson, Mary Robertson,Ann Robertson,Elizabeth Robertson,Martha Robertson and Samuel Robertson.[9]

THOMAS ROBERTSON,probably the eldest son of the immigrant John Robertson, had moved to York District prior to selling John Bell the

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8-F.D.B. ,Bk.G,Pp71,77,1777; Bk.O,P-512,1790.

9- F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk2,P-59,1796.

one-eighth part of 300 acres of land that he had inherited from his father John Robertson, for $112.50,in December 1806. Martha and Samuel Robertson, daughter and son of John Robertson, brother and sister of Thomas Robertson, had died prior to December 1,1806; on that date Thomas Robertson sold John Bell 15 acres of land for $45, and representing his one-fifth share in the estate of Martha and Samuel Robertson. On January 27,1797, Thomas Robertson sold Edward Willingham 100 acres of land that he had inherited from Samuel Littlejohn, and taken from the northeast corner of 640 acres granted Samuel Littlejohn in 1785 or 1786.[10]

On February 10,1827, Thomas Robertson of York District sold William Kincaid, Fairfield District, 50 acres of land on Mill Creek; being part of 200 acres that had been granted E.Austin on July 7, 1772, and representing one moiety on the equal half of land whereon Marcellus Littlejohn lived at the time of his death. Rebeccah, wife of Thomas Robertson, signed her release. Thomas Robertson, York District, Elizabeth Robertson,James Bryant,John Bell, and William Robertson, Fairfield District, all heirs at law of John Robertson, for and in the consideration of $22, sold George Ashford 47 acres of land on Little River. This land was bound on the northeast by land of James Elliott, west by land of George Ashford,south and southwest by land of Samuel Alston.[11]

Thomas Robertson, son of the immigrant John Robertson,died in York District His will made on August 4, 1847,was probated on August 9, 1849.

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10- F.D.B., Bk.Q,P-224, 1806; Bk.Q.,P-226; Bk.R,P-98,1797.

11- F.D.B.,Bk.HH,P-321,1827; Bk.KK,P261, 1805.

He left a wife Rebeccah,a daughter Rosinda R.Robertson and sons William L. and Allan Robertson.[12]

HENRY ROBERTSON was a brother of John and Alexander Robertson. He died in 1791. His will made on August 30,1791, was proven on September 20, 1791. He wanted half of his home place sold to pay his debts. The other half of his 250 acre home place to be retained for the support of his wife and children William, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary and James. He appointed his brother John his executor.Phillip Raiford ,George Harrison and Daniel Harrison witnessed the will.[13]

Elizabeth Robertson, widow of Henry Robertson,died in 1816. On December 2, 1816, James Robertson and William Airs(Ayers) applied for letters of administration . Her chattel goods were appraised by Thomas Lyles, Robert Bell,James Owens, Elisha Owens and James Craig on December 16,1816. The final settlement was made on December 17,1817, and $294.47.3 was given to each of the following: William Robertson, Hannah Harrison,Elizabeth Williams,Mary Airs(Ayers) and James Robertson.[14]

The 250 acre home place of Henry Robertson had been purchased from Phillip Shaver on September 5,1783. This land had been granted to John Ard, who had died without heirs in this country, and Phillip Shaver was acting as his agent. The land lay on the north side of Broad River. By 1814, Hannah Harrison,already a widow, and during that year she sold her brother James Robertson,her undivided fifth share in the 250 acres of land that her father

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12-York Will Book,Vol.3,P-239,1849.

13- F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk.1,P-34,1791.

14- F.P.C.,Apt. 30, file 456, 1817.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

had purchased from Phillip Shaver.In January 1818, William Ayers sold James Robertson the fifth share in the 250 acres for $420. His wife Mary was not mentioned and might have been dead. William Robertson,son of Henry Robertson had moved to Franklin District Tennessee, and from that place on December 31, 1817, he sold his brother James his one-fifth share in his father's estate for $400.His land lay on Little River and was bound northwest on Robert Bell, northeast on Edmund Martin ,southeast on Elisha Owens and southwest on James Owens. James Robertson sold Robert Bell 30½ acres of land out of this tract for $213 on March 10,1818.[15]

James Robertson, probably the son of Henry Robertson, made his will on August 6, 1855, and it was recorded on January 15, 1856. He left a wife Mary and these children: William, Henry, George. James, Thomas, Elizabeth Brice(wife of John Brice) and Catherine McNeil. Thomas Robertson was appointed trustee of Catherine McNeil, and was to receive and hold her inheritance in trust.[16] His son Thomas was appointed his executor.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON was a contemporary and probably a kinsman of Alexander, Henry and John Robertson: he might have been a brother. On September 1,1767, John and William Robertson, newly arrived in South Carolina, petitioned for 100 acres of land,each, on the bounty.[17] William Robertson was known as Captain William Robertson. On January 18,1799,he took oath of office as Justice of the Peace;on January 16,1799, William Robertson and James Bell obtained a license to operate a tavern and sell

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15- F.D.B.,Bk.E,P-27,1783; Bk.AA,P-418,1814;Bk.Z,P-451,1818;Bk.Z,P-450,1817; Bk. Z,P-320,1818.

16-F.W.B.,Vol.3, Bk.19,P-395.

17-Revill, Lists of Protestant Immigrants, P-82

liquor.During the years 1786 to 1799, he was frequntly in attendance at the Fairfield County Court as a grand juror and as a witness.[18]

William Robertson Sr. made his will on December 4,1824, and it was recorded on August 19,1825. His children were Benoni, Sibba Shedd, William Jr., Nancy Jenkins, Thomas,Henry and George Robertson. He left his son George the remainder of the home plantation, two slaves and a bay horse,with saddle and bridle,a third of the live stock,two feather beds,and one-half of the household furniture. The remainder of his property to be divided among the rest of his children. His sons Benoni and William Jr. were named his executors. T.O.Hanlon, Booker Foster and William T.Woodward witnessed the will.[19]

William Robertson applied for letters of administration for his deceased son John on August 28,1814. On September 16, 1823, as administrator, he received $110 due his son as balance of pay for service in the U.S.Army.[20]

George Robertson, son of William Robertson Sr.,died intestate in Fairfield District, and letters of administration given to his brother Benoni and to his widow Nancy on July 30,1804. William Robertson (Sr.), on September 3, 1808, for the love and affection that he bore his grandchildren John W. Robertson, Sarah Robertson and Libby Robertson, children of his deceased son George, gave them a plantation of 119 acres. This plantation was part of a tract of land that had been granted William Robertson on January 11, 1786, and lay on the headwaters of Jackson Creek. John W., Sarah and Libby Robertson sold this land to their uncle Benoni Robertson for $952, on January 16,1826.

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18-Holcomb, Minutes Fairfield County Court, Pp.16,17,25,61,67,71,118, 121,144,164,166,171.

19-F.W.B. Vol.2, Bk.9,P-25,1825. This legacy probably to George'children.

20-F.P.C. Apt. 29,file 449.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

Nancy Robertson ,widow of George Robertson, made a marriage contract with John Bell on September 4,1818. He renounced all rights to her property and promised her a good living during her widowhood ,should she survive him. His home plantation was on Mill Creek.[21]

William Robertson, probably William Robertson Sr., known locally as Captain William Robertson,was married at least three times. On Decemner 18, 1810, he made a marriage contract with the widow Ann Watson, and in which he denounced all claim to her property. Ann Watson died sometime between the making of her will on Spetember 17,1813, and the proving of her will on November 9,1813. She had previously been married to James Alexander Watson and was survived by six Watson sons: Ephraim,William, Alexander, John, James Richison and Hardy Davis Watson.About a year later, on May 28,1814, William Robertson Esq. made a marriage contract with the widow Lucy Hancock, and stated that they intended marrying the same afternoon. Both renounced the property rights of the other. Lucy Hancock Robertson died in the fall of 1824, apparently just a few months before the death of her husband. The final settlement of her property was made on April 13, 1832. Her heirs were Mary Morris, Henry and Harriet Finch, John and Lucy Hancock,the children of Ephraim Hancock, James Hancock, John and Elizabeth Foot, Bennett and Cripey Ashford. Bennett Ashford was named executor of her estate.

William Robertson had 100 acres of land surveyed for him on Jackson Branch(Creek) and the plat certified on January 7,1765.He had 100 acres

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21-F.P.C.,Apt. 29,file 435, 1804;F.D.B.,Bk.U,P242,1808;Bk,GG,P186,1826; Bk.AA,P-171,1818.

22- F.D.B,Bk,U,P-12, 1810.F.W.B.,Vol. 1,Bk.6,P-41,1813. F.D.B.,Bk,W,P248,1814. F.P.C.,Apt.62,file 957,1824.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

surveyed for him on Rocky Creek, waters of Cedar Creek, Camden District, and the plat certified on January 11, 1785. Eighteen acres were surveyed for William Robertson on Jackson Creek and the plat certified by Henry Moore D.S., on September 8,1801;bound by the lands of William Robertson, Henry Moore and David Hamilton. A.B.Ferguson D.S.,surveyed 492 acres of land for William Robertson on branches of Wateree River,on May 27, 1811;bound by the lands of Zachariah Nettles, Thomas McCall,Anderson Rochelle and Gardner Ford. On Februay 7,1811,182 acres of land was laid out for him on a branch of Wateree River: bound northwest on Wixey Ward, northeast on Darling Jones, southeast on Alexander Crumpton,east on William Reynolds, and southwest on Robert Mc Cants.. A third tract containing 211 acres of land was surveyed for him on October 4,1811: bound northwest and southwest by Zachariah Nettles; northeast by Thomas McCall,Jonathan Belton and William Robertson; southeast by Reuben Harrison; and south by William Harrison. This represents a total of 885 acres of land surveyed for William Robertson on the branches of Wateree River in 1811.[23]

George Shedd,Fairfield County, gave Captain William Robertson his power-of-attorney on July 9,1790. On the same day, James Thompson Shedd, also of Fairfield County, gave Captain William Robertson his power-of attorney to receive his inheritance from his father James Shedd who had died in Loudon County Virginia..[24]

On March 5,1797,Benoni Holley, Fairfield County sold William Robertsn,Esq.,

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23-C.P.,Vol.8,P-286,1765. S.P.,Index 1, Vol7q,P-441,1785.S.P.,Index 2, Vol.38, P-430,1801; Vol.43, P-39,1811.

24- F.D.B., Bk.A,Pp.89,91,1790.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

206 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek for $800; bound by the lands of George--?, Nicholas Wirey (Wirick) and George Eleazer. This land had been originally been granted to James Mann. Included in the sale was a dark bay mare 10 years old, another horse, cattle and other livestock with an H on the near buttoks and a smooth crop in the right ear, household furniture and farm tools. Benoni Holley was to continue to live there and to use the livestock and tools for the payment of one ear of Indian Corn a year as rent.[25]

William Robertson sold Micajah Mobley 27 acres of land on McClure Creek for $72 on July 27,1800.[26]

William Robertson gave David R.Evans a bill of sale for a slave named Abraham that he had sold for $345 on May 6,1801. William Robertson sold John Land Jr. ( a minor) 100 acres of land for $100 on May 19,1808. This tract of land was taken from the upper part of 640 acres of land that had been granted to Samuel Littlejohn and now jointly owned by William Robertson and Jonathan Harrison; bound by the Kinsler lands on the east,H.Beys on the west, Ed Watts on the east,and the rest of the original tract on the south.Jenny and Abner witnessed the deed.On this same day, Mary and John Land sold William Robertson all of Mary's inheritance rights from Samuel Littlejohn for $100. On April 12, 1809, John Land sold William Robertson 93 acres of land for $300. This land was taken out of 645 acres that had been granted Samuel Littlejohn in 1785.and representing half of 186 acres jointly owned by John Land and Captain Jonathan Harrison. Thomas Robertson as legal heir of Samuel Littlejohn sold William Robertson divisive share in 400 acres of

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25-F.D.B., Bk.K,Pp.453,454,1797.

26-Ibid, Bk.N, P-241,1800.

land on Dutchman's Creek for $20,on January 9,1809. William and Elizabeth Ashley sold William Robertson their share in the estate of Samuel Littlejohn for $100 On February 20,1808.[27]

William Robertson continued at every opportunity to buy up the land of Marcellus and Samuel Littlejohn. Jonathan Harrison released to William Robertson,December 5,1811, the rights of his wife in the estate of Samuel Littlejohn. This property came to her through inheritance from Sarah Tyler, a legal heir and niece of Samuel Littlejohn.[28]

William Robertson sold James Boyd 93 acres of land for $300 on April 19, 1818. This land was part of 645 acres that had been granted to Samuel Littlejohn in 1785 or 1786, and was the southern half of 186 acres that had been jointly inherited by Captain Jonathan Harrison and William Robertson.[29]

We have not,as of now, been able to definitely identify this Samuel Littlejohn other than to say that he was definitely a kinsman of Marcellus Littlejohn: father,son,or brother.A Samuel Littlejohn died in Union County in 1813, considerably after Samuel Littlejohn had died intestate in Fairfield District.[30]

Martha P.Pinder of Chatham County, Georgia, on May 9,1811, for herself, M.Pinder, and Hugh McCants,guardian of Malinda A.Phillips, for $120 paid by William Robertson, sold him 400 acres of land that had been granted Harris McCaule on August 3,1789.This sale excluded some land that might have been

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27-F.D.B., Bk.O,P-338,1801; Bk.S.,Pp.99,195,1808; Bk.S,Pp.203,215,216,1808,1809.

28- Ibid, Bk.U,P-196,1811.

29- Ibid, Bk.Z,P-574,1818.

30- UnionWillBook,Vol.1, Bk.A,P-293,1813.

included in a previous survey. The land lay on Morris Creek and was bound by the land of Gardner Ford on the northeast. On the next day, May 10, 1811, Malinda P.Pinder gave William Robertson her power-of attorney for the settlement of the estate of Thomas H.McCaule,late of Fairfield District and late president of Mount Zion College.[31]

On December 7,1814, William Robertson sold Captain William Neville, for $15,what,if any, remained of the 150 acres of land on McClure Creek that had been granted to Samuel Littlejohn.[32]

Frances Tilley, widow of Absolam Tilley, sold William Robertson, on February 11,1811, 100 acres of land on Dutchman Creek for $100. The land was granted to Absalom Tilley on July 8,1784. Nathaniel and Betsy Holley witnessed the deed.[33]

On October 28,1815, J.W.Williamson sold William Robertson two tracts of land on Little Cedar Creek, Fairfield District. One tract was part of 400 acres of land that had been granted Thomas Franklin on February 24, 1771, and contained 341 acres. This land was bound to the west by the land of Benjamin Hart, William Dea and John Brent;south on land of Jacob Turnipseed;to the east on lands of John Compty and estate of Henry Walker; north on James Alston; and lay on Little Cedar Creek.The second tract of 24 acres had been originally granted to John Brent Sr. on December 3,1804, and lay adjcent to the 341 acre tract: bound north on land of William Dea, west on Nicholas Wirick and Jacob Turnipseed.[34]

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31-F.D.B., Bk.U,Pp.46,49,1811.

32-Ibid, Bk.X,P279,1814.

33- Ibid, Bk.U,P-50,1811.

34-Ibid, Bk.X,P192,1815.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

William Robertson sold Elisha Owens 70 acres of land on August 29, 1816, for $120. This land was part of 300 acres that had been granted James Maijors(sic) on March 17,1775, and lay on a branch of Mill Creek. This land was resurveyed by Samuel Alston D.S., on January 20,1815.[35]

On March 7, 1814, and for $1, James Nelson sold William Robertson Esq., Benjamin Owens, Rolling Williamson, John Woodward and James Nelson two acres of land for a house of worship for Baptist Ministers and other Christian ministeers,and to be known as the Regular Baptist Society,or any other legal name.John Woodward gave the congregation free access to a spring of water on his land.[36]

John McMaster, acting as an agent for William Robertson, on January 25, 1821, bought 1000 acres of land ,exclusive of 250 acres for Cornelius Mandavill of Darlington District. The land lay on Lyles and Sawney Creek, and was formerly the estate of Zack Nettles that had been sold at a sheriff's sale.[37]

Benjamin Hart of Conech, Alabama, on April 15,1823, sold William Robertson,of Fairfield District, 409 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek that had been granted Benjamin Hart on July 6, 1801. At the time of the original survey, it was bound on the north and west by the land of Thomas McKinstry ; southeast by Nancy Alston southeast and east by Daniel Brown, east and northeast by Henry Walker, James N.Hart acted as an attorney for Benjamin Hart[38]

Samuel Hendrix, late of South Carolina but now of Feliciana,Louisiana,

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35-F.D.B.,Bk.X,P-59;Bk.Y,P-79.

36-Ibid, Bk.Z,Pp,101,106,1814.

37- Ibid, Bk.BB,P-366,1821.

38- Ibid, Bk.EE,P-166,1823.

gave William Robertson his power-of- attorney to dispose of 246 acres of land on the headwaters of Morris Creek. On October 23,1823, William Robertson sold this land to William Shedd for $616. The tract was part of 2650 acres of land that had been granted Isaac Porcher on June 4,1771.[39]

William Robertson, Fairfield District, sold Allen Rochelle,Union District, 227 acres of land for $445 on January 3,1817. This land lay on Dutchman Creek, Wateree River,and was part of 400 acres granted Samuel Littlejohn: bound at the time of the original survey by the lands of James Hunt and vacant lands.[40]

John H,Nettles, Kershaw District, sold William Robertson 250 acres of land for $1000, on November 9,1821. This land lay on Sawney Creek, and was half of a purchase made by John and Zack Nettles from John Rix; made up out 100 acres originally granted Mary Craig and 495 acres that had been granted John Vanderhorst. The land purchased by William Robertson was the lower half of the total purchase and was bound by the land that William Robertsonhad purchased from Cornelius Mandeville: bound on the southeast by the Frost estate.[41]

WILLIAM ROBERTSON JR.

All transactions in the name of William Robertson after the death of the senior William Robertson in late 1824,or early 1825, must of necessity

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39- F.D.B.,Bk.EE,Pp.265,268,1823.

40- Ibid, Bk.CC,P-92,1817.

41-Ibid, Bk.DD,P332,1821. In spite of the many transaction of William Robertson, the 1822 Tax Returns for Fairfield District showed William Robertson as the owner of only 365 acres of land and 23 slaves.

refer to William Robertson Jr.,son of Captain William Robertson- or very unlikely, another William Robertson.

William Robertson (jr.) made his will on January 13, 1858, and it was proven on November 23, 1863. He gave,in trust,to Dr. Thomas T.Robertson and R.E.Ellison 150 acres of land and four slaves to be held in trust for his son Benoni H. (Benoney Hawley) and his issue. To his wife Ellen, he left the residue of his estate for her natural life. To his son Jonathan B. Robertson, he gave the old slave woman Hester with the admonition that he take good care of her. To his daughters Amanda and Melinda,he gave slaves. His daughter Cynthia was to share in the residue of his estate.He named his son Dr. Thomas T.Robertson ,his son-in-law R.E.Ellison, and his nephew William R.Robertson,Esq., as his executors. T.M.McCants, James B.McCants and R.C.Woodward witnessed the will. R.E.Ellison, writing from Camp Witherspoon, near Georgetown, stated that he could not and would not serve as an executor.[42]

The heirs of William Robertson Jr. were: his wife Ellen; his daughters Amanda(died unmarried), Harriet Malinda (married James Alexander Bookhart), Cynthia (married R.E.Ellison?); his son Dr. Thomas T.Woodward, Benoney Hawley(Benoni H.), and Jonathan Barnes Robertson.

Amanda Robertson, daughter of William Robertson Jr,died intestate in 1866. J.A. Bookhart,as her brother-in-law, made the staement that she had died on August 17,1866, and applied for letters of administration. These were granted on October 15,1866. Dr. Gibson was her physician.[43]

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42-F.P.C. Apt. 20(new)Pkg. 183,1863.

43- Ibid, Apt. 25(new)file 273, 1866.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

BENNONEY HAWLEY(Benoni H.) ROBERTSON , son of William Robertson Jr., grandson of William Robertson Sr.,was born on January 1, 1814, and died May 17, 1899. His wife Amelia Dixon Robertson was born on February 2,1818, and died November 15, 1910. They are buried in the churchyard of Bethel Methodist Church, lower Fairfield County. Several of their children are buried closeby: Jonathan B.Robertson,born April 27,1856,died December 21,1860; Roxanna E. Robertson, born February 6, 1858, died January 5, 1861; Bennie Robertson, born Mary 2, 1860,died June 21, 1864. Lizzie Robertson Neil ,wife of William A. Neil, born November 20,1851, died Septwmber 6, 1898, was propbably their daughter.[44]

Harriet Malinda Robertson, wife of James Alexander Bookhart, daughter of William Robertson Jr. and sister of Bennoney Hawley Robertson, was born on June 6,1834,and died on April 30,1930. She is buried in the churchyard of Sandy Level Baptist Church near Blythewood.

William Moore, Sheriff of Fairfield District, gave William Robertson Jr. a sheriff's title to 28 acres of land on Mill Creek,on January 1,1831, The land had belonged to John Beard and was sold at a sheriff's sale to satisfy an indebtedness to William Kincaid.William Kincaid,acting as an agent for William Broom, bought the land for $10.Calb J.Broom and Thomas Harrison witnessed the deed.[45] Howard Robinson, planter of Fairfield District, sold William Robertson 100 acres of land on Jackson Creek for $200,on November 23, 1812. This might have been the elder William Robertson,or even William Robinson.[46]

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44- Tombstone inscriptions churchyard,Bethel Methodist Church.

45- F.D.B., Bk.HH-2,P-310,1831.

46- Ibid, Bk.HH-2,P-338,1812.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

On February 28, 1831, Keziah and Bartholomew Austin sold William Robertson 50 acres of land on Mill Creek for $180. This land was part of the land belonging to the heirs of John Austin (deceased), and originally granted to Edward Watts: bound to the northeast on land of William Hatcher, northwest and northeast on land of Howard Robertson (Robinson),southwest by part of the original grant, southeast and east by William Kincaid. [47] Rebeccah Austin signed her release on December 31,1831.

William Robertson sold Samuel H.Yongue 30 acres of land on Shirley Branch,Jackson Creek, for $600 on November 5,1831: bound by the lands of [48] John P.Robertson, A.Robertson and Henry Moore.

On December 24,1832, A.W.Yongue, Sheriff of Fairfield District, gave William Robertson a sheriff's title to 247 acres of land on Cedar Creek. This land had belonged to William Day before it was sold to William Robertson at a sheriff's sale on December 1,1832, for $1262.17. This land was bound by the lands of Nicholas Wirick, Samuel Alston and William Robertson. B.(Bennoney) Robertson and William Shead(sic) were witnesses. [49]

Samuel Robinson, planter of Fairfield District, sold William Robertson, planter of the same district, 107 acres of land on Pitman's Creek, Big Cedar Creek for $160.50, no January 1,1833. This land was bound northeast and northwest on land of H.E.Murdock, southeast and southwest on Samuel Robinson, and being part of the Fotheringham grant. The land had been resurveyed by M.A.M.Leggo D.S.on December 28,1828. [50]

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47-F.D.B.,Bk.KK,Pp-76,159,1831.

48-Ibid, Bk.KK,P-278,1831.

49- Ibid, Bk.KK,P-384,1832.

50-Ibid, Bk,KK,P-387,1833.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

John H.Taylor and his wife Lavina(Turnipseed) sold William Robertson 243½ acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $1339 on October 25,1834.This land was part of the dower of the elder Katherine Turnipseed,and the whole of the distributive share of Lavina Turnipseed from the real estate of Jacob Turnipseed. Part of this land had,apparently, been conveyed to John H. Taylor by John Turnipseed. Alexr. B.Fetner and Micael Turnipseed witnessed the deed; Lavina Taylor signed her release.[51]

JONATHAN BARNES ROBERTSON, son of William Robertson Jr., grandson of William Robertson Sr.,inherited an old slave from his father,but there is no record in his father's will of a gift of land. On August 15,1833, Jonathan Barnes Robertson bought 103 acres of land on Long Branch, Broad River,from Burr Harrison for $995.This tract was part of estate #6 of General John Pearson,and the part divided off for Mary McKensie: bound northwest by the land of Robert McKennie, southeast by land leased to Joseph Stanton, northeast by land of Isaac Stanton (deceased), west by land of Elijah Willingham, and southwest by James Elkins. Francis W.Harrison, wife of Burr Harrison,signed her release. Jonathan B.Robertson bought more of the General John Pearson estate on November 21,1835, when he purchased 94½ acres for $1000 from Robert McKennie. The land lay on Stanton Branch of Broad River ,and was the eastern part of a tract obtained by Robert McKennie from his father Johnston McKennie by inheritance: bound on the west by land of Robert P.McKennie that he had sold to Elijah Willingham, north by Thomas and Jane Stanton, northeast and east by Jane Stanton's land,and on the

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51- F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P291,,1834.

south by the land of Robert P.McKennie and Elijah Williangham. Charlotte Mc Kennie signed her release.[52]

BENONI H.(Bennoney Hawley) ROBERTSON ,son of William Robertson(Jr.), grandson of William Robertson Sr., was left four slaves and 50 acres of land by his father.His son Dr. Thomas T.Robertson and his son-in-law R.E.Ellison acted as trustees of the slaves and land for Benoni Robertson.[53] B.H.(Bennoney Hawes) Robertson bought 156 acres of land from James S.T. Alston for $1248 on May 6,1839. The land lay on (Little)Cedar Creek and was bound by the lands of Jesse Wirick, Zach Wirick, Nicholas Wirick ,Jacob Wirick and William Robinson (Robertson?).[54]

MAJOR BENONI ROBERTSON, probably the eldest son of William Robertson Sr., made his will on October 6,1851. He died sometime before the death of his widow Ruth Ann on February 4,1853.To his wife Ruth Ann, he left the home, part of the home plantation for her lifetime, a number of slaves for her absolute possesion,household and personal goods. She was to give his son James and daughter Sarah a bed and furniture. To his daughter Martha Matilda Ashford, he left four slaves and some horses,to go to her children after her death.To his son John M.Robertson; he left the slave named Reuben;to his son Joseph W.Robertson,he left a Negro woman named Louise and her children Quincy and George; to his son Jesse H.Robertson , he left the slave John ; to his son Thomas G.Robertson,he left four slaves. To his daughter Sarah H. Robertson, he left a slave, a horse worth $100,and one-fourth of the livestock.

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52- F.D.B,Bk.LL,P-131,1833;Bk.MM,P-111,1835.

53- F.P.C. Apt.20(new)file 183,1863.

54- F.D.B.,Bk.NN,P-142,1839.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

To his son James O.Robertson, he left the residual of the home plantation and some slaves. To Thomas Robertson, son of his deceased son Benoni, he léft a slave boy and girl to be inheried when he reaches 21 years of age. He wanted his plantation on the Wateree sold and $800 given to his daughter Sarah; $300 to his daughter Martha Matilda Ashford; and the remainder equally divided among his two faughters and the children of his deceased daughter Nancy Jones.Nancy Jones,wife of Henery Jones of Texas, had children who inherited slaves from thier grandfather. His wife Ruth Ann to select the books that she wanted and the remainder to be divided between his children James and Sarah. His brother William(Jr.) and his own sons,John, Thomas, and James Robertson were named his executors.

Ruth Ann Robertson,widow of Benoni Robertson, died intestate. Her eldest son JohnM.Robertson stated that his mother had died on February 4, 1853, and applied for letters of administration on her estate. William Shedd,Joel Durham,John Harrison Jr.,H.G.Gayden and William Murphy were appointed to appraise her estate.[55]

On August 13,1801, Benoni Robertson bought 162 acres of land from his father William Robertson Sr. for $300.This land was part of a tract of land that had been granted to Thomas Butler on September 30,1767, and lay on the headwaters of Mill and Jackson Creeks:bound southeast on John Woodward, northwest on William Robertson(Sr.), and southwest on General Moultires' land. He bought three more tracts from his father for $300. The first tract of 113 acres had been granted to Benoni Holley on April 6,1795,

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55-F.W.B.,Vol.3, Bk.19,P-390, 1851. F.P.C. Apt. 100,file 499,1853.

and lay on Crooked Run Creek: bound northwest by Benoni Holley,southwest by Stephen Eleazer,southeast by Huff land, and northeast by Thomas May's land. The second tract contained 54 acres of land and had been granted to Benoni Holley on May 5, 1794, and was bound by the lands of Garrett Hendrix , Herman Wirey (Wirick), and Christian Entzminger. The third tract was the complement of 200 acres that had been granted James Mann on June 23, 1774, and was bound by the lands Stephen Eleazer, David McGraw,Nicholas Wirey(Wirick) and George Freshley. On April 20,1809, Benoni Robertson sold this total of 367 acres of land to Jacob Boney for $750. Apparently Jacob Boney was unable to pay for this land because Benoni Robertson,in an action against Jacob Boney and Harmon Wyrick (apparently Harmon Wyrick had signed a note with Jacob Boney),caused this property to be sold at a sheriff's sale on July 6,1812, and on May 4,1813, received sheriff's titles to the land. Benoni Robertson's land on Crooked Run Creek now totaled 450 acres,and on September 19,1812, he sold this land to Daniel Murff and Samuel Bookman. Ruth Ann, wife of Benoni Robertson, signed her release.[56]

James Cardens sold Benoni Robertson 102 acres of land on Wateree Creek for $1530: bound on three sides by the land of Benoni Robertson and on the northeast by James Stevenson. The deed,signed on February 17,1819, was witnessed by John Ford and Isaac Miller. Charity Cardens signed her release.[57]

David L.Adams, a factor of Charleston, on February 28,1817 sold Benoni Robertson ,Fairfield District, 200 acres of land at the time of

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56_ F.D.B., Bk.U,P-244, 1801; Bk.W,P-37;Bk.S,P-210,1809; Bk,W,Pp.39,40,1813; Bk.V,P-266,1812.

57-Ibid, Bk.AA,P-449,1819.

survey on September 29,1767,with an adjoining 50 acres on Jackson Creek for $500: surrounded at the time of original survey by vacant land.[58]

John W.Robertson, Sarah Robertson and Libby Robertson, children of George Robertson sold Benoni Robertson 119 acres on Jackson Creek for $952 on January 16,1826. This land had been deeded to their grandfather William Robertson on September 3,1808.[59]

On November 5,1833, Benoni Robertson sold James Rosborough Jr. 58½ acres of land on the east side of Wateree Creek for $411. Osmund Woodward and M.A.M.Leggo witnessed the deed.Major Benoni Robertson sold Ralph Jones 176 acres of land on Dutchman's Creek for $2640 on Septe ber 30, 1835. This land had been surveyed at the request of Major Benoni Robertson for his son Jesse Robertson on February 25,1833, This land was part of 400 acres that had been granted to Thomas Charlton on December 4, 1771: bound northwest and east on Benoni Robertson and on the south by the lands of Captain Charnal Durham. Ruth Ann Robertson signed her release. On May 2, 1836, he sold Edward G.Palmer 282 acres of land on Dutchman's Creek for $2000 and made up of tracts of land granted Thomas Charlton in 1771 and 1779.[60]

Robert B.E.Burke, Muscogee County, Georgiam sold Benoni Robertson 36 acres of land for $258 on November 25,1836. This land on Dutchman's Creek and was the undivided ninth part of a plantation of 331 acres: bound north by William Jones,northwest and south by Osmund Woodward, and on the east and north by Benoni Robertson. On February 6, 1837, Benoni Robertson sold this land to William Jones for $360. Benoni Robertson sold Charles

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59-59-F.D.B.,Bk GG,P-186, 1826.

60-Ibid, Bk.MM,Pp.-223,252,253.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

Coleman Sr. 153 3/4 acres of land on a small branch of Wateree Creek and the first waters of Dutchman Creek for $2075 on October 31,1836. This tract was made up out of 400 acres of land granted Thomas Charlton on February 6, 1779, and out of 640 acres granted Robert Craig on July 4, 1791. Ruth Ann, wife of Benoni Robertson signed her release.[61]

Benoni Robertson gave,in fee simple, a passage 30 feet wide across his land to his spring for the use of the Fairfield Church on December 7, 1825. His family could continue to use the spring. Abner Fant and William Jones witnessed the deed.[62]

Benoni Robertson continued to sell off his land. On February 11, 1837, he sold Nathaniel Ford 32½ acres of land on a small branch of Wateree Creek for $812.50. This land was made up out of land granted to James Rutland and Robert Craig. D.H.Ruff and John L.Ford witnessed the deed. On the same day, he sold John L.Ford 52½ acres of land for $1306.25. This land made up out of land that had been granted Thomas Charlton and Robert Craig, and lay on Dutchman's Creek.On November 6,1838, he sold Nathaniel Ford Jr. 22 4/5 acres of land for $687.80 in this vicinity.Benoni Robertson sold John McMaster a one-helf acre corner on his land lying on the main road.[63]

The 1822 tax returns for Fairfield District showed Major Benoni Robertson as the owner of 2194 acres of land and 32 slaves.

JOHN M.ROBERTSON was the eldest son of Major Benoni and Ruth Ann Robertson and the grandson of William Robertson Sr. He made his will on November 17,1856, and it was proven on October 5, 1857. He left all of his

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61-F.D.B,Bk.MM,Pp.266,389,1836,1837.

62- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-313,1825.

63- Ibid, Bk.MM,P.-391,392,1837; Bk.NN,P110,1838;Bk.NN,P-398,1841.

estate intact for his wife Martha Prearson Cook Robertson and his son Nathan Cook Robertson. His brother Thomas G.Robertson to inherit after his wife and son if Nathan leaves no heirs.[64]

J.(John) M.Robertson was born in 1806 and died on September 28,1857. His wife Martha Pearson Cook Robertson was born in 1805 and died on November 6, 1875. They were buried in the churchyard of Bethel Methodist Church in lower Fairfield County.Next to them is an unmarked grave and then the grave of Laura E.Robertson, probably a daughter, who was born in 1830 and died on January 29,1856.[65]

Nathan Cook for the love, affection, and for other considerations, gave John M.Robertson and his wife Martha Cook Robertson 156 acres of land near Broad River on August 8,1832: bound northwest by Thompson Mayo, north by James E.Elkins, east by Burrell B.Cook and south by Nathan Cook. Christiana, wife of Nathan Cook, signed her release.[66]

On July 25, 1832, James Elkins and his wife Sarah sold John M. Robertson,for $36, a tract of land that Sarah Elkins had inherited from General John Pearson. Burrell B.Cook sold John M.Robertson 20 acres of land on Dunklin(sic) Creek for $170 on November 11,1831. This land had been divided off from a tract recently bought by Burrell B.Cook from John Pope Cook to whom it had been conveyed by his father Nathan Cook. Nathan Cook had bought the land from the heirs of John Long,and part of the land had been bought by Nathan Cook from General John Pearson. Silas Ruff was Justice of the Peace for the transaction and Mary Honoma Cook,wife of Burrell B.Cook signed her release.[67]

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64-F.P.C.,Apt. 112, file 587,1857.

65-Gravemarkers, Bethel Methodist Churchyard.

66-F.D.B.,Bk.KK,P328,1832.

67-Ibid, Bk.KK,Pp.326,327,1831,1832.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

Michael Turnipseed ,on December7,1829, sold John M.Robertson these trscts of land for $2118: his divisive share of 107 acres of land inherited from Jacob Turnipseed;the divisive share of 60 acres of land on Mary Barbara Turnipseed; 72 acres that fell to Katherine Turnipseed Jr.;and 114 acres of land that represented the dower of Katherine Turnipseed (deceased). These tracts of land totaling 353 acres lay on Little Cedar Creek. A grave yeard was excluded. Susannah (Susan) ,wife of Michael Turnipseed,signed her release. John M.Robertson sold Phillip D.Cook(Cooke) 350 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $2250 on January 6,1832. This was probably the land that he had bought from Michael Turnipseed,and was bound on the north by the land of Nicholas Wirick, east by Miller and lands of John Taylor, west by lands of Jesse Wirick and Nicholas Wirick Sr. Thomas F.Williamson and John Stanton were witnesses to the sale. Martha P.Robertson signed her release.[68]

Nathan Cook, on March 30,1840, for the love that he had for his grandson Nathan Cook Robertson, son of John M. and Martha Pearson Cook Robertson, left him in trust with John M.Robertson a Negro boy and a Negro girl. They were the children of his Negro woman Molly.[69]

JAMES O.ROBERTSON,son of Benoni Robertson and grandson of William Robertson Sr.,made his will on August 24,1852,and it was proven on September 5, 1852. He left his sister Sarah H.Robertson all of his real estate including that portion that his father had passed to his mother Ruth Ann Robertson, and to be passed on to him after her death. His nephew James O.Robertson,son of

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68- F.D.B.,Bk.HH-2,P-169,1829; Bk.LL,P-203,1832.

69-Ibid, Bk.NN,P-310,1840.

his brother Jesse, to have and to hold his gold watch when he gets old enough to use it.The rest of his estae to be divided into eight parts and given to the following: John M,Jesse, Thomas G. Robertson,all his brothers; to his nephew James O.Robertson; to his mother Ruth Ann Robertson; and to his sister Martha Matilda Ashford; and to the children of his deceased sister Nancy Jones. His brother Thomas G.Robertson was made his executor.[70] Apparently, he had no wife or children.

THOMAS ROBERTSON,of Longtown,son of William Robertson Sr., made his will on December 29,1855, and it was proven on January 12, 1864. His wife Eliza to have the kitchen furniture, certain other household items, and to continue to live in the home. The residue of his estate to be divided among his wife ,his son WilliamR.Robertson(Judge W.R.Robertson) and his daughter Martha C.Rabb. His son William R.Robertson and his son-in-law Eber A.Rabb were named his executors. James B.McCants, O.R.Thompson and T.M. McCants witnessed the will.[71]

On June 26,1819,Abner Ross gave his daughter Harriet, wife of Thomas Robertson,for $1 and the love and affection that he had for her,170 acres of land on Thorntree and Dutchman Creek,Wateree River. This land was bound by the lands of Abner Ross,Richard Harrison,Jacob Davis Whittaker and Anderson Rochelle.[72]

Robert Thompson sold Thomas Robertson 288 acres of land on Big and Little Dutchman Creeks for $4320 on March 16,1818. This land had been sold

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70- F.W.B.,Vol.3,Bk.P-395,1852.

71-F.P.C., Apt. 21(new)file 200,1864.

72- F.D.B., Bk,EE,P-117,1819.

to Robert Thompson by John Pickett on March 12,1813: bound north and northeast by John Stark;southeast by John Tidwell and Rachel Griffin; west and southwest by Gardner Ford,Abner Ross,John Starr and Moses Boulware.[73]

Thomas Davis sold Thomas Robertson 9 acres of land for $22.50 in September 1818;being part of 400 acres of land that had been granted to Andrew McDowell on January 5,1795, and laying adjacent to the above land. John Harrison sold Thomas Robertson 6 acres of land on the drains of Dutchman Creek for $100 in 1826. This land was made up out of the land that had been granted Alexander McDowell and Jesse Havis.[74]

William Robertson,the elder, on January 13, 1820, gave his son Thomas Robertson the choice of a Negro woman named Charlotte and her seven weeks child ,or a Negro man Henry,about 30 years of age.[75] There is no record of the choice made by Thomas Robertson.

The 1822 Tax Returns for Fairfield and Other Districts show Thomas Robertson as the owner of 475 acres of land and twenty slaves.

Thomas Robertson,on August 1,1831, signed a bond for the penal sum of $5000 (usually twice the actual sum) with A.D.Jones and Robert Cathcart as his endorsers. To secure his endorsers, Thomas Robertson gave them a mortgage on the 300 acres of land that he had purchased from Robert Thompson and on several slaves. Robert Cathcart gave him a receipt for the final payment of the note on May 20,1833.[76]

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73- F.D.B.,Bk.Z,P-538,1818.

74- Ibid, Bk.AA,P-22,1818; Bk.HH-2,P-61,1826.

75- Ibid, Bk.BB,P-95,1820.

76- Ibid, Bk.KK,Pp-180,181,1831;Bk.LL,P-1,1833.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

## Up Little Cedar Creek

In 1833, Thomas Robertson signed a $10,000 note with the President and Board of Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. He gave a mortgage on the 288 acres of land that he had purchased from Robert Thompson, and a mortgage on the 170 acres of land that Abner Ross had given Thomas Robertson and his then wife Harriet. He finished paying off this note on April 2,1841.[77] It will be noted from the will of Thomas Robertson that his wife was named Eliza, but in this tranaction it will be noticed that Thomas Robertson acknowledged Harriet ,daughter of Abner Ross as his"then wife". Thomas Robertson was married at least twice: to Harriet and then to Eliza.

MARTHA ROBERTSON, daughter of Thomas Robertson and granddaughter of William Robertson Sr., was born September 2,1823, and died on May 29,1895. She married Eber A.Rabb, son of Thomas A.Rabb and Massie Smith Rabb.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON, son of Thomas Robertson and grandson of William Robertson Sr., married Elizabeth Rabb, sister of Eber Rabb and they had the following children:

1-Eber Robertson, born April 3,1847, killed in the Confederate Army on September 24,1864.

2- Edward Robertson, born December 27,1849, and died young.

3- Thomas Ross Robertson, born April 24,1849, married Cora Johnston ,daughter of Colonel Johnston, Charlotte,N.C., died July 25,1922.[78]

HENRY ROBERTSON, probable son of James Robertson and grandson of Henry Robertson, received a power-of attorney, August 25, 1825, for Elizabeth

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77- F.D.B.,Bk LL,P-12,1833.

78-Rabb, Biogrphical Sketches, Pp-48,49.

Williams and her son Thomas Williams of Mercer County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Robertson, both deceased. Henry Robertson was empowered to act on her behalf in the settlement of her parent's estate. Henry Robertson passed this power-of attorney on to James Robertson on November 6,1825.[79]

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON , brother of John and one of the earliest settlers on Jackson Creek, was probably a brother of Henry and possibly Captain William Robertson(Sr.). He made his will on January 25,1796, and it was proven on April 16,1796. To his wife Margaret,he left the home plantation, farm tools ,animals and Negroes for her support during her widowhood. To his son John, he left the 100 acres of land that he had purchased from Andrew Cameron and two slaves. To his son Alexander Jr., he left 100 acres out of the McClelland tract .To his son Jospeh, he left the home place. His youngest son Simon to have the remainder of the McClelland tract. His daughter Jane Moore already had 100 acres of land laid out for her from the McCleeland tract. He left a slave to each of his daughters:Juliana Colwell, Elizabeth and Margaret Robertson. SimonCameron,James and David Hamilton were named his executors.. Adam Robinson and Henry Akeson(sic) witnessed the will.[80]

Hugh McKeown was made guardian of John and Alexander Robertson on July 18,1799. He handed this duty over to Simon Cameron on September 4,1801. One pound, 2 shillings and 9 pence was paid to James Kennedy in 1801 for clothes that he had made for the boys. On April 12,1811, Alexander and Joseph Robertson signed abond for Alexander Robertson as Simon'guardian.[81]

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79- F.D.B.,Bk.KK,P-244,1825.

80-F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk2,P-88,1796. F.P.C., Apt 6, file196.

81-F.P.C., Apt. 29,files 433,443.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

Alexander Cameron sold Alexander Robertson 100 acres of land on a small bramch of Little River for 28 pounds,11 shillings,5 pence,sterling, on June 7,1786. This land had been granted to Samuel Dock on October 18, 1782.[82] Apparently Alexander Robertson bought the McClelland place,also.

The sons of Alexander Robertson bought and sold land on Little River but the records are so confused as to make it impossible to make an accurate record.

The Revolutionary War Records of the Robertsons are not complete. William Robertson, often referred to as Captain William Robertson(Sr.) in later records, had no record as an officer in the Revolutionary War, but a William Robertson was paid 11 pounds, 4 shillings,3 pence, sterling, for service before and after the fall of Charleston,in the militia. Henry Robertson served in Captain Parrot's Company, Colonel Richard Winn's Regiment. In May 1781, he served 16 days as a private foot soldier; in August 1781, he served 7 days as a private of horse in the militia. On July 15,1781, he supplied 15 bushels of oats to a detachment of General Sumter's Brigade under Colonel Henry Hampton. He was paid 3 pounds, 4 shillings, 4 pence, sterling for his militia service. John Robertson served 90 days as Captain of Foot Soldiers, Colonel Goodwyn's Regiment,from February 20 to May 20,1779. In 1781, he served as a private horseman in Captain Frazier's Company. He also supplied corn, beef, and hogs to the troops. For his military service and supplies, he was paid 42 pounds, 17 shillings, 1½ pence,sterling. As a lieutenant, he certified Lewis Pope's service as a horseman in Captain Frazier's Company.[83] John Trapp served in Captain Robertson's Company.

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82_ F.D.B.,Bk.I,P-172,1786.

83-Rev. War Records.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

### THE ROBINSONS

According to General Thomas S.Woodward, his great grandmother,the mother of his grandfather Captain Thomas Woodward. married a Mr Robinson after the death of her first husband Thomas Woodward. She had two sons by Mr Robinson: John and William Robinson. A good many years prior to the Revolutionary War, Captain Thomas Woodward brought his mother and his half brother John and William Robinson to South Carolina. The old lady was said to live in Fairfield County to the age of 114 years.[84] It is reasonable to ascribe one branch of the Robinson family to these half brothers of Captain Thomas Woodward: John and William Robinson.

JOHN ROBINSON had 100 acres of land laid out for him on Little River, of Broad River, and the plat certified by John Pearson D.S., on December 22, 1762. Some five years later,July 18,1767, he had a second 100 acres of land laid out for him on Little River:bound southwest on Leslie Bell and on all other sides by vacant land. His third land survey was for 200 acres on Jackson Creek,and the plat certified by Robert Ellison D.S. on November 25, 1771.This tract of land was bound northwest on Drury Austin, southeast by Samuel Weldon, southwest by John Robinson and partially vacant land. The fourth survey was for 100 acres of land on Shirley Branch,by Robert Ellisom D.S., January 10,1773. This land was bound northeast on John Robinson, southeast on John Robinson Jr.,southwest on John Ewing, and northwest on John McMullens.[85]

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84- Woodward, Reminiscences,P-143.

85- C.P.,Vol.20,P-145,1762;P-162,1767;P-145, 1771; P-144,1773.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

John Robinson died intestate in Fairfield County late in 1793 or early in 1794. On Tuesday, January 14, 1794, the County Court of Fairfield noted the return of the citation for John Robinson deceased, and ordered letters of administration for Hannah and John Thomas Robinson. (wife and son?). The court ordered the sale of perishable goods within a period of twenty days.[86] There is very little evidence for the family of John Robinson except that he apparently had two sons, John (Thomas) and Alexander (Sr.). It is possible that he had other sons, James, Samuel and William.

On January 13, 1787, Alexander Robinson Jr. and his wife Agnes sold Richard Gladney the 100 acres of land out of the 200 acres on Shirley Branch that had been granted John Robinson in 1767, and passed to Alexander Robinson Jr. by inheritance.[87]

ALEXANDER ROBINSON (Sr.), probably the son of John Robinson of the Jackson Creek -Little River area, made his will on April 20, 1820, and it was proven on May 26, 1820. To his wife Nancy, he left the home plantation of 460 acres, six Negroes, farm equipement, livestock, and household goods for her use during her lifetime. After the death of his wife's his estate to be sold and the money divided among his children, Hughey, James, Peggy, Alexander, Samuel Y., William, Nancy, Adam and Jane. (Probably in descending order of age). Samuel Y. Robinson, Samuel Bonner and John Archer were named his executors. James Kennedy Jr., Samuel Robinson and John Robinson witnessed the will. At the time of the settlement of the estate in 1828, the widow Nancy had married Matthew Broom and Jane had married Littleton Kelly.[88]

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86- Holcomb, Minutes Fairfield County Court, P-90.

87-F.D.B., Bk.K, P-455, 1787.

88-F.W.B., Vol.2, Bk.8, P-87. F.P.C. Apt.30, file 643, 1820.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

## Up Little Cedar Creek

Alexander Robinson had 100 acres of land surveyed for him on Jackson Creek and the plat certified for him on December 10,1772: bound northeast on lands of Alexander Robinson,southeast on Richard Winn, northwest and west on Hamilton land.On March 8,1789, W.Boyd D.S., surveyed 30 acres for Alexander Robinson on Little River:bound by the lands of John Gill,Alex Robinson ,and vacant land. A little more than two years later,on May 7, 1791, Alexander Robinson Sr., planter, gave this land to his granddaughter Jane Sterling Moore.[89]

John Stedman sold sold Alexander Robinson 400 acres of land on a branch of Little River,March 7,1784, for 21 pounds,15 shillings, sterling. Anne wife of John Stedman signed her release. On August 14, 1786, Alexander Robertson and wife Agnes sold Alexander Robinson Sr. the lower 200 acres of this tract of 400 acres.This land had been granted to John Stedman on June 2, 1769.[90]

JOSEPH ROBINSON inherited this 200 acres of land from his father Alexander Robinson Sr.,and on April 8,1815, sold it to John Williams for $300.Alexander Robinson Jr. sold John Cameron the upper 200 acres out of the tract of 400 acres that he had bought from John Stedman for $300,on March 19,1803.[91]

WILLIAM ROBINSON ,on September 21,1814, sold Alexander Robinson 100 acres of land (111 acres by later survey) on Cedar Creek ,west side of the highway to Charleston. This land was part of 500 acres of land granted

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89-C.P.,Vol.20,P-155,1772. S.P.,Index 1, Vol.18q, P-216,1789.F.D.B.,Bk.E,P-126.

90- F.D.B., Bk.A,P-219,1784.;Bk.A,P-211,1886.

91-Ibid, Bk.X,P-12, 1815;Bk.Q,P-252,1803.

to William Robinson on March 7, 1803: bound northest on lands of James Hambleton; west on Alexander Robertson(Robinson?), east and northeast on William Robinson.[92]

HUGH Y. ROBINSON, son of Alexander Robinson Sr.,grandson of the first John Robinson, bought from Samuel Y.Robinson and John Austin, acting as executors of the estate of Alexander Robinson Sr.,269 3/4 acres of land for $462.50, in October 1827. This land was made up out of parts of these tracts of land: 640 acres granted Jeremiah -----? on May 1,1792;148 acres granted James Hambleton on May 7,1792; 111 acres out of 500 acres granted William Robinson on March 7,1803. This land lay on the drains of Cedar Creek and bound northeast and southeast on lands of James and Samuel Bonner, northwest and southwest on lands of Benjamin Hodges. Daniel Smith was Justice of the Peace and James Kennedy Justice of the Quorum for this tranaction.[93]

SAMUEL Y. ROBINSON, son of Alexander Robinson Sr. and grandson of the first John Robinson, with his brother William secured a note due Samuel Green of Columbia, on February 17,1822, and gave a mortgage on 100 acres on Cedar Creek known as the Raiford place and a mill site purchased from Phillip Schaffer (Shaver?).[94]

John Kennedy, Robert W.Craig and James Craig, Fairfield District, on July 26,1826, sold Samuel Y.Robinson,for $200, their interest in a tract of land on Cedar Creek that had been granted James Craig: bound southeast and

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92- F.D.B.,Bk.W,P-275,1814.

93-Ibid, Bk.II,P-269,1827.

94-Ibid, Bk.EE,P-149,1822.

and northeast on the land of Lewis Hagood, north on land of James Bonner, northwest and southwest on land of John Bonner and Means Milling. On October 13,1827, Samuel Y.Robinson sold this land to Daniel Smith for $200.[95]

WILLIAM ROBINSON, son of Alexander Robinson Sr. and grandson of the first John Robinson, apparently died intestate prior to April 19,1824, the date his administrative bond was signed for his brother and business partner Samuel Y.Robinson.He apparently died unmarried and without children. His heirs were his brothers and sisters:Hugh Y. Alexander Jr., Samuel Y., Matthew Broom and wife Nancy, Littleton Kelly and wife Jane. His brothers James and Adam were not mentioned at the time of the settlement of the estate and were probably dead or had moved out of state.[96]

JAMES ROBINSON,son of Alexander Robinson Sr., was mentioned in his father's will made in 1820, but not in his brother's will made in 1829, and it must be assumed that he had died or moved out of the county.

James Brown,William Boyd and Mary Alston, Fairfield District, sold James Robinson lot number 42 on Washington St,near the church, in the town of Winnsborough on March 4,1804.[97] It is probable that James Robinson went to Georgia with his brother Adam.

ADAM ROBINSON, son of Alexander Robinson Sr., grandson of the earliest John Robinson, died prior to April 9,1822, the date his brother Alexander Robinson Jr. was appointed his administrator. He had no personal property in Fairfield District.[98]

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95-F.D.B.,Bk.II,Pp.19,20,1826,1827.

96-F.P.C., Apt. 62,file 955,1824.

97- F.D.B.,Bk.N,P525,1802.

98-F.P.C.,Apt.30,file 466,1822.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

On December 27,1797, William Owen, a blacksmith of Fairfield County sold Adam Robinson lot number 47 on Congress Street in the town of Winnsboroughfor 30 pounds. Adam Robinson sold this lot to William Paul for $95 on April 8, 1802.[99]

Thomas Hathcock mortgaged a twelve year old black mare, a cow, a calf and a two year old heifer to Adam Robinson for $45 on January 21,1802. Thomas Owens was a witness.[100]

Minor Winn sold Adama Robinson, a blacksmith, a lot on the southside of Washington St.,Winnsborough, for $100 in October 1802. On March 18,1809, Adam Robinson sold William McCreight the half -acre lot on the corner of Vanderhost and Wahington Streets for $300. Mary,wife of Adam Robinson, signed her release.[101]

By January 21, 1811, Adam Robinson had gone to Jones County, Georgia and from that place,on that date, sold John Wilson,William Wilson and James Wilson the following tracts of land for $700: 97 acres out of a tract granted John Robinson on Jackson Creek; 70 acres of land originally granted John Gladney and Drury Austin; 81 acres granted Adam Robinson on Jackson Creek, March 5, 1795.[102]

JOHN A ROBINSON made his will in 1816 and it was proven in 1828. He appointed his wife Margaret , his brother-in-law John Martin ,and the blacksmith Robert Martin as his executors.He left his wife the home

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99-F.D.B.,Bk.N,P-512,1797;Bk..N,P-515,1802.

100-Ibid, Bk.O,P-6,1802.

101-Ibid, Bk.O,P-537,1802; Bk.S,P-156, 1809.

102- S.P.,Index 1, Vol.32,P-413,1795.

plantation in Fairfield and in Chester District. There was no mention of children. We don't know who he was,but we do know that he was a man with a violent temper. Samuel Y. and William Robinson signed a peace bond as security for the penal sum of $125 for John Alexander Robinson against the citizens of this stae and his wife Margaret. John A.Robinson put up a ten year old slave girl as security for the peace bond. Apparently,he continued to have trouble with his wife Margaret,because in 1822, he placed in trust with his brother-in-law John Martin the 85 acres of land where ~~John~~ John A.Martin lives, but with the stipulation that he and his wife have full use of the place as long as they"live together as man and wife."[103] The signing of the peace bond by Samuel Y. and William Robinson suggests that John A. Robinson might have been their brother and the son of Alexander Robinson Sr.

JOHN ROBINSON, who died on August 31 ,1832,in the 77th year of his age and is buried in the Old Stone Churchyard (Lebanon) was possible the son of the oldest John Robinson of this region. His wife Sarah P.Robinson was born on June 12,1760,and died December 18,1840. She is buried by his side. They had a son John Robinson Jr,[104]

The separation of these several John Robinsons cannot be made from the records available to me, but a reasonable separation and identification can often be made when the records are carefully studied. John Robinson,the son of the earliest John Robinson,is most often the subject of this study, but other John Robinsons can sometime be identified.

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103-F.P.C.,Apt.63,file 963,1828.F.D.B.,Bk.EE,P-52;Bk.DD,P-217,1822.

104- Grave stones,Old Stone (Lebanon) Churchyard.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

John Robinson and his wife Rachel,on February 25,1794, sold John Hancock 100 acres of land on the northside of Broad River that had been granted John Robinson on November 7,1785: bound southeast on Joseph Kennerly, notheast on Henry Hartin, northwest on George Hancock and southwest on the Broad River.[105]

James (and Joel) Butler sold John Robinson 107 acres of land in the forks of Cameron Creek for $300 on November 17,1806. This land was part of 600 acres that had been granted Thomas Colvill in August 1785, and transferred to David Hopkins on February 1,1786, and to James Butler on September 1,1787. The land lay south of the road to Chester Courthouse,and was bound by the lands od Moses Hill,Seaman Butler and Robert Wilson.John Robinson sold this 107 acres of land to James Weir for $350 on September 10,1810. Lucrecy (sic),wife of James Butler signed her release.[106]

Edward Mobley Sr., planter Faifield District, sold John Robinson 200 acres of land,July 17,1808, gor $1200. This tract of land was made up out of 100 acres on Bowers Mill CreekLittle River, that had been granted William Hill Jr. on June 25,1771: bound northwest on John Halsey, north on William Hill Sr.,and on all other sides by vacant land; and,also, out of a tract that had been conveyed to Samuel Mobley Sr. by William Hill Jr. and by Samuel Mobley Sr. to Edard Mobley Sr. on January 10,1795. John Robinson sold this land to Thomas Coveen of Chester District for $600 on December 26, 1812.[107]

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105-F.D.B.,Bk.I,P-332,1794.

106-Ibid, Bk.Q,P238,1806;Bk.V,P-119,1810.

107-Ibid, Bk.S,P-115,1808; Bk.Z,P-295,1812.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

On May 26,1809, John Robinson Sr. (son of the earlier John Robinson ?) sold Archibald Paul one half of the tract of land on Dumper's Creek, originally granted to M.Dumper and containing 100 acres. James Rogers and David Camack witnessed the sale.[108]

James Butler sold John Robison(sic) 100 acres of land on Lick Branch, on the southeast fork of Little River,for $156 on October 18,1804.This land made up in part out of 600 acres granted Thomas Colville on August 1, 1785; and out of a tract of 76½ acres granted James Butler on May 1,1784. John Robinson sold this land to James Brice for $339 on October 8,1810. Lucresia Robinson signed the release of her dowry.[109]

John Robinson sold Simon Robinson(Robertson?) 100 acres of land for $170 on January 10,1815. This land was part of 1084 acres of land that had been granted Margaret Bigham,and by her conveyed to her son John Bigham, and by him conveyed to James Russell ,then to Samuel Mobley,then to John Mobley and finally to John Robinson on July 5, 1814. This land lay on Hill Branch,Little River.[110]

John Robinson Sr., planter Fairfield District, on September 8,1815, sold John Robinson Jr. 189 acres of land on Shirley Branch, Jackson Creek, for $200.This land on Jackson Creek had been granted to the earliest John Robinson and was left to his two sons, John and Alexander. Alexander Robinson had already sold his portion to Richard Gladney on January 13,1787.[111]

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108-F.D.B.,Bk.S,P-213,1809.

109-Ibid, Bk.T,P-216,290.

110- Ibid, Bk.W,P-378,1815.

111-Ibid, Bk.X,P-95, 1815; Bk.K,P-455, 1787.

This is proof that the earliest John Robinson had two sons, John Jr., later to be known as John Sr.,and Alexander Robinson.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

## Up Little Cedar Creek

John Robinson sold Thomas Polley 150 acres of land on a small branch of Little River for $263 on December 22, 1806.[112]

Samuel Robinson sold John Robinson Sr. 100 acres of land for $100 on on June 22, 1823. This land made up out of parts of two original land grants: 100 acres originally to John Robinson Jr.(now Sr) on August 31,1774, and bound at the time of the original survey northeast, northwest and southeast on John Ewing, and southwest by John McMullen; a second tract originally granted John Robinson Sr. on Jackson Creek, and bound northwest by John Robinson Jr.,and on all other sides by John Robinson Sr. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Robinson, signed her release.[113]

William Robinson sold John Robinson 50 acres of land for $200 on December 5,1826. This land was part of 270 acres on Jackson Creek that had been granted John Robinson in 1789. John Robinson had sold this land to William Robinson on October 10,1803.[114.]

On April 10,1827, John Robinson Sr. sold James P.Robinson 100 acres of land on a branch of Jackson Creek for $600.[114]

On April 10,1828, John Robinson sold Moses Robinson 140 acres of land on Jackson Creek for $600: bound by the lands of John Wilson,John Robinson Jr.,William Weldon and James P.Robinson. This land was part of land originally granted James McMullen and John Robinson.[115]

John Robinson Sr. sold John Robinson Jr, 83 acres of land on Shirley Branch, Jackson Creek, for $550 on April 17,1827.[116]

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112-F.D.B.,Bk.Y,P-178,1806.

113-Ibid, Bk.EE,P-128,1823.

114-S.P.Index 1,Vol.18q.P-244,1789.F.D.B.,Bk.HH-1,P-110,1826;Bk.HH-2,P-339,1803.

115- F.D.B.,Bk.HH-1,P-138,1827; Bk.HH-1,P-142,1828.

116- Ibid, Bk.HH-1,P-231,1827.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

## Up Little Cedar Creek

Joseph Shelton, Laurens District, sold John Robinson 267½ acres of land on McClure's Creek, July 21,1830, for $2140. Alexander W. and Minor Robinson witnessed the sale. John Robinson sold William Coleman 254½ acres out of this tract of land for $1421.01 on January 15,1833. This land was made up out of two separate tracts; 100 acres granted Henry Funderburg, and 150 acres that had been granted Ephraim Mitchell in 1773. Lucy, wife of John Robinson, signed her release.[117]

John Lucy Robinson(sic), wife of John Robinson, together with Alexander W. Robinson(a minor), Benjamin Cockrell and wife Eliza, Harriet wife of Hardy Chapman (deceased), and Amelia Robinson, all living heirs of John and Lucy Robinson, sold Robert F.Coleman the Negro girl Nelly, about 21 years of age, for $450 on January 19,1831.[118] This identifies the living heirs of John and Lucy Robinson.

Samuel Robertson (Robinson?) sold John Robinson 149 acres of land for $223.50 in January 1823. This land came out of 1000 acres that had been granted Alexander Fotheringham, and out of 192 acres granted Ezekiel Hay on June 4, 1792. This land was located on Wolf Pit and Pitman Branch of Big Cedar Creek.[119]

John F. Debardelaben ,Chester District, sold John Robinson ,Fairfield District, 100 acres of land for $250 on December 28,1833. This land lay on Little River where George Nolan "now lives": bound by lands of John Robinson on the north, south and west by lands of James Brice, and east by land of

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117- F.D.B., Bk.HH-2,P-257,1830; Bk.KK,P-417,1833.

118- Ibid, Bk.KK,P-125,1831.

119-Ibid, Bk.KK,P-386,1832.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

Samuel Banks.[120] Clarissa, wife of John F. Debardelaben,signed her release.

John Robinson sold Matthew Weir 50 acres of land on Hill Branch of Little River for $600 on April 10,1834. Lucretia Robinson signed her release.[121]

Elias C.Lightner sold John Robinson two tracts of land for $3755 on November 22,1836. The first tract contained 250 acres of land and was known as the Healing Spring Tract. It had been purchased by Elias C.Lightner from John Roger, and was bound north by the land of Robert Wilson, east by the land of Jonathan Davis and the road from Buckhead to Columbia, on the south by the Methodist Camp Meeting Ground and Margaret Mores(Moores), and on the southwest by Hugh Stevenson. The second tract contained 126 acres, less one-half acres for a graveyard, and was known as the Peter Dawkins place. It had been granted to Peter Easter in 1761. Elizabeth B.,wife of Elias Lightner signed her release. John Robinson sold the 250 acres to William A.Martin for $2750.[122]

On December 25,1834, John Robinson for the natural love and affection that he had for his daughter Margaret, wife of Edward Shannon, gave her a Negro woman named Rachel and a Negro girl named Cathy, aged 11 or 12 years.[123]

John Robinson sold John A,Robinson 307 acres of land on Little River for $2500 on November 12,1836.[124]

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Most of the land transaction were made by John Robinson Sr.,but he died on August 31, 1832, so any transaction after that was his son or another John Robinson.

120-F.D.B., Bk.LL., P-290,1833

121- F.D.B,Bk.MM,P-256,1834.

122- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-449,1836; Bk.NN,P-198,1839

123 Ibid, Bk.NN,P-57,1834.

124-Ibid, Bk.NN,P-57,1836.

Chapter 3
North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

## WILLIAM ROBINSON SR

WILLIAM ROBINSON SR. was a contemporary of Alexander Robinson and John Robinson Sr. and might have been their brother. He was too young to have been a brother of the earliest John Robinson,and probably too young to have been the half brother of Captain Thomas Woodward and to have come from Virginia with Capt Woodward's mother,Mrs Robinson. William Robinson died in Fairfield District in 1834 at the age of 74 years. His wife Martha died on May 10,1839, and is buried by his side in the churchyard of the Old Stone (Lebanon) Church. William Robinson Sr. died intestate and letters of administration given to his sons William C and Moses H. Robinson on July 12,1834. The division of his property was carried out on December 17, 1834, and the following heirs named: the widow Martha; his sons,Archibald P., William C.,James C.,Alexander,and Moses H. Robinson; his daughters, Elizabeth Y., Margaret P., and Nancy Matilda Robinson,Sarah Kilpatrick,Margaret (Mariah?) Ferrel; and the children of his deceased son John.

Martha P.Robinson, widow of Willian Robinson Sr., made her will on March 28,1838. She died on May 10,1839. In her will she made her son William C. Robinson her executor and left him her undivided one-third of the home place where she lived. In the listing of her heirs, no mention was made of her son Alexander or daughter Margaret. Margaret Robinson died on May 16,1837, at the age of 27 years,9 months and 7 days,and is buried in the churchyard of the Old Stone Church.



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125- F.P.C., Apt. 63,file 973,1834. F.W.B., Vol.2,Bk.18,P-23.F.P.C.,Apt.64, file 985,1839.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

William Robinson Sr. had a plat for 284 acres of land on the "drains of Sedar(sic) Creek",Broad River, certified on March 5,1803: bound on one side by the land of William Robinson and on all other sides by vacant land. On the same day, he had a plat for 500 acres of land certified for him on "the drains of Sedar Creek called Cowhead Branch":bound by the lands of William Drury,Alexander Robinson,Sam Robison(sic) and James Hambleton. On May 19,1821, he had 63 acres of land laid out for him on the"drains of Cedar Creek", Broad River: bound southeast and northeast on the estate of James Craig, Quinton Craig and Widow Smith; and northwest on William Robinson.[126] The road to Bonners runs across this land.

On September 21, 1814, William Robinson sold Alexander Robinson(his son?) 100 acres of land on Cedar Creek for $100. The land lay west of the highway to Charleston and was part of the 500 acres granted William Robinson Sr. in 1803.[127]

John Robinson sold William Robinson 270 acres of land on Jackson Creek for $200 on October 10,1803. William Robinson Sr. sold John Robinson 50 acres of this land for $200 on December 5, 1826. Moses and Archibald Robinson were witnesses. William Robinson sold 54¼ acres of land out of the 270 acres to Henry Moore for $436 on January 2,1831. Martha Robinson signed her release.[128]

William Robinson sold much of the 500 acres of land on Cowhead Branch of Cedar Creek to his sons. On February 4,1830, he sold Alexander Robinson

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126,S.P. Index 2,Vol.40,P-27,1803;Vol.47,P-27,1821.

127- F.D.B.,Bk.W,P-275,1814.

128-Ibid, Bk.HH-2,P-339,1803; Bk.HH-1,P-110,1826; Bk.HH-2,p-340,1831.

117 acres of land for $200. On the same day, he sold William 106 acres of land for $200. On February 28,1831, he sold his son James C.Robinson 100 acres for $200.[129]

On September 8,1832, William Robinson sold Charles Montgomery 3 acres of land on a small branch of Little River where a tanyard is located. This was part of a tract of land originally granted William Powell. Silas Ruff was Justice of the Peace.[130]

On July 2,1836, William C.Robinson, James C.Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Martha P.Robinson(widow of William Robinson Sr.), Martha L.wife (or Widow) of John E.Robinson,Elizabeth Y. Robinson,Moses H.Robinson, Mariah(sic) Ferrell, Nancy Matilda Robinson,Robert Kirkpatrick and wife Sarah, Sidon Ford and wife Mary, all living heirs of the deceased William Robinson Sr, gave Archibald Robinson title to the 237½ acres of land that he had inherited from his father. The land lay on branches of Big Cedar Creek and was bound by the lands of William C.Robinson, Alexander Robinson,land lately belonging to James Bonner, land of James Raines, estate of Robert Milling, and the land of James E.Robinson.[131]

ARCHIBALD ROBINSON moved to Henry County,Georgia, where,on January 22, 1840, he sold his brother Alexander Robinson the 237½ acres of land that he had inherited from his father,for $300. The only other land transaction of Archibald was his purchase of 50 acreson Jackson Creek from John P. Robinson for $200 on January 6,1827.[132]

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129- F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-64;Bk.MM,P221,1830,1831.

130- Ibid, Bk.LL,P-553,1832.

131- Ibid, Bk.NN,P162,1836.

132- Ibid, Bk.NN,P-317,1840; Bk.HH -1,P-108,1827.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

JAMES C. ROBINSON, son of William Robinson Sr., bought 100 acres of land from his father for $200 on February 28,1831.This land was part of the land granted his father on Cowhead Creek. James C.Robinson bought the property of Dr. V.A. Edwards of Rocky Mount for $126 at a sheriff's sale on October 2,1826. James C. Robinson sold this property to Manley Davis for $412.50 on August 8,1828.[133]

MOSES H. ROBINSON , son of William Robinson Sr., bought 140 acres of land on Jackson Creek from John Robinson Sr. for $600 on April 10,1828: bound by lands of John Willson, John Robertson Jr.(sic),William Weldon, and James P. Robinson. This tract of land made up out of lands granted James McMullen and John Robinson.[134] William Robinson Sr. sold his son Moses H.Robinson 90½ acres of land for $200 on November 5, 1831. This land lay on Jackson Creek and was made up out of parts of three separate tracts: part of 270 acres of land granted John Robinson on June 4,1787; part of 18 acres of land granted William Robinson on October 5, 1801; and part of 100 acres surveyed for John Robinson on July 18,1767. The 90 ½ acres of land was bound on the north by the land of Henry Moore, east by David Hamilton,south and west by William Robinson Sr..Moses H.Robinson sold this land to Henry Moore for $905 on January 5,1836.[135]

### THE SAWNEY AND THORNTREE CREEK ROBINSONS

On December 22, 1767, Robert Robinson (aged 60 years), his wife Susannah (aged 50 years) and their children: Margaret (aged 29 years),

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133-P.D.B.,Bk.MM,P-221,1831;Bk.II,Pp.7,144,1828.

134- Ibid, Bk.HH-1,P-142,1828.

135- Ibid, Bk.KK,P-216,1831; Bk.MM,P-104,1836.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

Jane (aged 27 years),Thomas (aged 22 years), John (aged 20 years), and Robert(aged 16years)all newly arrived immigrants on the ship Earl of Donnegal,Duncan Ferguson, Master, petitioned for and granted the bounty. On the same day, they petitioned for, and were granted,warrants of survey for land. The following surveys were made and the plats certified by John Hamelton:

Robert Robinson Sr. 300 acres on Thorntree Creek, February 28,1768.

Robert Robinson Jr.100 acres on Sawney Creek, February 28,1768.

Jane Robinson, 100 acres on Sawney Creek, bound on the southwest by Thomas Colville.

Margaret Robinson, 100 acres on Sawney Creek, February 23,1768.

John Robinson,100 acres on Sawney Creek,February 27,1768.

Thomas Robinson, 100 acres on Thorntree Creek,February 23, 1768.

IN all the Robert Robinson Sr. and his family had 800 acres surveyed for them on Sawney and Thorntree Creeks in 1768.[136]

MARGARET ROBINSON ,daughter of Robert Sr. and Susannah Robinson, made her will on June 16,1776. She left the 100 acres of land granted her, but in the possesion of her father, to her father and mother. On December 10, 1782, her father sold this land to Blakely Shoemaker, formerly of Rocky Creek. At the time of the sale, this land was bound above by John Robinson's land and below by land of Thomas Hodges, later owned by John McCants.[137]

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136- Janie Revill, Lists of Protestant Immigrants,Pp.89,91. C.P.Vol.20, Pp.160,162,165,166,167,1768.

137-F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk.2,P-90A,1776. F.D.B. Bk.K,P-241,1782.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

### Up Little Cedar Creek

The immigrant Robert Robinson was 60 years old in 1767. He probably died soon after he sold his daughter Margaret's land on December 10, 1782.

On September 15,1800, Joseph Woodward sold Robert Robinson (Jr.?) 218 acres of land on Little River for $336.55. This land was part of 300 acres of land that had been granted William Trunker on February 22, 1771, and conveyed by William Trunker to Thomas Woodward, and by Thomas Woodward conveyed to Joseph Woodward. This land was bound by the lands of Robert Robinson and Elisha Hagwood.[138]

Robert Robinson, planter of Camden District, his wife Mary(she signed her release as Margaret) sold William Beard ,a weaver of Camden District, 100 acres of land on December 3,1783. This land was part of 200 acres on Jackson Creek that had been granted John Robinson in 1773, and subsequently willed to Robert Robinson.[139]

Robert Robinson sold Robert Martin two tracts of land on Little River on October 31,1804.One tract was made up out of land originally granted Andrew Ewing; the other tract was made up out of land where Joseph Woodward lived at the time of the sale.[140]

Robert Robinson sold Augustin Williams 48 acres of land on Little River for $60 on April 9,1809.This land was part of the 100 acres that had

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138-F.D.B.,Bk.R,P-197,1800.

139- Ibid, Bk.W,P-341,1783. Neither this John Robinson or Robert Robinson can be accurately identified. They might have been brothers and sons of the immigrant Robert Robinson and his wife Susannah.

140-Ibid, Bk. R,P-207,1804.

been granted to William Ewing: bound north and northwest on the land of Jacob Gibson,east on lands conveyed to Jacob Gibson and John McCrellis, and south on the remainder of the 100 acres.[141]

Robert Robinson sold John McCrellis 15 acres of land between Little and Broad Rivers for $30 on February 6, 1802. Margaret,wife of Robert Robinson, signed her release.[142]

On January 25,1821, Robert Robinson sold Robert Cathcart , merchant of Winnsborough, 49½ acres of land on Jackson Creek for $492.50. This land was part of a grant to John McCaw, and by him conveyed to David McCreight, and by him conveyed to John Harrison ,who conveyed this land to Robert Cathcart by inheritance. The road to Kincaid Bridge runs across this land. Jane, wife of Robert Robinson signed her release. Robert Robinson sold the remainder of the 102½ acres ( 53½ acres) to Robert Cathcart on January 4,1823. Robert Robinson had purchased the 102½ acres of land from Robert Cathcart for $1045 on May 1,1819. Agnes (she signed her name as Nancy) Cathcart signed her release.[143]

Robert Robinson was born on September 23,1793 and died on April 21, 1851. His wife Jane was born on September 13, 1797, and died May 16, 1885. They are buried in the churchyard of the Old Brick Church.[144]

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141- F.D.B.-Bk.R,P-206, 1809.

142- Ibid, Bk.O,P-1802.

143-Ibid, Bk.CC,P-106,1821;Bk.DD,P-316,1823;Bk.AA,P-404,1819.

By chronology and by their wives' names, we believe that we can identify three generations of Robert Robinsons: Robert Robinson the immigrant,60 years old in 1767;his wife Susannah. Robert Robinson,his son, 16 years old 1767; wife Margaret. Robert Robinson, grandson of the immigrant, 1793-1851; wife Jane.

# Chapter 3

## North of the Broad River

## Up Little Cedar Creek

THOMAS ROBINSON, the immigrant, was 22 years old when he came to South Carolina with his father Robert Robinson, his brothers Robert Jr. and John, and his sisters Jane and Margaret,in 1767. He obtained a survey for 100 acres of land on Thorntree Creek in 1768. John Milling D.S., laid off 183 acres of land for Thomas Robinson on Wateree Creek and certified the plat on August 26,1786, At the time of the original survey this land was bound by the lands of Thomas Robinson, Robert Ellison and by vacant land.Andrew McDowell D.S., surveyed 85 acres of land on Cedar Creek for Thomas Robinson, Fairfield County,December 5,1790: bound by the lands of Edmond Oneal(sic), Mr Whitehouse and James Hart. Henry Moore D.S., surveyed 12 acres of land on Cedar Creek for Thomas Robinson on September 28,1799: bound by lands of William Broom, Jesse Hendricks and William O'Neil.[144]

Samuel McMurray, a weaver of Charleston, South Carolina, sold Thomas Robinson, Camden District, 200 acres of land on Wateree Creek for 790 pounds , current money, on July 1,1779. At the time of the original survey this land was bound northeast on land of Robert Jones and on all other sides by vacant land. On July 16,1792, Stephen Smith, planted of Fairfield County, sold Thomas Robinson, weaver of Fairield County,98 acres of land for 64 pounds, sterling. This land was part of 300 acres of land that had been laid off for Isaac Heathcock on December 24, 1774: bound by Nightingale's Cowpens and on all other sides by vacant land.Sarah, wife of Stehen Smith signed her release. On October 3,1804, Thomas Robinson sold this 98 acres

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144- Revill, Lists of Protestant Immigrants.C.P.,Vol.20,P-166,1767.
S.P.Indexl, Vol. 11q, P-247,1786;Vol.27q,P-76,1790; Index 2,Vol.37,P-457,1799.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

with the adjoining 12 acres to William Broom for $150.[145]

On February 25,1785, Thomas Robinson sold John Yarborough Sr. 9 acres out of the 100 acres of land that had been granted him on September 12, 1768. John Long bought the remainder of the 100 acres plus an additional 9 acres for 20 pounds,sterling, on February 4,1795. This land was bound on the north by Richard Campbell and on the west by Thomas Trapp.[146]

Thomas Robinson sold John Mickle the slave named Jack for 80 pounds on November 8,1795.[147]

SAMUEL ROBINSON died on October 22, 1850, at the age of 76 years, 9 months and 10 days. He was buried in the Old Aimwell Cemetery at Ridgeway, His will made on February 21, 1842, was recorded on October 29,1850. To his wife Nancy,he left the home place of 240 acres of land,two slaves, her choice of two horses,three cows with calves, and the household and kitchen furniture bot otherwise willed. To his sons, John E., William E., and Alexander Robinson,he left a third,each,of his lands.To his daughter Margaret Robinson, he left 100 acres of land. He had already given his daughter Sarah Hood some land. His sons John E. and William E.Robinson were named his executors. James F.Rosborough,James McQuatters(sic) and James C,Williamson witnessed the will.[148]

On August 22, 1822, Benjamin Lyon surveyed 41 acres of land for Samuel Robinson on Cedar Creek,Fairfield District: bound northeast,

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145- F.D.B.,Bk.B,P-180,1779;Bk.H,P-12,1792;Bk.P,P-83,1804.

146- Ibid, Bk.H,P-P-163,1785;Bk.I P-286,1795.

147- Ibid, ,Bk. K,P-115,1795.

148-F.W.B.,Vol.3,Bk.19,P-399.F.P.C. Apt.94,file 354,1850.

southeast and sotuhwest by the lands of the estate of Alexander Robinson, and northwest by the lands of James Bowers.[149]

Hannereth E. Murdock sold Samuel Robinson Sr. 200 acres of land on Cedar Creek for $200 on January 21,1823. This tract was part of the Fotheringham grant of July 12, 1771, and had been transferred to Thomas Timms: bound southeast on Samuel Robinson Sr., northeast , northwest and southwest on Hannereth Murdock. William McQuarters and John E.Robinson witnessed the deed. It is very likely that Samuel Robinson acquired more of the Fotheringham tract, because in January 1832, he sold John Robertson 149 acres out of this tract and out of 192 acres of land that had been granted Ezekiel Hay in 1792 for $223,50. The land was located on Pitman and Wolf Pit Branches of Cedar Creek. On January 1,1833, Samuel Robinson sold William Robertson 107 acres of land out of the Fotheringham tract for $106.50. Samuel and Ann(Nancy),on October 1,1834, for the parental love they had for their daughter Susannah (Susan) Hood gave her 116 acres of land on Neily's Branch, being part of the Fotheringham tract. On February 26, 1836, Samuel Robinson, planter of Fairfield District, sold William McQuarters 151½ acres of land out of the Fotheringham tract for $475. Ann(Nancy) Robinson signed her elease. Samuel and Ann Robinson gave their daughter Sarah Hood 120 acres out of this tract on December 30,1837. Samuel Robinson and his wife Nancy(sic) sold M.A.M.Leggo 111 acres out of the Fotheringham tract for $444 in 1840. On August 18,1840, Samuel and Ann Robinson sold William McQuarters 50½ acres out of the Fotheringham tract for $353.50.[150]

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149-S.P.,Index 2,Vol.47,P-110,1822.

150-F.D.B, Bk.EE,P-127,1823; Bk.KK,Pp.386,387,1832,1833;Bk.LL,P-315,1834; Bk.MM,P-206,1836; Bk.MM,P-469,1837;Bk.NN,P-512,1841.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

JOHN E. ROBINSON, son of Samuel Robinson, was born on March 6, 1796, and died on November 6,1877. His wife Elizabeth was born on February 13, 1804, and died on August 10,1878.They are buried in the old Aimwell Cemetery at Ridgeway.[151]

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, son of Samuel Robinson, died on November 22,1845, aged 49 years, 4 months and 27 days. He died intestate and John W.Martin in his application for letters of administration stated that he was the brother-in-law of Alexander Robinson. The chattel goods sold for $939.31 and distributed to the following heirs: the widow, Martha Robinson (now Martin) and William W.Robinson, on January 1,1850. Alexander Robinson was buried in the old Aimwell Cemetery at Ridgeway.[152]

JAMES ROBINSON , who died in 1801, was not further identified although a James Robinson aged 42 years received a warrant of survey for 350 acres of land on June 22,1767. Coming on the same ship,the Nancy, were Grizil Robinson(aged 40 years) his wife ?,Thomas Robinson (aged 13 year),George Robinson(aged 10 years),and John Robinson (aged 7 years).It is also reasonable-and probable - that this James Robinson was ason of one of the older Robinsons already mentioned. James Robinson's will was made on July 7, 1801. To his wife Margaret, he left the plantation and property for her lifetime; after her death the property to go to his daughters Agnes Boyd and Sarah Sterling. To his grandson Samuel Sterling ,he left a colt and a horse; to[153]

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151- Grave markers,Aimwell Cemetery, Ridgeway.

152-F.P.C.,Apt. 63,file 205,1845.

153- Revill,Lists of Protestant Immigrants.,Pp74,76.

his granddaughters Margaret Sterling and Margaret Boyd,he left cattle and sheep. He forgave a note owed him by Andrew Boyd. His son-in-law John Sterling and Stafford Curry were made his executors.[154]

JOSEPH W. ROBINSON died intestate in Wilcox County, Alabama sometime prior to November 12, 1852, the date Thomas W.Robinson petitioned for letters of administration . The heirs were the widow Sarah (later married to Perry McCammon), Thomas W.Robinson, Alexander(H?) Robinson, Margaret Bowen,Nancy Yongue,William C.Robinson, Mary Weir, Winney Robinson, Sarah Jane Robinson, and Jane Robinson.Margaret Bowen died in Coctaw County, Alabama, between March 5,1853, the date she signed as one of the petitioners for the division of her father's land ,and November 12,1854, when her husband James Bowen, acting as guardian of their children Edwin M.,Joseph, John N. and Seth A.Bowen, gave Thomas A.Robinson his power-of-attorney. John W.Robinson of Chester District gave his brother Thomas W.Robinson his power-of-attorney on November 25,1854.Thomas W.Robinson was appointed guardian of his brother Joseph(or James),and his sisters Sarah Jane and Winney on August 1,1853. In accordance with the wishes of the petitioners (heirs) the land that Joseph W. Robinson owned in Fairfield District,consisting of 67½ acres, was sold at a sheriff's sale on September 5,1853. Hugh Stiel bought 24¼ acres for $413.45, and William C.Robinson bought 43¼ acres for $302.75.[155]

JOHN S.ROBINSON , brother of William H. and Howard Robinson, died intestate in the CSA in Virginia in May 1863. His widow Nancy J.Robinson and his brother William H.Robinson were appointed his adminstrators. He had three sons,not named.[156]

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154-F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk.4P-26; F.P.C.,Apt.29,file 432,1801.

155- F.P.C.,Apt. 99,file 434,Apt. 101,file 467,1852,1856.

156- Ibid,Apt. 23(new), file 237,1863.

Chapter 3

North of the Broad River

Up Little Cedar Creek

HOWARD ROBINSON ,brother of John S. and William H.Robinson, died intestate in Fairfield County. Letters of administration were issued to William H.Robinson and Thomas Sloan on February 5, 1867. One third of his estate to go to the children of his deceased brother John S.Robinson, one third to Margaret J.Sloan (sister?), and the remaining third to William H. Robinson.[157]

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS OF THE ROBINSONS

Because of the large number of Robinsons with the same or similar names serving in the Revolutionary War, it is impossible to tell which came from Fairfield District.

James Robinson claimed 2 pounds,8 shillings, 7 pence sterling, for supplies furnished a detachment from General Gates Army, commanded by Lt. Col. P.Adams in 1780. These supplies included 140 pounds of beef, 10 sheaves of oats,one-half bushel of corn, and eight pounds of flour. Another James Robinson claimed 270 pounds current money, or 30 pounds, 8 shillings and 6 3/9 pence, sterling, for 270 days service as a horseman under Captain William Nettles, Colonel John Marshall, General Sumter. He used the money to buy land and apparently lived in Camden District. Another James Robinson claimed 39 pounds, 2 shillings and one pence,sterling for sundries furnished the militia and 60 days service as a horseman. Still another James Robinson claimed 47 pounds, 2 shillings and 10½ pence,sterling, for militia duty in Colonel Brandon's Regiment.

John Robinson claimed 3 pounds, 7 shillings,9 pence ,sterling, for supplies taken by Samuel Galey for the use of Colonel Hamton's Regiment.

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157-F.P.C.,Apt. 27,(new),file 303, 1867.

Lt. William Gray and John Winn certified this claim. A John Robinson made a claim for 9 pounds, 5 shillings, 8½ pence, sterling for 65 days service in Captain William Dawkin's Company.

Samuel Robinson made a claim for 150 pounds, current money, (22 pounds, 5 shillings, 8½ pence, sterling) for a horse that he lost coming from the battle of Hanging Rock. William Robinson certified as to the truth of this claim. James Willson and John Kirkpatrick appraised the horse for 130 pounds, current money. Included in the claim for 150 pounds were two steers that he sold General Sumter's camp.

William Robinson served 65 days in the militia and was wounded at the battle of Hanging Rock.

Alexander Robinson, Camden District, made a claim for 500 pounds of flour furnished on March 20, 1780. John Winn certified the claim.[158]

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158- Rev. War Records.

Chapter 4
North of the Broad River

## THE STROTHER FAMILY ON LITTLE CEDAR CREEK AND ELSEHERE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

William Strother lived on the Rappahannock River, Richmond County, Virginia. His will made in 1700 named his children; William,James,Robert, Benjamin, Joseph and Jeremiah. His wife was named Dorothy and he had a grandson named William.[1]

The Spotsylvania County, Virginia ,records show that William Strother patented land in Virginia in 1718 and in 1720, he witnessed a deed. In 1729, William Storther married Mildred Taliaferro, daughter of Charles Taliaferro,granddaughter of John Taliaferro, and sister of Kemp Taliaferro, Essex County, Virgina.[2]

William Strother died in the Congarees, South Carolina, and in 1751, his property was appraised for the sum of 700 pounds.[3] This can be taken as evidence that Mildred and William Strother had moved to the Congarees sometime before his death. When Mildred Gerrald made her will on October 9, 1762, she stated that she had first been married to William Strother and by him she had the following children; William, Lucy,Benjamin and Samuel. By her second husband James Gerrald she had a son Gabiel Gerrald (her son?) who was not of age at the time of her will. In her will,she mentions her grandson "Camp Toliver" (Kemp Taliaferro) Strother, son of her son William. Her son William Strother was named her executor and her property to remain in his hands until Gabriel Garrald came of age. Jo Curry, Jeremiah Dargan and James Curry witnessed the will.[4]

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1- William and Mary Quaterly (1st Series) Vol.12,P-270.

2- Tyler's Quaterly Magazine, Vol.9,P-276.

3- Meriwether,Expansion of South Carolina, P-63n.

4- Chas. W.B.,Vol.10,P-766.

# Chapter 4
## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

There was a close association of the Dargan, Taliaferro,and Strother families, and many of the Strothers carried the sir names Dargan and Taliaferro as given names in honor of relatives.

Timothy Dargan, Berkeley County, made his will on March 8,1761, and it was proven on November 5, 1762. His sons were Timothy, William, Jeremiah and John; his daughters were Catherine(married to William Strother),Elizabeth Dargan and Dorcas (married to Benjamin Miller). Apparently his daughter who had married Charles Russel was already dead. Timothy Dargan's wife was named Catherine.[5]

On March 16,1790, Kemp Taliaferro Strother made a return of the guardianship of his ward Elizabeth Dargan, daughter of William Dargan. He declared that he had in his posssesion a will made by William Dargan ,but suppressed by John Winnock(?) who had married the eldest daughter of William Dargan , and had converted all of the property to his own use and was now insolvent. Apparently there was some property in Georgia. William Strother had three daughters.[6]

Catherine Dargan, widow of Timothy Dargan, sold her daughter Dorcas Miller a slave girl named Chloe for 50 pounds, sterling, on January 20,1791.[7]

On November 20,1790, Catherine Dargan appeared before John Winn, Justice of the Quorum , Fairfield County, and made an affidavit that her son Timothy Dargan had married Ann Beasley, and that she was with her daughter-in-law when she was delivered of her only son Timothy Dargan Jr.[8]

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5-Moore, Wills, 1760-1784.

6-F.P.C., Apt. 2, file 62.

7- F.D.B.,Bk,A,P-143,1791.

8- Ibid, Bk.A.P142,1790.

Chapter 4
North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

Kemp Strother Dargan who was born on July 7,1807, and died on October 15, 1865, is buried in a cemetery in Winnsboro.

Catherine, daughter of Willian and Catherine Dargan Strother, was born on February 28,1760, and was baptized by the Rev. John Gissendanner on Sunday, April 13,1760. Her godmothers were Elizabeth Dargan and Dorcas Miller.[9]

John Dargan, son of Timothy and Catherine Dargan, brother of Catherine Dargan Strother, died in 1766. In his will he mentions Richard Singleton, who was underage, and his godson John Dargan Strother. No mention made of wife and children. William Strother was one of the executors of his estate.[10]

WILLIAM STROTHER,son of William and Mildred Taliaferro Strother, made his will in May 16,1779, and it was probated in Richland County sometime before the appraisal of his property in the spring of 1783 by Timothy Rives, William Kirkland and Thomas Baker. Drury Andrew (sic),Christian Kinsler and Richard Gradick witnessed the will. To his wife Catherine he left his cattle and the plantation where he lived,and acquired from Gabriel Garrald; to his son John he left 300 acres of land that had been granted Henry Middleton and 400 acres that had been granted to Davis Hay and 200 acres granted William Strother on Turkey Creek;to son William, he left 350 acres of land on Crane Creek and 300(?) acres granted to Richard Strother; to his daughter Catherine, he left the Negro girl Dulcena,a mare and colt; to son Kemp Taliaferro, he left the land purchased by Richard Strother and himself from Jacob Swechart(Swygert).The Negroes to be sold.[11]

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9-Salley, P-191.

10- Moore, Wills, 1760-1784,P-63.

11- Holcomb, Camden District, Wills and Adminstrations, 1781-1787,P-57

Chapter 4
North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

William Strother, son of William and Mildred Taliaferro Strother, had 50 acres of land surveyed for him at at head of one of the branches of Edisto River. He had 200 acres of land surveyed for him on Turkey Creek on July 6,1772. He had 300 acres of land laid out for him on Tom Creek, between the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, by George Strother. The plat was certified on August 14, 1771. John Alston, D.S., surveyed 300 acres of land for William Strother north of the Broad River on December 23,1771. The land was bound northwest on the land of Christian Kinsler and on vacant land,northeast on vacant land, southeast on land of Alexander Teto and vacant land, and southwest on Broad River.[12]

William Strother, son of William and Mildred Taliaferro Strother, was born in Virginia about the year 1730. As previously noted, he died in Richland County in 1783. He served in the Second Provincial Congress , 1775-1776; the First General Assembly, 1776; and the Second General Assembly 1776-1778, all from the District between the Broad and Catawba Rivers. In 1778, he served as commissioner for roads north of the Congaree; in 1776, he was commissioner of elections for the District Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers; and served as sheriff of Orangeburg District 1778-1780.[13]

CATHERINE STROTHER, daughter of William and Catherine Dargan Strother, first married Andrew Lester and by him had the following children: John, Thomas, Rebecca,Andrew, William, Catherine and Frances Lester. Andrew Lester died in 1795.On August 15,1796, John Chestnut left in trust with

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12- C.P. Vol.21,Pp.177,178.

13-S.C.H.&G.Mag.,Vol.17,P-108. Rev. War Records, S.C.Dept Archives and History. Bio. Dir. S.C.House of Representives, Vol.III,1775-1790,P-690.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

with William Strother and Frances Lester two slave boys, a gray mare and a black mare for these children of Andrew and Catherine Strother Lester. Catherine Strother Lester married Samuel Nelson in 1798.[14]

KEMP TALIAFERRO STROTHER, son of William and Catherine Dargan Strother, grandson of William and Mildred Taliaferro Strother,was paid 111 pounds, 7 shillings,and 3 pence for his 274 days service as a private and as a captain in the militia during the years 1780,1781, and 1782.This pay included 3620 pounds of beef furnished the militia during the Revolutionary War. During the years 1780 and 1781,he served 183 days as a horseman in General Sumter's Brigade,and 30 days as captain of foot in the same brigade in the expedition to Orangeburg. In 1782, he served 30 days as captain of foot in General Henderson's Brigade at Orangeburg and 31 days later in the same brigade in the same year. General Winn certified his service in the Revolutionary War.[15]

In addition to his service in the Revolutionary War, Kemp Taliaferro Strother served in the Sixth General Assembly, for the District Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers; he was a member of the Mount Sion Society ; a tax inquirer, assessor and collector.[16]

Kemp Taliaferro Strother had 332 acres of land laid off for him on Wateree Creek by John Winn D.S., on April 10,1785. This land was bound by the lands of Minor Winn, Kemp T.Strother and by vacant land.[17]

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14- Summer, History of Newberry County, P-386; Green, History of Richland County, P-216;Bio.Dir. S.C.House of Representives,P-690; F.D.B.,Bk.K,P-368.

15- Rev. War Records, S.C.Dept. Archives and History.

16- Bio. Dir. S.C. House of Representives, Vol.III,1775-1790,P.690.

17- S.P.,Index 1,Vol.11 q,P-382.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

On April 17,1786, Kemp T.Strother bought 501 acres of land on Mill Creek,Little River,from William Woodward for 386 pounds, sterling. The land was made up out of these five tracts:

1- 125 acres on John Marple Creek originally granted to William McMorris and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward.

2- 100 acres on Mill Creek granted to John Winn,Esq., and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward on June 8,1776.

3- 76 acres granted to Isaac Sibly on August 31,1774, and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward.

4- 100 acres north of Broad River granted to Thomas Woodward on August 22, 1776.

5- 100 acres on Mill Creek grnted Thomas Woodward on August 31,1774.

This land was inherited by William Woodward from his father Thomas Woodward.[18]

On January 10,1788, Kemp Taliaferro, Gentleman, sold this 501 acres of land to Minor Winn,Esq.[19]

Kemp T.Strother sold Reuben Woorster lot77 in the town of Winnsborough for 20 pounds, sterling, on October 11,1786.The lot contained one-half acre, fronted on Lion Street and backed on the lot of Captain Durphey's tavern.[20]

John Winn,for 100 pounds,sterling, sold Kemp T. Strother the following lots in the town of Winnsborough,July 10,1787:

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18-F.D.B.,Bk.A,P-511.

19-Ibid, Bk.B,P-172

20- Ibid, Bk.A.,P-317

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

1- Lot 136, one quarter acre, on Congress St.

2-Lot 68, late Balfur's tavern.

3- Lot 77 on Lion Street adjoining in the rear lot 68.[21]

On July 10,1786, Kemp T.Strother sold Thomas Baker the following tracts of land for 2000 pounds:

1- 350 acres of land on the middle ground between the Broad and Catawba Rivers, granted to Joseph Kirkland on March 8,1763.

2- 100 acres on Wateree Creek granted to Joseph Kirkland on November 27, 1770.

3- 150 acres on Jackson Creek granted to John Smith on November 12,1770.

4- 150 acres on the main road to Russel's Ferry and granted to John Winn,Esq., July 28,1775.

5- 200 acres on Jackson Creek released by Robert Ellison on July 6,1786.

All of this land had been sold to Kemp T.Strother by James Hart on January 6&7,1784.[22]

I could find no probate papers on Kemp Taliaferro Strother: did the selling of his property mean that he planned to move out of the county and possibly out of the state? The 1790 census did not list him,and the 1822 Tax Returns for Fairfield District did not show him as an owner of land or slaves. He was in court in Winnsboro several times during the years 1786-1798. On June 13,1818, General William Strother made a deposition that he

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21- F.D.B.- Bk.B,P-69.

22- Ibid, Bk.B,P-59.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsehwere in South Carolina

found a note among the papers of Kemp Taliaferro Strother to the effect that he had finish paying off the mortgage on a plantation near Winnsborough from John Vanderhost. The receipt was dated May 10,1786.[23] This might have some significance in suggesting that Kemp Taliaferro had died prior to 1818, and that General William Strother had served as his executor or administrator.

GENERAL WILLIAM STROTHER , brother of Kemp Taliaferro Strother and John Dargan Strother, son of William and Catherine Dargan Strother, died intestate in Fairfield District in 1834. His son John Dargan Strother applied for letter of adminstration on April 28,1834.Phillip D.Cooke and William Jones signed a security bond for John D.Strother as administrator of the estate of General William Strother. The appraisal of his chattel goods was carried out by P.D.Cooke, James Lyles and George Shedd on May 28, 1834.[24]

Sarah Strother (she signed herself as Salley Strother),wife of General William Strother made her will on December 10,1845, and it was witnessed by Thomas Lyles, Thomas M.Lyles and John L.McMahon. There was no date of proving of the will but it was recorded on February 4,1850. She named her son John Dargan Strother as executor and left him all of her property with the exceptions to be noted. When her granddaughter Sally Woodward Strother reaches 14 years of age, she is to select three slaves

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23- Holcomb,Minutes Fairfield County Court 1785-1799, multiple references. F.D.B.,Bk.Z,P-331.

24-F.P.C.,Apt.65, file 1006.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

to be held in trust for her. The residue of her property to be held in trust for her grandchildren:Sally Woodward Strother, Mary Pope Strother, William Strother and Helen O'Neal Strother. The property to be held in trust until William and the girls are 21 years of age, or until the girls marry.[25]

General William Strother became a very prominent and wealthy citizen of Fairfield District. His rank of major-general was in the militia, although he probably had some service in the Regular Army during the War of 1812. He served as Senator, Fairfield District 1810-1812.[26]

During the years, General Strother acquired a very large plantation on Little Cedar Creek,as well as other land in Fairfield District. Joseph Woodward( first cousin of his wife Sarah) sold William Strother 151 acres of land for $151 on December 20,1796. This land was the southwest portion of 500 acres granted Major Pierce Butler on January 20,1773: bound by the lands of Samuel Hendicks on the north, John Woodward on the east,and on the south by land mortgaged to the public by Colonel Joseph Kirkland.[27]

Caleb Powell sold William Strother 58 acres of land for $58 on March 3, 1798. This land had been granted to Jesse Sibley on January 1,1794, and lay on Rocky Branch of Little Cedar Creek. It was bound on the north by the land of Caleb Powell,south by Elisha Haywood, north and west by William Strother.

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25-F.P.C.,Apt. Apt. 93, file 333.

26- Reynolds and Fant, Bio. Dir. of Sente of S.C.,1776-1964,P-316. The biographical sketch in this volume contains many errors. The authors have unfortunately mixed the biograpies of General Srother with that of his father William Strother, Richland County and Charles Strother of Charleston ( a cousin?)

27- F.D.B.,Bk.L,P-224.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

On this same day, March 3,1798, William Strother sold Caleb Powell 58 acres of land for $58. This land was part of 414 acres that had been granted Luke Rawls on April 3,1786.[28] This was,in effect, and exchange of land between William Strother and Caleb Powell.

In March 1798, John Woodward Sr. sold William Strother (his son-in-law) 314 acres of land on Rocky Branch, Little Cedar Creek, for 50 pounds,sterling. This land was part of the 414 acres of land granted Luke Rawls on April 3, 1786.John Woodward Jr. came forward on August 3, 1816, and swore to the authenticity of this deed,and that he was present when it was signed.[29]

On September 5, 1803, William Strother sold Robert Phillips the land that he had bought from Luke Rawls and Caleb Powell for $300. The sale did not include the land that he had sold Caleb Powell, and for 250 acres, and the 58 acres that he had purchased from Caleb Powell and originally granted to Jesse Sibley on January 6, 1794.[30]

Sheriff Hugh Milling,Fairfield District, sold at public outcry on the first Monday in September 1801, 900 acres of land that had been granted to Isaac Porcher and James Owens, and mortgaged by by Joseph Kirkland,one of the borrowers of the paper medium. The several district treasurers had foreclosed on the borrowers of this money, and the South Carolina Legislature,in 1801, ordered that these lands be sold. William Strother,being the last and highest bidder, bought this land for $800.[31]

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28- F.D.B., Bk.L,P-223.

29- Ibid, Bk.CC,P-237.

30- Ibid, Bk. O,P-273.

31- Iibd, Bk.X.P-60.

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

William Strother sold George Shed(Shedd) 190 acres of land on Dry Branch, Little Cedar Creek, for $200 on February 12,1803.This land had been granted to James Owens and John Woodward and was bound on the north by the land of George Shedd and Captain John Woodward, northeast on land of Thomas Richardson and Caleb Powell, and southwest on land of William Strother. Sarah Strother signed her release. James and Samuel Alston witnessed the sale.[32]

By February 20,1811, William Strother's home place contained 1500 acres. On that date, William Strother gave Robert Means and David Read Evans, executors of the estate of John Means,a mortgage on his home place for the penal sum of $1902. William Strother's home place was on Little Cedar Creek and was bordered by the lands of John Woodward, Elisha Haygood, Hardy Miles and George Shedd.[33]

William Kirkland died in 1806. In his will he had named his son Joseph Kirkland and his friends William Strother,James Alston and Samuel Alston his executors. On February 23, 1821, William Strother, James Alston, and Samuel Alston, as the surviving executors of the estate of William Kirkland, and after all of William Kirkland's children had reached the age of 21 years,or married, caused a division of the property of William Kirkland. The youngest daughter Mary Honor Kirkland had married Burrel B.Cook. On

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32- F.D.B., Bk.W,P-394.

33- Ibid, Bk.V,P73.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina.

this same day,they gave Martha Marie Kirkland her distributive share of land amounting to 467 acres; to her brother John DeBell Kirkland they gave the privilege of flooding as much of his sister's land as needed to rebuild a dam and sawmill that had recently been destroyed by fire.[34]

William Strother,as one of the executors of the estate of William Kirkland, purchased for the heirs of William Kirkland 460 acres of land on Big Cedar Creek from Peter and Rebecca McQuire, who had obtained the land as heirs of John Compty. The land was part of 3800 acres that had been granted John and Minor Winn.[35]

Samuel Alston, D.S., surveyed 37 acres of land for William Strother on Dry Branch of Little Cedar Creek,October 22,1819. This was a state survey and was surrounded by the lands of David R.Evans, now held by Rowland (Rolling?) Williamson, and by land granted to Leonard Miles,now held by the descendants of Thomas Richardson.[36]

Thomas Richardson sold William Strother a tract of land on Dry Branch, Little Cedar Creek, for $200 on February 20,1820. This land was the distributive share that Thomas Richardson had inherited from his father Thomas Richardson Sr.. The land was bound by the lands of Osmund Woodward, George Shedd, Maden M. Leggo, Roling Williamson and by a tract of land

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34- F.D.B.,Bk.DD,P-105; Bk.CC,P-261.

35- Ibid, Bk.W,Pp-140,142.

36-S.P.,Series 2,Vol.46,P-226

North of the Broad River

The Steother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

that had been laid off for Elizabeth Richardson.[37]

On February 2,1820, James Master sold William Strother 38 acres of land for $40 on Sibley Branch, Mill Creek,Little River. This land was part of a tract of land granted John Sibley on June 23,1774, and was bound by the lands of Thomas Veal, Jesse Nelson and George Hassan.[38]

William Strother, for the highest bid of $900, bought 300 acres of land offered at a sheriff's sale from the estate of James Hendrix., deceased: Mary Hendrix was the executor.. The land lay on Little Cedar Creek and was made up out of three separate tracts, and bound by the lands of William T. Woodward, James Nelson,Thomas Nelson and William Strother. Sheriff Hugh Barkeley gave William Strother the sheriff's title on February 3,1822.[39]

William Happan sold William Strother 140 acres of land on Mill Creek for $450 on January 5,1822. This land had been granted to John Sibley and was bound by the lands of Jesse Nelson,Thomas Nelson,William Strother, and the estate of James Hendrix. Thomas Veal was living on the place.[40]

The Tax Returns for Fairfield and Other Districts for 1822 showed General William Strother as the owner of 2250 acres of land and 42 slaves.

Thomas Lyles and his wife Mary Ann(Marian Collins Lyles was a sister of Sarah Strother and the daughter of John Woodward) sold William Strother 200 acres of land on Cedar Creek for $546 on April 7,1824. This land had been

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37- F.D.B.,Bk.CC,P-264.

38-Ibid, Bk.CC,P266.

39-Ibid, Bk. EE,P-134.

40-Ibid, Bk.EE,P-280

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elswhere in South Carolina

left Mary Ann (Marian Collins Woodward) Lyles by her father Captain (John) Woodward, and was made up out of 640 acres of land granted Jane Kirkland and out of a tract of land granted Obed Kirkland.[41]

George Shedd sold William Strother 150½ acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $550 on February 24,1823. This land was part of 191 acres of land that William Strother had sold George Shedd on June 12,1805. Martha Shedd signed her release.[42]

M.A.M.Leggo sold William Strother 73½ acres of land on Dry Branch, Little Cedar Creek, for $220 on February 22,1823. This land was part of a tract that M.A.M.Leggo had purchased from Jacob Powell,and originally granted Luke Rawls. Harriet M.Leggo signed her release.[43]

John Hatcher,to secure the sum of $338.64 3/4, gave William Strother a mortgage on 50 acres of land on Dry Branch,Little Cedar Creek, on December 29, 1824. This land was part of an original grant to Leonard Miles,and purchased by John Hatcher from William Strother.[44]

William Strother sold George Shedd 24 acres on Little Cedar Creek for $550 on February 4,1823. This land was part of 172 acres that William Strother had bought from Thomas Richardson. Sarah Strother signed her release.[45]

Elisha Haygood sold William Strother 141 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $1500 on February 12,1826. This land was bound by lands of Henry and James Haygood, and was made up out of Nightingale and Isaac Porcher tracts.[46]

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41-F.D.B.,Bk.FF,P-40

42-Ibid, Bk.FF,P-41

43- Ibid, Bk.FF,P-49

44-Ibid, Bk.FF,P-128.

45-Ibid, Bk.GG,P-19.

46-Ibid, Bk.GG,P-98.

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

William Strother sold John Barber 196 acres of land on Tom's Branch, Little Cedar Creek, for $786 on April 13,1830. This land was bound on the south by the land of David Long, now belonging to Charles Broom;on the east by William Strother,now belonging to George Shedd; and on the west by ;ands of Jesse Nelson and the Winns.[47]

Two weeks later,on April 30,1830, William Strother sold George Shedd 193 acres of land for $772: bound northeast on William Rooks;northwest by Thomas Nelson;west by Jesse Nelson; southwest by Jane Sawyers,now John Barker's land;and on all other sides by the land of William Strother.[48]

William Strother sold James Lyles 287½ acres of land for $1292 on August 5, 1831, This land was made up out of 342 acres except the 59½ acres previously sold B.Rook, and including 5 acres -or more. This land lay on Tom's Branch, Little Cedar Creek, and originally granted to James Hendrix and Pierce Butler. William Strother sold Benjamin Rook 59½ acres of land for $400 on January 23,1832. This land came out of the 342 acres just described.[49]

William Strother sold Willis Beckham 105 acres of land on Dry Branch, Little Cedar Creek for $450,and made up out of the following tracts of land:

100 acres of land granted James Owens on August 31,1774.

414 acres of land granted Luke Rawls on April3, 1786.

500 acres of land granted Leonard Miles on September 5,1776.[50]

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47-P.D.B.,Bk.HH,P-137.

48- Ibid, Bk.HH-2,P-145.

49-Ibid, Bk.KK,Pp.-206,207

50- Ibid,- Bk.KK,P-423.

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

Creighton Williams gave William Strother a mortgage for $456 for the 120 acres of land that he had purchased from William Strother. This land was bound on the southwest and west by the lands of William Strother, south by the land of William Cloud, north by the lands of W. Means,William Strother and Willis Beckham. The land lay on Dry Branch, Little Cedar Creek.[51]

General William Strother died sometime prior to May 28,1834. His son and administrator John Dargan Strother sold Edward Barnwell 152 acres of on Mill Creek for $320 On November 11,1834. The Round Pond Road cut across this land.[52]

John Dargan Strother and the widow Sarah Strother sold William Dunlap 56 acres of land for $220 on January 20,1837. This land was bound on the north by the land of George Shedd, northeast by the land of Thomas Richardson, and southeast by the land of Willis Beckham. On January 10,1838, they sold Henry Haigood 16 ½ acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $62.50.[53]

### OTHER STROTHERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

We have been able to trace the William Strother line from the William Strother who lived on the Rappahannock River, Richmond County,Virginia to William Strother, son of John Dargan Strother and grandson of General William Strother. We have not been so successful with the other Strothers in the state although their given names suggest William Strother who made his will

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51- F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-4.

52- Ibid, Bk.LL,P-296.

53- Ibid, Bk.MM.Pp. 273,494.

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

will on the Rappahannock River in 1700 might be a common ancestor. The information about these other Strothers is fragmentary but such information as we can find will be presented.

Charles, George, William and Jeremiah Strother took land in South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War. As recorded in the Memorial Books of the Province of South Carolina the following land grants registered with the Auditor General's office will be noted:

Charles Strother registed a grant of 100 acres of the Edisto River on May 1,1761.

George Strother registered 182 acres in Craven County on July 15,1763.

Jeremiah Strother registered 500 acres on the Saluda River on May 1,1761.

William Strother registed 400 acres on Hard Labor Creek ( Ninety-Six District) on March 16,1764.[54]

CHARLES STROTHER, Charleston butcher, made his will on July 12,1766, and it was proven on November 5,1773. His wife was named Mary and he had sons, William and George, underaged at the time the will was made. His daughter Sarah was also underaged. He named his brother William and George Strother.

Charles Strother purchased a child's cedar coffin from Thomas Elfe in 1771,presumably for one of his children.[55]

WILLIAM STROTHER, son of Charles and Mary Cross Strother, Charleston, South Carolina, moved to Cheraw District,S.C. and became a large land owner.

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54- Memorials,S.C.Dept. Archives and History.

55-Moore, Wills,1760-1784, P-204; Chas. W.B., Vol.15,P-611;S.C.H.&G, Vol.34, P-156; Vol.38,P-41; Vol.35, P-164.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

He represented St. David's Parish in the S.C.House of Representives in the Fifth(1783-1784) and the Seventh ( 1787-1788).In addition to this service, he held many public and private positions of service and honor in Cheraw District.He was married three times. His first marriage was to Dorothy Singleton and by her had two children: Charles and Thomas Singleton. His second marriage was to Lucy Rogers,daughter of Benjamin Rogers, and by her he had four children: John Cross, Sarah V. (married William Ayers),Mary Ann (married Charles Deer) and Harriet(married Samuel Broughton).His third marriage was to Lucy Hicks, daughter of George and Sarah James Hicks. By her he had four children:Elizabeth (married Robert H.Gregg),Charlotte (married John Wilson),Sarah(married William Henry Pledger),and George Hicks.He died sometime before July 15,1805.[56]

Jeremiah Strother and his wife Catherine (or Katherine)lived in Amelia Township. Their son Joseph was born on March 6,1755, and privately baptized by the Rev.John Gissendanner according to the rites of the Episcopal Church , on Sunday, August 10,1755. Their son Moses was born on August 8,1758, and was baptized in Amelia Chapel on Sunday,October 8,1758. Jeremiah Strother was still living in Amelia Township and on January 11,1772, witnessed the will of Robert Rawlins. Joseph Strother, Lexington District, along with Jacob Boozer, William Boozer Sr. and Elizabeth Boozer Sr. sold Henry Boozer 196 acres of land on Little Rocky Creek for $1000 on January 21,1815.[57]

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56-Bio.Dir. of the S.C. House of Representives, Vol.111,1775-1790, Pp.691-692.

57- Salley Orangeburg,Pp.155,179.Moore, Wills, 1760-1784, P.167.Holcomb, Lexington District, P.-114.

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

There were several contemporary George Strothers in South Carolina at about the time of the Revolutionary War: the George Strother who died in 1771; George Strother of Cheraw District, probably the brother of William Strother and son of Charles Strother, and who had one white free male over sixteen years of age, two under sixteen, four white, free females and six slaves in his household according to the 1790 census; the George Strother, probably of Orangeburgh District, who furnished large amounts of rations and supplies for the patriots, and served as a lieutenant in the militia.

GEORGE STROTHER, of the Congarees, made a will but it was so severely damaged that it could not be accurately read. The will was filed in 1772, but his property was inventoried on December 12,1772.In the will, the following names can be made out: witnesses were Phillip Pearson, Nathan White, Catherine Reese; the executors were Anderson Thomas,James Thomas, and John Hopkins; these other names can be read, Kemp Strother, Sarah Hopkins, Anderson Thomas, James Thomas,Gabriel Gerrald, William Strother (brother) and Lucy Kennerly (sister).[58]

The names listed in George Strother's will leaves little doubt but that he was the brother of William Strother,son of William and Mildred Taliaferro Strother. Sarah Hopkins, widow of John Hopkins (died 1775) and daughter of John Thomas Sr.,and her brothers Anderson and James Thomas were named in the will. John Hopkins in his will named Anna and Mary Strother. The relationship of the Strothers, Hopkins and Thomases can't be sorted out at this time.[59]

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58- Green, History Richland County, P-210

59- Green, History Richland County, P-210. Laura Jervey Hopkins, Planters Lower Richland, Pp.1-5. Moore, Wills, 1760-1784,P-245.

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhrere in South Carolina

GEORGE STROTHER of Orangeburg District was a justice of the peace for the years 1769- 1770, and again in 1776, when nominated by the General Assembly and appointed by Governor Rutledge.[60]

George Strother was paid 236 pounds, 10 shillings and 4½ pence, sterling for provisions that he had furnished the continental troops and the militia during the years 1779-1783. The record is of particular interest because it shows the type of provsions the troops needed, and,in some instances, the general location of the troops at the time.

April 29,1779- 59 pounds of bacon and 2 bushels of corn.

July 3,1781- 30 pounds of meal flower(sic), received by Lt. Col.Lindsey for the use of Colonel Liles' Regiment.

July 9,1781-Provisions and forage received by Captain Michael Leitner for a scouting party for nine men and horses of Colonel Beard's Regiment.

January 16,1782- Captain P.Waters gave a receipt for 3 bushels of corn, 200 pounds of corn blades, 30 pounds of pork,and 16½ bushels of peas in the hull,and 8 bushels of potatoes.

In the 96 District,James Turner gave a receipt for two fat beeves received from George Strother.

March 6, 1782- Captain Waters gave a receipt for 40 bushels of corn for the use of his detachment of dragoons, General Sumter's Brigade.

March 15, 1782- G.F.Dreher Jr. gave a receipt for 85 bushels of corn for the use of Colonel Beard's Regiment on Twelve Mile Creek.

March 22, 1782- Captain P.Waters gave a receipt for rations and forage for twelve men and horses.

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60- Salley, Orangeburg County, Pp.248,265.

# Chapter 4

## North of the Broad River

### The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

About January 22, 1782, David Glyn gave a receipt for rations and forage for 52 men and horses "in time of scouting after villons(sic),

On June 13, 1782, Michael Leitner gave a receipt for 30 bushels of corn for the use of the distressed widows of Colonel Jonas Beard's Regiment.

July 13,1782, Andrew Pickens gave a receipt for 2 bushels of corn for his troops on High Hill Creek.

July 23, 1782, Captain Fulmer gave a receipt for 2 bushels of corn and provisions for his scouting party of men.

September 10,1782- a receipt for " ninety-six wate of flower".

November 28,1782- Captain P.Waters gave a receipt for a steer.

May 3,1783- Colonel P.Waters gave a recipt for 72 bushels of corn at various times during the period March 6, to June 10, 1782, for use of the station at "Dragun Blockhous" (Dragoon Blockhouse)

George Strother was apid 17 pounds,15 shillings,sterling for 71 days as a liutenant in the militia.[61]

It seems that rhe Revolutionary War in South Carolina was fought on corn bread, corn mush, pork bacon and an occasional taste of beef.

When Thomas Kennerly, a farmer of Broad River,Craven County made his will and died in 1771, he named his children; John, James, Thomas, Joseph, Samuel,Elizabeth, Mary Hollenshed (married to Zachariah Hollenshed), Ellen (married to George Strother). He had a brother James Kennerly still living in Augusta County, Virginia. His executors were his son Thomas Jr., and his

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61- Rev. War Records, S.C.Dpt. Archives and History.

son-in-law George Strother. Lucy Kennerly,George and Richard Strother witnessed the will.[62]

I could not find a will or probate papers on George Strother but he apparently lived in the Upper Part of Orangeburgh District and probably had as many as eight children. Ellen Strother, daughter of Thomas Kennerly and wife of George Strother was a widow living in the Upper Part of Orangeburgh District with two white, free males over sixteen years of age, two under sixteen, five white, free females and seventeen slaves in her household,according to he 1790 census.

RICHARD STROTHER, Newberry County, Ninety -Six District, at the time of the 1790 census had one white,free male over sixteen years of age, and one under sixteen, three white,free females and 21 slaves in his household.

Richard Strother was paid 31 pounds, 14 shillings,3 ½ pence ,sterling for 222 days service in the militia company of Captain John Lindsay,Colonel Philemon Water's Regiment from August 5, 1781 to March 15, 1782. He was paid 30 pounds, 9 shilling,sterling for two horses lost in the service. He supplied beef for the continental troops and was paid 9 pounds, 12 shillings, 6 pence for 750 pounds of beef.[63]

When Thomas Gaines of Newberry District made his will in July 1800, he mentioned his wife Delilah, who had previously been married to Richard Strother. He mentioned the children of Richard and Delilah Strother: Sarah Fort[illegible] Strother, Nancy Rachel Strother and Lucy Strother. He assured them of their inheritance.[64]

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62-Moore, Wills,1760-1784,P-153.

63-Rev. War Records,S.C.Dept. Archives and History.

64-Newberry Will Book,Vol. 1,B. C,P.-272.

Chapter 4

North of the Broad River

The Strother Family on Little Cedar Creek and Elsewhere in South Carolina

The three young daughters of Richard and Delilah Strother had guardians appointed for them. Each had a slave, a feather bed and furniture willed them. The slaves were hired out and the money paid to the girls.

On August 11,1804, Joseph McMorris was appointed the guardian of Sarah Fort Strother; on October 21, 1805, Jospeh McMorris was appointed guardian of Nancy Rachel Strother. John F.Yarborough was appointed guardian of Lucy Strother on January 8,1810.[65]

Richard Strother did own considerable land in Fairfield County. He appears to have had a brother William Strother, who according to the 1790 census lived in the North Part of Orangeburgh District, and had in his household two white, free males over sixteen years of age, one under sixteen, one white,free female and four slaves.

Jacob Swihart (Swygert) gave a note to William and Richard Strother for 2000 pounds, lawful money, on January 5,1778. To secure this note, Jacob Swihart (Swygert) gave a mortgage on 450 acres of land north of Broad River. This land lay opposite the upper limits of Saxe Gotha and was inherited by Jacob Swygert from his father Mical Swikard (Michael Swygert). Frances Strother was one of the witnesses to this document. Kemp Taliaferro Strother bought this land from Jacob Swygert and sold it to Major John Compty for 500 pounds, sterling, on June 31,1789.[66]

Richard Strother ran a store on Broad River , and in the Newberry County Court for September 1788 and December 1789, he was issued a

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65- F.P.C.,Apt. 30, files 472,475;Apt. 31, file 485.

66- F.D.B,Bk.C,Pp.152,206. Lawful money had about one-seventh the value of the pound, sterling.

a license to sell spiritous liquors in his store. The last entry in the Minutes of the Newberry County Court was for jury duty for the February 1793 term of court.[67] He must have died soon afterwards.

Richard Strother once operated the ferry on Broad River that later became known as Ruff's Ferry. This ferry was established in about 1770 and later operated by Minor Winn, Richard Strother, Joseph McMorris and George Ruff.[68]

JAMES AND FRANCIS STROTHER lived in Newberry District. Very little is known about either, but probably Francis was Frances and wife of James. James Strother spent so much time in court in Newberry County that it seems doubtful if he time for much else. He obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Anderson, but most of his court appearances seem to have been for law suits regarding indebtedness. A suit against Francis Strother was dismissed in the June 1789, court because the sheriff found that Francis Strother was not an inhabitant of the state.[69]

Dr. Solomon P.Strother, Fairfield District, died intestate sometime prior to August 1,1827, the date for a warrant appraisement to be issued to G.B.Pearson, R.M.Taliaferro, Phillip Cato and Nathaniel Holley. His greatest asset was $3729 due the estate in notes and accounts due. David Alston was his administrator.[70]

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67- Holcomb, Minutes Newberry County Court, Pp.-74,123,209.

68-Pope, Newberry County, P.-128.

69- Holcomb, Minutes Newberry County Court, multiple references.

# Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### THE ALSTON FAMILY ON LITTLE CEDAR CREEK

JOHN ALSTON,D.S., received a warrant of survey for 150 acres of land from John Bremar, D.S.G. on March 15, 1771.This land was surveyed for him on a branch of Little Cedar Creek,Craven County, by R.Ellison D.S., and the plat certified on June 27,1771. This land was bound on the northeast by vacant land and by the land of Thomas Powell, southwest on Nathaniel Guff's (Goff?)land , and northwest by the land of Thomas Franklin.[1]

He received a warrant for 160 acres of land from John Winn Esq., Commissioner for Location (of land) for Camden District on January 27,1785. This land was surveyed for him by Alex Johnston D.S., and the plat certified on Febvuary 1,1785. The land lay on Indian Branch of (Little) Cedar Creek and was bound on the northwest by land of George Freshley, southwest by lands of Thomas May and John Alston, southeast by lands of Nicholas Wirick and Mack Davis (Mark Davies ?), northeast by lands of George Lightner and Christopher Davis. The State Grant was dated June 1,,1787.[2]

On August 3,1771, John Alston of St Mark's Parish,Craven County, sold Jacob Love 150 acres of land on Dutchman's Creek for 125 pounds, lawful money. Jacob Love was already in possession of the land by a bargain made a year earlier. The land had been granted John Alston on March 19,1771, and was bound on the southwest on John Alston, northeast and south east on John Mouney's land, and on all other sides by vacant land. John Yarborough and Robert Love witnessed the deed. Isaac Love was the justice of the peace.[3]

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1-C.P.,Vol.13,P-40,1771;Royal Grants,September 14,1771,Vol.24,P-225.

2-S.P., Index 1, Vol.7q, P-372,1785. State Grants, Vol.17,P-552,1787.

3- F.D.B., Bk.I,P-445,1771.

# Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

John Alston married Mary Boyd daughter of William Boyd Sr.,who had arrived in South Carolina on board the ship Nancy, Captain Hannah, Commander, sometime just before June 22, 1767. It was on this date that the bounty money was allowed for the payment of her passage.It is probable that she was eighteen years of age and not the fourteen years recorded in the ship's records.[4]

On July 16, 1767, Mary Boyd received a warrant of survey for 100 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek; bound on all sides by vacant land. The plat was certified by Joseph Curry D.S. on September 8,1767.[5]

On September 7,1808, Mary Alston (widow of John Alston), James Brown and his wife Jane, William Boyd (Jr.) and his wife Nancy, all heirs of the elder William Boyd, sold William Brown their share in the undivided estate of William Boyd Sr. for $100. This share was a tract of land on Crooked Run Creek, Fairfield District that had been granted William Boyd Sr. on October 13,1772. Mary Brown and David Alston witnessed the transaction. Jane Brown and Nancy Boyd signed their releases.[6] These same heirs of William Boyd Sr. sold James Andrews 138 acres of land on Alligator Creek, Little River, for $276 on November 2,1815. This land was part of 400 acres granted James Daniel on January 21,1785,and by him sold to William Boyd on January 13&14, 1790. This land was bound northeast on land granted Joshua Cherry,northwest and west on lands of the estate of George Ashford, southwest on land of Charles Brown, and southeast on John Lewis. Jane Brown and Nancy Boyd signed their releases.[7]

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4- Revill, List of Protestant Immigrants, P-78.

5- C.P.,Vol.13,P-307, 1767.

6- F.D.B., Bk.S,P-39,1807.

7-Ibid, Bk.Y,P-200,1815.

# Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

On December 7,1817, these same heirs of William Boyd Sr. sold Ezekiel Frazier 46 acres of land out of the same tract on Alligator Creek,Little River, that had been originally granted to James Daniel, and by him sold to William Boyd in accordance with an Act of the South Carolina Legislature for non-payment of bounty. This land was bound northeast on land of Edward Andrews and land of James Mann, southeast on land of Richard Thompson , southwest on lands of Ezekiel Frazier and John Sims.[8]

From the naming of the heirs of William Boyd Sr., we can be certain that Mary Boyd was the wife of John Alston and daughter of William Boyd Sr, and that Mary Alston (Sr.) had a brother William Boyd Jr. and a sister Jane Brown, wife of James Brown.

John Alston was a deputy surveyor and prior to the Revolutionary War he was quite active in surveying land in and around Fairfield County. He saw service in the Revoutionary War and was paid 4 pounds, 17 shillings, 1½ pence, sterling, for 34 days service in the militia in 1781.[9]

John Alston was born in 1739 and died in 1787 at the age of 48 years. His wife Mary Boyd Alston was born in 1749 and died on July 11,1826, at the age of 77 years.[10] They are buried in the Alston Family Graveyard.

John Alston made his will on June 2,1787, and it was proven on June 16, 1787. This was a death-bed will and there was the notation that" these words spoken by John Alston on his death -bed before James Mann,William Boyd Jr.

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8- F.D.B., Bk. X,P-41,1817.

9- Revolutionary War Records, S.C.Dept. Archives and History.

10-Inscriptions on tomstones,Alston family graveyard,copied by Sarah G.McBride.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

and Mrs. Jenny Brown in his own home". He intended that all of his children were to share equally in his property, but that his eldest son Samuel Alston was to have first choice and share a little better than his other children, whom he did not mention. James Brown and Robert Boyd appointed to manage the estate. All moveable property to remain in the hands of his wife Mary, as long as she lived or remained unmarried. The warrant of appraisement was dated August 14,1787, and was directed to William Boyd, John Walker ,John Bell and Edward McGraw.[11]

Although John Alston only named his son Samuel, there were several children. The following have been identified,although others might have been lost or died young.

Samuel Alston, 1770-July 3,1834.

Mary Alston Jr., August 24,1772 - August 26.1857.

James Alston died in 1841 in the 68th years of his age.

Jane McKinstry, wife of Thomas McKinstry.

Margaret McKinstry (?) wife of John McKinstry.

David Alston.

It is possible that one of the daughters of John and Mary Boyd Alston was named Rachel and married Francis Walker. Mary Alston Sr. gave Rachel Walker, wife of Francis Walker, four head of black breeding cattle on November 3,1787.[12]

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11-F.P.C.,Apt. 1,file 2,1787.

12- F.D.B.m Bk.B,P-179,1787.

# Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

The will of Mary Alston Jr. ,daughter of John and Mary Boyd Alston, was made on April 4,1848, and proven on September 9,1857. This will gives us an improved knowledge of the children of John and Mary Boyd Alston. To the children of her deceased sister Margaret McKinstry (wife of John McKinstry?), she gave $400 to be equally divided. To the children of her deceased sister Jane Mc Kinstry (wife of Thomas McKinstry),she gave $400. To her niece Harriet E.Kennedy (wife of Alexander Kennedy Sr.) she gave the bed designed by her grandmother. To her niece Mary E.Smart, she gave a bed. To her nirece Elizabeth M.Pearson (daughter of her brother James Alston and wife of Dr. George Butler Pearson) she gave a bed. The rest of her property to be divided among the children of her brothers and sisters with these exceptions: two note of $500 each of her nephew James S.T.Alston to be deducted from her brother David Alston's(deceased) share; the note for $300 given by her nephew John A.Alston,September 16,1834, to be deducted from her brother Samuel's share; the balance of the share due her brother David (deceased) to be given to her nephew John A.Alston, who will act as trustee for David's children;the distributive share of her nieces Nancy Broom and Polly Hendrix to be turned over to their brother Thomas W.Mckinstry as trustee;William J.Alston to hold his sister Elizabeth M.Pearson's share as her trustee. William J.Alston, Thomas McKinstry and Samuel Owens were named her executors. Her personal property was appraised at $4635 on September 26,1857, by John Copeland, Daniel V.Frazier and Stephen Gibson. Notes due her were valued at $2585. Thomas McKinstry bought 540 acres of land from her estate on October 15,1857. The total value of her estate was $25,653, 26, to be divided

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

into five shares of $5130,65,each. The money to be distributed as follows John A.Alston as trustee in Negroes and notes for $5180, and was overpaid by $32; Thomas W.McKinstry for himself and his sisters $5128 as a share and $439.60 as legacies; John McKinstry was entitled to $1391.90 as a quarter share and legacy; Mrs. P.(Polly) Hendrix received property and Negroes valued at $1044 and $269.56 in cash for a total of $1282 (the arithmetic is theirs);Mrs. N.(Nancy) Broom received $1391.90: Mrs Pearson received in Negroes, notes and cash $2564.45, and was overpaid $0.45; the Owens were paid a total of $3016.83.[13]

Mary Alston Jr. lived to be 85 years of age, never married, became quite wealthy, and is buried near her father and mother in the Alston family graveyard.

SAMUEL ALSTON, eldest child of John and Mary Boyd Alston,was a surveyor, farmer, Justice of the Peace, Justice of the Quorum, surveyor to run the line between Kershaw and Fairfield Districts in 1818,representive from Fairifeld District in the South Carolina House of Representives,1806-1808,1810-1812, 1814-1816, and Senator from Fairfield District in South Carolina Senate 1816-1820.[14]

Samuel Alston was born in 1770 and died on July 3, 1834, at the age of 64 years. He never married. He is buried in the Alston gamily graveyard near Mossydale.

Samuel Alston had 103½ acres of land surveyed for him on Little River on May 8,1804, by Henry Moore,D.S.: bound by the lands of Thomas Upherion,

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13- F.P.C.,Apt. 112, file 585,1857.

14- Reynolds and Fant, Bio. Dir. of the Senate of S.C.,P-172

held in 1804 by James Elliott, the estate of James Robertson, by land granted to Joshua Badger and held by George Ashford, by the estate of Harris Freeman, and by the estate of John Charles. The grant was dated October 1,1804.[15]

On April 20,1812, Samuel Alston D.S. surveyed 140 acres of land for himself on Riley Branch of Little River, Fairfield District. The plat was certified by William Clark on August 25, 1812. The land was bound by the lands of James Mann, Edward Pigg,James Elliott, the estates of James McCants and James Freshley.[16] A fork in the road to Columbia was near the estate. Samuel Alston sold this land to Christian Freshley for $140 in January 1813.[17]

On June 13, 1821, Samuel Alston,with William Robertson ,Nicholas Wirick and James McCants, were appointed Commissioners of the Court of Equity for Fairfield District for the partition and distribution of the estate of Jacob Turnipseed. They laid off for Catherine Turnipseed a tract of 72 acres of land on Cedar Creek that had been granted to Mark Davis (Davies) for 100 acres in December 1766, and also part of 260 acres of land that had been granted Jacob Rebsome(Turnipseed) on December 10,1794. On this same day, they laid off a tract of 60 acres for Mary Barbara Turnipseed.[18]

William Nixon, of the town of Camden, sold Samuel Alston 336 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $400 on August 23, 1831. This land had been granted to Daniel Brown Esq. on January 1,1787. William Brown and Thomas McKinstry witnessed the deed.[19]

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15- S.P.,Index 2,Vol.40,P-308; S.G. Vol.50,P-436,1804.

16-S.P. Vol.43,P-215,1812.

17-F.D.B., Bk.V,P-194,1813.

18- Ibid, Bk.EE,P-138,221,1821.

19- Ibid, Bk. KK,P-249,1831.

# Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

Christian Freshly sold Samuel Alston 152 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek for $456 on October 5,1822. This land was part of 250 acres granted Michael Lightner (sic) on May 15,1772. This land was bound north on the estate of John Alston (deceased) and Samuel Alston, east on the estate of Daniel Brown (deceased) and the lands of Christian Entzminger,southwest on the lands of Hugh Delacote, and west on Samuel McKinstry. Nancy Freshley signed her release.[20]

William Mott sold Samuel Alston 24½ acres of land (on Crooked Run Creek?) for $122.50 on January 2,1830. This land was part of 250 acres originally granted Nathaniel Boyd in May 1768, and bound noethwest on the land of Samuel McKinstry, southwest on land of Samuel Alston, and northeast on William Mott. William Brown and Augherty McDowell were witnesses. Harriet Mott signed her release.[21]

George Ashford, in his last will and testament, directed his executrix and executors to sell all of his land southwest of Little River.On November 5, 1805, and in compliance with his will, his executors John W.Rabb, Thomas Rabb and Jemimah Brown sold Samuel Alston all interest in 47 acres for $44. The heirs of John Robertson had sold George Ashford this land, and the 47 acres was part of 300 granted John Robertson on October 3,1785.[22]

John Stanton,Fairfield District ,sold Samuel Alston 100 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek for $130 on October 4,1815. This land was originally

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20- F.D.B., Bk.KK,P-26,1822.

21- Ibid, Bk.KK,P-266,1830.

22- Ibid, Bk.KK,P-P-292,1805.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

granted to Janet Boyd , now married to John Walker, on March 2, 1768; bound northwest, north and southeast on the estate of John Alston (deceased), and southwest on Samuel Alston.[23]

The 1822 tax returns for Fairfield District showed Samuel Alston as the owner of 795 acres of land and 38 slaves in Fairfield District, 400 acres in Newberry District, and 350 acres of land in Chester District.[24]

Samuel Alston died July 3,1834, without wife or legimate children. On October 13,1835, the distributers of the estate of Samuel Alston Esq. decided upon this division of his real property:

James Alston to have 143½ acres of land to the west of Little River: bound on the north by the land of William Brown, east by Little River, south by the land of Gabriel Friday, and west by Watt's land.

Mary Alston to have the 100 acre bounty tract granted her mother Mary Boyd , and a second tract adjoining Margaret McKinstry and made up out of land purchased from William Mott, and a third tract being part of land originally granted Jane Boyd, also part of a tract originally granted Jacob Brown, and part of the Freshley tract.

The representives of Margaret McKinstry to have 358½ acres of land on Crooked Run Creek: bound by the lands of Mary Alston ,Jane McKinstry, William Robertson, James Alston, Vincent Bell, the Camacks, and William Motts.

Jane McKinstry to have 152½ acres of land on Little Cedar Creek:bound on the north by the land of Mary Alston(Jr.), west by land of William Robertson,

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23- F.D.B.,Bk.KK,P-294,1815.

24-Tax Returns ,1822.

and on the south and west by the lands of Jacob Wirick.

David Alston to have 171 acres of land: bound on the east by William Robertson, south by Wyrick land, and west by Jane McKinstry.

James Owens and his wife Amy,or Anne, to have a lot in Columbia containing one-quarter acre.

This document was signed by James Alston, Mary Alston, John McKinstry for himself and other representives of Margaret McKinstry, William Brown as agent for David Alston, James Owens for himself and his wife, Thomas (W) McKinstry for Jane McKinstey. James Brown and Mary Ann Mott witnessed this document.[25]

David Alston had moved to Crawford County, Georgia, where on August 18,1834, he gave William Brown of Fairfield District, his power -of-attorney to receive his legacy from his brother Samuel's estate.[26]

Jane McKinstry had moved to Pickens County, South Carolina, where on June 11,1835, she gave Samuel McKinstry her power-of-attorney to sell her land lying adjacent to the Wirick land.[27]

JAMES ALSTON, second son and third child of John and Mary Boyd Alston, was born in 1773 or 1774 and died in 1841 in the 68th years of his age. He built his home on a beautiful site between Monticello and Broad River. The house was burned by Sherman's troops.[28] He became quite wealthy and the tax returns for 1822 showed him as the owner of 4007 acres of land and 27 slaves.[29]

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25-F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-551,1835.

26-Ibid, Bk.LL,P-549,1834.

27- Ibid, Bk.LL,P-550,1835.

28-Bolick,A Fairfield Sketchbook,P-210.

29- Tax Returns for 1822.

# Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

Francis Lee sold James Alston 150 acres of land on Cedar Creek for $250 on January 9,1802.This land was part of 197 acres granted George Smith on April 2,1792 : bound northeast by land of George Smith, east by land of James Craig, south on the estate of Peter Entzminger, west on lands of Evans Craig and Herman Douglas. Elizabeth Lee appeared before Timothy Rives, J.P., and signed the release of her dowry rights. James Alston sold this land to Thomas McKinstry for $300 on May 25, 1805. Frances (she signed herself Frankey) Alston aigned her release.[30]

Charles Compty, Richland District, sold James Alston 899 acres of land on Big and Little Cedar Creeks for $200 on January 5,1805. This land was Charles Compty's distributive share of 3800 acres of land that had been granted John and Minor Winn on May 10,1786, and was part of Major John Compty's estate. This land was bound on the north by the land of John Compty, east by the lands of John Broom and William Kirkland,south by land of Rebekah Compty, west by the lands of John Haigwood and James Alston, northwest by land of James Heart (Hart). Mary Winn signed a release of her dowry rights for the entire 3800 acres on February 21,1824. This included 321 acres of land that Rebecca Compty ,daughter of Major John Compty and wife of Peter McGuire, had sold James Alston for $250 on October 10, 1811. This land was conveyed by the Winns to Thompson Whitehouse, who in turn conveyed it to Major John Compty.[31]

Reuben Bailey,Fairfield District, sold James Alston 50 acres of land

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30-F.D.B.,Bk.N,P-35,1802;Bk.Q,P-335,1805.

31- Ibid, Bk.P,P-221;B.V,P-209; Bk.EE,P-313.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

on Crooked Run Creek for $50 on September 19,1805; being part of 300 acres of land that had been granted to Christian Entzminger on September 21,1771: bound northwest on the estate of James Hunt (deceased), south on the land of Harmon Wirey,east on the estate of Daniel Brown (deceased),west on the estate of Daniel Frazier and on John Erick's land. The next year on August 19, 1806, James Alston sold this land to Harmon Wirey (Wirick) for $100. Frances Alston signed her release.[32]

Samuel Alston D.S., laid off 270 acres of land for James Alston on December 22, 1802. This land was the residual of 422 acres that had been granted Thomas Trapp on July 7, 1800, and lay on Trapp's Branch of Big Cedar Creek : bound by the lands of Roland Williamson, the estate of Major John Compty, the estate of William Trapp, and Thomas Smith's land. William Trapp sold James Alston this land for $120 on January 13,1810. Rachel Trapp signed her release.Thomas Trapp, James Taylor and Samuel Alston were witnesses to the sale. James Alston sold this land to William Shaver, mechanic,for $300 on May 19,1814. Frankey (Frances) Alston signed her release.[33]

James Hart, Fairfield District, sold James Alston 300 acres of land for $900 on April 3, 1810. This land lay on Little Cedar Creek and had been originally granted to James Audey on May 2,1770, At the time of the original survey, this land was bound by vacant land , but at the time of the sale, it was bound south and west by the land of James Alston, north by land of Thomas Robertson and on the east by land of William Brown.[34]

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32- F.D.B.,Bk. Q,Pp.-121,122,1805.

33- Ibid, Bk.V,Pp.-203,204,1810;Bk.W,P236, 1814.

34- Ibid, Bk. V,P-208,1810.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

James Alston and Joseph Kirkland, equally responsible, bought 1840 acres (originally surveyed for 2000 acres) of land on Terrible Creek of Broad River.This land was granted to Phillip Porcher on November 22, 1771, and willed by him to his sons George and Isaac Porcher. George Porcher died and Joseph Palmer, St. John's Parish, Berkeley, acted for Frederic A., Marianne,Joseph P., and AnnPorcher, all minor children of George Porcher. This land was sold by court order on December 20,1816. James Alston gave Joseph Palmer , acting for the children of George Porcher, a mortgage for the penal sum of $5520 (actual sum $2760). On the same day, he gave Isaac Porcher his bond for the same sum; also, on this same day, he gave Mary Ann (Marianne) Porcher, widow of George Porcher, his bond for the penal sum of $1840(actual sum $920). On December 6,1816, Joseph Palmer,Isaac and Mary Ann Porcher signed the deed.[35]

On November 2, 1833, James Alson, for the love and affection that he had for his daughter Elizabeth M.Pearson, gave her 2303 acres of land on Terrible Creek, Broad River, that included the land that he had purchased from the heirs of Phillip Porcher, and part of 216.3 acres that he had purchased from David Montgomery on March 5, 1832. He had sold Nathaniel Major 78 acres out of the Porcher tract for $75 on August 7,1821. He also gave his daughter several slaves.[36]

On February 17, 1825, Phillip Pearson Sr. sold James Alston 908 acres of land for $9080. This land was made up out of these several tracts:

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35- F.D.B., Bk.Y,Pp.-100,103,328,331,342, 1816.

36- Ibid, Bk.LL,Pp-53,76,1833.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

1-300 acres of land granted Thomas Williams on August 13,1756.

2-Northwest portion of 200 acres of land granted Martin Shirer on May 2,1770.

3- Southeast portion of land granted Elizabeth Shirer on June 23,1774.

4- 71 acres of land granted William McKillroy on Apr121,1775.

5- Northeast portion of 85 acres of land granted Phillip Pearson on February 6, 1804.

This land lay northeast of Broad River and was bound southeast on the river and the heirs of Benjamin May, northeast on the heirs of Benjamin May, and the lands of William Brown and William McKillroy, northeast on land of George Free , land of the heirs of McKell and heirs of George Ruff,southeast on heirs of Mc Kell and George Ruff, Dr. Frederick Rhimer and William Thornton. William F.Pearson and William May were witnesses to the transaction. Mary Pearson signed her release. James Alston gave this land to his son William J.Alston on November 2, 1833, for the love and affection that he had for him and for $1.[37]

John Buchanan, Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield District, caused to be sold at public outcry, for the purpose of partition , 597.2 acres of land that had belonged to Benjamin May (deceased). This land lay northeast of Broad River and bordered on the river. James Alston bought this land as the highest bidder for $4415.27, and received the commissioner's title on November 7, 1825.[38]

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37- F.D.B.,Bk.FF,P-256,1825; Bk.LL,P-77,1833.

38- Ibid, Bk.GG,P-59,1825.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

In a suit brought by Isaac Whipple to recover $36.66 from Benjamin May Jr., Sheriff Beatty,Fairfield District, offered for sale at public outcry Benjamin May Jr.'s interest in 784 acres of land on Broad River. James Alston purchased these rights for $1 on July 17,1828. This 784 acres of land was bound by the lands of James Alston, William Brown,William McGraw, William Stanton and James Finley. It lay northeast of the river and was bound southwest on the river[39]

William Brown sold James Alston 105 acres of land on Hunter's Branch, Broad River, for $230 on November 6,1829. This land was made up out of 100 acres granted Elizabeth Shirer , and out of another tract of 73 acres. The land was bound on the north by land of Charles Free, and on the south and west by James Alston's land. Elizabeth,wife of William Brown signed her release.[40]

On February 20,1833, James Alston,for the goodwill that he had"toward religion and literature ", gave to the trustees of Buffalo Stomp Meeting House three acres of land on a spring branch of Big Cedar Creek; being part of a tract of 3800 acres of land originally granted John and Minor Winn.[41]

James Alston sold John Hinnant 340 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $1020 on December 19,1833. This land was part of the 3800 acres granted John and Minor Winn:bound on the east and northeast by land of Charles Broom, on south by land of James Alston, on the west and northwest

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39- F.D.B.,Bk.GG,P-203,1828.

40- Ibid, Bk.HH-2,P-113,1829.

41-Ibid, Bk. LL,P-33,1833.

by the land of John Hinnant ,and on the northwest by the land of James Alston. H(Henry) Alston Owens[42] and Aaron Powell witnessed this sale. On the same day, James Alston sold Aaron Powell 154½ acres of land out of this tract on Little Cedar Creek[43] for $908.75.

James Alston sold Phillip D.Cook 204 acres of land for $2040 on September 15,1834: bound north and northwest by land of Jesse Hendrix, east on land of Charles Broom, south on land of John Hinnant, and on the southwest and west by land of James Alston. Aldolphus E.Pearson and George B.Pearson witnessed the sale. On this same day, Phillip D.Cook gave James Alston a mortgage on this land for the penal sum of $4080, actual sum $2040.[44]

James Alston sold Aaron Powell 13 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek for $260 on February 22, 1836; being part of a grant to John Miles on March19, 1771. He sold him an additional 15½ acres for $750 on August 20,1839, out of the same grant. On this same day, August 20, 1839, James Alston sold Aaron Powell 155 acres of land out of an original grant to John and Minor Winn. James Alston sold Aaron Powell a total of 338 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek.[45]

Joseph Richardson sold James Alston 51 acres of land on Neely Branch (or Creek) for $331.33 on February 23,1840: bound on the north by land of Stewart Mitchell, east by William Holmes, south by Thomas Long, west by

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42-F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-105,1833.

43-Ibid, Bk.LL,P-106,1833.

44- Ibid, Bk.LL,Pp.256,257,1834.

45- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-322,1836; Bk.NN,Pp.-180,181,1839.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

land of G.W.Saunders, and Northwest by the land of John D.Stanton. Mary, wife of Joseph Richardson,signed her release.[46]

James Alston made his will on December 31,1839, and died on August 16, 1841. He is buried in the Kirkland cemetery beside his wife Frances who had died on November 29,1823, aged 46 years, 7 months. He had two children : a daughter Elizabeth M. who married Dr. George Pearson and a son William John Alston. His daughter Elizabeth died on July 20,1868, at the age of 71 years and is buried with her husband in the Pearson family cemetery.

James Alston left his daughter Elizabeth M.Pearson three slaves ; a bed and bedstead from his room; his desk , bookcase and one-half of his books; all the mules, horses, cattle and hogs that he leaves on his Hogsbook place; one-half of the plantation gears and tools; one half of his shares in the Broad River Bridge Company,C.C.Railroad and Southwestern Bank; one half of the proceeds from the sale of his Cedar Creek place that lies west of Cedar Creek; one-half of the proceeds from the sale of his Little River place that he inherited from his brother Samuel; all of the purchase money from the recent sale of land to Aaron Powell and the land about to be purchased by Phillip D. Cook; and one-half of all of the money in his possesion or owed him.

To his son William John Alston, he left all the mules, horses, cattle, hogs on the May place,and the remaining half of all the property left his daughter Elizabeth..

He ordered the sale of his"old Cedar Creek place" and the Little River place that he had inherited from his brother Samuel. To his grandchildren,

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46- F.D.B. Bk.NN,P-443,1840.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

children of his daughter Elizabeth M.Pearson: George Butler Pearson, Emeline Martha Pearson and Mary E.Boyer,he left slaves and land on Broad River and Terrible Creek and known as the Hogbook place. This place, made up out of the Hall and Thomas lands, had been purchased from John Thomas, Chester District, and John McIver,of Columbia, for $7075 on January 14,1833. Dr. George B. Pearson and William J.Alston were made trustees of the legacies to the Pearson children.

To his grandchildren, children of his son William John Alston, he left the May tract and the Compty tract,which included all of the land lying east of the road from Winnsborough to Columbia;and also the Broom tract. Dr. George B.Pearson and William John Alston to act as trustees for the legacies of the children of William John Alston.

To Harriet Broom he left the slave Mary and her mother Eliza.

He named his son-in-law Dr. George B.Pearson and his son William J. Alston as his executors.[47]

WILLIAM JOHN ALSTON, son of James and Frances Kirkland Alston, grandson of John and Mary Boyd Alston, was twice married. His first marriage was to Marianne Brown of John's Island, and by her he had children William Samuel and Marianne K.Alston. His second marriage was to Susannah Pope Cook of Fairfield District, and by her he had the following children:Phillip C., Frances K. and Joseph K.Alston.

The will of William J.Alston was proven on July 20,1868. He appointed his son William Samuel Alston as trustee for himself and for his sister

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47- F.P.C.,Apt. 75, file 65, 1841. F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-273,1833.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

Marianne K. Alston to inherit the Hollingshead place. This land was bound northwest by the land of Daniel Hughy , northeast by land of Daniel Hughy and the estate of the late Dr G.F.Furman, southeast by the land of Nathan Holley, and south by the Broad River. William Samuel and Marianne K. Alston to inherit the tract of land containing 596 acres, lying on See Wee Bay, Christ Church Parish, Charleston District, and inherited by their mother Marianne Brown Alston from her father James Brown (deceased) Susan Pope Cook Alston, second wife of William John Alston, and her children, P.C., Frances K. and Joseph K. Alston, to inherit the rest of his property.[48] They inherited these plantations:

1- Home plantation: bound north by the lands of Thomas Dawkins, Charles Free, Burr Harrison and Mrs Martha Hawkins; east by the lands of the Widow Robertson (formerly the land of Z. Day) and Thomas Bell; south by the lands of J.C.Bell and Mary C.Harvey (she had married a Harvery, formerly the lands of Mary C.Bell), and Daniel Hughy; and on the west by the Broad River.

2- A tract of about 25 acres near Shiloh Church where he had allowed Mrs Owens to live.

3- A tract of 83 acres of land between John McMeekin and Mr Ruff's place, formerly belonging to David Long and bought at a sheriff's sale.

4- A tract of 152 acres where he permits I German to live: bound northwest by land of John Stanton, northeast by Mr Curry, southeast by McMeekin,and west by land of A.McMeekin.

5- About 150 acres of land on Little River near Brown bridge and bound by the land of Mr.W.Trapp.

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48- The full names of these children were probably Phillip Cook Alston, Frances Kirkland Alston, and Joseph Kirkland Alston.

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

6- A tract of 800 acres of land on Little Cedar Creek where he grew up: bound on the east by Little Cedar Creek,south by land of Mrs. F.Powell, west by land of Mr Camack , southwest by the land of the late William Robertson, and north by the land of General P.D. Cook.

7- A tract of two surveys: one on the east and one on the west side of the road from Winnsborough to Columbia, and in the boundary where Buffalo Church stands; containing 500 acres and bound by the lands of Hinnant, Broom ,Powell and Kirkland.

8- A tract of land not far from Ashford's Ferry and where Tresvant Ogilivy lives as a quasi purchaser since he has paid nothing.

He named his son William S. Alston as his executor and his wife Susan P. Alston as the executrix of his estate.

There were several interesting items in his estate papers: September 20, P.C.A. traveling expenses $250.15. P.C.A. &J.K.A. clothes $27.00.

March 29,1873, expenses for P.C.A and J.K.A to Sewanee $156.60½.

January 20,1874, Articles for Phillip from R.L.Bryan, $8.75.

April 14, 1874, shoes and clothes for J.K.A. at start of term.

June 4, 1874, tuition for J.K.A. at University of the South, $150.

October 1,1874, University of the South, $190.

September 30,1874, funeral expenses(person not named), $91.61.

April 9,1875, University of the South,$200.

August 11, 1875,University of the South, $180.

December 3,1875, expenses of Fanny, Joe and myself( (Wm,S.A.) to Charleston, $32.05.

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

December 13, 1874, cash to Joe and Fanny, $35.

December 31, 1875, sent to Fanny, $40.

Apparently Susan P.Alston remarried a Cook and died intestate with three minor children on May 31,1870.[49]

Colonel Joseph K.Alston was in command of the First S.C.V. Regiment in the Spanish American War. They left for Chickamauga Park on June 6, 1898, and stayed there in training for a few months before they returned to Columbia where they were mustered out on November 10.1898.[50]

William Lemuel Alston gave William J.Alston his bond for the penal sum of $800.50, actual sum $400.25, and gave a mortgage on a slave to secure this sum.[51]

On November 24,1835, George Owens and his wife Nancy sold William J. Alston 55 acres of land on Wilkinson Creek for $345,50; bound on the north by the lands of William Bell, east and south by the heirs of Hugh Montgomery (or H.A.Glenn), west by land of William J.Alston and George Seigler. This land was part of a tract originally granted George Seigler. During her widowhood, and under the name of Nancy Montgomery, the land had been conveyed to her by Minor Seigler on January 5,1828. The widow Nancy Montgomery had married George Owens.[52]

John Hollingshead and wife Barbara sold William J.Alston 496 acres of land for $7500 on November 13,1835: bound on the west by Broad River,

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49- F.P.C.,file 28,pkg. 318,1868.

50- Hennig,Columbia, P-293.

51- F.D.B., Bk.LL,P275,1834.

52- Ibid, Bk.MM,P58,1834.

north by the land of William K.Davis, east by the land of George Seigler, William Free,and Mrs George Owens, and south by the land of Hargrove Arthur Glenn. This land was made up out of several tracts:

1- Barbara Kinsler Hollinghead's distributive share from her father Herman Kinsler's estate.

2-A tract of 35 acres bought by John Hollingshead from Thomas McMeekin.

3-A tract of 55 acres bought from Thomas McMeekin on October 22,1832.

4- A tract of 31 acres conveyed to John Hollingshead by Mioner Seigler, Isaac Free and his wife on December 5,1825.

5- A tract of 33 acres conveyed to John Hollingshead by Minor Seigler on December 20,1826.

Barbara Hollingshead signed her release. This land was probably that [53] referred to as the "Hollingshead place" in the will of William J.Alston.

Elizabeth McKell, David McKell and William Bell Sr., executrix and executors of the estate of William McKell, sold William J.Alston 288 acres of land for $720 on December 1,1835. This land was made up out of two tracts: one tract of 97 acres was conveyed to William Bell for William McKell by Jacob Dansby; a second tract of 191 acres of land conveyed to the heirs at law of William McKell by Henry Merner on December 18,1823. This land was bound on the north by the land of Nathan Free, east by the lands of Zachariah Day and William Bell, south by lands in guardianship for William Cole,a free person of color, and the lands of William J.Alston and the heirs of [54] William Thornton, west by land of William J.Alston.

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53-F.D.B., Bk.MM,P-60,1835.

54- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-144, 1835.

# Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

As president of the Monticello -Jefferson Society, William J.Alston sold several parcels of land:

1- Sold a two acre tract of land in the village of Monticello to John Dawkins for $45 on October 17,1836: bound northeast on De Calb (sic) Street, southeast on Wooster Street, southwest on Campbell Street, and northwest on Warren Street.

2- Sold Nathan Cook, who was acting for "the Winnsborough Circuit Parsonage in the Village of Monticello" and the trustees of this organization: Nathan Cook, Burrell B.Cook, John P.Cook, William Holmes,George B.Pearson, Daniel B.Kirkland and John R.Buchanan, two half acre lots in the village of Monticello for $59 on December 28,1836. The two lots, totaling one acre, were bound north by Winn Street, southeast on Montgomery Street, southwest by DeCalb(sic) Street, and on the northwest by a lot belonging to the Monticello Society and through which the path to the Academy from the village spring runs.

3- Sold J.E.Pearson a lot in the village of Monticello which was the fraction of the Main Street which extended from the public road: bound by the lands of John Dawkins and upon which the office of J.E.(Erskine) Pearson stands.

4- Sold James B.Davis two half-acre lots in the village of Monticello for $27 on July 10,1837. These lots were known as lots 9 and 10 on a plat made by Phillip Pearson on January 5,1803.



The sale of these lots in the village of Monticello by William J.Alston provides an interesting background to the history of Monticello. The villagers

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55- F.D.B.,Bk.MM,Pp.-284,288,474,1836,1837.

proudly named their village in honor of the home of Thomas Jefferson, and seemed to expect a good growth with streets named in honor of prominent local citizens and heroes. Apparently the land upon which the anticipated village was to be built was owned- or controlled-by the Monticello- Jefferson Society.

Nathan Free, Fairfield District, sold William J.Alston 1.65 acres for $34 on March 13,1839. This land was bound on the north by the land of Nathan Free and on all other sides by William J.Alston. Nathan Free obtained this land from his father George Free, who had purchased it from Jacob Dansby as part of 100 acres in 1805. This land was part of 200 acres of land granted Isham Dansby on February 7,1171, This tract adjoined 4 acres that had been sold to William J.Alston on September 24, 1834.[56]

Nathan Free sold William J.Alston 73 3/4 acres of land for $591 on November 2,1840; bound north and east by the land of Nathan Free, south and west by land of William J.Alston. A.W.Yongue and Jesse Nelson were witnesses.[57]

On April 19,1842, Nathan Free sold William J.Alston 115 acres of land on a branch emptying into Broad River for $920: bound north and northeast on lands of Nathan Free,east on land of Hugh Bell,south and west on land of William J.Alston. John Dawkins and H.H.Counts were witnesses.[58]

William Matthews, Crawford County, Georgia, sold William J.Alston 57 acres of land for $400 on April 3, 1838. The land lay on Owens Branch, Broad River, and had formerly belong to William Bell: bound by lands of

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56-F.D.B.,Bk.NN,P-147,1839

57-Ibid, Bk.NN,P-418,1840.

58- Ibid, Bk.OO,P-68,1842.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

William Bell on the east, and William J.Alston on the west. John Matthews and Patrick M.Calhoun, Crawford County, Georgia, were witnesses. Sarah, wife of William Matthews signed her release.[59]

Hargrave Arthur Glenn sold William J.Alston 32 acres of land for $50 on March 10,1842. This land lay near Richardson Branch , and had been granted to Daniel Wooten on February 6, 1786: bound northeast on land of Elliott Elkin, southeast by the land of H.A.Glenn, south and northwest by land of William J.Alston. Charles and Samuel A.Montgomery were witnesses. Margaret J. Glenn signed her release.[60]

DAVID ALSTON was the third son of John and Mary Boyd Alston.William I. Augustine, for the love and affection that he had for his grandsons John Augustine Alston, William Lemuel Alston, and James Samuel Thomas Alston, and for $100,gave them the slaves Maugy, Daniel, Hannah, July, George, and Elsie on December 27,1812. James Alston and Nathaniel Parrott witnessed the deed. David Alston sold William I.Augustine the five months old slave Elsey for $200 on December 27,182.[61]

David Alston's wife was named (Susannah) Ellen.[62] It can be concluded that David Alston had married Susannah Ellen Augustine, and that they had the following sons: John Augustine, William Lemuel and James Samuel Thomas Alston.

Mary Willingham, on March 7, 1809, gave a note for $1000 to guarantee the title on several slaves that her son William Jr., not yet of age, had sold David Alston, a planter of Fairfield District.[63]

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60-F.D.B., Bk.OO,P-59,1842.

61-Ibid, Bk. W, Pp.-16,18,1812.

62- Ibid, Bk.AA,P-210,1816.

63- Ibid, Bk.S,P-151,1809.

Chapter 5

## North of the Broad River

### The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

Richard Dunkley sold David Alston 165 acres of land in Fairfield District on July 28,1809: bound northeast on land of Reason Williams, east on William Willingham , south on land of William Ashley, west on lands of John Jones and Elijah Willingham.This tract was part of 496 acres of land granted Isaac Porcher on May 15,17 --, and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward Jr., then in order conveyed to David McGraw, John Willingham, Mary Willingham, and finally to Richard Dunkley. William Ashley and Peter Upthegrove were witnesses.[64]

On September 11, 1813, William Willingham sold David Alston 142½ acres of land on Morrison Creek ,Little River for $500:bound northwest on land of David Alston, northeast on land of Samuel Proctor, southeast on land of George Ashford, and southwest on lands of William Ashley and John Dabney. This land was William Willingham's distributive share of his father John Willingham's estate, and was part of 200 acres of land granted John Andrews on May 2,1772.[65]

David Alston sold the land bought from Richard Dunkley and William Willingham,totaling 307½ acres, to James Owens Jr. for $2000 on May 24,1816.[66]

William Bell Jr., son of John Bell, sold David Alston 474 acres of land on Little River for $1844 on July 13,1816. This land was all of the land originally granted Oliver Dale and part of 430 acres granted John Buchanan on August 7,1785? bound by these lands: on the east by James Phillips and Hugh Milling,north on John McDowell and Patrick Gladney, west on Little River,south on William Kernaghan and James Phillips. James Beard and Hugh Mc Call witnessed the sale. Elizabeth Bell signed her release.[67]

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64- F.D.B.,Bk.S,P-260,1809.

65-Ibid,Bk.W,P-107,1813.

66-Ibid, Bk.AA,P-210,1816.

67- Ibid, Bk.Y,P-340,1825.

Chapter 5

North of the Broad River

The Alston Family on Little Cedar Creek

John Kelso, Fairfield District, sold David Alston 80 acres of land for $50 on August 18,1825. This land was part of a grant to Campbell Kennedy. Jane Kelso signed her release.[68]

As previously noted, David Alston had moved to Crawford County, Georgia, prior to 1834.

JOHN AUGUSTINE ALSTON was the son of David and Susannah Ellen Augustine Alston, the grandson of John and Mary Alston, and the grandson of William I.Augustine.On July 29,1834, John A. Alston,with his brother James S.T. Alston, gave their uncle James Alston a mortgage on 554 acres of land on Little River and Myrick Branch, and on two slaves ,to secure penal sum of $6055.38, actual sum $3027.69. This land was made up out of 474 acres purchased by David Alson from William Bell Sr. and 80 acres of land purchased by David Alston from John Kelso.[69]

John A.Alston sold James Martin the 80 acres on January 1,1836. James Martin gave John A.Alston a mortgage on this land for the penal sum of $2000,actual $1000. This mortgage was satisfied by James Martin on December26, 1841.[70]

WILLIAM LEMUEL ALSTON was a son of David and Susannah Ellen Augustine Alston, a grandson of John and Mary Boyd Alston, and a grandson of William I. Augustine. In 1834, William L.Alston gave his uncle James Alston a mortgage on several slaves to cover and indebtedness of the penal sum of $3356.65, actual sum $1678.32. On September 1,1834, he gave his cousin William J.Alston[71]

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68- F.D.B.,Bk.HH-1,P-340,1825.

69-Ibid, Bk.LL,Pp.-273,274, 1834.

70- Ibid, Bk.MM,Pp.-54,55.1836.

71- Ibid, Bk.LL,Pp.-260,261,1834.

a mortgage on a slave to cover an indebtedness on $800.50, penal sum, $450.25, actual sum.[72]

JAMES SAMUEL THOMAS ALSTON was the son of David and Susannah Ellen Augustine Alston, grandson of John and Mary Boyd Alston, and grandson of William I.Augustine. On December 26,1836, he sold Thomas A.Rabb 472 acres of land on Little River for $4720. This was the tract that William Bell Jr. had sold David Alston on July 13, 1816.[73]

James S.T.Alston died intestate in Fairfield District. Samuel H.Owens, on April 15, 1848, petitioned J.S. Stewart, Ordinary for Fairfield District, stating that James S.T.Alston had died intestate about April 1,1848, and that he desired to serve as the administrator of his estate. The warrant of appraisement was issued on April 24,1848, to Jesse Curry, Dr. K.S.Dargan, Colonel George Leitner and William A.Owens. He had a very classical library and was undoubtedly a very serious scholar. There was no mention of a wife or children. The sale of his estate did not cover his indebtedness.[74]

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72-F.D.B., Bk.LL,P-275,1834.

73-Ibid, Bk.MM,P-297,1836

74- F.P.C., Apt. 90, file 283,1848.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### THE RAWLS, POWELL, WOODWARD AND MAY FAMILIES ON LITTLE CEDAR CREEK

The Rawls family has been scattered over South Carolina for a long time. The name has been written in several ways: Rawls, Ralls, Rahls. John Rahls had established himself in Saxe Gotha at an early date. In March 1762, John Rahls was one one the men who carried out the inventory on the chattel goods of Jacob Lever.[1] Catharine (sic), Christian, Daniel,Frederick, George, Jacob, Jacob Jr., John,Nancy, and Thomas Ralls were living and active early in the 1800's in Lexington District.[2] The more modern spelling of the name was Rawls, and it is by this name that we know the Rawls in Fairfield County and on Little Cedar Creek. Lexington District -or County-is the more home home of the Rawls family.

LUKE RAWLS was a resident of Fairfield Disrrict but very little is known about him. In the late 1790,s he was often a petit and grand juror in Fairfield County Court.[3]

Luke Rawls received a precept from John Bremar D.SG., on December 5, 1769, for 150 acres of land that was surveyed for him on Crain (Crane_) Creek, between the Congaree and Wateree Rivers: bound northwest by the lands of James Brown and southwest by the lands of Benjamin Evereats (sic). The plat was certified on December 15,1769n by Joshua Wombwell.[4]

Luke Rawls made aclaim for 10 pounds, 16 shillings, 5½ pence, sterling, for forage and provisions funrished during October and November 1781, to the miltia. He furnished three cows for the use of General Pickings (Pickens)

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1-Inventories, Vol.V,Pp.-184,185,1762.

2-Holcomb, Memorialized Records. Lexington District, multiple references.

3- Holcomb, Fairfield County Court Minutes, 1785-1799,Pp.108,122,128.

4- C.P.,Vol.20,P-48,1769.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Familes on Little Cedar Creek

Brigade. He furnished sixty weight of pork , a bushel and a peck of corn for the use of Captain Dawson's troops on October 12,1781.[5]

Luke Rawls had 414 acres of land granted him on a dry branch of Little Cedar Creek on April 3,1786. He sold John Woodward the 314 acres residue of this land on March 10,1796 for$214. William Strother, Leonard Miles and Elisha Haigood witnessed this transaction.[6]

GABRIEL RAWLS had 200 acres of land surveyed for him on Hammon(?) Creek, Broad River,Camden District, on November 25,1784, by Alex. Johnston,D.S.[7]

ELIZABETH RAWLS bought a black mare, 13 hands high and 13 years old, a black cow, a brindle calf, and all of his household goods from John Hasson on November 12,1801.[8]

JAMES RAWLS,for 10 pounds, 14 shillings,9 pence, lawful money, mortgaged to Samuel Matthews, February 22,1805, two feather beds and furniture, one pewter dish and half a dozen pewter plates, two pots, a set of cups and saucers, two crocks, two iron pots, one Dutch oven,one frying pan, one case of knives and forks, two red cows, and a set of joiners and carpenter tools. The debt to be settled by the payment of $30 by James Rawls.[9]

JOHN H. AND THOMAS W.RAWLS sold Levi Trapp 154 acres of land for $800 on January 4, 1832. This land was made up out of land granted William Trapp on Trapp Branch of Big Cedar Creek on December 2,1794.[10]

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5- Revolutionary War Records.

6-F.D.B.,Bk.CC,P-242;S.P.,Index 1, Vol.8q,P-491,1786.

7-S.P.Index 1,Vol.8q, P-66, 1784.

8-F.D.B.,Bk.N,P-374,1801.

9-Ibid, Bk. P,P-193,1805.

10- Ibid, BK.KK,P-281,1832.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward, and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

JOHN T. RAWLS bought 208 acres of land on Little Rocky Creek, partly in Fairfield and partly in Chester District, from David McMillan,Green County, Ohio, but formerly of Fairfield District, for $1215 on June 4, 1834. This land was originally granted to Josiah Perry on December 22,1772. Nancy McMillan signed her release. On this same day, June 4,1834, David Mc Millan sold Jesse Rawls 108 acres out of the same tract for $522. Jesse Rawls sold his 108 acres to James Sutton for $425 on December 31,1835. Jesse Rawls was a resident of Chester District.[11]

THOMAS W. RAWLS, on Christmas Day 1833,bought 263 acres of land from Charles Montgomery for $2450. On this same day, Thomas W.Rawls gave Charles Montgomery a mortgage for the penal sum of $4800,actual sum $2400. The mortgage to be paid off in eight yers.[12]

Lewis Haigood , on October 12,1837, sold Thomas W. Rawls the following land for $1000:

1- 150 3/4 acres of land bequeathed by William Haigood to his son Lewis E.Haigood and originally granted William Haigood on December 9,1819. The land lay on Persimmon Fork of Big Cedar Creek, and was bound on the west by lands of William Broom and Jacob Blizzard, north by the land of David Hays, northeast by land of Minor Smith, east and southeast by land of William Haigood,and southwest by John Boome Sr.

2-27 acres originally granted John Broom (Sr.) and also lying on Persimmon Fork.[13]

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11-F.D.B,Bk.LL,P-215;Bk.MM,P-286,1834,1835.

12- Ibid, Bk.MM,P-316,1833.

13-Ibid, Bk.MM,P-432,1837.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Thomas W.Rawls sold this land that he had bought from Lewis Haigood to James Gibson for $1720 on August 1,1840. Emily, wife of Thomas W.Rawls signed her release.[14]

Thomas W.Rawls and his wife Emily,daughter of William Haigood, sold Lewis E.Haigood their interest in the estate of William Haigood for $1100 on March 17,1838.[15]

There are bo probate paprers available on Luke Rawls in Fairfield County,but a kinship with John H.,Jesse, Samuel and Thomas W.Rawls can be assumed. The 1790 census shows Luke Rawls living in Fairfield County with two white,free males over sixteen years of age and two white,free female in his household. This same census showed one white ,free female and one white free male in the household of Jesse Rawls. Shedrick Rawls, York County,Benjamin and Elisha Rawls lived in Georgetown District. Gabriel Rawls lived in Richlad County with one white, free male over sixteen years ofvage,two under sixteen, and three white, free females in his household.

SAMUEL RAWLS died intestate in Fairfield District and the warrant for the appraisal of his estate was issued on January 1, 1842. John T.Rawls was named administrator. Timothy D.Rawls, along with Thomas M.Rawls signed the administrative bond for John T.Rawls. When John T. Rawls applied for letters of adminstration, he stated that Samuel Rawls had died in February 1841, and that he had left a widow,Elizabeth, and these five children: Amanda, Sarah Ann,Wade, John, and Lavenia. Lavenia died soon after her father. Zachariah

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14- F.D.B.,Bk.NN,P-507,1840.

15-Ibid, Bk.NN,P-164,1838.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Rawls was one of the buyers at the sale of the chattel goods of Samuel Rawls.[16]

THOMAS W.RAWLS made his will on July 5, 1849, probably just before his death, since his will was recorded on July 24,1849. His wife Emily M. Rawls was pregnant at the time the will was made. The other children were not mentioned in the will. James H.Hughes and James Rowland were named as his executors.[17]

JAMES S.RAWLS died intestate in Richland District sometime prior to December 23,1854, the date that G.W.Rawls declined to serve as the administrator of his estate. James S.Rawls must have kept a tavern or saloon because his place of business was destroyed by fire and the following items were saved and inventoried on July 2,1855:

1BBL. Jamaica rum 20 gals. @$0.50--- $10.00

1 BBL. peach brandy,13 gals. @$0.75-- 9.75

1 BBL.Holland gin,10 gals. @ $0.50-- 5.00

1 BBL. Scotch whiskey, 18 gals. @$0.70- 12.60

1 BBL. Bourbon whiskey, 18 gals. @ $ 0.75- 13.50

17 baskets of champagne @ $5.00 --- 85.00[18]

BENJAMIN RAWLS was an industrious and ingenious blacksmith, silversmith and watchmaker. He lived to be 94 years of age lived in and about Columbia. He erected the first public clock in the city of Columbia. This clock was on top of his building on the westside of Main Street between Taylor and Walnut Streets.[19]

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16- F.P.C.,Apt. 75,file 63,1842.

17- F.D.B. Vol.3,Bk 19,P-385;F.P.C.Apt. 95,file 318,1849.

18- R.P.C. Box 56,Pkg. 1385,1855.

19- Scott,Random Recollections,P-56;Selby,Anecdotal Reminiscences,Pp.131,138

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek.

On Saturday, September 3, 1825, Samuel and Charlotte Rawls were received by experience into the Twenty- Five Mile Creek Baptist Church (later Sandy Level), and they were baptized on September 11, 1825. Malachi Rawls was received by experience into this church on Saturday, February 3, 1826, and was baptized on February 10, 1826. John Rawls was received on Friday, September 29, 1826, and was baptized on the following day. Samuel Rawls asked for letters of dismissal on February 4, 1827. Sarah Rawls was received into this church June 2, 1827, and was baptized on the following day. Elizabeth Rawls was received by experience on October 5, 1827, and baptized the following day.[20] The listing of the Rawls joining Twenty-Five Mile Church serves to identify several members of the family, where they lived, and the generally the time that they lived as adults.

### THE POWELLS

There is no certain record of where, or when, the first Powells came to Fairfield County, or settled on, or near, Little Cedar Creek. On September 30, 1794, William Powell and his wife Mary sold John Finley 150 acres of land for 100 pounds, sterling. This land lay north of Broad River, on Buckhorn Branch, and was the southern half of 300 acres of land that had been granted Thomas Williams on August 13, 1756. Thomas Williams sold this land to William Witherspoon on January 14, 1758, and he sold the southern half to Thomas Sing-or Ling- and his wife Martha, and they, in turn, sold this

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20- M.S. Minutes, Twenty-Five Mile Creek (Sandy Level) Baptist Church, South Caroliniana Library.

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

tract of 150 acres to John and William Powell on January 15,1761. William died intestate and apparently without wife and children. His oldest brother and heir-at-law,John Powell, inherited the land. John Powell died without a will and his oldest son William inherited the land. Adam and Jacob Free, and Phil Pearson witnessed the sale of the land to John Finley.[21]

John and Mary Powell sold James Phillips 100 acres of land on the Middle Fork of Beaver Creek,Fairfield County, for 200 pounds current money, on September 25,1785. At the time of the original survey, this land was bound on the north by the lands of Jacob Barker.[22]

William Powell, presumably the son of John Powell who had died prior to September 30,1794, died intestate in Fairfield District just prior to July 3,1803, the date upon which Mary Powell, John Finley, and Thomas Powell signed the adminstrative bond for the widow Mary Powell.The heirs were not listed. Jacob Free, Isham Dansby,and Thomas Powell appraised the estate on August 13, 1803.[23] Later land transactions named William Powell's sons Baxter and James.

The 1790 census showed William Powell as living in Fairfield County with two white, free males over sixteen years of age, one under sixteen, and two white, free females in his household. Baxter Powell,eldest son of William Powell,sold his younger brother James 250 acres of land for 50 pounds on May 13,1802. William Powell had survey for 150 acres of land that on resurvey

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21- F.D.B,Bk I,P-228,1794.

22- Ibid, Bk. A,P-102,1785.

23- F.P.C., Apt. 27,file 400,1803.

showed 355 acres. Baxter Powell inherited this land and out of it sold his brother James the 250 acres. James Powell sold his 250 acres of land to Charles Montgomery for 100 pounds, sterling,on January 4,1804.[24]

Mary Powell, presumably the widow of William Powell, gave James Davis a mortgage, November 26,1804, on all her household goods, furniture, a dark bay mare,a cow and calf, two feather beds, and her dowry rights on a piece of land leading down to Strother's Ferry, to cover the sum of $55.23. Baxter Powell was a witness.[25]

THOMAS POWELL died intestate in Fairfield District sometime prior to January 25,1819, the date his wife Mary applied for letters of administration. The distribution of his property too kplace on February 19,1819, and the following heirs were named: the widow Mary, William Powell,Joseph Powell, Thomas Powell,James Powell,and Melinda Powell.[26]

Thomas Powell sold the widow Gracey Wood 173 acres of land for $400 in 1810 or 1811. Of this land, 100 acres had been granted to Elizabeth Shirer and was bound on the east by Isham Dansby, north on Francis Palmer, west on Ballard Day, and south on Phillip Pearson. The 73 acres was bound southeast on Thomas Willingham, southwest on Isham Dansby Sr., west on Elizabeth Shirer, and north on Paul Porcher.Nancy Powell signed a release of her dower.[27]

CALEB POWELL lived across the district from Thomas, William and John Powell. They lived on Broad River and Caleb Powell lived on,or near, Little

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24- F.D.B.,Bk.O,Pp-219,411.

25- Ibid, Bk.P.,P-151,104.

26-F.P.C. Apt. 28,file 418,1819.

27-F.D.B.,Bk. T,P-303,1811.

Chapter 6

North of Broad River

The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Cedar Creek. Caleb Powell died sometime prior to January 28,1828, the date his will was proven. To his wife Dorcas, he left,in lieu of dowry, the home place and home, and the slaves Minza(boy) and Sarah. After his wife's death, the land to go to her daughter Rebecca Stanton , and the slaves to go to her son Caleb. He left Caleb 50 acres of land south of the home place and the slaves George and Hannah. Hannah to go his son John after the death of his wife Dorcas. The Waggon (sic) and blacksmith tools to go to his son Caleb. He left his son Aaron the slave Chancy; to his daughter Tabitha Broom he left the slave Tena; to his daughter Rebecca Stanton ,he left the slave Toney and his wife Minda,and daughter Beck. Beck to go to his granddaughter Martha E. Stanton after the death of Rebecca Stanton;to his daughter Jane Mitchell, left the slave Marma; to his son Jacob,he left the slave Jack; his son John to have the slave named Tom. His daughter Mary Miles was dead; to her son John Miles some land in lieu of anything else to his grandchildren,the children of Benjamin Miles and his deceased daughter Mary Miles. He named his friend William Strother and his son-in-law Charles Broom as executors. William Strother,Jonathan Stanton, Henry Laws and Rebecca Laws witnessed the will[28]

The family of Caleb Powell Sr.: Wife Dorcas; sons, Caleb Jr,John,Jacob, Aaron Powell; daughters, Rebecca Stanton (wife of Jonathan Stanton?), Tabitha Broom (wife of Charles Broom), Jane Mitchell, Mary Miles(deceased,wife of Benjamin Miles)

DORCAS POWELL made her will seven years after the death of her husband Caleb Powell Sr. To her daughter Tabitha Broom, she left three feather beds,

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28- F.P.C.,Apt. 61,file 938,1828

a trunk, some furniture, and all of her wearing apparel. To her granddaughter Dorcas Broom,she left her sidesaddle;her son Caleb to have the residue of her property. John Stanton was made her executor. Her will was proven on December 21,1835.[29]

Caleb Powell Sr. was quite active and quite wealthy. The 1790 census showed one white, free male over sixteen years of age,fnur under sixteen,and one white, free female in his household. There were no slaves.

John Bagwell and his wife Rachel, Fairfield County, sold Caleb Powell 131 acres of land for 50 pounds, lawful money in November 1795. This land had been originally granted to Richard Yarborough and lay on Cedar Creek. Thomas Hill,Jesse Sibley and Jacob Summerland witnessed the sale.[30]

Jesse Sibley sold Caleb Powell 58 acres of land,actually already in the possession of Caleb Powell, for 55 pounds, lawful money, on November 11, 1795. This land lay on Rocky Branch of Cedar Creek,and was bound by the lands of Luke Rawls, Elisha Haygood and Benjamin Owens.[31]

On March 3,1798, Caleb Powell sold William Strother this same 58 acres of land ,that he had bought from Jesse Sibley, for $58. On this same date William Strother sold,or traded, Caleb Powell 58 acres of land that was part of 414 acres that had been granted Luke Rawls in 1786.[32]

Leonard Miles, planter of Fairfield County, sold Caleb Powell 100 acres of land on a dry branch of Little Cedar Creek for 20 pounds, sterling,on

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29- F.P.C,Apt. 62,file 950,1835.

30-F.D.B, Bk.K,P-389,1795.

31- Ibid, Bk.L,P-235,1795.

32- Ibid, Bk.L,P-228,1798.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families of Little Cedar Creek

February 7, 1798. This land was part of the 414 acres that had been granted to Luke Rawls on April 3,1786. Mary, wife of Leonard Miles signed the release of her dower.[33]

William Miles sold Caleb Powell 25 acres of land on Rocky and Dry Branches of Little Cedar Creek for $50 on February 3, 1804. This land was part of 390 acres granted Daniel Faust. Barnaby McKinley Pope and William Strother witnessed the sale.[34]

The tax returns for 1822 showed Caleb Powell Sr. as the owner of 214 acres of land and 10 slaves.[35]

CALEB POWELL JR. bought 42½ acres of land from Mary and Lee Arick, Fairfield District on May 17,1826. The land lay on Sibley Branch and other drains of Cedar Creek, and was part of 640 acres of land granted John Arick. The 42½ acres of land was included in 84½ acres of land that Caleb Powell Jr. sold John Laws for $388.60 on February 24,1836. The rest of the 84½ acres made up out of land that had been granted John Cropland (Copeland?)[36]

Caleb Powell Jr. sold George Simpson 10½ acres of land for $42 on September 17,1836. The land lay on Little Cedar Creek and was bound by the lands of George Simpson and George Murphy.[37]

Caleb Powell Jr. according to the 1822 tax returns owned 258 acres of land but no slaves.[38]

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33- F.D.B.,Bk N,P-7,1798.

34-Ibid, Bk AA,P-138,1804.

35- Tax Returns for 1822.

36-F.D.B.,Bk.HH,P-51,1826; Bk.MM,P-221,1836.

37-Ibid, Bk.NN,P-76,1838.

38- Tax Retruns for 1822.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powells, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

JACOB POWELL ,son of Caleb Powell Sr., bought a nine year old gray mare from George Swett for $94.25 on April 22,1805.[39]

Jacob Powell and his wife Eliza(Elizabeth) sold Madan A.M. Leggo 100 acres of land for $304 on September 23,1818. This was part of the 414 acres that had been granted to Luke Rawls: bound northeast on the land of Roling Williamson, northwest by the land of William Strother, south by land of William Cloud, and lay on Little Cedar Creek. Thomas Keith and Tyrus D.Bell witnessed the sale.[40]

AARON POWELL ,son of Caleb Powell Sr., had six white,free persons in his household according to 1829 census. According to the 1822 tax returns, he was the owner of one slave but no land[41]

Mary Walker, of Fairfield District,on March 4,1824, for the love and affection that she had for her sons-in-law,Aaron Powell and John Shed(Shedd), and for $25 paid her,left them the slaves Gracey and Jack, to be inherited after her death.[42]

The widow Mary Powell, John Shedd and his wife Jemima, sold Aaron Powell their one-third part in the real estate of Henry Walker(deceased) for $275 in 1824. This real estae was made up out of 50 acres of land originally granted Michael Kinsel(Kinsler?) in 1784, an adjoing 50 acres that was part of 400 acres of land originally granted to Thomas Franklin on February 28, 1775,and an adjoining 42 acres of land granted Henry Walker on August 2,1802.

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39- F.D.B.,Bk.Q,P-10,1805.

40- Ibid, Bk.AA,P-14,1818.

41- McMaster,History Fairfield County, P-182. Tax Retruns for 1822.

42- F.D.B., Bk EE,P-359,1824.

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

This land lay on Little Cedar Creek,and was bound on the north and southeast by the land of James Alston, and on the west and southwest by lands of William Robertson and Mary Walker.[43]

On December 19,1833, James Alston sold Aaron Powell 154½ acres of land on Little Cedar Creek,Fairfield District, for $908.75: bound on the north by the land of John Hinnant, east and northeast by land of James Alston, southeast by land of J.D.Kirkland, southwest by land of William Robertson, and on the west by the lands of William Robertson and Aaron Powell. This land was part of 3800 acres granted John and Minor Winn on January 3,1786, and by them conveyed to Thompson Whitehouse,and by him conveyed to Major John Compty, and by his heirs to James Alston.[44]

James Alston sold Aaron Powell 115½ acres of land for $750 on August 20, 1839. This land lay on Little Cedar Creek and was part of 200 acres of land that had been granted to John Miles on March 19,1771: bound south and southeast on the land of Aaron Powell, north and west by the land of James Alston,and east on the land of John Hinnant.[45]

On March 10,1839, with the permission of Captain William Robertson and Aaron Powell, the following tracts of land on Little Cedar Creek,containing total of 300 acres was resurveyed for Aaron Powell.

1- Part of 400 acres originally granted to Thomas Miles on February 2, 1771(February 28,1775?) and now held by William Robertson.

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43- F.D.B. Bk.EE,P-360,1824.

44- Ibid, Bk.LL.P-106,1833.

45- Ibid, Bk.NN,P-180,1839.

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

2- Part of 200 acres of land surveyed for John Miles on March 19,1771.

3- An original grant to Aaron Powell.

4- A tract of 42 acres of land originally granted to Henry Walker on August 2,1802.

5- A tract of 50 acres granted Herman Kinsler on December 21,1771.

6- Part of a grant to William Robertson.

7- Part of a grant of 3800 acres of land to John and Minor Winn on May 10,1786.[46]

James Alston sold Aaron Powell 155 acres of land on Palmetto Branch,Little Cedar Creek, for $1860 on August 20,1839. This land was part of the 3800 acres granted John and Minor Winn: bound southwest on the land of Aaron Powell, northwest by the land of John Hinnant, northeast by the land of James Alston, and southeast by the estate of John D.Kirkland.[47]

Aaron Powell died intestate in Fairfield District in 1845. Frances Powell, widow of Aaron Powell, and his son Henry W.Powell applied for letters of administration on July 15,1845. Charles Broom, William Robertson and John Hinnant appraised the estate. The heirs were not mentioned.[48]

An interesting anecdote about Aaron Powell is found in the minutes of Twenty-Five Mile Creek Church (Sandy Level), under the date of June 14, 1834, and in the form of a letter sent to that church by Aaron Powell:

" Greetings.Know ye that on the 15th last,Elder Asa Bell did slander me, the said Powell by accusing me in the presence of John Hinnant and Charles

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46- F.D.B.,Bk. NN,P-179,1839.

47-Ibid, Bk.NN,P-181,1839.

48- F.P.C.,Apt. 83, file 195,1845.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Broom and others of Rascality,Negro stealing and Wheedling." Signed Aaron Powel (sic). The matter was brought before the official church body and the following reply made: " Brother Bell confesses that in anger he might have said so. That he considers the said Powel(sic) clear of the Acusations (sic), a friendly good Citizen and a Christian. Which gave the said Powell full satisfaction". (Minimum punctuation added for clarity.)[49]

The Powells were prominent low-country people prior to the Revolutionary War. George Gabriel Powell, a large land owner and Regulator, was especially well known. There were Powells in Orangeburg District prior to the Revolutionary War but their relationship to the Fairfield Powells has not yet been proven. Martha, daughter of Thomas and Anne Powell was born on October 12, 1757, and was baptized by the Rev. John Gissendanner in Amelia Chapel on May 21, 1758. Sponsors,or godparents, were William Thomson, Sarah Powell, and Anne Powell. Deborah,another daughter of Thomas and Anne Powell, was born on January 17,1760, and was baptized by the Rev. John Gissendanner in the Orangeburgh Church on March 2,1760.Her sponsors were Thomas and Elizabeth Cryer,and John Powell. Elizabeth Powell had married Thomas Cryer, both of Amelia Township. Winifred and Martha Powell, daughters of Thomas and Sarah Powell,were baptized in Ameila Township on Sunday, June 10,1750. Winifred was born in May 1747, and Martha in April 1950. On Tuesday,September 27,1753, William Powell witnessed the marriage of Edward Brady and Rachel Whiteford in the church at Orangeburg. A Caleb Powell, his relatonship to Caleb Powell

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49- M.S. Minutes ,Twenty-Five Mile Creek (Sandy Level) Baptist Church, SouthCaroliniana Library.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

of Fairfield County not established, was a member of Major William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham's Royalist troop in 1781-1782.[50]

We have not further identified Stacy Powell,who appeared before Charles Puckett, a justice of the peace, on March 6, 1796, and made the statement that her daughter Elizabeth Hollis had died in 1794, at the age of 23 years.[51]

THE WOODWARDS

According to General Thomas S.(Simpson) Woodward of Alabama and Louisiana, the Woodwards came from England and settled in Maryland under Lord Calverton, Baron of Baltimore. Thomas Woodward was born near Annapolis, married in Maryland and raised a family. His first wife died and he moved to Fairfax County, Virgina, where he married Elizabeth Simpson of Scottish descent. The children of his first wife remained in Maryland,but later moved to Dinwiddie County, Virginia and then to North Carolina. The North Carolina branch of the family lost the second "W" in their name.Thomas Woodward and Elizabeth Simpson had one child,Thomas. When the elder Thomas Woodward died, his widow Elizabeth Simpson Woodward married a Mr Robinson and they had two sons, John and William Robinson. After the younger Thomas Woodward came to South Carolina, he moved his mother and half brothers to this state. Old Mrs Elizabeth Simpson Woodward is said to have lived to be 112 years of age. Her sons and John and William Robinson probably became ancestors of large families.

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50- Salley, Orangeburg County, Pp.114,116,124,176,191. Pope,Neberry County,P-305.

51- F.D.B.,Bk.K,P-165,1796.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

The younger Thomas Woodward, hereafter referred to as Captain Thomas Woodward or Regulator Thomas Woodward, fought in the French and Indain Wars as a captain under Major, later Colonel,George Washington. He was said to have been older than George Washington. (George Washington was born on February 22,1732)

Thomas Woodward married Jemima Collins in Virginia and they had two sons and five daughters. While he was away in the French and Indian Wars, his wife Jemima died. A short while later he was ordered to the frontier in South Carolina.

In South Carolina, Captain Thomas Woodward married Elizabeth Stokes May, the widow of John May. She was one-quarter Indian. Early in the history of the state of South Carolina, a Spaniard or Frenchman by the name of Silves or Silvester married an Indian girl. Their oldest daughter married Thomas Stokes, an Indian trader, and they had two sons and two daughters. The oldest daughter Elizabeth Stokes married John May and the other daughter married a Joiner. The sonsJames (sic) and Silvester, were Whigs. In a battle or skirmish on the "Old Ridge" not far from the Lexington and Edgefield lines, they were wounded, taken prisoners and hanged by the British.[52]

Richard Brown gives a different version from this traditional view. Silvester Stokes was one of the infamous outlaws so vigorously hunted by the Regulators. James (sic) and Silvester Stokes were engaged in a particularly bloody episode in the Ridge region of Lexington County on the night of

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52- Woodward, Reminiscences,Pp.143,144.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Familes on Little Cedar Creek

July 26,1767.[53] Silvester Stokes had served in the Cherokee Expedition. It might be noted here that the Regulators were organized to fight the depredations of outlaw bands that flourished following the Indian raids of the 1760,s.

Elizabeth Stokes and John May had two sons, Tom and Benjamin May, and a daughter. Thomas and Elizabeth Stokes May Woodward had three sons and three daughters.[54]

In accordance with a precept issued by Egerton Leigh,Esq.,S.G. , dated April 4, 1758, a tract of land containing 200 acres was laid off for Thomas Woodward near (Little) Cedar Creek: bound on all sides by vacant land. The survey was made and the plat certified by Samuel Wyley on April 12, 1758.[55] The Royal grant was dated May 1,1761.

In another precept given on July 5, 1762, 50 acres of land was surveyed for Thomas Woodward on Cedar Creek; bound on all sides by vacant land. The road to the Congarees crossed this land. The plat was certified on August 11,1762,[56] and the grant signed on December 7,1763.

In accordance with a precept date January 4,1763, 100 acres of land was surveyed for Thomas Woodward on Wateree Creek: bound on all sides by vacant land.John Belton D.S., made the survey and certified the plat on January 14,1763. On January 12,1763, John Belton D.S., laid out 100 acres of land on (Little?) Cedar Creek. The grant for 200 acres of land was signed on February 28,1765.[57] The road to Charleston cut across part of this land.

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54- Woodward, Reminiscences, P-143.

55-C.P.Vol.6,P.-390,1758. Royal Grants, Vol.14,P-25,1761.

56-C.P.,Vol.7,P-281,1762, Royal Grants, Vol. 6,P-45,1763.

57- C.P.,Vol.7, P304, 1763. Royal Grants, Vol.6,P-397,1765.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powells, Woodwards and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

John Winn D.S., pursuant to a precept issued on Ocotber 7,1766, surveyed 100 acres of land for Thomas Woodward on Cedar Creek, and the plat was certified on November 21, 1766, and the grant signed on September 24,1771. This land was bound on all sides by vacant land.[58]

Thomas Woodward had 100 acres of land surveyed for him on Mill Creek, and the plat certified on March 4, 1772, and the grant signed on October 22, 1772. This land was bound on the southeast by John Marple,northwest on lands of John Turnipseed and Thomas Woodwar,southwest on the land of Thomas Rutland, and on all other sides by vacant land.[59]

Isaac Sibley had 100 acres of land surveyed for him on Austin Mill Creek: bound on the south by the land of Thomas Woodward, northeast on the land of Mildred Hawkins, and on the other sides by vacant land.This land was conveyed to Thomas Woodward on July 5,1772, and the plat certified by John Alston D.S., on July 14,1772. A tract of 300 acres of land was surveyed for Thomas Woodward on Mill Creek: bound southwest on the land of John Sibley, and on all other sides by the lands of Thomas Woodward. Mill Creek ran through the center of the tract of land. The survey was made by Richard Winn D.S., and the plat was certified on July 14,1774. A grant for 400 acres of land for Thomas Woodward was signed on March 7,1775. Eventually Thomas Woodward would acquire 950 acres of land and 11 slaves.[60]

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58- C.P.,Vol.20,P-496, 1766. Royal Grants, Vol.11, P-60,1771.

59- C.P.,Vol.20,P-501, 1772. Royal Grants, Vol.11, P-480,1772.

60-C.P.Vol.20, P-502, 1774. Royal Grant, Vol.13, P-365, 1775. Brown Regulators P-147.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

CAPTAIN THOMAS WOODWARD was born sometime between 1715 and 1720. He was an imposing figure,"considerably over common size", a natural leader, and fitted well into the"Virginia Colony" in Fairfield County. He was one of the foremost leaders in the Regulator movement, was elected to the First Provincial Congress in 1775;was one of the eleven commissioners named to execute the Continental Association in the District between the Broad and Catawba Rivers. He was an ardent Whig and raised his own company of Rangers to serve under Colonel William Thomson . In his enthusiasm he made promises to his company that he couldn't keep. His men threatened to go home, but the crisis was smoothed over and he and his company were successfully engaged in the Snow Campaign against the Tories in 1775. He was a justice of the peace and a charter member of the Mount Zion Society in 1777. Traditionally, he was killed by Tories on May 12,1779.[61]

Thomas Woodward,Barnaby Pope, and Edward McGraw Sr. were the most active Regulators of the thirty-four in the Cedar Creek- Little River Area. Thomas Woodward,Benjamin Hart, John Scott and Moses Kirkland presented to the Assembly the Regulator Remonstrances which had been drawn up ny the Rev.Mr. Charles Woodmason,Anglican minister of St. Mark's Parish. The language was so offensive that Woodward, Hart, Scott and Kirkland went before the Assembly three days later and apologized.

The Regulators were,in effect, a vigilante organization that had been organized in the back-country to combat the lawlessness that had

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61- Brown, Regulators, Pp.130,131.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

followed the Cherokee War of 1760-1761. There were no effective courts closer than Charleston, and the back-country justices of the peace were accused of "Irregularity in their several Commissions to the great Encouragement of the Villians".

Thomas Woodward was a very energetic and dynamic person.While active in the Regulator movement, he took a ride of two months duration that took him to New River, Virginia, in pursuit of two horse thieves, Ebenezar Wells and Absalom Tilley. He returned them to the gaol in Charleston, along with four Negroes that belonged to the Honorable John Drayton Esq.

The Rangers represented the mounted militia of the back-country in South Carolina, and by loose association ,or overlapping with the Regulators, added some dignity, authoritiy and a small degree of legality to the Regulator movement.

John Woodward,eldest son of Captain Thomas and Jemima Collins Woodward, and a youth of 21 years, was active in the Regulator movement.[62]

The patriotic fervor generated in Thomas Woodward during his years as a Ranger captain and Regulator was carried forward and achieved fruition in his activities as an ardent Whig, and against the Tories of the back-country.

The roster of Captian Thomas Woodward's Company of Rangers,Colonel William Thomson's Regiment (Third Regiment) as given at Mineral Springs near the Congarees on August 7,1775.

Captain,Thomas Woodward

First Lieutenant, John Woodward

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62- Brown, Regulators,Pp.-40-46, 54,73,84,86,87,115, 116-119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 130-132,144,147,184,211,212, 214, Woodmason, Carolina Backcountry, Pp.- 90n, 233,233n43, 279n.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Second Lieutenant,William Boyd

Drummer, William Wilson

Privates: John Owens, James Pickett, James Owens, John Carr, John Carson, John Henderson, William Henderson, Francis Henderson, Daniel Oaks, Jacob Frazier, Henry Wimpey, Benjamin May, Charnel Durham,James Anderson, William Rayford, Matthew Rayford, Benjamin McGraw, Augustine Hancock, William Owens,John McDonald, Francis McDonald, Thomas Gather, Pritchard Stone, John Jacobs, John Bull, Joseph Owens, Thomas Winningham (Willingham?), Edward McGraw, Benjamin Mitchell, and William Duggans.[63]

An analysis of the lives and families in this company would constitute a book in itself. Many of these men will be mentioned in this book.

On April 17,1773, Robert Stark sold Thomas Woodward 1100 acres of land for 1250 pounds, lawful money, made up out of three plantations on Mill Creek,Little River. This land had been conveyed to Robert Stark by Samuel Elliott on October 27,28,1771.[64]

Thomas Woodward, Craven County, Province of South Carolina,sold John Roberson (sic) a strip of land containing 10 acres for 64 pounds, lawful money,on August 21,1779. This land was the northeast corner of 794 acres of land that had been granted Isaac Porcher and was the corner that joined John Bell and Thomas Woodward.[65]

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63- S.C.H.M. Vol.2.

64- F.D.B.,Bk. E,P-57,1773.

65- Ibid, Bk.G.,P-77,1779.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Thomas (X) Woodward[66] on October 20,1775, sold William McCallister 250 acres of land for 500 pounds, current money.This land lay on Jackson Creek and had been originally granted to George Davidson on March 8,1775, and was bound southeast on the land of Alexander Robinson, and on all other sides by vacant land.[67]

On July 22, 1771, Richard Winn,D.S., certified a plat for 368 acres of land for Peter Starnes on Mill Creek: bound northwest by the land of John Ard, southeast by land of John Marpole, northeast by land of John Siberly (Sibley) Thomas Woodward and Isaac Siberly(Sibly), and on all other sides by vacant land. Thomas Woodward sold this tract of land, minus 100 acres, but including 100 acres of land that had been granted Thomas Woodward on Mill Creek, and with other lands for a total of 544 acres. The sale was to Phillip Raiford for 500 pounds, lawful money, on August 4,1778. The widow Jane Weldon bought the 100 acres out of the Peter Starnes tract from Thomas Woodward[68] for 100 pounds, lawful money, on March 28,1775.

Thomas Woodward left no will and his probate papers could not be found.[69] According to tradition, he was killed by Tories on May 12,1779.

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66- Apparently Thomas Woodward couldn't sign his name. General Thomas S. Woodward said that his grandfather Thomas Wooward, the Regulator's,education had been neglected by his stepfather Mr Robinson.

67- F.D.B.,Bk.L,P-232,1775.

68- C.P.Vol.21, Pp.-88,89,1771. F.D.B.,Bk.N,Pp.8,529,1775,1778.

69- Comenerative marker, Woodward cemetery near Rockton S.C.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Familes on Little Cedar Creek

Elizabeth Woodward (Elizabeth Stokes May Woodward), wife of Regulator (Captain) Thomas Woodward, died in Fairfield District sometime after the making of her will on August 12,1802. Her daughters were Lucy Woodward, Sarah Riley, Elizabeth McMorries(married to William McMorries Jr.) and Jane Freeman(married to Reeves Freeman).Her sons were Thomas May, Benjamin May, Henry Woodward, Joseph Woodward and Thomas Woodward (deceased). Her son Jospeh was named her executor.[70]

General Thomas S.Woodward named the sons-in-law of the Regulator Thomas Woodward, beginning with the eldest daughter: James Nelson (married to Margaret), Phillip Raiford, Robert Rabb, James Andrews, Phillip Riley (married to Sarah),William McMorries Jr. (married to Elizabeth), William T.Augustine, Reeves Freeman(married to Jane).[71]

JOHN WOODWARD, son of the Regulator Thomas Woodward and his first wife Jemima Collins, was 21 years old at the time of the Regulator movement. He was active in the Regulator movement and was the First Lieutenant in his father's compnay in the Revolutionary War.[72]

John Woodward made his will on June 20,1815, but there is no date of proving. His wife was named Easter and he had the following daughters: Sarah, wife of General William Strother;Marian Collins,wife of Thomas Lyles; and Cynthia, wife of Charnel Durham. His sons were John, William Thomas and Osmund Woodward. His grandsons were John Dargan Strother, son of General

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70-F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk.4,P-32; F.P.C.,Apt. 33, file 525,1802.

71- Woodward, Reminiscences,P-145.

72- Brown, Regulators, P-119;Woodward, Reminiscences ,P-144.

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

William and Sarah Woodward Strother; John Woodward III, son of John Woodward Jr.; John Woodward Durham, son of his daughter Cynthia and Charnel Durham; William Strother Lyles, son of Thomas and Marian Collins Lyles.

The real estate holdings are vast and are summarized in the will of John Woodward:

To his daughter Sarah Strother, he left the 100 acres of land that had been granted Thomas Woodward and 18 acres granted John Woodward.

To his son John Woodward, he left,among other lands, the land that had been granted Joseph Kirkland on Little River,adjoining the land of William Kincaid. He left John Woodward lands that had formerly belonged to Berlee (sic) Smyth and William Bell.

To his daughter Marian Collins Lyles, he left 500 acres of land purchased from Phillip Raiford; also part of a tract of land originally granted Obed Kirkland on Mill Creek; and 200 acres of land purchased from Lewis Elvey,originally granted to Jane Kirkland and called the Widow Shaver's Old Place.

His home place, to be divided between his sons William Thomas and Osmund Woodward, was made up out of the following tracts of land:

1- 200 acres granted Thomas Woodward.

2- 550 acres granted Samuel Winn.

3- 226 acres purchased from Joseph Woodward and being part of a grant to Pierce Butler.

4- 100 acres purchased from Thomas Miles and being part of 200 acres granted Edward Peteric(?)?

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

5- 100 acres purchased from William Hendrix , and being part of a tract of 200 acres originally granted to Thomas Miles.

6- 130 acres purchased from Elisha Haigood and called the Bogwell Place, originally granted to Jesse Salley.

7- 120 acres granted John Woodward.

8- 136 acres granted John Woodward.

9- 242 acres granted John Woodward.

10 - 150 acres purchased from Michael Easter.

11- 300 acres purchased from John Rolland, and originally granted Thomas Sanders.

12- 200 acres granted John Woodward.

13- 183 acres and 137 acres purchased from Husell Gills, being part of 1200 acres granted Samuel Elliott.

14- 37 acres purchased from John Elsey and called Common Hall, and being part of the 1200 acres granted Samuel Elliott.

15- 40 acres adjoinig William Jones,and granted to John Woodward.

The home place to be divided between William Thomas and Osmund Woodward by a line beginning on Big Cedar Creek near George Shedd's line and a branch of Cedar Creek called Big Gully and running to where Captain Hart's cotton machine formerly stood.

He also left a cotton machine and a brick kiln to his sons. He freed the Negro called Captain.[73]

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73- F.W.B. Vol.1, Bk.7,P-8,1817.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powells, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Brown believed that John Woodward owned over 7000 acres of land and 55 slaves. The 1822 tax returns for Major John Woodward showed his estate with 62 slaves and 2683 acres of land. Major John Woodward had died about five years earlier.[74]

Easter (Esther) Woodward, wife of John Woodward (Sr.) made her will on May 6,1818, but there was no date of proving. In her will, she mentions her daughters Sarah Strother and Mary Ann (Marian) Collins Lyles. Her son Osmund was made executor of her estate. To her sister Nancy Henderson, she left money for a proper suit of mourning and a coat that she had recently purchased in Columbia. To a young lady Elisa Hagood, who had been a faithful companion, she left $20. She left a horse named Tom Bigby. Jesse Rawls,Elisa Hagood and Martha Shedd witnessed her will.[75]

MAJOR JOHN WOODWARD JR, son of John Woodward Sr and his wife Easter, died in Fairfield District sometime prior to the proving of his will on March 24, 1823. To his wife Ailey, he left his home place of 280 acres,and an additional 50 acres of land that he had purchased from George Lott. To his sons ,John and Thomas, he left the Starke place of 1200 acres on Wareree Creek. To his son Osmund, he left 540 acres made up out of 350 acres on Hog Fork called the Smith place, and the 190 acres of land where John Miller lives and called the Elliman place. To his daughters Cynthia and Sarah Woodward, he left 758 acres of land made up out of 530 acres that he had purchased from Thomas Means and known as the Means place,120 acres where his store stands and known as the Barkley place, 16 acres called the McClure place, 92 additonal acres to be laid off from the McClure place ,His daughters,Helen M and Easther

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74- Brown Regulators, P-116. Tax Returns for 1822.

75-F.W.B.,Vol.1, Bk.7,P-79. F.P.C. Apt. 35, file 563, 1818.

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek.

Woodward, to have 758 acres of land made up out of 600 acres called the Bacot place, 50 acres out of the Ellis place, and 100 acres out of the George Lott place. His grist mill to remain in commom usuage until his youngest child reaches 14 years of age and then the mill to go to his four daughters. He gave each of his sons, John J.,Thomas A. and Osmund M. Woodward a lot in the town of Winnsboro. He named his brother-in-law General William Strother, his brother Osmund Woodward, and his friend John Buchanan,as executors of his estate.[76]

COLONEL JOHN J. WOODWARD, son of Major John Woodward Jr., moved to Talledega,Alabama. He was the colonel of 10th Alabama Regiment,CSA, and was killed at the Battle of Gaines Mill in July 1862, His wife,Rebecca Pearson , died on January 30,1886. Their daughter, Sallie Woodward, was born on November 30,1844, and died on May 20,1918. Their daughter Patsie E.Woodward (1834-1905) married W.E.Aiken.(This information about Colonel John J. Woodward's family was obtained from markers in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Winnsboro)

John J.Woodward sold John Miller lot number 85 in Winnsborough , fronting on Liberty and Sion Streets, for $60 on February 23,1838. Rebecca Mary Woodward signed her release.[77]

John J.Woodward sold Sterling Tidwell 171 acres of land on the drains of Beaver Dam Forks for $2500 on December 11,1837. This land was bound north by the road from Winnsborough to Rocky Mount, on the east by lands of David Smith and Harper Sr.,on the south by lands of Harper and Joseph

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76- F.W.B.,Vol.2,Bk.8,P-109. F.P.C., Apt. 36,file 577

77- F.D.,Bk.MM,P-511,1838

Caldwell, on the west by the lands of Thomas D.Peay and Benjamin Boulware. Troy Lumpkin and Elijah Gayden witnessed the deed. Rebecca Mary Woodward signed her release.[78]

DR OSMUND M.WOODWARD, son of John Woodward Jr., died on May 11,1847, and is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Winnsboro. Dr. Osmund M. Woodward made his will on April 26,1847, and it was recorded on May 25,1847. John W.Durham, John D.Strother, John E.Peay, Nicholas Peay, and Dr Caleb Clark had signed notes with Dr. Woodward, and it was the intent of the will that these notes be paid first. The above mentioned signers of the notes were named as trustees of the estate until these notes had been paid: an exception was that his wife have enough income for her maintenance and the maintenance of his niece Patsy E.Woodward, daughter of his brother John. At the time the will was made, he was working the land of David Aiken, father of his wife Eliza. He left a slave boy to William Clarke, son of Dr. Caleb Clarke. There was no mention of his own children.[79]

THOMAS A WOODWARD, son of John Woodward Jr., moved to Hinds County, Mississippi. From this place, on April 18,1837, he sold Ethelred Thompson, of Chester District, 60 acres of land in Chester District for $346.50. This land was part of 600 acres granted Peter Porcher, and had been willed to Thomas A.Woodward by his father. Green B.Montgomery and John D. Strother witnessed the deed.[80]

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78- F.D.B.,Bk.MM,P-512,1837.

79-F.W.B.,Vol.3,Bk.19,P-488. F.P.C. Apt. 86, file 338,1847.

80- F.D.B., Bk.MM,P-354, 1837.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

On April 13,1837, Thomas A. Woodward sold Benjamin Boulware 540 acres of land in Fairfield District for $3300. This land had been willed to Thomas A. Woodward by his father, and lay on Wateree Creek and Holmes Branch of Wateree River. This land had been laid off for Major John J.Woodward at the request of General William Strother and Osmund Woodward, executors of the estate of Major John J. Woodward.[81]

WILLIAM THOMAS WOODWARD was the son of John Woodward Sr. and his wife Easter. His will was made on December 11,1841,and he died on August 15,1842. On his gravestone in the Woodward cemetery near Rockton , the date of his birth is given as 1792. Also buried in this cemetery is his wife Harriet Woodward, who died on May 12,1837, aged about 50 years. He apparently married again, and this wife was named Eliza. To his wife Eliza, he left all the houses, real estate and property that she owned in Charleston,Columbia and Camden before they were married. His three children: Mary Collins Woodward, Esther Caroline and Thomas William Woodward were to share equally in his estate. He named his brother Osmund, John D.Strother, John B.Harrison, Thomas Nelson and Thomas Lyles Jr. as his execuotrs.[82]

Alson buried in the Woodward cemetery near Rockton, and probably the daughter of William Thomas Woodward, was Mary C. (Collins?) Woodward, born May 9,1831, died June 9,1845.

THOMAS WILLIAM WOODWARD, only son of William Thomas and Esther (Harriet?) Woodward, was the grandson of John Woodward Jr. and great grandson of the

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81-F.D.B., BkMM,P-357,1837.

82- F.W.B.,Vol.3,Bk.19,P-490. F.P.C.,Apt. 76, file 86,1842.

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Regulator Thomas Woodward, He was born on his father's plantation near Rockton on May 7,1833. He attended King Mountain Military Academy,Mt Zion College, Wake Forest College for a few months, and South Carolina College where he was expelled in the famous"Stewarts Hall rebellion" in 1851 as a junior. He read law but never practiced. He owned the Rock City Quarries west of Winnsboro, but was principally occupied as a planter. His first wife was Cornelia Dantzler, daughter of J.M.Dantzler of Orangeburg.They were married February 15, 1854. Cornelia Dantzler was born on April 5,1833,and died on August 21,1878, and is buried in the Methodist cemetery in Winnsboro.[83] His second marriage was to Rebecca Valentine Lyles on January 9 , 1879.

Thomas William Woodward was a major in the 6th S.C.Infantry, CSA. He was wounded at Draneville and discharged from the service. He reenlisted as a private and was promoted to quartermaster of the 20th Volunteer Regiment in June 1862, He served in the South Carolina House of Representives 1860-1862, and was senator from Fairfield County 1884-1892.[84]

OSMUND WOODWARD, son of John Woodward Sr, was the grandson of the Regulator Thomas Woodward. His wife Martha was the daughter of Roland and Alice W.Williamson: she was born in 1796 and died on November 29,1880. She is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Winnsboro.

The following young children of Osmund and Martha Woodward are buried in the Woodward cemetery near Rockton;

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83- Her sister Georgiana Dantzler married Captain W.B.Lyles and is buried in the Methodist cemetery in Winnsboro.

84-Reynolds and Fant,Bio Dir. of the Senate of S.C.,P-339. Grave markers.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powells, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

William Strother Woodward died October 16,1823, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Leonard Cornelia Woodward died December 6, 1832, aged 3 years, 3 months and 17days.

Alva Milton Augustus Woodward died November 20, 1835, aged 8 years, 3 months and 11 days.

There are two vaulted chidren' tombs that have lost their markings, and two vaulted unmarked adult tombs inside the enclosed granite walls of the Woodward cemetery near Rockton.[85]

Osmund Woodward served in the South Carolina House of Representives, Thirty-Fifth General Assembly, 1842-1844.[86]

The 1822 tax returns showed Osmund Woodward as the owner of 1915 acres of land and 31 slaves.[87]

Osmund Woodward made his will on March 5, 1854, and his personal estate was appraised for $190,213 on November 27,1863. To his wife Martha, he left a house with four adjoining lots,14 slaves, 2 mules, 2 horses, a carriage, a wagon, and the tools needed to work a plantation; to go to his children after his wife's death. To his wife Martha, he left $1000 as an absolute gift, one half of his stock in the Commercial Bank, Columbia, S.C. To his grandson James Osmund Owens, he left a gold watch. The rest of his estate to be divided into equal shares for his five daughters: Jemima Harrison, Sarah Owens, Amanda Heath, Rebeckah Buchanan, and Regina Woodward. He made provisions for John Harrison to continue living on

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85- Grave markers, Woodward cemetery, Rockton,S.C.

86- Bio Dir. S.C. House of Representives, Vol.1,P-346.

87- Tax Returns for 1822.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

his place of 250 acres, if his daughter Jemima Harrison should die without issue. None of his slaves to be carried out of Fairfield Dsitrict. He named Samuel G.Barkley, J.D.Strother, Thomas S.Lyles, David McDowell,and Thomas Nelson as his executors.J.D.Strother was named guardian of Regina Woodward. In an undated codicil to his will made about five years after the original will, he left $500 to each of his ten grandchildren:two children of his daughter Sarah Cook,two children of his daughter Amanda Mobley, four children of his daughter Rebecca Buchanan, and two children of his daughter Regina Gadsden.[88]

Regina G.B. Gadsden was born October 20,1836, and died February 23,1891. Her husband Christopher E.Gadsden was born July 5,1821, and died on June 15, 1864, as a result of wounds suffered in the Confederate Army. He was the son of Bishop Christopher E.Gadsden. Christopher and Regina Gadsden along with the following named children are buried in the old Woodward cemetery near Rockton.

Martha Ann Gadsden died October 31, 1859, aged 3 years, 8 months and 19 days,

John C.Gadsden was born on May 30,1859, and died January 22,1898.

Francis Marion Gadsden was born April 24,1861, and died February 23,1928.

Lilla Rabb Gadsden, wife of Francis Marion Gadsden, was born January 3, 1873, and died July 21, 1908.

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88- F.P.C.,Apt.19(new) file 177,1863. In the five years between the making of Osmund Woodward's original will and the addition of the codocil about five years later: Regina married Christopher E.Gadsden,Sarah Owens was now married to Cook, and Amanda Heath had now married a Mobley. Jemima Harrison was not mentioned and apparently had no children.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Rebekah (sic) Buchanan , daughter of Osmund and Martha Woodward, wife of Dr. Robert Buchanan, was born on April 20,1830, and died July 21, 1908. She is buried in the Presbyterina cemetery in Winnsboro.[89]

THE REV. WILLIAM WOODWARD SR. was the son of the Regulator Thomas Woodward and his first wife Jemima Collins. He was a prominent Baptist minister, and it has been said that his experiences during the Revolutionary War caused his conversion and led him to the ministry.

In 1789, and because of the great distance from the old church on Sandy River, the Rev. William Woodward gathered a congregation together on Lower or Little Sandy River,and when this body received its constitution in 1792, he became their minister and held the position until his death in 1820. After his death and in his memory, the church became known as Woodward Baptist Church. There is a tablet on the church that reads:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Elder William Woodward
Who departed this life in the year of our
Lord 1820;on the 23rd day of July; aged
57 years, 9 months and 16 days.
This tablet
is erected to his memory by this church
which was planted by his
Instrumentality ! Through the indulgence
of a kind Providence
A.D. 1789

89- Grave Markers.Bolick, Fairfield Sketchbook, Pp.-57,58.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

He was the means of planting some
And building up many of
The neighboring Baptist churches
In consideration of his manly virtures
This church has unanimously consented
To be known for the future,by the name
Of Woodward Baptist Church of
Christ

He was a physician and a member of Congress( Fourteenth Congress, 1818-1820). He married Nancy Barrett in 1781.[90]

The Rev. William Woodward made his will on August 24, 1819, he died on July 23, 1820, and his will was proven on August 2,1820. He represented himself as a resident of Fairfield District, although he spent much of his time in Chester District. To his wife Nancy Barrett Woodward, he left the household and kitchen furniture not otherwise disposed of, a Negro boy and a Negro girl. He had already given property to his four married daughters:Charlotte Turner, Jemima Hill, Mary Liles and Ellener Robertson. To his son William, he left 276 acres of land on Sandy River, Chester District, and conveyed to Rev. William Woodward by William Turner. His son was already living on the land. To his son John,he left the 330 acres of land where John was already living, $900 and other personal property. To his daughter Afsaneth Woodward, he left

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90-King, S.C.Baptists, Pp.- 106, 107,107n

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

these slaves: Lewis, Delilah and her children Margaret, Judah, Linda and Catherine. To his son Joseph he left the slaves,Dave, Violet, Dyce, and her children Fanny, Elias and Matthew. To his son Thomas, he left the slaves, Charles, Fanny and her children,Nancy and Joseph; the woman Kenny and her daughter Susanna. He gave cows and calves to his children,Thomas,Joseph and Afsaneth Woodward.His sons, William and John Woodward were named the executors of the estate of the Rev. William Woodward. John Woodward died sometime between 1820 and 1829. William Woodward as the surviving executor called a meeting of the heirs at the Chesterville (Chester ) courthouse for a final settlement on October 2,1929. On September 30,1829, William Robertson wrote that he could not attend; on October 1,1829, James Lyles wrote for Aromanus Lyles that he could not attend; J.A. (Joseph A.) Woodward wrote on September 30,1829, that he could not attend.All these letters were directed to Peter Wylie Esq., and stated that although they were not able to attend,they were willing to abide by the decisions of William Woodward and wished that he would go ahead with the settlement.[91]

The Rev. William Woodward was paid 8 pounds, sterling, for 26 days service in the militia during the year 1781.

Rev. William Woodward inherited these lands from his father, the Regulator Thomas Woodward:

1- 125 acres of land on John Marpole Creek, originally granted to William McMorris, and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward.

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91-Chester Probate Court Records, file 71, pkg. 1116,1820.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

2- 100 acres of land granted to John Winn Esq.,and by him conveyed to Thomas Woodward on June 8,1776.

3- 76 acres granted to Isaac Sibley on August 41, 1774, and conveyed to Thomas Woodward.

4- 100 acres north of Broad River granted to Thomas Woodward on August 22,1776.

5- 100 acres on Mill Creek granted to Thomas Woodward on August 31,1774. William Woodward sold this land on Mill Creek that he had inherited from his father to Kemp Taliaferro Strother on April 17,1786. Kemp Taliaferro sold this land to Minor Winn on January 10,1788. By a mistake, 100 acres of land on Cedar Creek was substituted for the proper 100 acres on Mill Creek that had been granted to Edward Wells on October 25,1764. Minor Winn asked for clear titles on the land on Cedar Creek and this was done on September 9,1793. On the following day, September 10,1793, William Woodward sold Minor Winn the 100 acres of land on Mill Creek for 30 pounds, sterling.[92]

On January 31,1801, Walter Pool.Fairfield District, sold William Woodward, minister, 60 acres of land for $30; being part of a tract of granted Lewis Boatner,and adjoing land already owned by William Woodward.[93]

Christopher Edrington and James Davis, planters,declared themselves bound to the Rev. William Woodward of Chester District for 400 pounds, sterling, on January 21,1795. They gave a mortgage on 351 acres of land on

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92-F.D.B., Bk.A,P-54; Bk.B,P172;Bk.I,Pp.12,13.

93-Ibid, Bk.N,P-367,1801.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Rocky Creek, Fairfield County,then the residence of Christopher Edrington and formerly known as the"Davis Old Place"[94]

Milly(X) Watts, Milly(X) Watts (the second), the widow Susanah Watts, John Watts, Thomas Watts, Elizabeth(X) Watts, Crispen Morgan and Sarah (X) Morgan, all the heirs of Edward Watts(deceased) sold William Woodward 210 acres of land out of 224 acres granted Edward Watts on September 20,1774, for $350 on October 12,1809. This land lay on Watts Branch of Little River. On March 16,1810, the heirs of Edward Watts sold William Woodward an additonal 60 acres of land out of a tract granted Edward Watts on September 9,1794, for $60.[95]

John Watts sold William Woodward a 20 year old male slave for $500 on November 12,1810.[96]

On January 2,1810, James Butler Jr. of the state of "Caintucky" sold William Woodward (price not mentioned) 276½ acres of land that had been granted his father James Butler Sr. on May 22,1795. This land lay in Fairfield District, on Little River. William Mintz and George Fant witnessed the deed.[97]

William Woodward, on December 12,1810,sold back to the widow Susannah Watts,the 270 acres of land that he had bought from the estate of Edward Watts,as well as the 276½ acres bought from James Butler Jr., for $850.[98]

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94-F.D.B.,Bk.AA,P112,1795.

95-Ibid, Bk.T.,Pp.293,294, 1809,1810.

96- Ibid, Bk.T,P-296, 1810.

97- Ibid,Bk.T,P-296.

98- Ibid,Bk.T,P-355, 1810.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

James Davis sold William Woodward 80 acres of land for $131 on May 5, 1815. This land lay on Little River and was part of a grant to Edward Watts (deceased) and by him conveyed to John Watts (deceased) bound on the south by lands of Robert Williams, and on the south by the lands of William Hamilton.[99]

On February 5,1814, and for the sum of $3, Benjamin Owens gave the Regular Baptist Church on Mill Creek 150 acres of land for 10,000 years. This land to be used as a glebe for the Baptist ministers serving the church on Mill Creek and was bound by the lands of Michael Hawkins, the late General Moultrie, Benjamin Owens and John Nelson. The church was represented by William Woodward, John Harris and Caleb Powell.[100]

William Woodward sold William Turner 185 acres of land on Rocky Creek, Fairfield District for $600 on August 10,1815. This tract of land was made up out of original grants to Jacob Free and Lewis Boatner. William Turner was already living on the land. Thomas and John Woodward witnessed the sale.[101]

CHARLOTTE WOODWARD, daughter of the Rev. William and Nancy Barrett Woodward, made a marriage agreement with John Macon on October 29,1803, and it was agreed that she was to have the three slaves that she already owned. On February 13, 1805, John Macon gave these slaves, in trust, to William Woodward for the sum of $10. The marriage of Charlotte Woodward and John Macon must have been a first marriage for Charlotte who was referred to as Charlotte Turner in her father's will made in 1819.[102]

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99-F.D.B.,Bk.Y,P-73,1815.

100- Ibid, Bk.Y,P-515,1814.

101-Ibid, Bk.BB,P-342,1815.

102- Ibid, Bk.O,P-399,1803;Bk.P,P-255,1805.

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

JOSEPH A WOODWARD, the son of the Rev. William and Nancy Barrett Woodward, was married to Melinda R.Woodward. She was born on November 6,1807, and died on November 14,1839. She is buried in the Presbyterian cemetery in Winnsboro and "her New-born babe lies on her left side".[103]

Joseph A.Woodward represented Fairfield District in the South Carolina House of Representives in 1834-36 and 1840-42. He moved to Alabama in his later years and his son William Woodward of Sumter County,Alabama, served in the Alabama Legislature.[104]

Joseph A.Woodward, and his wife Melinda, sold John Maloney 43.4 acres of land on Wateree Creek for $200 on January 22,1836.[105]

Phillip Edward Pearson of Talledega County, Alabama, through his agent Dr Bratton of Winnsboro, sold Joseph A.Woodward two lots on Walnut Street, Winnsboro, for $400 on October 9,1840.[106]

THOMAS WOODWARD, eldest son of the Regulator Thomas Woodward by his second wife, Elizabeth Stokes Mays Woodward, inherited 1244 acres of land from his father and made up out of these several tracts of land:

1- 150 acres of land originally granted to James Andrews.

2-100 acres of land granted William Watts.

3- 794 acres of land granted Isaac Porcher.

4- 200 acres of land granted James Andrews.

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103-Gravemarkers, Presbyterian caemetery ,Winnsboro.

104-Woodward, Reminiscences,P-145;McMaster,Fairfield County, P-117.

105- F.D.B.,Bk.MM,P-299,1836.

106-Ibid, Bk.NN,P-350,1840.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Thomas Woodward sold these 1244 acres of land to Robert Smyth of Charleston for 868 pounds, sterling, on July 2,1789.[107]

Shortly after the Revolutionary War, Thomas Woodward moved to Union County where he taught school for several years, and fell in love with one of his pupils,Mary Howard. When he asked her to marry him, her family objected because of his Indian blood. He returned to Fairfield County and soon afterwards left for the Cherokee Nation with a few slaves. The Howard family moved to Elbert County Georgia and Thomas Woodward follwed Mary there. Two of her ~~brothers~~ interceded for Mary and Thomas and they obtained permission to be married. Thomas and Mary Howard Woodward had a daughter who married General Watson. Their son Thomas Simpson Woodward led an active life, was promoted to Brigadier General of Militia, and wrote the Remininences often referred to in the sketch of the Woodward family. A second son of Thomas and Mary Howard Woodward died in infancy.

Thomas Woodward died in March 1800. His widow Mary married again but died in 1806. Thomas Simpson Woodward was left an orphan at a very early age. He lived with several relatives but seems to have made an attachment to a maternal uncle who remained a lifetime favorite. His formal education was neglected but he was an intelligent, observant, active individual with a strong sense of adventure and suffered little for want of more education. In 1812, and at a very early age (he didn't know the exact date of his birth) Thomas Simpson Woodward enlisted in the army and for the next forty years,

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107- F.D.B.,Bk.E,P-2,1789.

he was concerned with the military. He married but little is known of his family life. He spent all of these active years on the frontiers of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with enough adventure for several lifetimes. His Indian blood permitted a close kinship with the Indians, and he came to know and love them more than any man in his lifetime. He spent twenty of these years in Alabama and claims to have selected the site for Tuskegee ,Alabama, and claims to have been the foundered of that town. He spent the last years of his life in Winn Parish, Louisiana.[108]

HENRY WOODWARD, son of Regulator Thomas and Elizabeth Stokes May Woodward, amde his will on November 25, 1802, and it was proven on January 13, 1803. William Woodward, John May and Joseph Gibson witnessed the will, His wife was named Elizabeth, but there was no mention of children. He left his property to his wife, Elizabeth, and to the children of his deceased brother Thomas in Milledgeville, Georgia. These children were Elizabeth who married General Watson, Thomas Simpson Woodward, and Joseph H.Woodward who died in early childhood.Joseph H.Woodward and William McMorris Sr. were named his executors.[109]

On January 7,1786, Joseph Kirkland, Esq., Winnsborough, Fairfield County, sold Henry Woodward 300 acres of land on Little River for 100 pounds,sterling.. This land was part of 522 acres of land granted Joseph Kirkland. Henry Woodward sold this land to John Woodward on September 3,1802, for 35 pounds,sterling.[110]

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108- Woodward, Remininiscences, multiple references.

109-F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk.4,P-34. F.P.C.,Apt.33,file 527,1803.

110- F.D.B.,Bk,A,P-453,1786;Bk.Z,P-383,1802.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

JOSEPH(H?) WOOODWARD was probably the youngest son of the Regulator Thomas and Elizabeth Stokes Mays Woodward. He left no probate court record in Fairfield District and it is probable that he went to Alabama ,or some other state. He lived quite a few years in Fairfield Dsitrict and was quite active in that district. On December 12, 1796, Joseph Woodward, Gentleman, sold James Hendrix,planter of Fairfield County, 92 acres of land for $92.10. This land was the eastern part of 500 acres of land granted Pierce Butler on January 20,1773: bound on the north by the land of James Nelson, east by the land of John Woodward, south by the land of William Strother, and west by James Hendrix. This land was conveyed to Joseph Woodward by the last will and testament of his father Thomas Woodward. A few days later on December 20, 1796, Joseph Woodward sold William Strother 151 acres out of the 500 acre tract for $151.87½[111]

Hannah Robertson sold Joseph Woodward 164 acres of land on Mill Creek for $300 on October 24,1804. This tract of land was her one-third share in the estate of her husband John Robinson (sic). William Woodward and William McMorries witnessed the sale. On January 26,1806, Joseph Woodward sold this land to George Edmonds for $450. Ann,wife of Joseph Woodward, signed her release.[112] William Ashley and Reeves Freeman witnessed the deed.

Joseph Woodward sold Robert Robinson 213 acres of land on Little River for $336.55 on September 15,1800. This land was willed to Joseph Woodward

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111-F.D.B.,Bk.K,P-453; Bk.L,P-224,1796.

112- Ibid, Bk.Q,Pp.-58,92,1806.

by his father Thomas Woodward,and was part of 300 acres of land granted William Trunker on February 22,1771: bound by the lands of Elisha Haigwood and Robert Robinson.[113] Ann Woodward signed her release.

On July 17,1807, Joseph Woodward sold James Martin 100 acres of land for $600. This land was part of the Trunker grant and had been conveyed to Thomas Woodward through Edward McGraw and inherited by Jospeh Woodward. The land lay northeast of Little River and was bound on the east by the land of William Ashley . north by land of William Ashley and on the west by the channel of Little River.[114]

Joseph Woodward, Gentleman of Fairfield District, sold James Nelson 89 acres of land for $89 in October 1801. This land was the northeast portion of the 500 acres that had been granted Major Pierce Butler on June 20, 1773: bound on the east by the land of John Woodward, north and east by the land of James Nelson,[115] and on the south by the land of James Hendix,

Sheriff James Fort Muse,of Faifield District,sold the 92 acre home place of Reeves Freeman at public sale, and on March 5,1810, gave Joseph Woodward a sheriff's title to the land. Joseph Woodward was the highest bidder at $100. Jane Freeman, wife of Reeves Freeman, full sister of Joseph Woodward, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Stokes May Woodward.[116]

William Mc Morries and his wife Elizabeth, full sister of Joseph Woodward, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Stokes May Woodward, sold Joseph Woodward 8½ acres of land for $30 on February 23, 1811. This land

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113-F.D.B.,Bk.R,P-197,1800.

114- Ibid, Bk.R.,P-220,1807.

115-Ibid, Bk.T,P-308,1801.

116- Ibid, Bk.T,P-381. F.P.C.,Apt. 33,file 525.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

lay on Morris Creek, and was the angle of a tract of land adjoining the land that Joseph Woodward sold to Henry Owens on February 23, 1811. This land was part of the 500 acres of land that had been granted Robert Stark on June 14, 1771, and by Robert Stark conveyed to Thomas Woodward in April 1773( or 1779). Thomas Woodward conveyed this land to his daughter Elizabeth by his last will and testament , and by her transferred to her half-brother Thomas May on September 21,1786, Thomas May transferred the land back to his sister Elizabeth Woodward, later Elizabeth McMorries. Elizabeth Mc Morries signed her release.[117]

OTHER WOODWARDS

RICHARD WOODWARD, Fairfield District, made his will on October 13, 1804, and it was proven on November 19,1804. His wife was named Anne and they had a daughter Margaret. His mother and father were still living but not named. Richard and George Woodward were named his executors.[118]

The 1790 census showed Richard Woodward to be living in Fairfield County with one white, free male over sixteen years of age, six under sixteen , and five white, free females in his household. We know from several records,to be quoted, that he had sons named Richard (later called Richard Woodward Sr.), William, John, George and James, Margaret was the only daughter named.

Phillip Walker, yeoman, sold Richard Woodward, cooper, of St Mark's Parish, Craven County, 100 acres of land on Bower's Mill Creek, on April 10, 1777.

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117- F.D.B.,Bk.DD,P-28,1810.

118- F.P.C., Apt. 33, file 530; F.W.B.,Vol.1,Bk.5,P-113, 1804.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell,Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

This land had been originally granted to Samuel McCants on February 1,1768, and by him conveyed to Phillip Walker on November 24,1768.[119]

In November 1798, John Bell Esq., Fairfield County, sold Richard Woodward 150 acres of land on Watts' Branch, South Fork, Little River for 22 pounds, sterling. This land was part of 410 acres surveyed for John Bell Esq., on January 21,1791.[120]

Richard Woodward sold his son John Woodward 300 acres of land on Little River for 30 pounds, sterling. There is no date for the transaction. This land had been granted to Richard Woodward on January 21,1785. On September 21, 1804, and after the death of their father, Ricard Woodward, George Woodward for himself and his brother James Woodward certified their father's signature on the deed.[121]

WILLIAM WOODWARD, probably a son or brother of the elder Richard Woodward, died intestate in Fairfield District sometime prior to December 24, 1823, the date his administration bond was signed by Charles Bell, Thomas Bell, and Robert Bankhead for $1000. Charles Bell was named administrator. Samuel McMillan Sr., Samuel McMillan Jr., Robert Bell,and Thomas Bell appraised the estate on January 7,1824.[122]

William Woodward, son of Richard Woodward, sold William Yongue 76 acres of land for $225 on January 29,1814. This tract of land was made up out of two tracts:

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119- F.D.B.,Bk.B,P-96,1777.

120-Ibid, Bk.M,P-8,1798.

121- Ibid, Bk.V,P-96,1804.

122- F.P.C.,Apt.36,file 580, 1824.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

1-Part of 587 acres of land granted John Quinn on May 7,1787.

2- Part of 300 acres of land originally granted Richard Woodward.[123] This land lay between branches on the Southwest Fork of Little River.

Susannah (X) Watts sold William Woodward 540 acres of land for $1000 on December 24, 1814, made up out of two tracts:

1- Land on Watts Branch granted to Edward Watts on September 9,1774: bound by the lands of the heirs of George Woodward , by the lands of Robert Means on Woodward Creek, and by the land sold John Woodward by Edward Watts and now claimed by James Davis and where Burbage Woodward lives.

2- 276 acres of land originally granted to James Butler and sold to the Rev. William Woodward by Susannah Watts.

All of this land had been sold back to Susannah (X) Watts by the Rev. William Woodward.[124]

William Woodward sold Robert Yongue 141½ acres of land for $424 on January 21,1815. This land made up out of:

1- Part of 416 acres of land granted John Quinn on May 7,1787, and 240 acres conveyed to William Woodward by John Quinn.

2- Part of 300 acres of land granted Richard Woodward on January 21, 1785, and part of 115 acres of land conveyed by John Woodward, heir of the the elder Richard Woodward, to his brother William on January 5,1806. Luvesia, wife of William Woodward signed her release.[125]

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123- F.D.B.,Bk.W,P-319,1814.

124- Ibid, Bk.T,Pp.293,294,355; Bk.Y,P-37,1814.

125- Ibid, Bk.Y,P-358,1815.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

William Woodward sold Martin Yongue 144½ acres of land for $435 on January 21,1815. This land was part of 416 acres that had been granted to John Quinn on May 7,1787, and part of 240 acres of land that John Quinn had conveyed to John Woodward on April 7,1801.[126] Luvesia Woodward signed her release.

On April 8,1819,Ed Watts sold William Woodward 28 acres of land for $140; being the northeast part of 120 acres surveyed for Edward Watts on May 26,1787.[127]

William Woodward bought 200 acres of land from his brother James for $1000 on April 1,1822.[128]

JAMES WOODWARD, son of the elder Richard Woodward and his wife Anne, died intestate in Fairfield District during the year 1823. William Woodward,as previously noted died during the year 1823. On June 2,1823, William Woodward and Hugh Stevenson were named administrators of the estate on James Woodward, but Hugh Stevenson now had to function as the sole administrator. Samuel McMillan,Richard Woodward (brother) and John Aiken appraised the estate on July 14,1823.[129]

On February 23,1832, Hugh Stevenson and William Woodward (apparently a different William Woodward from the one that died in 1823),signed a guardianship bond with,and for,Lieuvice Woodward as guardian of the children of James and Lievice Woodward,all minors: Richard, Zachariah, Sarah, Nancy, James O., and George Woodward. As their guardian,Lievice Woodward sold Thomas Lauderdale 79 3/4 acres of land on Little River for $1416.41,on December 15,1836.[130]

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126- F.D.B.,Bk.Y,P-362,1814.

127-Ibid, Bk.AA,P-270,1819.

128- Ibid, Bk.DD,P-186,1822.

129-F.P.C.,Apt.36,file 578,1823.

130- F.D.B., Bk.MM,P-371,1836. F.P.C. Apt.69,file 1053,1832.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward, and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

On February 5, 1821, James Woodward sold Samuel McMillan 13 acres of land on the South Fork of Little River for $117. This land was part of a grant of 150 acres to Robert Brodie on March 3,1794, and conveyed by Robert Brodie to David R.Evans,and then to William Woodward on December 16, 1816.[131] Lieuvice Woodward signed her release.

James Woodward sold William Woodward 200 acres of land for $1000 on April 1,1822. This land was the home plantation of James Woodward,and was made up in part out of land inherited by James Woodward from his father,the elder Richard Woodward. This land lay on the southwest fork of Little River, just above Brown's Bridge, and was bound on the east by the lands of James Cork and Robert Bankhead, on the south by the land granted to John Waggoner and owned by Charles Bell, on the west by land formerly owned by Edward Walker but now owned by Samuel McMillan, northwest by land of Robert Means, and on the north by land granted James Fares and now owned by Samuel McMillan. Nathaniel and Isaac Woodward witnessed the sale.[132]

MARGARET WOODWARD, daughter of the elder Richard and Anne Woodward, made her will on February 28,1831, and it was proven on January 9,1832. She left Luivicia Woodward ,widow of her brother James Woodward ,and the children of James and Luivicia Woodward, all of her property. She named Luivicia Woodward and her son William her executrix and executor of her will. N.M. Robertson, William Woodward and Hugh Stevenson witnessed the will.[133]

JOHN WOODWARD, son of the elder Richard and Anne Woodward, made his will on March 3, 1829, and it was proven on December 21,1829. To his sister

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131-F.D.B.,Bk.CC,P-148,1821.

132- Ibid,Bk.DD,P-186,1822.

133- F.W.B.,Vol.2,Bk.13,P-49; F.P.C.,Apt.69,file 1058,1832.

Margaret, he left his 30 acre home place. To his nephew Richard Woodward,son of his deceased brother William, he left some slaves. To his niece Jane Morgan, daughter of his deceased brother George, he left a slave. To the heirs of his deceased brother James, he left his money. George W.Hill and John Shirley were named his executors. J.C.Means, John Boyle, and John Williams witnessed the will.[134]

John Woodward, yeoman of Fairfield County , sold Burbage Woodward two bay horses, some hogs, corn,and fodder for 12 pounds, sterling, on November 5, 1790. Isham Fair and Edward Watts Sr., witnessed the sale.[135]

George W.Hill and John Shirley, executors of the will of John Woodward , sold Martin Yongue 112 acres of land on a small branch of Little River for $308 on February 13,1830. This land was separated from the home place of John Woodward by a narrow strip of land owned by Martin Yongue, and was bound by the lands of Martin Yongue, Richard Woodward and William Champion.[136]

GEORGE WOODWARD, son of the elder Richard Woodward and his wife Anne, died sometime prior to August 14, 1816, the date his widow Elizabeth sold her dower rights on 59 acres of land, minus 5 acres where the home stood, to William and George Woodward, administrators of their brother George's estate, for $200. This land was the third part of a grant to James Alcorn on February 5, 1794. John Woodward and Levisey(sic) Woodward, widow of William Woodward, sold this land back to Elizabeth Woodward for $220 on March 13,1824.[137]

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134- F.W.B.,Vol.2,Bk.12,P-39.F.P.C.,Apt.68,file 1047,1829.

135-F.D.B.,Bk.A,P-98.1790.

136- Ibid,Bk.HH-2,P-366,1830.

137- Ibid, BK.AA, P-256,1816;Bk.FF,P.- 3,1824.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

ELIZABETH WOODWARD, widow of George Woodward, died intestate in Fairfield District in 1830. Charles Bell and Nathaniel Woodward were named administrators of her estate. Thomas Lauderdale, Robert Bankhead, and Richard C. Woodward appaised her goods on December 28,1830. The administration bond for $1000 was signed on December 19,1830, by Charles Bell, Nathaniel Woodward, and James Rogers, The division of the estate was carried out on January 1, 1833, and $7.10.6 went to each of the following heirs: Nathaniel Woodward, Charnal James and wife Margaret, James Morgan and wife Jane, Isaac Woodward, Nancy Woodward, and George Woodward. Her coffin cost $5.00 ;George Brown was paid $40 for her tombstone; the freight on the tombstone from Columbia was $5.00; Dr. Dr. J.M.Brackett was paid $6.50 and Dr. David H.Means was paid $6.00 for medical services.[138]

On April 19,1831, Charles Bell, Robert Bell, and Hugh L.Barkley signed a guardianship bond for Nancy and George Woodward who were minors. Nathaniel Woodward was made the guardian of George Woodward , and William McMillan co-signed his guardianship bond for $1000 on January 18,1832. Nancy Woodward had died sometime prior to January 18,1832. Dr. J.P.Pearson was paid $70 for attending her; her funeral dress and articles cost $39.90. Each of her heirs received $22.19, and were Nathaniel Woodward, Isaac Woodward, James Morgan and wife Jane, Charnal James and wife Margaret.[139]

From the receding, the following children of George and Elizabeth Woodward can be named: Nathaniel, Isaac, Nancy, George, Jane,andMargaret.

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138- F.P.C.,Apt.69,file 1052,1830.

139- Ibid,Apt. 69.file 1055, 1832.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

On June 7,1831, Isaac C.Woodward, Nathaniel Woodward, and Margaret Woodward James sold John Cameron 192 acres of land on Little River for $920. This land was made up out of two tracts:

1- Part of 178 acres of land granted James Alcorn in March 1794,and resurveyed to show 180½ acres. This land lay on the road from Charles Bell to the Means place.

2- An adjoining tract of 11½ acres conveyed to Nathaniel Woodward by Richard Woodward on March 5,1815.

This was James Cameron's home place. In November 1834, he sold 126.7 acres to Richard C.Woodward for $1015.20. He sold Richard Woodward the 68½ acres remaining in the northeast corner of the 192 acres of land that he had bought from the heirs of George Woodward for $993 on January 26,1836. Richard C.Woodward sold back to James Cameron 101½ acres out of his home place of 450 acres on Watts Branch,Little River, for $1471.75. Rebecca Woodward signed her release.[140]

RICHARD WOODWARD SR., was the son of the elder Richard Woodward and his wife Anne. His wife was named Rachel and he had at least two sons, Richard Jr. and George.

On December 11,1830, Richard Woodward Sr. and his son Richard Woodward Jr. sold James Cameron a tract of land for $460. This land had been originally granted to the elder Richard Woodward and by him conveyed to his son Richard Woodward Sr. and Richard Woodward Jr. The land lay on Watts Branch, Southwest Fork of Little River, and on the Columbia Road from Kerr's store

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140- F.D.B.,Bk.HH-2,P-385;Bk.LL,P-410;Bk/MM,Pp81,82.

to Winnsboro. Rachel Woodward, wife of Richard Woodward Sr., signed her release.[141]

On December 8,1830, Richard Woodward Sr. sold James Cameron Jr. 153½ acres of land for $996. This land was part of 416 acres granted John Bell Sr. on January 21,1797, and by him transferred to the elder Richard Woodward in 1798. This tract of land was bound by the lands of George Woodward,Martin Yongue ,and the heirs of George Woodward,John Woodward, Randolph Woodward and others.[142]

On December 28,1829, J.Feaster, D.S., surveyed for George Woodward, son of Richard Woodward Sr.,58 acres of land representing the northwest portion of a tract of land originally granted to the elder Richard Woodward and by him devised to his son Richard Woodward Sr. by his last will and testament. The land lay on Champion Branch of Little River and was bound on the north by the land of Isaac Means, east by the estate of John Woodward (deceased), south by the land of Richard Woodward Jr.,and west by the land of William Champion. George Woodward sold this land to Isaac Means for $ 400 on December 2, 1830. Jane,wife of George Woodward signed her release.[143]

This 58 acres of land was apparently George Woodward's share of the 112 acres sold Richard Woodward Jr. and George Woodward by their father Richard Woodward Sr. for $500 on March 21,1829.[144]

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141- F.D.B.,Bk,HH-2,P-306,1830.

142-Ibid, Bk.HH-2,P-304,1830.

143- Ibid,Bk.HH-2,P-350,1830.

144-Ibid, Bk.II,P-367,1829.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

### THE RANDOLPH WOODWARD FAMILY

There is no sure connection of Randolph Woodward Sr. with the elder Richard Woodward except that they were contemporaries and came to the same area of Fairfield County. They each bought a portion of the 410 acres of land that had been granted to John Bell Sr. on February 18,1792. Randolph Woodward Sr. might have been a brother or son of the elder Richard Woodward.

Randolph Woodward Sr. conveyed the 130 acres of land that he had bought from John Bell Sr. to his son Randolph Woodward Jr. on February 18,1830. This land lay on Watts Branch of Little River. On this same day,Randolph Woodward Sr. gave his son Joseph Woodward 95 acres out of the southwest portion of this 410 acres of land. On this same day, he also gave his son Joseph 120 acres out of the northwest portion of this same tract.[145]

(Later records write Randal for Randolph.)

On February 1,1832, Joseph Woodward sold Randal Wooodward Jr.,his brother, the 95 acres of land that his father had given him ,for $950. Randal Woodward Jr. sold this 95 acres of land to James Cameron for $1305 on November 4,1833. Randal Woodward Jr. sold the 130 acres of land given him by his father to Andrew Yongue for $1170 on January 11, 1832.[146]

Randal Woodward Sr. sold Daniel Kerr 110 acres of land for $550 on January 11,1832. This land lay on Little River and was bound by the lands of Isaac Means on the north,and by lands of Isaac Means on the west, and by the lands of Isaac Means and James Cameron on the east.[147]

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145- F.D.B.,Bk.HH-2,Pp.-45,46,47, 1830.

146- Ibid, Bk.KK,Pp.-250,313;Bk.LL,P-69,1832,1833.

147- Ibid,Bk. KK,P-266,1832.

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

ISAAC WOODWARD ,son of Randolph Woodward Sr., died intestate in Fairfield District in the fall of 1831. His brother Joseph was made the administrator of his estate on October 24,1831. Joseph Woodward, Randolph Woodward Sr.,Randolph Woodward Jr. signed the administrative bond for $800. Joseph Woodward died, left the district, or for some other reason gave up his position as administrator ,and Priscilla Woodward,widow of Isaac was appointed administrator in the place of Joseph Woodward on April 9,1832. Priscilla Woodward married Elijah Eubanks of Union District. On March 23, 1839, Elijah Eubanks was appointed guardian of James P.Woodward. Priscilla Woodward, widow of Isaac Woodward and as administrator of his estate,made the following distribution of money: to the widow Priscilla, $24.98.1;$16.65.4 to each of the following children, Daniel Y.Woodward,Isaac H.Woodward, and James P.Woodward.[148]

BURBAGE WOODWARD, not fully identified, served in the Revolutionary War and was paid 6 pounds, 7 shillings and 1 pence, sterling for his militia service. The 1790 census showed him as a resident of Fairfield County with one white, free male over sixteen years of age and one white,free female in his household. There seems to have been a younger Burbage Woodward who bought 100 acres of land from the heirs of Edward Watts Sr. These heirs were John, Thomas, Susannah and Milly Watts. The sale took place on August 12, 1815, and nearly four years later, on March 17,1819, Burbage Woodward sold this land to Robert Milling.[149]

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148- F.P.C. File 69,Pkg. 1056,1831.

149- Rev. War Records. F.D.B. Bk.Z,P-7; Bk.BB,P-251.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

THE MAY FAMILY

When the Regulator Thomas Woodward married Elizabeth Stokes May, widow of John May, she was already the mother of two sons, Thomas and Benjamin May. She had a daughter but we are not sure of her name. She had three sons and three daughters by Thomas Woodward. In her will,Elizabeth Stokes May Woodward named her children by Thomas Woodward: Henry Woodward, Joseph Woodward, Thomas Woodward, Lucy Woodward, Sarah Reiley, Elizabeth McMorries, and Jane Freeman.[150]

Benjamin May served in the Rangers under Captain Thomas Woodward and three hundred and twenty-five days as a captain and lieutenant of horse in the militia, He was noted for his bravery and was paid 108 pounds, 18 shillings, 6 pence and 3 farthings, sterling, for his service. His brother Thomas May was a cripple and could not serve in the Revolutionary War.[151]

Benjamin May had a number of surveys for land following the Revolutionary War. On July 26, 1792, W.Cato,D.S. laid off 33 acres for him on Hunter's Branch, Fairfield County. This land was bound by the lands of Phillip Pearson, Esq., John Finley, and by land already owned by Benjamin May. A year later on July 26, 1793, he had 217 acres of land surveyed for for him on Pole Branch, Broad River, and bound by the lands of Robert Mansell,Ballard Day, William Netterville, and Phillip Pearson, Esq. Both plats were certified by F.Bremer,S.G.,on October 6,1794.[152]

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150- Woodward, Reminiscences,P-144.F.W.B., Vol.1,Bk 4,P-32,1802.

151- Rev. War Records. Woodward, Reminiscences,P-145.

152- S.P. Vol.32,Pp.200,300.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Benjamin May died intestate in Fairfield District in the fall of 1824. Hugh Stevenson and Jonathan Harrison were made administrators of his estate. Charles Rabb and Burr Harrison joined Hugh Stevenson and Jonathan Harrison in the signing of the administration bond on November 30,1824. D. Montgomery, William Bell Jr., John Hutchinson, John Rogers and John Hollinshead appraised the chattel goods on December 21, 1824, and the sale of the chattel goods took place on December 22 and 23, 1824. The sale of the chattel goods brought in $6962,81,and there was $110.75 in cash. Thomas McMeekin gave a certificate to the effect that he had read the citation declaring the death of Benjamin May at several places on November 20,1824.

Theodocia,daughter of Benjamin May, married Matthew Rice and moved with her husband to Autauga County Alabama,where on November 3,1827, she appointed her brother Theodore to collect her inheritance from her father's estate. A few days earlier, her brother William May, also of Autauga County, Alabama, appointed Theodore as his attorney to collect his inheritance from his father's estate.

The following heirs of Benjamin May each received $546.12.2 from his estate: Benjamin May Jr., Thomas May, Joseph May, Jonathan May, Burr May, William May, Theodore May, Nancy Samples(married to Daniel B.Samples),Mary Ann Goree' (married to Daniel Goree'), Theodocia Rice(married to Matthew Rice, Sarah McMorries (married to Henry W.McMorries),Mordecai May, Joel May, and Esprey May.[153] It is suggested that Benjamin May' wife might have been a

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153-F.P.C.,file 57,Pkg. 880,1824.

Chapter 6

North of the Broad River

The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

Harrison because of the close relationship of the May and Harrison families. Benjamin May had sons named Jonathan and Burr, strongly suggestive of family ties with Burr and Jonathan Harrison.

HENRY MAY, son of the elder Benjamin May, died intestate in Fairfield District in 1823, the year before his father. The warrant for the appraisement of his property was dated September 14,1823. The appraisement was carried out by David Montgomery, John Hollinshead, and John James. His brother William May was named administrator of his estate. The settlement of the estate was carried out on December 30,1826, and each of the following heirs received $51.75: Benjamin May Sr.(now deceased),Thomas May,Jonthan May, Burr May, William May, Theodore May, Mordecai May, Nancy Samples. Mary Ann Goree; Theodocia May, and Sarah McMorries. On November 27,1828, Daniel Samples and his wife Nancy appointed Simeon Ashford their attorney to collect Nancy's inheritance from her brother Henry May's estate.[154]

JOHN (Jonathan?) MAY, son of the elder Benjamin May and brother of Henry May, died sometime prior to December 17,1826, the date that William Holmes read the citation,giving notice of his death,in Bethel Meeting House. William Ashley applied for letters of administration on December 30,1826, and on January 9,1827, Phillip Pullig and John Chappell signed the bond with William Ashley. Rebecca, widow of John May, demanded an accounting of the estate from William Ashley on October 6, 1831.The estate was found to have the sum of $683.31, and by common consent the heirs agreed to turn the entire sum over to Rebecca May on October 10,1831.[155]

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154- F.P.C.,file 26,pkg. 376.

155- Ibid, file 58,pkg. 887,1826.

# Chapter 6

## North of the Broad River

### The Rawls, Powell, Woodward and May Families on Little Cedar Creek

THOMAS MAY, son of Benjamin May, died intestate in Fairfield District during the year 1828. His wife Susanna applied for letters of administration on June 10,1828.Zachariah Day and David Montgomery signed the administration bond with her. The warrant for the appraisement of his chattel goods was issued on November 24,1828. On or about March 8,1832, Susanna May made a settlement of the estate of Thomas May. She retained one-third for herself and the other two-thirds went to her daughter Hortentia Lucy May, her only child. Most of the property had been inherited by Thomas May from his father Benjamin and his brother Henry. Zachariah Day was made guardian of Hortentia Lucy May,a minor, on July 28, 1828.[156]

THOMAS MAY, son of Elizabeth Stokes May and John May, brother of the elder Benjamin May, had 300 acres of land laid off for him on Crooked Run Creek by M.Winn and the plat certified by Ephraim Mitchell,S.G. on June 16, 1784. The land was bound by the lands of Phillip Shaver, Dutch Wirey, and James Mann. On January 8,1785, Ephraim Mitchell,S.G. certified a plat for 71 acres for Thomas May on Little River, The land lay as a narrow strip running east to west and crossed Little River in its mid-portion. The part east of the river was bound by the lands of James Kincaid and Joseph Reese. The part of the tract west of the river was bound by the lands of Thomas Marpole, Phillip Pearson and Henry Crumpton.[157]

The Indian blood in the veins of the May family did not seem to matter a great deal in Fairfield District. They married well but never attained the financial and social status of the Regulator Thomas Woodward's"first family."

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156- F.P.C.,file 58, pkgs. 895,896.

157- S.P. Vol.5,P-208; Vol.7,P-15.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

## ON CROOKED RUN CREEK

Robert McCants, Nicholas Wirick, Mark Davies (Davis), Christopher Davis, George Freshley, Johannes Stephen Eleazer, James Mann, John Geiger, John Alston, Thomas May, Harmon Wyrey, all had land surveys and grants on, or near, Crooked Run Creek and its junction with Little Cedar Creek. These families have already been described. At times the family holdings border on Crooked Run Creek and Little Cedar Creek.

### THE ENTZMINGERS[1]

Peter and Christian Entzmingers were early land holders on Crooked Run and Little Cedar Creeks. There is no doubt but that they were related and might have been brothers.

PETER ENSMINGER (sic) had 100 acres of land laid off for him in Orangeburgh Township, Berkeley County , October 14, 1767.The Royal Grant was dated March 21,1768. Peter Ensmire (Entzminger) had 150 acres of land laid off for him on (Little) Cedar Creek by John Alston, D.S., on February 10, 1773. This land was bound on the southeast by land already held by Peter Entzminger, southwest by land of David Moore, and on all other sides by vacant and unknown land, The Royal Grant was dated March 7,1774.[2]

Dr Green believed that Peter Entzminger came to Richland County at about the time the county was formed and settled to the east of the Old Winnsboro Road.

Peter Ansminger died intestate in Richland County and Frederick Ansminger,as the nearest of kin was appointed administrator on February 16,1789.[3]

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1- Also written as Hansminger, Ansminger,Enziminger and Ensmire.

2- C.P.Vol.15,P-47,1773;R.G. Vol.16, P-157,1786; Vol. 30,P-207,1774.

3- Green, History Richland County, Pp.-39,222.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

### On Crooked Run Creek

CHRISTIAN ENTZMINGER received a precept from John Bremar,Esq.,D.S. G., on September 3,1771, and 300 acres of land was laid out for him on Crooked Run Creek and the plat certified for him on September 24, 1771. The Royal Grant was dated February 21,1772. In 1770, he had 300 acres of land out for him next to Peter Hansminger in Orangeburgh Township.[4]

Although Peter and Christian were listed as "Hansmingers" when they obtained their land surveys in Orangeburgh Township, Catherine, Catherine Jr.,Christian, Christian Jr.,Margaretta and Peter Elsminger were poor Protestant immigrants that arrived in the Province just prior to Mary 2, 1764. It is probable that Elsminger was a variation on the spelling of Entzminger.[5]

Christian Entzminger never lived in Richland County or Fairfield County. The 1790 census showed Christian Ansminger living in the Northern Part of Orangeburgh District with two white,free males over sixteen years of age, three under sixteen and two white, free females in his household. The same census showed Frederick Ansminger living in Richland County with one white, free male over sixteen years of age, three under sixteen years of age,four white,free females and one slave in his household.

FREDERICK ENTZMINGER was probably the son of Peter Entzminger. Frederick Entzminger died intestate in Richland County in 1808. Peter and Christian Entzminger were appointed administrators of his estate, and along with Lazarus Reeves signed the administration bond for $4000. The warrant for the appraisal of the chattel goods of Frederick Entzminger was issued to

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4- C.P., Vol.15, P-285; Royal Grants, Vol.20,P-485;Vol.25,P-99,1772.

5- Revill,Protestant Immigrants, P-14

Herman Dash, Lewis Koon, Alexander Kennedy, Jeremiah Taylor, and Lewis Hagood on November 15, 1808. The final settlement of the estate took place during the years 1811-1820, and the following heirs each received $103.08 1/3: Catherine(married to Mr Sharp), Margaret, Mary, John and T.W.Entzminger. Ezra and Elizabeth Entzminger received $150, each, in 1824.[6]

From the will of Christian Entzminger,to be given later, it appears that Frederick Entzminger was married twice, and that Peter and Christian were sons of his first marriage,and were adults at the time of their father's death. The other children were by another wife.

CHRISTIAN ENTZMINGER, the son of the elder Frederick Entzminger, made his will on May 5,1854, and it was proven on February 2,1855. To his brother Peter, he left $5 and to each of his half-brothers and sisters, he left $5. His half-brothers and sisters were: Frederick, Ezra, Rachel, Mary, John, Peggy, Sarah, Catherine Sharp and Elizabeth Bookhardt. To his nephew Samuel Bookhardt, he left a slave girl, his books, bonds, money,and accounts due. He appointed R.K.Hartin, Harmon Coon, and James V.Lyles as his executors. J.A. McCants, William B.Elkins, and J.T.Sligh witnessed his will.

Christian Entzminger was very wealthy and made a habit of lending relatively large sums of money, At the time of his death, the following owned his money: N.Wirick, J.C.Furman, R.K.Hartin, John Lever, G.W.Souter, David Leitner, A.Dominy, Jacob Leitner, J.Z.Wirick, N.Boney, W.N.Mason, Levi T.Sharp, and George Leitner.[7]

Christian Entzminger was a very religious man. He He transferred by

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6- R.P.C., Box 9,Pkg. 202,1808.

7- Ibid, Box 42, Pkg. 1030,1855.

letter from Santee Baptist Church to Sandy Level Baptist Vhurch, where he became a very active member and frequently served as a delegate to the Baptist Conventions, On April 19,1847, he was made a deacon and served in that capacity for the rest of his life. On February 14, 1854, he founded the Entzminger Ministerial Fund with James V.Scott as trustee. The principal sum of $5000 was made up out of bank stock, insurance company stock, and private loans at interest. The proceeds from this sum to go toward providing a minister of the orthodox Baptist faith,who will live close enough to the church to provide pastoral care, preach twice a month,and conduct himself in a satisfactory manner.[8] A.F.DuBard and James P. Boyce witnessed the notarizing of this document.

PETER ENTZMINGER, full brother of Christian Entzminger, son of the elder Frederick Entzminger, made his will on August 1,1853,and it was proven on February 23,1855, He died on February 12, 1855. He apparently had no wife or children,at the time of his death, and left his entire estate to his nephew and executor, Thomas W.Entzminger. Adam F.DuBard, Daniel Nelson and James M. Nelson witnessed the will. A.F.DuBard, Jacob Leitner, and Stephen S.Lever appraised the chattel goods of Peter Entzminger's estate for $6251.22 in March 1855.[9]

JOHN ENTZMINGER, half brother of Christian and Peter Entzminger, and son of the elder Frederick Entzminger,made his will on May 12, 1854, Like his half brothers Peter and Christian, he was without wife and children at the time of his death. He left his sister Peggy his home place of 234 acres of land :

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8- M.S. Minutes of Twenty Five Mile Creek Baptist Church (later Sandy Level Baptist Church), South Caroliniana Library.

9- R.P.C., Box 42,Pkg. 1031, 1855.

bound by the lands of Peter Entzminger, Mr Jones, Edmund Price, and Daniel Wootan. He,also, left her eleven slaves, his livestock, plantation tools,and household furniture. At her death, his estate to go to the following six children of his brother Frederick: Jeremiah, James, John, Mary Jane, Laura and Emeline Entzminger. Thomas W.Price, W.W.Entzminger,and Ezra Entzminger witnessed the will. His nephews Thomas W.Entzminger and Dr. Samuel W. Bookhardt were appointed his executors,but both refused to serve and Frederick Entzminger, upon his petition, was appointed executor.[10]

We know nothing of the sons of Ezra and T.W.Entzminger, or of the sons of the younger Frederick,Jeremiah,John and James Entzminger.

## DAVID AND WILLIAM MOTTE (MOTT)

DAVID MOTTE died intestate in Fairfield County late in the year 1792, or early 1793. His wife Agnes was named his administrator. On January 1793, a warrant of appraisement was issued to James Mann, James Brown,and Robert Boyd. William and Robert Boyd signed the administration bond for 200 pounds with Agnes Motte. The chattel goods of David Motte was appaised for 18 pounds, 10 shillings. His books accounted for one pound and 4 shillings of the amount.[11]

WILLIAM MOTTE(MOTT) ,probably a son of David Motte, married Harriet Boyd, daughter of the immigrant Nathaniel Boyd.[12]

The 1790 census showed William Motte living in Fairfield County,Camden District, with two white, free males over sixteen years of age,five under sixteen, and three white, free females in his household.

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10- R.P.C., Box 42, Pkg. 1032, 1854.

11- F.P.C., Apt. 5,file 158,1793.

12- F.D.B., Nk HH,P-187,P-309,1826.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

## On Crooked Run Creek

The tax returns for 1822 showed William Motte as the owner of 100 acres of land in Fairfield District.[13]

William Motte,of Fairfield District, sold his brother-in-law Moses Camack 100 acres of land in Fairfield District for 5 pounds, sterling. The land lay on the headwaters of Crooked Run Creek and had been granted to Jennett Boyd: bound at the time of the original survey by the lands of Jane Boyd on the southeast, and on all other sides by vacant land. Agness Boyd and William Boyd signed releases on December 127,1826. On this same day, William Boyd, Moses and Jane Camak ,Elisha and Elizabeth Ann Haygood, Nathaniel Boyd Jr., and Robert Boyd, all heirs of the immigrant Nathaniel Boyd Sr., sold William and Harriet Mott(Motte) 101 acres of land out of the 200 acres that had been granted the immigrant Nathaniel Boyd in 1768.[14]

William Motte sold Samuel Alston 24½ acres out of the 101 acres for $122.50 on January 2,1830. This land was bound at the time of the sale on the northwest by Samuel McKinstry, southwest by Samuel Alston, and on the northeast by William Motte. Harriet Mott(sic) signed her release.[15]

William Motte sold the remainder of the land that he had purchased from the heirs of Nathaniel Boyd Sr. to John McKinstry for $350 on October 4 , 1837: bound at the time of the sale by the lands of John McKinstry, A.McDowell, the estate of Moses Camack,and the estate of John Alston.[16]

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13- Tax Returns for 1822.

14- F.D.B., Bk.HH,Pp.-309,474,1826.

15- Ibid, Bk. KK,P-262,1830.

16- Ibid,Bk.MM,P-445,1837.

Chapter 7

North of the Broad River

On Crooked Run Creek

There is no further record of William Motte, his wife,or children ,and it can be safely assumed that he left the district after selling all of his land.

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THE CAMAKS

There were a number of Camaks in early Fairfield County,or District, but it has been almost impossible to establish an accurate genealogy with the public records available to me. It will be of some interest to name these early Camaks and from this information try to build some genealogical linkage.

MOSES CAMAK was born in County Down, Ireland, but lived for 45 years in South Carolina, He died on May 18,1830 in the 63rd year of his age and is buried in the Old Lebanon Church yeard (Old Stone Church), in the Lebanon community of Fairfield County. He was married to Jane Boyd, daughter of the immigrant Nathaniel Boyd.

DAVID CAMAK died on October 31, 1802 in the 62nd year of his age. His wife Mary died on April 19,1824, in the 84th year of her age. She and her husband are buried in the Old Stone Churchyard. It is probable that they were the parents of Moses Camak.

NANCY CAMK, consort of Samuel Camak died on March 21, 1847 in the 58th year of her age. There was no grave marker for Samuel Camak but he was probably a son of Moses or David Camak.

ELIZABETH CAMAK died on October 1,1835, at the age of 21 years and is buried in the Old Stone Churchyard.

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17- Sometimes written Camack, Cammack, Cammak, Camac and Camurk.

Chapter 7

North of the Broad River

On Crooked Run Creek

MARTHA CAMAK died at the age of fourteen years on October 17,1835. She was probably a sister of Elizabeth Camak ,and they probably died of an infectious disease such as typhoid fever.[18]

HARRIET EMELINE BOYD CAMAK, daughter of the younger Nathaniel Boyd (Jr.) was born on July 22, 1820, and died on October 11, 1899. Her husband John M. Camak was born on June 2,1816, and died on April 2,1894. They are buried in the cemetery of the new Lebanon Presbyterian Church.[19]

DAVID Y. CAMAK was born on July 3,1810, and died on May 8,1885. His wife Mary J.was born on March 20,1817, and died on October 17,1872. They are buried in the cemetery of Bethel Methodist Church in lower Fairfield County.

SAMUEL CAMAC (sic) died intestate in Fairfield District in 1858. James G. Brice was named administrator of his estate. Thomas R.Robertson and William Brice signed the administration bond with James G.Brice on November 1,1858. James G.Brice,in his letter of petition for the letters of aministration , stated that Samuel Camak had died on October 9,1848 (1858) and that five children survived him: David, John, Letty, Mary and Margaret. By the year 1862, Letty had married Joseph Smith, and Mary had married John Carlisle.[20]

A Samuel Camak died intestate in Fairfield District and Henry A. Gaillard, Commissioner in Equity, petitioned for letters of administration and stated that Samuel Camak had died in 1863,and that his estate was derelict.[21]

Robert Milling,Fairfield District, sold David Camack , planter of the same district, 155 acres of land on Brushy Fork ,Little River,for $25 on

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18- Gravestones in the Old Stone Churchyard.

19- Gravestones,Lebanon Presbyterian Churchyard. F.P.C. Apt.42, Files 650 and 657.

20-F.P.C. Apt. 114, file 8,1858.

21- Ibid,Apt. 26 (new), file 2804,1867.

Chapter 7
North of the Broad River

On Crooked Run Creek

November 5, 1804. This land was part of 455 acres of land granted John Bleakley (Weakley?) on May 26, 1786: bound at the time of the sale on land of Holliday on the northwest, by land of Samuel Cork on the northeast, on the land of Joseph Chapman on the west, and by land of Henry Ackinson(sic) on the east.[22]

On January 9,1805, David Milling certified a tract of land containing 162 acres for Robert Boid (Boyd).This land was part of 300 acres that now belonged to David Camack,but originally granted to John Weakly and Hugh Milling. On December 24, 1806, David Camack sold 162 acres out of this tract to Mary Denham for $333. This land lay on Brushy Creek,Little River, and was made up in part by the 155 acres that Hugh Milling had sold David Cammack on November 5,1804. Hugh Milling had purchased this land at a sheriff's sale. The remainder of the 162 acres was part of the tract of land that Hugh Milling had sold David Camack in 1792. Letitia Camack, wife of David, signed her release.[23]

James Russell Sr.,Smith Phillips, Ellen Phillips(wife of Smith Phillips), Thomas Russell, and Robert Russell, all of Fairfield District sold David Camack, of the same district, 187 acres of land for $131 on November 26,1818. This land lay on Jackson Creek and was part of an orginal grant to James Russell. William Gibson and Fergus Russell witnessed the deed. Mary Russell and Elizabeth Russell, wives of Thomas and James Russell signed their releases.[24]

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22- F.D.B.,Bk.Q,P27,1804.

23- Ibid, Bk.T.P-32,1806.

24- Ibid, Bk.AA,P-480,1818.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

## On Crooked Run Creek

David Cammack, for $1 and other good reasons, convyed 3½ acres of land containing the Lebanon Presbyterian Church to the Lebanon Society on November 6,1819. The deed included the right to use the spring, and served to confirm a previous deed made to the Lebanon Society by James Russell on August 27, 1791.[25]

David Alexander Milling, planter of Fairfield District, sold James Camack Sr. 274 acres of land for $223.01.9 on February 8,1808. This land was the remainder of 400 acres granted to James Kennedy. David Camack Sr. had previously bought 100 acres of land out of the 400 acre tract. At the time of the sale to James Camack Sr., the land was bound on the northwest by the land of Samuel Camack, northeast by John Delashmet's original grant, east and south by the lands of Ralph Henry and David Thompson, and on the west by the land of James Martin. Sarah Milling signed her release. Fourteen years later, on March 2,1822, James Camack sold this 274 acres of land, resurveyed to show 276 acres, to William McMillan for $1907.16. The road to Winnsboro ran across this tract of land. At the time of this sale, the land was bound by the lands of Samuel Camack, John Tinkler, James Thompson and Hugh Gladney.[26]

Some years earlier, on August 24,1816, James Camack had sold William Siminton 977 (?) acres of land for $300. This land had been originally granted to Hugh Milling and was bound by the lands of Burr Harrison, Joseph Quarell, Joseph Chapman, Henry Ackinson, and William McMorries.[27]

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25- F.D.B., Bk.BB,P-122,1819.

26- Ibid, Bk.T,P-357,1808; Bk.CC,P-336,1822.

27- Ibid, Bk.Y,P-57,1816.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

### On Crooked Run Creek

On February 1,1819, William Kennedy sold Samuel Camack 100 acres of land on Little River for $200: being part of an original grant to James Kennedy on September 17,1772, and bound by the lands of James Camak and James Martin.[28] Nancy, wife of William Kennedy signed her release.

David Camak,who died in the 62nd year of his age in 1802 and is buried in the Old Stone Churchyard,was probably the first of the Camak clan to come to South Carolina. Mr David Cammack (sic), late a private in Alexander's Troop, W.Hampton's Regiment, Sumpter's(sic) Brigade, was paid 86 pounds, 10 shillings, 8 pence for services and for bounty dating from April 1,1782.[29] This record proves that David Camak was in the province at a very early date.

It is always dangerous to try to build genealogical succession on presumptive evidence, but it seems reasonable to suggest that David (Jr.), Samuel, and James Camack Sr. might be sons of David Camak. Moses Camak came to the state soon after the Revolutionary War might be a son of David Camak.

Moses Camak appears to have been the ancestor of the Mossy Dale Camaks. Most of the Mossy Dale Camaks, certainly early members of the family, are buried in the cemetery of Bethel Methodist Church. David Y.Camak, as previously mentioned, was born on July3, 1810, and died on May 8,1882. His wife Mary J. Camak was born on March 27,1817, and died on October 17,1872. He was probably a son of Moses Camak. Thomas Charles Camak was probably the son of David Y. and Mary J.Camak. He was born on May 11,1855,and died on July 9,1944. He was first married to Lou Meadors,or Meadows, who was born on May 30,1859, and

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28- F.D.B,Bk. BB,P-186,1819.

29- Rev. War Records.

died October 26,1898. His second marriage was to Carlos Pagett,who was born January 29,1871,and died on February 9,1957. Thomas Charles Camak and both of his wives are buried in the cemetery of Bethel Methodist Church.

Marion Boyd Camak, son of Thomas Charles and Lou Meadows Camak, was born in Mossy Dale section of Fairfield County on September 4,1888. He became a noted educator.

Vinia Camak, daughter of Thomas Charles and Lou Meadows Camak, married A.F.Blair, of the Greenbrier community of Fairfield County. on December 4, 1906.

Thomas C(Charles) Camak Jr. was born on April5,1894, and died on November 6, 1935.He is buried in the cemetery of Bethel Methodist Church.[30]

Rev. Dr. D.English Camak, a Methodist minister, founded the Textile Industrial Institute at Spartanburg on September 5,1911.[31]

## THE BOOKMANS[32]

Jacob Buchman , Schottiken, Switzerland was baptized on March22, 1696. His wife, Margaretha Schwizer was baptized on December 25,1698. Their children:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacob | Baptized September 28,1721 |
| Hansz | Baptized July 26, 1723 |
| Heinrich | Baptized January 13,1726 |
| Saloman | Baptized August 25, 1729 |
| Anna | Baptized August 24, 1732. |

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30- Gravemarkers, Cemetery Bethel Methodist Church.

31- Wallace,History of South Carolina, Pp.132,720.

32- Sometimes written Buchman.

Chapter 7

North of the Broad River

On Little Cedar Creek

| | |
|---|---|
| Margaretha | Baptized April 11, 1734 |
| Joachin | Baptized June 30,1737. |
| Hans Conrad | Baptized July 10,1740. |

Jacob Buchman left Switzerland about 1743.[33]

JACOB BOOKMAN arrived in the province of South Carolina with his wife and two children from Switzerland, by way of Philadelphia ,on Captain Brown's ship. He petitioned the Governor and Council for 200 acres of land in the name of himself, his wife,and two children on November 7,1749. The petition was granted. On the following day, November 8, 1749, George Hunter,Esq.,S.G. issued a warrant of survey. John Pearson,D.S. surveyed 200 acres of land for John(Jacob) Bookman on the southwest side of Broad River and certified the plat on January 10,1749/50. This land was bound northeast on Broad River, northwest on land of Jacob Pushart and on land not yet laid out, and on the other sides by vacant land.[34]

Some twenty-four years later, on February 25,1784, Jacob Bookman had 100 acres of land surveyed for him on Hollinshead Branch, south of the Broad River,and the plat certified by Ralph Humphries, D.S. This land was bound northwest on land already owned by Jacob Bookman, and on all other sides by vacant land.[35]

On December 24,1784, P.Waters, D.S. certified two plats for Jacob Bookman containing 100 acres, each. The first 100 acres lay on the drains of

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33- Faust and Braumbaugh ,Swiss Emmigrants, Vol.1,P-47.

34- C.J., Vol.17,November 7,1749. C.P. Vol.5 ,P-74 ,1749

35- C.P. Vol.13, P-272,1773.

Chapter 7

North of the Broad River

On Crooked Run Creek

Broad River and surrounded by vacant land. The second tract of 100 acres was bound by the land of Michael Hokes and by vacant land.[36]

On January 23, 1786, Jacob Bookman was paid 4 pounds, 19 shillings and 7½ pence for provisions and forage that he provided the continental troops and militia during the years 1781 and 1782. Of particular intesrest was the 100 pounds of flour that he furnished for the use of the hospital on August 13,1881.[37]

We do not know the names of the two children that came to South Carolina with their father Jacob Bookman in 1749, but it is probable that the Jacob Bookman that furnished forage and provisions for the troops during the Revolutionary War was a son of the immigrant Jacob Bookman.Anna Bookman, living in the Northern Part of Orangeburgh District, was the only Bookman listed in the 1790 census. She had three white, free males over sixteen years of age and three white, free females in her household. (Was she the widow of Jacob Bookman?) Sometime near the beginning of the 18th Century, there was a Samuel Bookman who had two sons, Jacob and John.

Daniel Murff, Fairfield District sold Samuel Bookman, Lexington Distric, 183½ acres of land for $300 on February 21,1814.[38]

John Bookman,son of Samuel Bookman,died intestate in Fairfield District in 1824. His brother Jacob Bookman was named the administrator of his estate on April 19,1824. John Turnipseed and James McCants signed the administration bond with Jacob Bookman. John Bookman was a carpenter and blacksmith and at

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37- Rev. War Records, AA 611, and Stub Indents X 1345.

38- F.D.B.,Bk.W,P-314,1814.

Chapter 7

North of the Broad River

On Crooked Run Creek

at the time of his death, he and his father were building a sawmill and grist mill on land in Fairfield that Samuel Bookman owned. Samuel Bookman and Magdelene Bookman, widow of John Bookman, agreed to have Robert Farbridge , Thomas Minton , and John Turnipseed place a true value on the work already done on the sawmill and grist mill. The figure of$441 was agreed on.

On April 18,1825, Samuel Bookman wrote a letter stating that he had intended the land in Fairfield District to be given equally to his sons,John and Jacob, but since John had died the land that he had intended for John would go to Jacob, and that he would give the heirs of John lands of equal value elsewhere. He also stated that he expected Jacob to pay the heirs of John the value of the work already done on the mill.

Dr. Smith attended John Bookman in his final illness, but died himself soon afterwards. The final settlemeny of the estate of John Bookman took place on December 8,1832. The widow,now married to a Mr Bouknight, was given $365.23.1 as her third; her children Samuel and Martha Bookman also received a third each. Jacob Bookman was made guardian of his nephew Samuel and niece Martha Bookman . Jacob Bookman paid Elizabeth Seastrunk $2.50 for making Martha a coat and pantaloons on March 3,1845.

Jasper Sistrunk (Seastrunk),in his will made on Mach 29,1825, left the northern half of his plantation ,except for twenty-five acres reserved for his wife, in trust with his executor James S.Guignard for the use of his daughter Mary Magdalen Bookman during her lifetime. At her death the land to go to his grandchildren Samuel and Martha Elizabeth Bookman. He gave his $25,each, to go toward their education.



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39- F.P.C.,Apt. 10, file 628,1824.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

## On Crooked Run Creek

Samuel Wirick, Fairfield District, sold Jacob Bookman 149 acres of land for $487 on February 11,1831. This land was part of 150 acres originally granted Nicholas Wirick, and part of 300 acres of land granted Christian Entzminger on February 21, 1772. The land lay on Crooked Run Creek and was bound on the north by the lands of Stephen Gray and the old Bell place, east on the lands of Daniel Brown and Jacob Wirick, east on Jacob Bookman. Daniel Scott and Stephen Gray witnessed the sale. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Wirick signed her release.[40]

James McCants and his wife Mary sold Jacob Bookman 35 acres of land for $422 in 1831. This land was part of 224 acres originally granted to William McGraw on May 7,1787, and part of 200 acres originally granted Stephen Eleazer on May 21,1772. These 35 acres were part of a tract of 75 acres inherited by Mary Turnipseed McCants from the estate of her father Bartholomew Turnipseed. The road from Bell's Mill ran across the 75 acre tract; John Chappell owned land to the west and southwest of this larger tract and of the road.[41]

Samuel Alston, D.S., surveyed a pie shaped piece of land for Jacob Bookman on Crooked Run Creek on June 30,1832. This land was a state grant and was bound on the south by the land of Jacob Bookman and Jacob Wirick,on the west by Samuel Alston, and on the north by land of Jacob Wirick.[42]

On December 17,1833,Samuel Bookman sold his son Jacob Bookman 367 acres of of land on Crooked Run Creek. This land was made up out of land that had

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40-F.D.B.,Bk.KK,P-155,1831.

41-Ibid, Bk.KK,P-154,1831.

42- S.P.Series 2,Vol.50,P-140,1832.

been granted James Mann on June 23,1774; out of 113 acres granted Benoni Holley on April 6, 1794; and out of 54 acres granted Benoni Holley on May 5,1794. At the time of the sale, this land was bound on the north by the land of Hermon Wyrick, on the southeast by land belonging to-or did belong to- George Freshley, south by the land of John Turnipseed, southwest on land belonging to-or did belong to- Stephen Eleazer,and on the west by the land of John Chappell.[43]

On November 24,1834, and for $430.50, Joseph Seastrunk, Fairfield District, sold Jacob Bookman 61½ acres of land made up in part out of 250 acres of land granted Michael Leitner on May 15,1770; in part out of 300 acres granted Christian Entzminger on February 21,1772; and the whole of 10 acres granted John Sanford Simerly on April 3,1827. This land had been conveyed to Joseph Seastrunk by Asa Bell. Phillip Pullig and William Brown witnessed the sale.[44]

John Turnipseed sold Jacob Bookman 384 3/4 acres of land for $2000 on November 30,1836. This land lay on Crooked Run Creek and was made up in part out of a tract of land sold Bartholomew Turnipseed by Joshua Durham on November 8,1802; and part of a tract originally granted John Bell on May 13,1768, and sold to John Turnipseed by James Owens and his wife Anne on February 14,1818. John Carmen and Robert Farbridge witnessed the sale. Elizabeth, wife of John Turnipseed,signed her release.[45]

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43- F.D.B.,Bk. NN,P-130,1833.

44- Ibid, Bk.LL,P-334,1834.

45- Ibid, Bk. LL,P-465,1836.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

### On Crooked Run Creek

Vincent Bell sold Jacob Bookman 11 acres of land for $145 on April 9, 1840. This land was part of a tract of 46 acres that had belonged to Jacob Gibson and lay on the road to Bell's Mill: bound on the south by the land of James McCants, west by the land of Z.Trapp,north on the land of Vincent Bell, and east on the land of Jacob Bookman. Sophia, wife of Vincent Bell, signed her release. Thomas A.Pullig and Phillip Pullig witnessed the sale.[46]

Rebecca(Sarah) Chappell, daughter of John S. and Gracey Goodwyn Chappell, granddaughter of Laban and Margaret Spigner Adams Chappell, was born on January 2,1814, and died on March 15, 1854. She married Jacob Bookman on August 17,1834, and they had these children:

William C.Bookman,born May 26,1835,died September 12,1835.

Oscar Bookman killed in the CSA.

Victoria Bookman married Uriah Trapp,died in 1897. Their children were Rebecca, Marion, Howell,and Challie Trapp.

Marion Bookman married Joel Smith. They had a son Joel.

Eugenia Bookman married Elbridge Craig and their children were Bookman, Alice, Pluma, Ruth, Robert, and Annie.

Alice Bookman married Russell Black and their children were Russell, Alice, and Iva.

Weston Bookman did not marry.[45]

The following information was taken from grave markers in the cemetery of Cedar Creek Methodist Church in upper Richland County :

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46- F.D.B. Bk NN,p-341,1840.

47- Chappell,The Chappell Family, Pp.28-29. Rebecca Chappell Bookman lies in a lonely grave on the west bank of Crooked Run Creek near the site of Jacob Bookman's mill. Little William lies by her side.

# Chapter 7

## North of the Broad River

## On Crooked Run Creek

Mary A.Bookman, wife of Algernon Goodwyn Bookman, daughter of Colonel Daniel Dansby Finley and Elizabeth Kinsler Finley, was born on October 14,1853, and died on December 27, 1933.

Mary Salome Bookman, daughter of Algernon and Mary F. Bookman, was born on March 6,1885, and died January 2,1958.

May Rebecca Bookman, daughter of Algernon and Mary F.Bookman, was born on October 22, 1882, and died on April 4,1954.

Elizabeth Bookman Phillips, daughter of Algernon and Mary F. Bookman, wife of Ernest Eugene Phillips, was born on April 2, 1880, and died on August 22, 1963.

Oscar Harold Bookman,son of Algernon and Mary F.Bookman, was born on October 12, 1891, and died five years later.

These descendants of Algernon and Mary F. Bookman are buried in a separate plot enclosed by an iron fence.

The railroad station and the community in upper Richland County was named for this family.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

## On Crooked Run Creek

### The Boyd Family

On June 22, 1767, the following Boyds, with ages indicated,declared themselves newly arrived Protestants on the ship Nancy, Captain Hannah, Commander, and petitioned for the bounty to pay Messers Torrans,Poag and Mr Bath for their passage:

Robert Boyd 51
Mary Boyd, 50
William Boyd 18
Andrew Boyd 14
Robert Boyd 9
Agnes Boyd 6
Nathaniel Boyd 29
Ann Boyd 27
Isobel Boyd 6
William Boyd 41
Jane Boyd 39
Samuel Boyd 16
Mary Boyd 14
Jane (Boyd?) 13

On December 22,1767, the following Boyds, Irish Protestants, newly arrived on the ship Earl of Denegal, Duncan Ferguson,Master,petitioned for the bounty:

William Boyd 20
Martha Boyd 17
William Boyd 20

The following Boyds petitioned for warrants of survey for the acres indicated and on the dates named:

David Boyd,100 acres,November 8,1772.
Elizabeth Boyd, 100 acres, November8,1772.
Jane Boyd, 100 acres, June 22,1767.
John Boyd, 150 acres, November 8,1772.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

John Boyd Jr.,100 acres November 8, 1772.

Nathaniel Boyd,200 acres, June 22, 1767.

Robert Boyd,300 acres,June 22,1767.

William Boyd, 100 acres June 22,1767.

William Boyd (2), 100 acres, June 22, 1767.

William Boyd (3) 150 acres,December 22,1767.

William Boyd (4) 100 acres, December 22,1767.

William Boyd (5), newly arrived on the Hopewell, 250 acres,January 6,1773.[1]

The date of the petitions for warrants for land surveys will be used to try to identify the ships upon which the different Boyd families arrived. Those that petitioned for warrants for land surveys on June 22, 1767, arrived on the Nancy; those petitioning for land on December 22,1767, came on the Earl of Denegal; the ship that brought those making their petitions on November 8,1772, has not been identified. The bounty money had run out by October 1768, and it possible that those petitioning for land in November 1772, might have had to serve a period of indenture.[2]

David, Elizabeth, John and John Boyd Jr.,all made their petitions for land on November 8,1772,and all obtained land on a branch of Beach Creek, Saluda River and their land grants were dated November 9,1774. Mary,Jane, Nathaniel, and Jennett or Janet Boyd had surveys for land on Crooked Run Creek in 1767, and al had arrived on the Nancy. David and William Boyd had land surveyed for them on Fishing Creek. David Boyd had land laid out for him in Camden District on December 10,1772. John Boyd had 250 acres of land

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1- Revil,Protestant Immigrants, Pp.- 74,75,78,90,92,94,118,119,124.

2- Ibid, P-118.

surveyed for him between the Broad and Saluda Rivers in December 1772. A John Boyd had 250 acres of land surveyed for him on Pig Pen Branch, Little River on January 6,1772. A John Boyd had 100 acres of land certified for him on Durbin Creek, Enoree River, on December 15,1770. There were several tracts of land laid off for William Boyd-undoubtedly several William Boyds:

100 acres on Johnson Creek,Long Canes,July 28,1767. The date of the precept was June 22, 1767, and identifies this William Boyd as coming over on the Nancy.

100 acres on Brown Creek, Broad River, Granville County, March 9,1768.

222 acres on Raiburn Creek, February 3,1773.

150 acres on Dumpers Creek,Little River, June 12,1772.

100 acres on Stephens Creek,Savannah River,February 13,1769.

100 acres,Crooked Run Creek, Royal Grant, October 30,1772.

Abraham Boyd had 250 acres of land laid off for him in Granville County on May 19,1761. Robert Boyd received a precept for 400 acres of land on June 22,1767, the land was surveyed on November 7,1767, and the Royal Grant issued on March 8,1768. He was a passenger on the Nancy.It has been suggested that William,Andrew, Robert and Agnes were the children of Robert and Mary Boyd. All the passengers of the Nancy and the Earl of Denegal applied for bounty to pay for their passage.[3]

As previously noted, Mary, Jane, and Jennett (or Janet) Boyd,all had surveys of 100 acres of land on the headwaters of Crooked Run Creek in 1767.

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3- C.P.- Vol.8,P-228;Vol.9,P-284;Vol.11,P-5;Vol.13,Pp-292,294,295,305,306,307, 326,327,329. Royal Grants- Vol.5,P-384,Vol.15,Pp521,531,557,566;Vol.16, Pp.54,110;Vol.17,P-355; Vol.18,Pp.-106,352,581; Vol.20,P-213;Vol.21,P-513; Vol.28,P-263;Vol.30,P-183;Vol.34,Pp.-43,50,61,73,85,89,90,94.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

## The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

Nathaniel Boyd had 200 acres of land surveyed for him on Crooked Run Creek in 1767. The Royal Grants for all of these surveys were given in March 1768. William Boyd, husband of Jane Boyd, apparently didn't receive a survey on Crooked Run Creek with the rest of the familly, but did receive a grant for 100 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek in October 1772.(See previous surveys and land grants)

WILLIAM BOYD Sr. died intestate in Fairfield County in late 1791 or early 1792. If he was 41 years old when he came to South Carolina, he lived for about 25 years in Fairfield County and died at about the age of 66 years. His son-in-law James Brown and his nephew Samuel Alston were appointed his adminstrators. Robert Craig signed the administration bond with his administrators on January 15,1792. Among his possesions was a tomahawk.[4]

Although not mentioned in his probate papers,we know from other records that Jane was the wife of William Boyd and that he had the following children:

William Boyd Jr, wife named Nancy.

Mary Boyd married to John Alston.

Jane or Jennett Boyd married James Brown.

Although the records of the deeds are incomplete, we know that William Boyd Sr., in addition to the 100 acres of land granted him in October 1772, acquired tracts of 138 acres and 46 acres on Alligator Creek of Little River, being part of 400 acres granted James Daniel on January 21, 1785. He also acquired part (132 acres) of the tract of 450 acres of land

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4- F.P.C.,Apt. 1,file 15,1792.

5-F.D.B.,Bk.S,P-39,1807

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

that had been granted to Thomas Hathcock on December 24,1772.[6]

William Boyd (Sr.) had aquired considerable prestige and was a man of prominence by the year 1785, and was known as William Boyd Esq. On Tuesday, October 25, 1785, he was appointed sheriff of Fairfield County and on that date took the oath of office. Robert Craig was chosen as his undersheriff and John Bell was chosen deputy sheriff. In the July 1794 term of court for Fairfield County, Robert Craig entered a suit against the administrators of the estate of William Boyd (Sr.) The court ordered auditors and third parties to judge the merit of a dispute in the accounts of the estate of William Boyd (Sr.).After hearing the evidence, the court judged the claim of Robert Craig to be just at the July 1795 term of court. The court had appointed James Brown and Samuel Alston administrators of the estate of William Boyd.[7]

WILLIAM BOYD JR. appears to have been the only male heir of William Boyd (Sr.) at the time of his death in 1791 or 1792. William Boyd Jr. and his wife Nancy released the 132 acres of land that William Boyd Jr. had inherited from his father for $100.This land lay on Crooked Run Creek and was part of the 450 acres that had been granted Thomas Heathcock on December 24, 1772. This land was bound northeast on the land of James Brown, southeast on the land of James Alston,southwest on the estate of John Alston, Esq. (deceased), and northwest on the Camak land.[8]

William Boyd Jr.,as executor of the estate of David Motte, entered a suit against James Brown and Samuel Alston, administrators of the estate of William Boyd (Sr.) in the July 1795 term of court, Fairfield County Court.

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6- F.D.B., Bk.Y,Pp-200,333,1815.

7- Holcomb, Minutes of Fairfield County Court,1785-1799,Pp.- 1,6,47,106,118.

8- F.D.B., Bk Y,Pp.-200,333.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

The court ruled in favor of William Boyd Jr. as the plaintiff and the estate of William Boyd Sr. was required to pay 30 pounds with interest. William Boyd Jr. was called for duty as a petit juror on several occasions and in the July 1799 term of court served as a petit juror with David and Andrew Boyd.[9]

NATHANIEL BOYD was 29 years old when he came to this province on the ship Nancy, and on June 22, 1767, petitioned for 200 acres of land and the bounty. This land was laid off for him on the headwaters of Crooked Run Creek, and was bound on the southwest by land of Mary Boyd and on all other sides by vacant land. The plat was certified on September 18,1767, and the Royal grant dated March 2,1768.[10]

No will or probate papers found for the elder Nathaniel Boyd, but we know from deeds,to be discussed later, that he had the following children: William,Jane married to Moses Camak, Harriet married to William Motte, Elizabeth Ann married to Elisha Haygood, Nathaniel (Jr) married to Mary, and Robert married to Elizabeth.

On December 24,1826, William Boyd, Moses Camk and wife Jane, William Motte and wife Harriet, Elisha Haygood and wife Elizabeth Ann, Nathaniel Boyd (Jr.) and Robert Boyd sold Aughtry McDowell 101 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek. This land was part of the 200 acres of land granted to Nathaniel Boyd on March 2,1768, and bound southwest by land of William Motte, southeast and north east by the land of Moses Camak, and northwest on lands of Eben Smith and Samuel W.McKinstry. Chinquepin Branch runs across this land.

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9- Holcomb, Minutes of Fairfield County Court,1785-1799,Pp.-14,26,118,171.

10-Revill,Lists of Protestant Immigrants, Pp.-75,78. C.P.Vol.13,P-307,1767; Royal Grants, Vol.15,P-535, 1768.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

Releases were signed by Jane Camak, Elizabeth Ann Haygood, Mary Boyd, and Elizabeth Boyd.[11]

On December 27,1826, the same heirs of the elder Nathaniel Boyd,but without William and Harriet Motte, sold William Motte 101 acres of land out of the 200 acres originally granted Nathaniel Boyd on March 2,1768.[12]

On October 12, 1826, Robert Boyd,son of the elder Nathaniel Boyd, appeared before David Montgomery, J.P., and made an oath that his brother Nathaniel bit off his ear in a "drunken frolic".[13]

It is probable that Robert and William Boyd, sons of the elder Nathaniel Boyd remained poor. At the direction of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield District, April 16,1821, the sheriff of Fairfield District,at the instigation of William Kincaid, caused a sale at public auction of the goods and chattels of William and Robert Boyd to recover $39.49 and costs. Also included in the sale was 100 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek,bound by the lands of Moses Camak,the estate of George Ashford, the land of Samuel Mckinstry, and other land. Samuel Brown purchased the land as the highest bidder for $90.Hugh Barkley, sheriff of Fairfield District,gave him a sheriff's title. On December 25,1826, Samuel Brown sold this land back to Robert Boyd for $90. Harriet Brown signed her release.[14]

NATHANIEL BOYD JR., son of the immigrant Nathaniel Boyd, made his will on January 16,1839, as a deathbed will. On January 4,1841, distributiom of his property was made and each of his children received $103.10. His children were Harriet Emeline,wife of John Camak;Andrew Jackson Boyd;Agnes E. Boyd. James McConnell was named executor and guardian of the children of

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11- F.D.B.,Bk.HH,P-187,1826.

12- Ibid,Bk.HH,P-309,1826.

13- Ibid,Bk.GG,P249,1826.

14- Ibid, Bk.HH-1,Pp.166,168.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

Nathaniel Boyd Jr. Nathaniel Boyd Jr., William Brown, and James Camak had signed a previous guardianship bond for Nathaniel Boyd Jr. in the sum of $1000 on March 13,1837. This bond was to permit the children to receive $37.12½, each, from the estate of Andrew Frazier. Mary, the wife of Nathaniel Boyd Jr., was the daughter of Andrew Frazier. Prior to the distribution of Nathaniel Boyd Jr.'s property on January 4, 1841, his daughter Harriet Emeline had married John Camak, Andrew Jackson Boyd had died , and his daughter Agnes E. Boyd had died.[15]

ROBERT BOYD, son of the immigrant Nathaniel Boyd, had,as previously mentioned,probably died poor. On February 1,1792, he had 34 acres of land laid off for him on Crooked Run Creek by Samuel Alston, D.S.. The plat was certified on February 24,1796. The land was bound by the lands of William Motte, Jean (?) Boyd, Isaac Porcher and James Brown. On March 2,1811, Robert Boyd sold this land to his brother-in-law Moses Camak for $60.His brothers William and Nathaniel Boyd witnessed the sale.[16]

ANDREW BOYD,of Shurley Branch and Dumpers Creek, was 14 years of age when he arrived in the province in 1767. While not,strictly speaking, a resident of the land around Crooked Run Creek, he did come over on the ship Nancy and there was a suggestion that all of the Boyds on the Nancy were kin. Also suggested,but not proven,was that Andrew Boyd was a son of the immigrants Robert and Mary Boyd. Also to be considered was William Boyd,the 18 year old,who came on the Nancy , was probably the son of Robert and Mary Boyd, and who had 150 acres of land on Dumper's Creek on June 12,1772.

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15- F.P.C,Apt. 42,files 650,657; Apt. 48,file 745.

16- S.P.,Vol.32,P-580,1796.State Grants,Vol.41,P-335,1796. R.D.B.,Bk.HH-1, P-472,1811.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

Andrew Boyd made his will on January 10,1818, and it was proven on December 22,1824. If he was 14 years of age when he came to South Carolina, he was about 71 years of age when he died. He named his wife Agnes his executrix,and his sons Samuel and David were named his executors. His children were Hugh, Samuel, Margaret, Andrew, John and David. William Adger, Thomas McMillan and John McDowell witnessed the will.[17]

AGNES BOYD, wife of Andrew Boyd, made her will on March 30,1829, and it was proven on July 27, 1829. James Carlisle Sr.,James Carlisle Jr. and James Phillips witnessed the will. Her sons Samuel and John Boyd were named her executors. To her son Samuel she left the slave Harriet and her son Nelson; to her son John she left the slave Eliza, and Samuel to pay John $60. Her land to be equally divided between her sons John and Samuel. To her daughter Margaret, she left two slaves. As long as Samuel, John and Margaret lived together, they are to work the plantation for the common good. To her son Hugh, she left one silver dollar.[18] No mention is made of David and Andrew Boyd Jr.

The 1790 census showed Andrew Boyd to be living in Fairfield County with one white, free male over sixteen years of age in his household, three under sixteen, and one white free female in his household.

HUGH BOYD was the son of Andrew Boyd Sr. and his wife Agnes. His wife was named Ellender. Hugh Boyd and wife Ellender, David Boyd and wife Eliza, and John Boyd, all of Fairfield District, sold Samuel and Margaret Boyd their rights in the inheritance of 267½ acres of land on Shurley Branch, Dumper's Creek, Little River for $474.50 on November 20,1830.[19]

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17-F.P.C.,Apt.38,file 606, 1824.

18-Ibid, Apt. 40,file 621,1829.

19- F.D.B.,Bk.LL,P-520,1830.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

DAVID BOYD was the son of Andrew Boyd Sr. and his wife Agnes. His wife was named Eliza. On November 28,1832, Jonathan Yongue sold David Boyd 200 acres of land on Hill Creek, Little River, for $1600. This land was the northeast side of a tract of land purchased by Jonathan Yongue from John P. Rutledge Sr. At the time of the purchase by David Boyd, this land was bound on the southwest by the land of Patrick Morrison, northwest by the land of Jonathan Yongue, northeast on the land of Benjamin Wages, and southeast on Wesley Terry's land. On December 15,1832, David Boyd sold Matthew Weir 150 acres out of this land that he had just bought from Jonathan Yongue for $800. On the same day, David Boyd sold Andrew Wages the remaining 50 acres out of this tract for $800. Eliza Boyd signed her release.[20]

SAMUEL BOYD, son of Andrew Boyd Sr. and his wife Agnes, was still living at home with his sister Margaret and brother John at the time of their mother's will in 1829. By March 22, 1834, he had married Melinda, and with his sister Margaret and her husband Samuel Hamilton of Chster District, sold William Brice their inheritance in the 267½ acres of land that they had bought from Hugh and Ellender Boyd on November 27,1830. (See Above).[21]

Samuel Boyd died in 1835. His widow Melinda Boyd and James B. Coleman were appointed administrators of his estate on October 6, 1835. The final estate of $3018.79 was distributed in 1841: the widow Melinda now married to John Keith received a third or $1006.26 1/3; the children Nancy and Priscilla Boyd each received the same amount, $1006.26 1/3.[22]

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20- F.D.B., Bk.LL, P-49,1832; Bk.KK, Pp-449,450,1832.

21- Ibid, Bk.LL, Pp.520,521.

22- F.P.C., Apt.42, file 647,1835.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

At the time of his death, Samuel Boyd was in the process of buying a home plantation of 216 acres on Wateree Creek. Robert Cathcart,in consideration of a bond given by Samuel Boyd (now deceased), and upon the payment of two promissary notes of amounting to $780,gave the title to this place to the heirs of Samuel Boyd on May 17,1836. The heirs were the widow Melinda and the children, Nancy and Priscilla. Robert Cathcart had purchased this land from Peter Hamilton on October 31,1834.[23]

ANDREW BOYD JR. was the son of Andrew Boyd Sr. and his wife Agnes. On February 18,1825, he bought 270 acres of land from William Heron, Fairfield, for $810. This land lay on Dumper's Creek,Little River, and was part of the land of Thomas McMullen and assigned by court order to John Cockrell and his wife Mary:in her name. This land was bound by the lands of the heirs of Andrew Boyd Sr.,and by the lands of Hugh Milling, James Carlisle,John Cockrell, and William Herron. Easter Herron signed her release.[24]

Andrew Boyd (Jr.) sold Agness Boyd, Samuel Boyd, Margaret Boyd,John Boyd,and David Boyd, his undivided in the 267½ acres of land for $114.64 2/7 on August 9,1825. This tract of 267½ acres was made up out of 100 acres of land,resurveyed to show 182½ acres, and out of a second tract of 85 acres on Shurley Branch.[25]

### THE ROBERT BOYDS

There were several Robert Boyds and it has been very difficult to pick out the Fairfield Robert Boyds from this group. As previously noted Robert Boyd (aged 51 years) and Mary (aged 50 years),and presumably Robert's wife, came to South Carolina in 1767 on the Nancy. Also on the Nancy was

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23- F.D.B.,Bk.MM,p-189,1836.

24-Ibid, Bk.FF,P-250,1825.

25- Ibid, Bk.LL,P-520,1825.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

a nine year old Robert Boyd. As previously noted, Robert Boyd who came on the Nancy had land laid out for him on Long Canes. Robert Boyd, Granville County, Ninety Six District, made his will on June 21,1779, and it was proven on April 20,1782. His wife was named Mary and his children were Agnes, Robert, and William Boyd.[26]

There was a Robert Boyd living in Fairfield County and the 1790 census showed him to have one white,free male over sixteen years of age,and five white,free females in his household. It is very probable that this was the Robert Boyd,of Fairfield District ,who made his will on January 1, 1821, and whose will was proven on August 31, 1825. His wife was not mentioned but his daughters, Margaret Brown, Sarah Boyd and Mary McDill were mentioned. He had a son named William. To his daughter Margaret Brown ,he left the home plantation during her lifetime,to go to her daughter Margaret Weir at her mother's death. His daughter Sarah Boyd to have the $40 lent Margaret Weir to buy a slave. His daughter Mary McDill to have a bed and furniture and the use of his spring.His son William to have the $12 lent him to buy a horse, but never paid back. He left his grandson Nathaniel McDill a saddle and bridle. James McDill (son-in-law?) and James Armstrong were named his executors.[27]

On March 6,1797, James Craig,planter of Fairfield County, sold Robert Boyd Jr. 93 acres of land for 30 pounds,sterling. This land came out of 2000 acres of land originally granted to Samuel Porcher and by his son James Porcher transferred to James Craig in 1792. The land lay on Morris

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26- C.P.,Vol.13,P-326,1767;Royal Grants,Vol.16,P-110,1768; Young, Absts.of Old Ninety Six and Abbeville Dist Wills and Bonds, P-31.

27-F.P.C.,Apt. 39,file 610,1825.

Creek and was bound on the south and east by lands of Isaac Porcher and James Mann, northwest by the lands of Robert Craig and Edward McGraw. Jane Craig signed her release. Robert Boyd sold this land to William Freeman for $200 on November 3,1817. At the time of this sale, it was bound southwest on the land of Edward McGraw,south on the estate of George Ashford,southeast on the land of William Freeman,east on the land of James Armstrong,and north on the land of Thomas Blair. Mary Boyd signed her release.[28]

On February 7,1798,James Craig sold Robert Boyd Jr. an additional 200 acres out of the land originally granted Samuel Porcher for 50 pounds, sterling. At the time of the sale, this land was bound north on the land of James Craig, east on the land of John Craig and James Lucas,southwest on William Simms, and nothwest on the land of Henry Haigwood. On November 23,1804, Robert Boyd sold James McDill 100 acres,an undivided full moiety representing half of the 200 acres sold Robert Boyd Jr. by James Craig on February 7,1798. At the time of this sale, the land was bound on the north by the land of James Craig, east on the lands of John Craig and James Kincaid,and on the other sides by land of Robert Boyd.[29]

William Aiken, Charleston, S.C., sold Robert Boyd 350 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek for $750 in June 1816. This land had been originally granted to Edward McGraw on February 17,1767, and at the time of the orignal survey was bound on all sides by vacant land. Included in the sale was a second tract of 100 acres of land originally laid out for William Bell on September 12, 1768. At the time of the origian survey this land was bound on the southeast

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28- F.D.B.,Bk.L,P-138,1797; Bk.Y,P532,1817.

29- Ibid, Bk.L,P-204, 1798;Bk.Z,P-250,1804

corner by the land of Martha Bell. Henrietta Aiken signed her release. A few months later on February 21,1818, Robert Boyd sold this land to Abram Turnipseed for $2700. At the time of the resale , the land was bound on the north by the land of Elijah Haigwood, southwest by the land of John Brown, and on the northwest by land that had been granted to Jane Kirkland. George Hamilton and Samuel Alston witnessed the deed. Mary, wife of Robert Boyd signed her release.[30]

On November 20,1819, Samuel Brown sold Robert Boyd 829 acres of land, by resurvey, on Morris Creek for $3000.This land was bound on the north by the land of Judge Jones, east by the land of the estate of George Ashford, south by the land of John Martin ,and west by the land of Edward Andrews. This land was part of an original Porcher grant on April 8,1771. The land was conveyed to Joseph Kirkland by Porcher , who,in turn,conveyed it to James Andrews Sr.in 1775. Matthew Andrews inherited the land from his father. Archibald Boyd, William Ashford, and William Brown witnessed the deed.Harriet Brown signed her release.[31]

On May 27,1822, Turner Mason sold Robert Boyd 171 acres of land on Morris Creek for $450. This land was bound northwest on the land of David Johnston, south on the lands of Hamelin Mason and James Owens, southeast and northeast on land of James Owens and part of a tract of 500 acres granted to Isaac Porcher on June 14,1771. Dorcas Mason signed her release.[32]

Margaret Boyd, John Boyd and Mary Boyd, in a suit for partition against Robert Boyd Jr., bought 85 acres of land from Robert Boyd Jr.for $650 on September 9,1837.[33]

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30-F.D.B.,Bk.Y,P-15,1816; Bk.Z,P-554,1818.

31-Ibid, Bk.BB,P-311,1819.

32-Ibid, Bk.DD,P-113,1822.

33-Ibid, Bk.MM,P-436,1837.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Little River

This Robert Boyd that made extensive land transactions in Fairfield was probably the father of Robert Boyd Jr. Although he was probably the father of Robert Boyd Jr. who was also active in land transactions, we have not been able to connect him with the previously described Boyd immigrants. Mary and Margaret Boyd were sisters of Robert Boyd Jr.,but Mary or Margaret might have been the widow of Robert Boyd Sr. John Boyd was probably a brother of Robert Boyd Jr. This is all conjecture but might serve as a genealogical tie-in.

On April 25,1837, William Mundle sold William Boyd Jr. 200 acres of land on Mill Creek, Little River, for $4000. This land was part of an original grant of land to Robert Starke on June 14,1771. Elizabeth Mundle signed her release. On February 10,1838, Robert Boyd Jr. sold back to William Mundle the 111½ acres of land where William Mundle" now lives".[34]

Robert Boyd, Fairfield District, made his will on July 20,1840, and it was proven on February 7,1847. Marshall McGraw, Edward Andrews and James Beard appraised his estate for $5123.84 on February 17,1848. To his son John, he left all of his land west of the Winnsborough Road and $5. To his son Archibald, he left 171 acres of land known as the Mason land,his blacksmith tools,and a rifle gun. To his son James, he left the 100 acres that cornered on the Quigley land and a rifle gun. To his son Robert, he left the home place between Kennedy Road and John Boyd's land and a shot gun. To his daughter Jane Frazier, he left 75 acres of land between Frazier's fence and Watt's old field, and a slave girl. To his three daughters,Elendor(sic),Mary and Nancy,

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34- F.D.B.,Bk.MM,P-436,1837; Bk.NN,P13,1838.

he left the rest of his chattel goods. He named his sons Archibald, James and Robert Boyd as his executors. James and Eleanor Boyd died before the distribution of the goods took place.[35]

ARCHIBALD Boyd, son of Robert Boyd Sr. made his will on May 16,1850, and it was proven on June 5,1851. He named his brother Robert Boyd Jr. as his executor. To his brother Robert, he left the 171 acres of land that his father had willed him. His father had also will him the John Boyd land and this he also left his brother,and,also, his interest in his brother James and sister Ellender's (sic) land. He also left Robert his interest in Mary L.Boyd's land, his purchased share in John Boyd's 21 acres of land, and all of his personal property except the slave York that he leaves his sister Nancy,providing she treats him well and will not hire him out to anyone who will mistreat him. To his brother John, he leaves $150 to be paid a year after his death. To his sister Jane Frazier he leaves a dollar. Marshall McGraw, Abraham McGraw and James Jenkins witnessed the will.[36]

ROBERT BOYD JR.,son of Robert Boyd Sr.,made his will on January 21,1853, and it was proven on May 31,1856. He was said to have died on May 10,1856. To his sister Nancy, he left his home place of 383 acres,and at her decease to go to his nephew Samuel R.Boyd. He retained one acre for a grave yard. He also left Nancy one-third interest in the household and kitchen furniture,and two-thirds interest in his gray horse Pompey in lieu of the one-third interest she holds in the bay mare Anthony. She is to have his share in the crop. To his nephew Samuel R.Boyd,son of his brother John, he left the home place after Nancy's death; the John Boyd tract of 83 acres, a second tract of 83 acres; and the tract of 100 acres willed by his father to James Boyd,purchased by

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35- F.P.C.,Apt. 89,file 270,1848.

36-Ibid, Apt.96,file 376,1851.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

Archibald from the other legatees and willed by Archibald to to Robert Boyd Jr.; a tract of 20 acres of land willed by Robert Boyd Sr. to Archibald Boyd and by him willed to Robert Boyd Jr.; and a final tract of 110 acres of land on Crooked Run Creek sold to John Parnell Sr. but not yet paid for. He gave his nephew Samuel R.Boyd five Negro girls and four Negro boys. The slave York not to be sold. He left his nephew Samuel R.Boyd all the rest of his estate not otherwise devised or willed. He left $5 to his brother John and $5 to his sister Jane Frazier. Samuel R.Boyd and John S.Armstrong were named his executors. Marshall McGraw, Abraham McGraw and William Martin witnessed the will. John S. Armstrong died before Robert Boyd Jr. and Samuel R.Boyd died soon after his uncle. John Boyd, father of Samuel R.Boyd and brother of Robert Boyd Jr., petitioned for letters of administration. Robert Boyd Jr. had a blacksmith that did work for the neighbors and at the time of Robert Boyd Jr's death, many of of the accounts had not been paid.[37]

NANCY BOYD, daughter of Robert Boyd Sr.,made her will on February 23,1855, and it was proven on May 13,1856, the same day that her brother Robert Boyd Jr.'s will was proven. She died on May 11,1856, a day after her brother Robert Jr. In her will, she left her brother Robert Jr. all her property during his lifetime. To her brother John she left $5. To her sister Jane Frazier, she left clothes, a spinning wheel and other personal items. To her grandniece Nancy Jane Romedy, she left a low-posted bedstead and furniture. To James, Joel,and Robert Boyd Frazier, all children of her sister Jane Frazier, she left the 76 acres of land that had been willed to her by her father, but with the provision that they not sell the land. To her nephew Robert Boyd Frazier,

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37- F.P.C.,Apt. 106,file 529,1856.

she left a sixteen year old slave named Solomon with the provision that he not be sold or removed from the estate. To her nieces Mary Ann Romedy, Sarah Elizabeth Frazier and Ellen Melinda Frazier, she left $20,each. To the three children of her brother John: Samuel Robert Boyd, Mary Jane Boyd and John William Boyd,she left the remainder of her land and a Negro boy named Aaron, who was not to be sold or removed from the state. To her grandniece Ellen Rebecca Boyd, she left the slave girl Hester, never to be sold or removed from the state; a bedstead and bed clothes; a side saddle; and a cotton spinning wheel. The residue of her estate to be inherited by the children of her brother John. She named Samuel R.Boyd as her executor, but he died on June 16, 1856, and her brother John obtained letters of administration.[38]

From the probate papers of Robert Boyd Sr. and his children, it seems that John and Jane were the only ones to marry. It is unique that Robert Jr. and his sister Nancy, to whom he seemed to be very devoted, should die one day apart. Did they live in the same house or in close enough contact to have died of an infectious disease? The death of Samuel Robert Boyd a few weeks later also speaks of a common cause for all their deaths. Although Mary is mentioned in her father's will made in 1840, she is not mentioned in the later wills of her brother or sister. James and Ellender(sic) Boyd died soon after their father Robert Boyd Sr. Archibald Boyd had died a few years earlier in 1851.

There was a Robert Boyd who died intestate in Fairfield District on May 15,1844, There was no record of wife or children. Archibald Boyd and

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38- F.P.C.,Apt.106,file 530,1856.

William Boyd applied for letters of administration. His brothers were William and John and he had a sister named Mary.[39]

BENJAMIN BOYD was living in Fairfield County in 1790,and the 1790 census showed him to have three white, males over sixteen years of age,two under sixteen ,and four white,free females in his household,along with three slaves. Benjamin Boyd was not listed as a passenger on either the Nancy or the Earl of Denegal.

Benjamin Boyd had the following grants given after the Revolutionary War:

22 acres of land surveyed on Hughes Branch, Broad River, for T.A. Ogelive and the plat certified for Benjamin Boyd on April 25,1784. Phillip Pearson, D.S. was the surveyor and the state grant was dated May 7,1787.[40]

1000 acres surveyed for him on Terrible Creek by Samuel Alston, D.S., on October 14,1791,and the plat certified on November 5,1791. This land was bound by the lands of Phillip Pearson, William Dunlap, William McMorries and Benjamin Boyd. The road to Shirer's place to the river crossed this land. The state plat was dated November 7,1791.[41]

72 acres of land was surveyed for Benjamin Boyd on Wilkinson Creek, July 25, 1792, by William Cato,D.S.,and the plat certified on December 5, 1792. This land was bound by the lands of Crispin Morgain (sic), Benjamin Boyd, and unknown land. The state grant was dated January 7,1793.[42]

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39- F.P.C.,Apt. 81,file 159.

40-S.P. Vol.18q, P-87,1784; S.G. Vol.20,P-119,1787.

41-Ibid, Vol.27q,P-370,1791;S.G. Vol.29,P-157,1791.

42-Ibid, Vol.31q,P-88,1792;S.G.,Vol.31,P-410,1793.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

David and Enoch James sold Benjamin Boyd a slave named Kitty for 75 pounds,sterling, on June 11,1791.[43]

Hugh and Prudence Gambel,Inkeepers of Fairfield County, sold Benjamin Boyd and 11 year old slave named Isaac for 45 pounds,sterling, on January 11, 1794.[44]

In 1789, James Oglevie,planter of Fairfield County, sold Benjamin Boyd, merchant of Fairfield County, 100 acres of land on Wilkinson Creek,Broad River, for 50 pounds,sterling. This land was granted to Michael -----? on March 8, 1763, and by him transferred to Frederick Henry in December 1763. Frederick Henry sold this land to James Oglevie on June 1,1770. Daniel Wootan and William McMorries witnessed the sale. James and Penelepy(sic) Oglevie signed the deed.[45]

In 1789, Isaac Ricks Pope, planter of Fairfield County, sold Benjamin Boyd 265 acres of land on Wilkinson Creek,Broad River,for 115 pounds,sterling. This land was made up out of parts of land granted to John George Fertig (Friday),Michael Easter, and Colonel Samuel Elliott.[46]

Benjamin Boyd was a judge on the bench of the Fairfield County Court from the June term 1791 to the June term of court im June 1793.[47]

Benjamin Boyd was a merchant in Fairfield County, and the Benjamin Boyd of Charleston,S.C. was also a merchant. It is probable that they are the one and same person. The Benjamin Boyd of Charleston ,S.C., made his will on

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43-F.D.B.,Bk.A,P-144,1791.

44-Ibid,Bk.A, P-201,1794.

45-Ibid ,Bk.C.P-81,1789.

46-Ibid,Bk.C,P-159,1789

47- Holcomb,Minutes of Fairfield County Court, 1785-1799,Pp.-36,38,40,42,44, 45,49,50,52,53,55,58,60,61,62,65,68,70,72,76,77,78,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,89.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

January 1,1811, and it was proven on February 4,1811. To his wife Mary,he left the slave Judy and her three children: Tom, Will and Rachel. He also left her the slave girl Pen, and all of her future issue;a horse and a chaise; and all of the household goods. To his oldest son John Boyd, Fairfield District, he left $2000 and a slave boy called Adam. To his youngest son Benjamin Jr., he left lot number 134 on King Street,Charleston with the house; 20 shares in the Union Insurance Company;8 shares Union Bank;3 shares in the Cotton Company; 10 shares in the Home Spinning Company;168 acres of land on Russell Creek, Abbeville District;and land and property on Charleston Neck. He left him a house and lot in the village of Vienna, Abbeville District. Benjamin Boyd Sr. directed the sale of all of his merchandise. To his grandson William Boyd Scott, he left a tract of land on Sauney's Creek, Abbeville District. He named his son Benjamin his executor.[48]

Benjamin Boyd was a member of the Old Brick Church and with other members of the congregation,he was concerned with the purchase of an acre and a quarter of land from Henry Crumpton for 3 pounds, sterling, on June 2, 1793. This land was part of 71 acres granted Thomas May and bound by the lands of Henry Crumpton, John Oglevies,and Thomas Marpoles'land.[49]

Benjamin Boyd Jr.,a Charleston Merchant,accepted a mortgage for $735 on 145 acres on Morris Creek, on April 7,1810. This sum was owed by David Johnston and probably represented what was owed on the purchase price of the land. This tract originally belonged to John Mason(deceased) and was bound

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48-Chas.W.B.,Vol.31,P-413,1811.

49-F.D.B.,Bk.H,P-171,1793.

Southwest by the land of William McMorries,Esq., northwest by the lands of Milly Mason and Benjamin Mason.John Boyd acted as agent.[50]

JOHN BOYD,whose ancestry cannot be traced, but probably a son of Benjamin Boyd,married Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of James Davis. On December 17,1816, James Davis bought 710½ acres of land from his son-in-law John Boyd for $7000. This land was known as the Boyd place in the will of James Davis,and was bought by Jonathan Davis after the death of his father in 1822.[51]

James Davis had little faith in the business ability of his daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Boyd. Jonathan Davis, only son of James Davis, seemed to have had more faith in his brother-in-law John Boyd ,and was a partner with John Boyd in a number of business transactions.

When James Davis died in 1822, his son Jonathan Davis was made a trustee of the inheritance that James Davis left his grandchildren, children of his daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Boyd. Jonathan Davis was made a guardian of these children,and presumably John Boyd had already gone to Tennessee. The children of John and Elizabeth Davis Boyd were Mary, Celia D.(later married to George Leitner), Mariah, Jackson, Benjamin and Hester. Jonathan Davis kept very accurate records of the expenses incurred by his wards,and some of them were of considerable interest. Mary,Jane (omitted above), and Celia went to school at the Greenville Female Academy in 1823. Jane lost $10 on her way to Greenville. In 1823, Mrs Calhoun did some weaving for the girls. During the year 1823, Mariah, Hester and Jackson lived with their mother,but by 1827,only Hester and Jackson lived with their mother. Mary Edrington, Jane,Celia ,Maria

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50- F.D.B.,Bk.T,P-109,1810.

51-F.D.B.,Bk.AA,P-1,1816. F.P.C.,Apt.13,file 131,1822.

(or Mariah),Benjamin, Hester and James Jackson Boyd,each received their final distributive share in the estate of their grandfather James Davis on January 1,1831.[52]

Mary Boyd Edrington died on December 29,1830, at the age of 21 years and is buried in the cemetery of Rocky Creek Baptist Church.

Archibald Paul gave John Boyd and Jonathan Davis a mortgage on a saddle, a cow and a calf, all of his corn and fodder,and his plantation tools to secure a loan for $73.50 on September 2,1805.[53]

On March 28,1806, Ann and David Marpole gave John Boyd and Jonathan Davis a mortgage on one gray horse,one black horse,one bay mare,one dark bay colt,a cow and a waggon (sic) to secure a loan for $183.51.[54]

On October 21,1806, Jonathan bought a plantation from John Boyd for $800. Jonathan Davis was living on the place.[55]

Clemont Neely and Alexander Neely sold John Boyd 100 acres of land on Little River for $600 on May 1,1807. This land was granted to Richard Neely on May 8,1771. At the time of the original survey on October 12, 1770, it was bound on the southeast by the land of Richard Neely and on all other sides by vacant land.[56]

A few days later on May 5,1807, Richard Neely sold John Boyd 100 acres of land on McGraw Branch,Alligator Creek,Little River,for $600. This land was originally granted to Richard Neely on April 5, 1765. At the time of the original survey on July 1,1763, this land was bound on the southeast by the

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52-F.P.C.,Apt.39,file 611,1831.

53-F.B.D.,Bk.Q,P-3,1805.

54-Ibid, Bk.Q,P-107,1806.

55-Ibid,Bk.R,P-52,1806.

56-Ibid,Bk.R,P-80.1807.

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

land of Victor Neely,and on all other sides by vacant land.[57]

Joseph McMorries sold John Boyd 267½ acres of land on the west side of Little River for $1400 on September 14,1810. This land was bound to the east on Little River,north by the land of William Kincaid,west by the land of James Bell (deceased),and on the south by the lands of William and Alexander Mooty. This land was the southern half of a tract of land originally granted to John Pearson. Able Gibson and Alexander Mooty witnessed the deed. Rachel McMorries signed her release.[58]

Robert Barkley sold John Boyd 324 acres of land in the forks of Little River and Broad River for $810 on August 16,1811. This land was bound on the north by the estate of Mooty and the land of Charles Montgomery Sr.,west on the estate of James Mooty, and the lands of Charles Montgomery Sr.and William Bell Sr., south on the land of John Boyd,and east on the lands of Thomas McMeekin and William Bell. This land was part of 500 acres of land originally granted to Samuel Eliot(sic). Samuel Alston,Alexander Kincaid,and James Rogers witnessed the deed. Mary Barkley signed her release.[59]

On February 10,1812, John Boyd sold Thomas McMeekin 100 acres out of the 267½ acres of land that he had bought from Joseph McMorries on September 14, 1810,for $500.[60]

On December 16,1816, John Boyd sold James Davis the following tracts of land measuring 710½ acres for $7000:

100 acres of land bought from Clemont and Alexander Neely on May 1,1807.

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57- F.D.B.,Bk.R,P-81,1807.

58- Ibid ,Bk.U,P.-109,1810.

59-Ibid,Bk.U,P-215,1811.

60-Ibid, Bk.W,P-266,1812.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

100 acres of land bought from Richard Neely on May 5,1807. By resurvey 21 acres added to this tract.

165½ acres of land remaining in the tract bought from Joseph McMorries on September 10,1810.

324 acres of land bought from Robert Barkley on August 16,1811.[61]

John Boyd must have been planning his move to Tennessee because on August 31,1816, for the love and affection that he had for his children,he gave them three Negro boys and $600 when the oldest comes of age. All of the slaves that might be hired out are to return to the care of James Davis (their grandfather) by January 1,1818. James Davis to be responsible for the proper use of this inheritance.[62]

On November 15,1818, James Davis, for the love and affection that he had for his daughter Elizabeth Boyd,left her one-third of the land that he had bought from John Boyd on December 16,1816.This land to go to her children on her death.[63]

On July 22,1817, John Boyd, living in Franklin County, Tennessee,put the slaves Dick, his wife Peggy,and their children Patey and Phobe in the possession of his children for the love and affection that he had for them and for $1. James Davis had been named guardian of the children of John Boyd: Mary, Jane, Mariah,Celia,Benjamin and Jackson.[64]

On February 22,1817, John Boyd for the love and affection that he had for his daughter Jane,and for $1,gave her the slave George.[65]

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61-F.D.B.Bk.AA,P-1,1812.

62-Ibid,Bk.DD,P-220,1816.

63-Ibid Bk.FF,P-223,1818.

64-Ibid, Bk.AA,Pp-170,172,1817.

65-Ibid,Bk.Z,P-356,1817.

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

On February 23,1837, and for $119.84, Celia D. Boyd sold James B.Davis her undivided one-sixth part in the half of the plantation that James Davis had left his wife Mary.One half of this inheritance to go at the death of Mary Davis to Jonathan Davis and the other half to the children of Elizabeth Boyd. A few days later, on March 1,1837, Benjamin Boyd sold his share to James B. Davis for the same price of $119.84.[66]

Although this study was primarily concerned with the Boyd family on Crooked Run Creek,we elected to include other Boyd families in Fairfield and nearby counties.

### DAVID BOYD OF DUMPERS CREEK,LITTLE RIVER

David Boyd received a warrant for a land survey from John Bremar, D.S.G., on July 20,1772. A survey for 100 acres of land on Dumper's Creek, Little River, was carried out for him and the plat was certified on December 10,1772. At the time of the original survey, this land was bound on the northeast by the lands of Joseph Kennedy and Harry Purday, southeast by the land of Agnes Wilson,southwest on old survyed land, and northwest on land of Robert Henry. The Royal Grant was dated November 9,1774. David Boyd sold this land to Robert Stell for 50 pounds sterling on October 10,1805.[67]

John Gray, Esq. sold David Boyd 100 acres of land on Chapman's Branch for 42 pounds, sterling, on January 19,1795. This land was bound on two sides by land laid off for John Phillips. David Boyd lived on this land that had been to John Gray in 1775.[68]

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66-F.D.B.,Bk.MM,Pp.-471,473,1837.

67-C.P.,Vol.13,P-292,1772.Royal Grants,Vol.34,P-85,1774.F.D.B.,Bk.Q,P-175,1805.

68-F.D.B.,Bk.X,P-212,1795.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

David and James Boyd sold John Rogers all that tract of land where James Boyd lives,and made up out of 100 acres of land originally granted to John Gray and sold to David Boyd on January 19,1795;also a second tract of 50 acres granted to David Boyd in 1798. The sellers warrant that these two tracts of land contain 297 acres(by resurvey?). Elizabeth, wife of James Boyd signed her release.[69]

There are no probate papers for the earlier David Boyd who had obtained the land grant on Dumper's Creek in 1774. The 1790 census showed a David Boyd living in Fairfield County with one white,free male over sixteen years of age, two under sixteen, and two white, free females in his household. It is thought that the two young males in David's household might be James and David.

### WILLIAM BOYD OF DUMPER'S CREEK

It will be remembered that William Boyd had 150 acres of land laid out for him on Dumper's Creek, Little River, bound on all sides by vacant land. The plat was certified on June 22,1772, and the Royal grant signed on February 6, 1773.[70]

William Boyd,Dumper's Creek, left his land to John Boyd, probably his son. On August 24, 1819, John Boyd sold William Brice two tract of land totaling 343 acres,for $3991.64 and made up out of: (the arithmetic is theirs)

150 acres of land granted William Boyd on February 6,1773.

Part of 150 acres of land granted Adam McCreary on August 19,1774.

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69-F.D.B.,Bk.BB,P-332,1820.

70-C.P. Vol.13,P-327,1772. Royal Grants,Vol.22,P-19,1773.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

The land that had been inherited by John Boyd from William Boyd,and laying on Dumper's Creek,was bound by the lands of Peter Hamilton,John Cockrell,Hugh McCormick,Christopher Plunket and the estate of Andrew Boyd. Ann Boyd, wife of John Boyd signed her release. John Boyd had already sold Robert Brice 30 acres out of the McCreary tract on June 5,1818.[71]

John Boyd as the only surviving heir of Charles Yongue, sold George Nelson 100 acres of land for 25 pounds,sterling,in 1795. This land had been granted to Charles Yongue on August 31,1774. Nancy (Ann) Boyd, wife of John Boyd,signed her release. On August 5,1810, John Boyd sold John McDowl(sic) 33 acres out of the tract that had been granted Charles Young. This land lay on Dumper's Creek and was bound by the remainder of the land granted Charles Young,and by the lands of John Boyd,James McDowell,and John McDowell, Nancy (Ann) Boyd signed her release. Ann Boyd signed a release that permitted her husband John Boyd to convey to John McDowell a tract of land containing 33 acres and a second tract of 96 acres.[72]

It is quite probable that William Boyd, David Boyd and Andrew Boyd, who were early settlers on Dumper's Creek, Little River,were close relatives- or even brothers. At the time of his mother's will in 1829, John Boyd,the son of Andrew Boyd Sr., was still living at home and it is doubtful that he was the John Boyd whose wife was named Nancy(or Ann).

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71- F.D.B.,Bk.AA,P-261,1818; Bk.BB,P-206,1819.

72-Ibid,Bk.L,P237,1798;Bk.X,P-256,1810;Bk.V,P-259,1813.

Chapter 8

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

## JOHN BOYD OF WATEREE CREEK

John Boyd,who lived on Wateree Creek, had a wife named Susannah. Agnes Lowry, Fairfield District, gave her daughter Susannah Boyd the slave named Lucy to be inherited after her death. John and Susannah Boyd sold Benjamin Harrison,Fairfield District, Susannah's dowry rights on 138 acres of land for $800 on November 28,1829. The land had been granted to William Lowry for 100 acres, but was resurvyed to show 138 acres.[73] From this it can be concluded that Susannah Lowry Boyd,wife of John Boyd was the daughter of William and Agnes Lowry.

## JOHN BOYD OF PIG PEN BRANCH,LITTLE RIVER

John Boyd, Pig Pen Branch,Little River moved to Newberry District. On January 1,1794, he and his wife Jennett sold William Richardson ,for 60 pounds, lawful money, 100 acres of land out of a tract of 200 acres that had been granted John Boyd on Pig Pen Branch, Little River,on February 6,1773. This land was bound on the northwest by the land of Bartholomew Austin,southeast and northeast on the land of Robert Bryant, southwest by the lands of John Long Sr., John Long Jr.,William Yarborough,Howard Robinson,and William Watts. On January 17, 17,1775, John Boyd, weaver of the Province of South Carolina, sold Robert Brynan ,schoolmaster,100 acres of land out of the 200 acres of land that had been granted John Boyd on Pig Pen Branch, Little River, on February 6, 1773.[74]

HUGH BOYD,Newberry County, Ninety Six District, and his wife Jean,sold Alexander Smith 100 acres of land on a branch of Little River on

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73- F.D.B.,Bk Z,P-520,1818;Bk.HH,P-109,1829.

74-Ibid,Bk.K,P-69,1794.Royal Grants, Vol.21,P-513,1773.F.D.B.,Bk,P-342,1775.

North of the Broad River

The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

January 13,1790. This land was bound on the west by the land of William Rabb, north on the land of the heirs of William Powell,northeast on land of Thomas Parrott, and on the south by bounty land and land of Patrick Smith. The land survey had been made for Jean Harper on April 24,1772, and the Royal grant signed on December 9,1774.[75] Apparently Hugh Boyd had married Jean Harper.

Hugh Boyd and John Boyd,of Newberry County, were brothers. Hugh Boyd made his will on October 3,1798, and it was proven on March 5, 1799. He lived on Gilders Creek. His eldest son was named Matthew,and the names of his other sons were John, Hugh and Robert Boyd. As mentioned above, his wife was named Jean or Jennett, and his daughters were named Jane and Rosanna. His brother John,his wife Jane(sic),and Lornel Dugan were named his executors and his executrix. Archibald McMillan, John Boyd (wheelwright) and John Boyd witnessed the will.[76]

As related on page 264 of this study, David Boyd, Elizabeth Boyd, John Boyd Sr.,and John Boyd Jr. had precepts for warrants of land survey dated November 8,1772,and land was surveyed for them on Beach Creek,Saluda River. The Royal grants were dated November9,1774.

THE BOYDS OF FISHING CREEK ,CHESTER COUNTY

David Boyd and Samuel Boyd received land surveys on Fishing Creek, Chester County. Two or three William Boyds also received land surveys in this area.[77]

THE BOYDS OF SANDY RIVER,CHESTER COUNTY

The Boyds on Sandy River settled there just after the Revolutionary War.

75-F.D.B.,Bk.M,P-43,1790.C.P. Vol.15,P-303,1772.Royal Grants, Vol.34,P-375,1774.

76- Newberry Will Book,Vol.1,Bk.B,P-57,1799.

77- C.P. Vol.13,P-282,1772;Royal Grant,Vol.34,P-50,1774.C.P. Vol.9,P-282,1768; Royal Grants, Vol.18,P-106,1768.C.P. Vol.11,P-5,1769;Royal Grant,Vol.18,P-35,1769. S.P.,Vol.32,P-397,1795;State Grants,Vol.4, P-239,1795.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

Sandy River emptied into Broad River near the Fairfield - Chester Counties Line. Among the Boyds settling on Sandy River,and therefore near Fairfield County, were Charles Boyd,David Boyd,and William Boyd.[78]

### OTHER BOYDS IN CHESTER COUNTY

Robert Boyd, William Boyd,Samuel Boyd,David Boyd,and John Boyd settled in Chester County shortly after the Revolutionary War. There exists the probability that these Boyds of Chester County had a relationship with the Boyds of Fairfield County.[79]

### OTHER BOYDS IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY

There were other Boyds in Fairfield County that we could not place in the loose classification we employed, and who could not be further identified.

SARAH BOYD,not further identified, made her will on January 18,1835,and it was proven on May 23,1842. At the time she made her will,she had already given her daughters Jane and Sophia their share in her estate. To her daughter Rachel, who was living with her, she gave the slave Caty, all her land,and all her chattel goods. She appointed her daughter Rachel her executrix. Samuel H. Owens,James McDill,Arthur McGraw and Thomas Brown appraised her chattel goods on June 4,1842.[80]

Sarah Boyd bought 100 acres of land from Robert Craig and George A. Craig for $400 on November 19,1817. This land lay on Morris Creek and was part of 2000 acres that had been granted Samuel Porcher,Esq., and by his son James Porcher conveyed to James Craig, and by him conveyed to Robert H. and George A. Craig. This land had been surveyed in the name of John Craig who swapped it

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78-S.P. Series 1, Vol.27q,P-27;Vol.24q,P-188;Vol.25 q,Pp.-20,188;Vol.31 q,P-117; S.P. Vol.32,P-568.

79-Several references in Fairfield Deed Books and Chester Will Books.

80- P.P.C.,Apt. 76,file 77,1842.

to Quinton Craig. William Rowland and James McDill were witnesses. On this same day, John Craig sold Sarah Boyd 21½ acres of land for $20. This land was part of a grant of 55½ acres to Quinton Craig on October 23,1817. The 21½ acres of land was bound by the lands of John Smith (deceased) and Benjamin Owens.[81]

On March 11,1826, John B.Thompson sold Rachel Boyd,daughter of Sarah Boyd, 16 acres of land for $37.50. This land was bound by the land of James Owens, John B.Thompson's old field, and the land of Sarah Boyd.[82]

JAMES BOYD, not further identified,lived in the western part of Fairfield District. On November 9,1815, James Boyd, Fairfield District, sold David Blair 38 acres of land on Terrible Creek for $100. This place was where John Andrews had made a small clearing, and the land was bound by the land of David Blair, by an old land survey to Beard, and on the other sides by land claimed by Judge Kay. This 38 acres was part of an original survey to Samuel Littlejohn.[83]

James Boyd bought 93 acres of land from Jonathan Harrison on January 17, 1818 for $500. This land was part of a grant to Samuel Littlejohn.Sarah Harrison signed her release. On this same day, January 17,1818,James Boyd sold William McConnel 186 acres of land out of the Littlejohn tract for $2000. Elizabeth Boyd, wife of James Boyd signed her release. On April 19,1818, William Robeison(sic) sold James Boyd 93 acres out of the Samuel Littlejohn tract for $300. This was the undivided half of the 186 acres that Jonathan Harrison and William Robinson ahd inherited out of the 654 acres of land originally granted to Samuel Littlejohn on April3,1786.[84]

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81-F.D.B.,Bk.AA,Pp.-276,278,1817.

82-Ibid, Bk.GG,P-238,1826.

83-Ibid,Bk.X,P-304,1815.

84- Ibid,Bk.Z,Pp.572,573,574,1818. State Grants, Vol.9,P-483,1786.

# Chapter 8

## North of the Broad River

### The Boyd Family on Crooked Run Creek

### DAVID BOYD OF WATEREE CREEK

David Boyd had 209 acres of land surveyed for him on Wateree Creek by William Boyd,D.S., on May 22,1789. This land was bound by the lands of Joseph Cathcart, John Turner, Alex Turner, and William McClintock. The plat was certified on September 17,1790, and the State Grant was signed on October 4, 1790.[85]

On February 26,1793, David Boyd sold 68 acres out of the 209 acres of land to Thomas Nelson for 50 pounds, sterling. At the time of the sale, this land was bound by the lands of Hugh Murdock, John Turner, Samuel McKees, John Drennan, Thomas Nelson and Samuel Craig.[86]

As previously noted, our primary study was to be directed to the Boyd family that lived on,or near,Crooked Run Creek,but a close relationship of the several Boyd families in Fairfield made a broader study of the Boyd family necessary.

The Scottish surname Boyd is derived from Robert Boyt,living in 1205, and so named because of his fair complexion. Robert Boyt was the third son of Allan, Lord Stewart,of Scotland.[87]

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85-S.P.,Vol.25,P-227,1790. S.G. Vol.28,P-53,1790.

86- F.D.B.,Bk.H,P-147,1793.

87-Clifford Stanley Simms, The Origin and Significance of Scottish Surnames, New York, Avenel Books,originally published in 1862.

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Chas. W.B.: Charleston Will Book.

Chester Probate Court Recrods.

C.J.: Council Journal.

Commemorative Marker, Woodward Baptist Church.

Commemorative Marker, Woodward Family Cemetery,Rockton, S.C.

Confederate War Records.

C.P.: Colonial Plats.

D.S.:Deputy Surveyor.

D.S.G.: Deputy Surveyor General.

Fannie Lever: A Genealogical History of the Smith, Lever, Souter,Leitner, and other Kindred Families in South Carolina,Florida,Georgia, Arkansas and other States, Compiled by Fannie S. Lever.(Manuscript)

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F.D.B.: Fairfield Deed Book.

F.P.C.:Fairfield Probate Court.

F.W.B.: Fairfield Will Book.

Grave-markers, Aimwell Cemetery,Ridgeway,S.C.

Grave-markers,Cemetery Bethel Methodist Church.

Grave-markers, Presbyterian Cemetery,Winnsboro.

Grave-markers,Woodward Family Cemetery,Rockton.

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McMaster, History Fairfield County: Fitz Hugh McMaster, History of Fairfield County.(Columbia, 1946)

Pope, Newberry County:Thomas H.Pope, The History of Newberry County, South Carolina,1785-1798.(University of Sout carolina Press,1973)

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Rev. War Records: Revolutionary War Records, (South Department of Archives and History)

R.G.:Royal Grants.

R.P.C.: Richalnd Probate Court.

R.W.B.: Richland Will Book.

Salley, Orangeburg: A.S.Salley, Jr.,The History of Orangeburg County , South Carolina,( Orangeburg, 1898.Reprinted by the Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1969)

SCHGM-or SCHM: South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine; later,South Carolina Historical Magazine.

Scott,Random Recollections: Edwin J.Scott,Random Recollections of a Long Life. (Columbia, 1884. Reprinted R.L.Bryan, Columbia, 1969)

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INDEX

A

Ackinson, Henry,252,253

Adams, David L.,97

Lt. Col. P.,131

Adger, William,22,271

Aiken,David,213

Aiken, Elza,213

Aiken, Henrietta,276

Aiken, John,232

Aiken, Land,57

Aiken, W.E.,212

Aiken, William, 55,60,275

Airs, Mary,81

Airs,William, 81,82,150

Akeson,Henry, 105

Alabama, Tenth Regiment,CSA,212

Alcorn,James,234,236

Alexander's Troop, Wade Hampton's Regiment, Sumter's Brigaed,254

Allan, Lord Stewart.Scotland,295

Alston, Col.Joseph K.,177

Alston, David, 156,158,160,161, 166,181,182,183,184

Alston,Elizabeth M.,173

Alston, Frances (Frankey),167, 168,173

Alston, Frances K.,174,175

Alston, Frances Kirkland, 174

Alston, James,21,57,88,143,160,161,166, 167,168,170,171,172,173,174,181,183,197, 198,267

Alston, James S.T.,95,161,183,184

Alston, James Samuel Thomas,181,184

Alston,John, 15,16,1739,157,158,159,160, 161,162,164,165,166,174,181,183,184,244, 249,267.

Alston, John,D.S.,9,27,42,136,157,174,203, 244

Alston,John A.,161,162,183

Alston, John Augustine,181,183

Alston,Joseph K.,174,175

Alston, Marianne Brown,174

Alston, Marianne K.,174,175

Alston,Mary, 15,29,111,158,183

Alston, Mary Boyd, 159,160,161,162, 166,174,181,183,184

Alston, Mary Jr.,160,161,162,165,166

Alston,Mary Sr.,160

Alston,Nancy,89

Alston,P.C.,175

Alston,Phillip C.,174

Alston, Rachel,160

Index

Alston, S.,53
Alston, Samuel, 15,16,29,37,40,80 93,143,160,161,162,163,164,65,166, 168,173,249,259, 266,267,276,285
Alston, Samuel,DS,10,17,25,39,89, 144,163,168,259,281
Alston,(Susannah) Ellen,181,183,184
Alston,Susan P.,176,177
Alston,Susannah Pope Cook,175
Alston, Thomas, 9
Alston,William I.,58,59
Alston, William J.,161,170,173,174, 177,178,179,180,181,183
Alston, William John, 173,174,175
Alston, William L. 183
Alston, William Lemuel,177,181,183
Alston, William Samuel,174,175
Amelia Chapel ,199
Anderson, Jacob, 156
Anderson, James, 206
Anderson's Company,Captain Thomas,44, 64,66
Andrew, Drury,135
Andrews, Edward,159,276,277
Andrews,James, 10,54,158,208,224
Andrews, James Sr.,276
Andrews,John, 182,294
Andrews,Matthew, 276
Ansminger,Christian,245
Ansminger, Frederic,244,245
Ansminger,Peter, 244
Apii Forum,34
Ard, John,81,107
Archer, Kohn,108
Arick, John,195
Arick,Lee,195
Arick,Mary,195
Arledge, Isaac, 7,10
Armstrong, James, 274,275
Armstrong, John S.,279
Armstrong,William 4
Arnest, Anthony, 34
Arnold, Mary, 44
Arnold, Moses,44
Ashford,Bennett, 84
Ashford,Cripey, 84
Ashford's Ferry,176
Ashford, George, 38,41,80,158,163 164,182,269,275,276
Ashford,Martha Matilda,95,102
Ashford,Simeon,242

Index

Ashley, Elizabeth,87
Ashley, William, 87,182,227,228,242
Atchinson, David,54
Audey, James, 168
Augustine, Lucy, 41
Augustine,William,40
Augustine,William I. 181,183,184
208
Austen, James, 62
Austin, Bartholomew,93,291
Austin, Drury, 107,112
Austin, E.,80
Austin, Elizabeth, 79
Austin, John, 93,110
Austin,Keziah, 93
Austin, Rebecca,93
Autauga County, Alabama, 241
Ayers, Moses, 73
Ayers, Sarah V.Strother,150

B

Bacott Place,212
Badger, Joshua,163
Bagwell, John, 193
Bagwell,Rachel,193
Bailey, Reuben,167
Bailey,Samuel T.,71
Bailey, Starr, 14,71
Baker, Thomas,135,139
Balfur's Tavern,139
Bals,Barnett,53
Bank of State of South Carolina,104
Bankhead, Robert, 230,233,235
Banks, Samuel,118
Barber, John, 147
Barker, Jacob, 191
Barker, John,46,147
Barkley.Mary,53,286
Barkley Place,211
Barkley,Robert, 53,286,287
Barkley,Samuel G.217
Barkley,Sheriff Hugh, 145,235,269
Barkley, Sheriff John,48
Barnwell,Edward, 148
Barnett, Nancy, 219
Battle of Gaines Mill,212
Beard, James, 182,277
Beard, John,92
Beard, Land,294
Beard's Regiment Col.152
Beard's Regiment, Col.Jonas, 153
Beard, William, 124

Index

Beasley, Ann,134
Beaty, J.11
Beaty,Sheriif, 171
Beckham, Willis,147,148
Bell,Asa,5,260
Bell,Azmond, 24
Bell,Charles, 230,233,235,236
Bell,Elizabeth,182
Bell,Hugh,180
Bell,James, 60,286
Bell,James M.,59,82
Bell,J.C.,175
Bell,John,9,16,28,30,78,79,80,84,
160,182,206,230,260,267.
Bell,John Sr.,237,238
Bell,Leslie,107
Bell, Martha,276
Bell,Mary C.,175
Bell's Mill,13,259,261
Bell, Place,259
Bell,Robert, 81,82,230,235
Bell,Sophia,12,261
Bell,Thomas, 77,175,230
Bell,Tyrus,24
Bell,Tyrus D.,196
Bell,Vincent, 8,165,261
Bell, William, 58,59,75,177,178,180,
181,209,275,283
Bell,William Jr.,182,184,241
Bell.William Sr.178,183,286
Belton, Jonathan, 85
Belton, John,DS,202
Bennett, Edward, 39
Bethel Meeting House,242
Bethel Methodist Church Cemetery,254,255
Bequets, Peter, 2
Beys, H.,86
Bigham, John,115
Bigham,Margaret, 115
Black, Alice, 261
Black,Alice Bookman,261
Black,Iva,261
Black,Russell,261
Blair,A.F.,255
Blair,David,294
Blair,Thomas,275
Blair, William,53
Bleakley,John,252
Blizzard, John,187
Boatner, Lewis,221,223
Boatwright, Daniel,36
Bogwell Place,210

Index

Boid (Boyd),Robert,252

Boney, Jacob,97

Boney, N.,246

Bonner, James,110,111,121

Bonner, John,111

Bonner,Samuel,108,110

Bookhardt, Catherine,246

Bookhardt, Dr. Samuel W.,248

Bookhardt, James Alexander,91,92

Bookman,A.G.,76

Bookman,Algernon,262

Bookman,Algernon Goodwyn,262

Bookman,Alice,261

Bookman, Anna,257

Bookman,Eugenia,261

Bookman,Jacob, 1,12,13,20,25,
37,256,257,258,259,260,261

Bookman,John,256,257,258

Bookman,Magdalene,258

Bookman,Marian,261

Bookman,Martha,258

Bookman, Martha Elizabeth,258

Bookman,Mary A.,262

Bookman, Mary F.,262

Bookman,Mary Magdalene,258

Bookman,Mary Rebecca,262

Bookman,Mary Salome,262

Bookman, Oscar,261

Bookman, Oscar Harold,262

Bookman, R.E.,12

Bookman,Samuel,97,257,258,259

Bookman, Victoria,261

Bookman, Weston,261

Bookman,William,261

Boozer, Ezibeth Sr.,150

Boozer, Henry,150

Boozer, Jacob,150

Boozer, William Sr.,150

Boughter(Bookter), Jacob,35

Bouknight, Mr.,258

Boulware,Benjamin, 213,214

Boulware, Moses,103

Bowen, Edwin M.,130

Bowen,James, 130

Bowen, John N.,130

Bowen, Joseph, 130

Bowen, Margaret, 130

Bowen,Seth A.130

Index

Boyce, James P.247
Boyd, Abraham,265
Boyd, Agnes,129,263,265,271,
272,273,274
Boyd,Agness, 249
Boyd, Agnes E.,269,270
Boyd, Andrew, 130,263,265,
268,270,271,290
Boyd, Andrew Jackson, 269,
270
Boyd,Andrew Jr.,271,273
Boyd, Andrew Sr.,271,272,273,
290
Boyd, Ann,263,290
Boyd, Archibald, 276,277,278
Boyd, Benjamin,281,282,283,284,
285,287,288
Boyd, Benjamin D.,58
Boyd, Benjamin Jr.,283
Boyd, Benjamin Sr.,283
Boyd, Celia D.,58,284,287,288
Boyd, Charles, 293
Boyd, David,53,263,264,268,271,
272,273,288,289,,290,292,293
295
Boyd, Eleanor, 278
Boyd, Elendor,277
Boyd, Ellender,271,272,278,280
Boyd, Ellen Rebecca,280
Boyd, Eliza, 271,272
Boyd,Elizabeth,45,49,60,263,264,268,
269,287,288,289,292,294
Boyd, Elizabeth Ann,268
Boyd, Elizabeth Davis,284
Boyd, Harriet,248
Boyd,Harriet Emeline,269,270
Boyd, Hester, 284,285
Boyd,Hugh,271,272,291,292
Boyd,Isobel,263
Boyd, Jackson,284,287
Boyd, James, 87,277,278,280,289,294
Boyd, James Jackson,285
Boyd,Jane,23,165,250,263,264,265,266,268,
280,284,287,292,293
Boyd, Janet,165
Boyd, Jean,270,291
Boyd, Jennett,39,249,264,265,266,291
Boyd,John, 40,45,49,52,264,265,271,272,
273,276,277,278,279,280,281,283,284,285,
286,287,290,291,292,293.
Boyd, John Jr.,264,292
Boyd, John Sr.,292

Index

Boyd, John William, 280

Boyd Place,284

Boyd,Margaret, 130,271,272,273

276,277

Boyd, Maria,284

Boyd, Mariah, 284,287

Boyd,Martha, 263

Boyd, Mary, 158,159,165,263,

264,265,266,268,269,270,273,

274,275,276,277,280,281,283,

284,287

Boyd, Mary Grazier,270

Boyd,Mary Jane, 280

Boyd, Mary L.,278

Boyd, Matthew,292

Boyd, Melinda, 272,273

Boyd, Nancy,158,267,272,273,

277,278,279,290

Boyd, Nathaniel,164,248,249

250,263,264,266,268,269,270

Boyd, Priscilla, 272,273

Boyd, Rachel,293,294

Boyd,Robert, 248,249,263,264

Boyd, Robert,248,249,263,264,

265,266,268,269,270,273,274,

275,276,277,278,280,292,293

Boyd, Robert Jr.,274,275,276,277,278,

279,280

Boyd, Robert Sr.,277,278,279,280

Boyd, Rosanna,292

Boyd,Samuel, 263,271,272,273,292,293

Boyd, Samuel R.,278,279,280

Boyd,Samuel Robert,280

Boyd, Sarah, 274,293,294

Boyd, Second Lieutenant William,206

Boyd,Sophia, 293

Boyd, Susannah, 291

Boyd, Susannah Lowry, 291

Boyd, William, 111,158,159,249,263,264,

264,266,267,268,269,270,274,280,289,290

292,293

Boyd, William,D.S.,195

Boyd,William Jr. 158,159,266,267,268

Boyd, William Sr.,158,159,248,266,267,268

Boyer, Mary E. 174

Boyle,John, 28,234

Boyle, William,28

Boyt, Robert, 295

Brackett, Dr. J.M.,235

Bradford, D.,46

Brady, Edward, 199

Brandon's Regiment, Colonel,131,213

Index

Bratton, Dr.,244

Brecker,Isaac, 79

Bremar, John, D.S.G.,2,157,185, 240

Brent, John, 28,88

Brent, John Sr.,88

Briant, William,8

Brice, Elizabeth,82

Brice, James, 115,117

Brice,James G.,251

Brice, John, 82

Brice,William,251,272,289,290

Broad River Bridge Company,173

Brodie, Robert, 233

Brooks, Captain,26

Broom, Caleb J.,92

Broom, Charles, 147,171,172,193, 198,

Broom,Dorcas, 193

Broom, Harriet, 174

Broom, John, 167

Broom, John Sr.,187

Broom Lands, 176

Broom,Matthew, 108,111

Broom, Nancy,161,162

Broom,Nancy Robinson,108,111

Broom, Tabitha, 193

Broom, Victor, 7

Broom, William,92,126,127,187

Broughton,Harriet Strother,150

Broughton, Samuel,150

Brown, Charles, 158

Brown, Daniel,89,163,164,168,259

Brown, David,17

Brown, Elizabeth,171

Brown,George, 18,235

Brown, Harriett, 269,276

Brown, Jacob,165

Brown, James, 111,158,159,160,166,175, 185,248,266,267,270

Brown, Jane,158,159

Brown,Jemimah,164

Brown, Jenny, 159

Brown, John,15,40,276

Brown, Margaret, 274

Brown,Marianne,174,175

Brown, Mary,158

Brown,Richard, 201

Brown, Samuel,16,30,31,41,269,279

Brown's Ship, Captain,256

Index

Brown, Thomas,293

Brown,William,25,31,40,60,158 163,164,165,166,168,170,171, 260,270

Bryant, James, 80

Bryant, Robert,291

Bryant, William,6

Buchanan,Dr. Robert,218

Buchanan,John,30,57,68,170, 182,212

Buchanan, John R.,179

Buchanan, Rebecca,217

Buchanan, Rebeckah,216,218

Buchman(see Bookman)

Buchman,Anna,255

Buchman, Hans Conrad,256

Buchman,Hansz,253

Buchman, Heinrich,253

Buchman, Jacob,255,256

Buchman,Joachim,256

Buchman, Margaretha,256

Buchman, Saloman,255

Buffalo Church,176

Buffalo Stomp Meeting House,171

Bull,John,206

Bunker Hill Plantation,56

Burke, Robert B.E.,98

Burns, John, 57

Busby, Jesse,10

Busby, William, 37,38

Butler, James,47,114,115,231

Butler, James Jr.,222

Butler, James Sr.,222

Butler, Joel,114

Butler,Lucrecy,114

Butler, Major Pierce, 114,228

Butler, Pierce, 147,209,227

Butler, Seaman, 114

Butler, Thomas,96

C

Caldwell, Joseph, 212,213

Calhoun Estate,57

Calhoun, Mrs.284

Calhoun, Patrick M. 181

Calverton,Lord, 200

Camac (See Camack,Camak,Cammack)

Camac, Samuel, 251

Camack, David,115,252

Camack,David Sr.,253

Camack,James, 253

Camack, James Sr.253

Camack,Letitia, 252

Camack,Moses,249

Camack,Mr.,176
Camack, Samuel,253,254
Camak (See Camac, Camack)
Camak,David, 250,251,252,254
Camak,David Jr.,254
Camak, David Y.,251,254
Camak, Elizabeth, 250,251
Camak,Harriet Emeline Boyd, 251
269,270
Camak, James, 254,270
Camak, James Sr.,254
Camak,Jane, 249,269
Camak, John, 251
Camak,John M.,251,269,270
Camak, Letty, 251
Camak, Lou Meadows (Meadors),255
Camak,Margaret, 251
Camak, Martha, 251
Camak, Mary, 250,251
Camak, Mary J.,251,254
Camak,Moses, 249,250,254,268,269
270
Camak, Mossy Dale Camaks,254
Camks, Nancy, 250
Camak,Rev. Dr. English,255
Camak, R.T.,76
Camak, Samuel, 250,254
Camak,Thomas C.,255
Camak, Thomas Charles, 254,255
Camak, Vinia, 255
Cameron, Alexander,106
Cameron, Andrew, 105
Cameron, James, 236,238
Cameron, James Jr.,237
Cameron, John, 109,236
Cameron, Simon, 105
Cammack, Favid, 252,253,254
Camp Witherspoon,91
Campbell, Richard,6,127
Campbell Street, 179
Captain Frazier's Company,106
Captain Leitner, 36
Captain Parrot's Company,106
Captain Robertson's Company, 106
Cardens, Charity, 97
Cardens, James, 97
Carlisle, James, 273
Carlisle, James Jr.,271
Carlisle, James Sr.,271
Carlisle, John, 23,251
Carlisle, Mary, 251
Carlisle, Susan (Susannah) Mason, 23
Carmon, John, 260

Carr, John, 206

Carroll, Edward, 73

Carter, Mary, 51

Carson, John, 206

Cathcart,Agnes, 125

Cathcart, Joseph, 293

Cathcart, Nancy, 68,125

Cathcart, Robert, 55,57,68,68, 103,125,273

Cato, Phillip, 156

Cato, W.,D.S.,240

Cato, William,D.S.,281

Catoe, William, 48,49,52,53

C.C. Railroad,173

Cedar Creek Methodist Chuch,261

Center, Nathan, 18,41

Champion, William, 234,237

Chapman, Hardy, 117

Chapman, Harriet,117

Chapman,John,77

Chapman, Joseph, 252m253

Chappell,Gracey Goodwyn, 261

Chappell,I.S.,76

Chappell, John, 12,18,37,41, 242 259,260

Chappell, John S.,261

Chappell,Margaret Spigner, 261

Chappell, Oscar Fitzland,1, 76

Chappell, Rebecca (Sarah), 261

Charles, John, 163

Charlton, Thomas, 98,99

Cherokee Expedition, 202

Cherokee War, 205

Cherry, Joshua,158

Chestnut, John, 135

Chickamauga Park,117

Clark, William, 163

Clarke, Caleb, 53

Clarke, Dr. Caleb, 213

Clarke, William, 213

Cloud, Austin, 8

Cloud,Jacob,5

Cloud, William, 148,196

Cockrell, Benjamin, 117

Cockrell, Eliza, 117

Cockrell,John,273,290

Cockrell, Mary, 273

Cole, William,178

Coleman,Charles Sr.,98,99

Coleman, Edward G.,7

Coleman, Isaac, 66

Coleman, James B.,7,67,273

Index

Coleman, Robert F.,117

Coelman, William, 117

Collins, Jemima, 208,218

Colonel Farr, 36

Colonel Goodwyn's Regiment,106

Colonel Henry Hampton's Regiment, 106

Colonel Lindsay's Detachment, Richard Winn's Regiment,44, 106

Colonel Thomas'Light Dragoons,36

Colonel Wade Hampton,36

Colvill,Thomas,114,115,123

Colvin, Nicholas, 65

Colvin, Nicholas Jr.,65

Colwell,Juliana, 105

Comfeits, Samuel, 47

Commander, Joseph, 3

Commercial Bank,Columbia,216

Common Hall,210

Company, Captain Anderson Thomas', 44,46

Company, Captain William Dawkins'132

Compty,Charles,167

Compty, John, 28,88,144,167

Compty, Major John, 155,167,168,197

Compty, Rwbecca, 167

Compty Tract, 174

Connely, Elizabeth, 13

Continental Association, 204

Cook(See Cooke)

Cook, Burrell B.,53,100,143,179

Cook, Christiana,100

Cook, Colonel Thomas I., 57

Cook, General P.D.,176

Cook,Jemima, 68

Cook, John, 18

Cook, John P.,179

Cook, John Pope, 100

Cook Lands, 76

Cook, Mary Honoma, 100

Cook,Mary Honor Kirkland, 143

Cook, Nathan, 100,101,179

Cook, Phillip, 18,68

Cook Place, 76

Cook, Sarah, 217

Cook, Susannah Pope, 174

Cook, Thomas, 41

Cook, Thomas J.,D.S.,60

Cooke, P.D.,140

Cooke, Phillip D.,21,42,75,101,140, 172,173

Index

Coon, Harmon, 246

Cooper, A.,48

Copeland, John, 23,161

Cork, James, 233

Cork,Samuel, 23,252

Counts, H.H., 180

Coveen, Thomas, 114

Craig, A.K., 74

Craig, Alice, 261

Craig, Annie, 261

Craig, Bookman,261

Craig, Elbridge, 261

Craig, Evans, 167

Craig, Eugenia Bookman, 261

Craig, George A., 293

Craig, James, 25,81,110,120,
167,274,275,293

Craig, Jane, 25,275

Craig, John, 275,293,294

Craig, Mary, 90

Craig, Pluma, 261

Craig, Robert, 99,261,266,267,
275,293

Craig, Robert H.,293

Craig, Ruth, 261

Craig, Samuel,294

Crawford, Captain, 35

Crawford County, Georgia,181,183

Cropland, John, 195

Crossland, Margaret, 64

Crumpton, Alexander, 5,6,85

Crumpton, Henry, 243, 283

Crumpton, James W.,8

Crumpton, John, 8

Crumpton, John W.,8

Crumpton,Zach,, 5,8

Cryer, Elizabeth, 199

Cryer,Thomas, 199

Cunningham,William "Bloody Bill", 200

Curry, Dudley, 79

Curry,James, 133

Curry, Jesse,184

Curry, Jo,133

Curry, Joseph, D.S., 158

Curry, M.,175

Curry, Peter, 79

Curry, Stephen,79

D

Dabney, John, 182

Dale, Oliver, 182

Daniel, James, 158,159,266

Dansby, Isham, 180,191,192

Dansby, Isham Sr., 192

Index

Dansby, Jacob, 178,180

Dansby, William, 54

Dantzler, Cornelia, 215

Dantzler, Georgiana, 215n

Dantzler, J.M., 215

Dargan, Catherine, 134,135

Dargan, Dorcas, 134

Dargan, Dr.K.S.,184

Dargan, Elizabeth, 134,135

Dargan Family, 134

Dargan, Jeremiah, 133,134

Dargan, John, 134,135

Dargan, Kemp Strother, 135

Dargan,Timothy, 134,135

Dargan, Timothy Jr.,134

Dargan, William, 134

Dash, Herman, 246

Davidson, George, 207

Davies, Mark, 1,14,21,42,157
244

Davis, Abraham, 74

Davis,Allen, 72

Davis,Amos, 43,44,45,66,72

Davis, Arthur L, 71,72

Davis,Arthur T.S.,72

Davis, Benjamin F., 50,57

Davis, Caleb, 64,65,66

Davis, Caleb Sr., 64,65,66

Davis, Captain H.C.,26

Davis, Caroline, 66

Davis, Caroline T.C.,72

Davis, Catherine, 66,67,68,69,70

Davis, Catherine Ross, 70

Davis, Christopher, 1,17,21,42,43,75,
157,244

Davis, Clara, 73

Davis, Col.Henry C.,70

Davis, David, 61,71,72

Davis, David Daniel, 51

Davis,David P.,72

Davis,David T.,72

Davis, Dr., 7,68

Davis, Dr.James, 7,66,67,68,69,70

Davis,Dr. James B.,50,55,56,57,58

Davis, Dr. James Bunyan (Bolton?),50,56

Davis, Dr. James Jr.,69

Davis, Dr. John F.,72,73

Davis, Edward, 73

Davis, Edward William, 70

Davis,Elizabeth, 61,63,184

Index

Davis, Elizabeth S.,72

Davis,Eliza Kincaid, 59

Davis, Elnathan, 44,45

Davis, Eloise, 70

Davis,Enoch, 74

Davis Ester, 63,73

Davis, Frances, 74

Davis, George, 60

Davis, Hannah, 73

Davis, Harriet F.,51,72

Davis, H.C.,67

Davis, Henry, 66,67

Davis, Henry C.,69

Davis, Henry Campbell,69

Davis, Henry C.Jr.,70

Davis,Henry M.,74

Davis, Henson,73

Davis,Isabella Harper Means, 70

Davis, Jacob, 61,64

Davis, James, 43,44,45,46,47,48,
49,50,53,55,58,60,66,67,192,221,
223,231,284,286,287,288

Davis,James B.,179,288

Davis, James D.72

Davis, James Quinton, 70

Davis, Janes, 45,61

Davis, Jeremiah, 65,66

Davis,John,43,44,45,46,61,64,71,73

Davis, John Bunyan, 51

Davis,John W., 74

Davis, Jonathan, 43,445,50,51,52,53,
54,55,56,57,58,59,60,118,184,284,285,
288

Davis, Joseph, 43,73

Davis, Mack (Mark Davies ?),157

Davis, (Davies?) Mark, 42,43,75,163

Davis, Manly, 74

Davis, Manley, 122

Davis,Marion ( or Mason), 73

Davis, Martin, 65

Davis, Mary, 45,50,58,288

Davis,Mary A.,73

Davis, Mary Ann, 72

Davis, Mary Ann Williams, 71

Davis,Mary E.,59

Davis, Mary Glenn, 51

Davis,Mary Scott,50

Davis, Mary T.,71

Davis, Nathan, 51

Davis,Nelly,73

Davis Old Place,222

Davis, Rachel, 73

Index

Davis, Rebecca Ann, 51
Davis,Rebecca Kincaid, 50,53,56,59
Davis, Rev. David, 43
Davis, Rev. John,43
Davis, Richard, 73,74
Davis, Robert Means, 70
Davis, Rozure, 73
Davis, Sallie, 73
Davis, Sarah, 44,45,66
Davis,Sarah Margaret Zimmerman,50, 59
Davis, Sarah Rebecca, 72
Davis, Thomas, 60,61,62,63,103
Davis, Thomas Jr. 61,63
Davis, Thomas Sr.,61,62,63,64
Davis, Timothy, 61,63
Davis, William, 67
Davis, William K. 50,57,59,60
Davis, W.K.,55,59
Davis, Violet Patterson, 51
Dawkins'Company, Captain William,132
Dawkins, John, 55,56,179,180
Dawkins Land, 57
Dawkins, Peter, 118
Dawkins,Thomas, 175
Dawson, Captain, 186
Day, Ballard, 192,240
Day, William, 93
Day, Z.,175
Day, Zachariah, 178,243
Debardelaben, Clarissa,118
Debardelaben,John F.,117,118
DeBruhl,Jesse. 67
Decalb (DeKalb) Street,179
Dea, William, 88
Deer, Charles, 150
Deer, Mary Ann Strother, 150
Delacote, Hugh,164
Delashmet, John, 253
Dellaney, Thomas, 57
Denham, Mary,252
Dent, Samuel, 71
Dillard, James Jr., 45
Dillard, James Sr., 45
Dock, Samuel,105
Doherty,Patrick, 68
Dominy, A.,246
Douglas, Herman, 167
Dow, Ardelson, 72
Dow, Charity, 72

Index

Dow,David, 72
Dow, Martha, 72
Dow, Mary, 72
Dow, Thomas, 72
Drayton,Honorable John, 205
Drayton, Thomas, 67
Dreher, G.F.,152
Drennan, John,295
Drury, William,120
DuBard, A.F.,247
DuBard, Adam F., 12,247
DuBard, William, 18
DuBose,Elias, 2
DuBose, James, 68
Dugan, Larnel, 292
Duggan, Harriet, 54
Duggan,Richard, 45,54
Duggan, William, 33,54,206
Duggan, William Jr.,54
Duggan, William Sr.,54
Dumper, M.,115
Dunkley, Richard, 182
Dunlap, William, 148,281
Dunnan, Elizabeth, 3
Durham, Captain Charnal,98
Durham, Charnal, 206,208,209
Durham, Cynthia, 208,209
Durham, Joel, 96
Durham, John W.,213
Durham, John Woodward, 209
Durham, Joshua, 48,49,260
Durphey's Tavern, 138
Dye, John, 147

E

Easter, Michael, 210
Easter, Peter, 118
Edmonds, George, 227
Edrington, Christopher, 221,222
Edrington, Elizabeth, 47
Edrington, Henry (Hennery), 54,57
Edrington Land,62
Edrington, Mary, 284
Edrington, Mary Boyd,285
Edrington, Thomas, 47,48
Edward, N.A.,74
Edwards, Dr. V.A.,122
Elam, Richard, 65
Elbert County,Georgia, 225
Eleazer, Jacob, 36,38
Eleazer, Johannes Stephen, 34,35,38,244
Eleazer, George, 36,37,38,86
Eleazer, Mary, 37,38
Eleazer, Simon, 36,37,38

Index

Eleazer,Stephen, 1,13,27,36,37, 97,259,260

Elfe, Thomas, 149

Eliot, Samuel,286

Elkins, Eleath, 58

Elkins, Elliott,59,181

Elkins, James, 94,100

Elkins, James E., 100

Elkins, Sarah, 100

Elkins, William B. ,246

Elliman Place, 211

Elliott, Col.Smauel,282

Elliott, Hugh, 30

Elliott, James, 80,163

Elliott Lands, 38

Elliott, Mary, 32

Elliott, Robert, 32

Elliott, Samuel, 53,206,210

Ellis Place, 212

Ellison, R.E.,91,95

Ellison, Robert, 46,126,139

Ellison, Robert, D.S.,107,157

Elsey, John, 210

Elsminger, Catherine, 245

Elsminger, Catherine Jr.,245

Elsminger, Christian, 245

Elsminger, Christian Jr.,245

Elsminger, Margaretta, 245

Elsminger, Peter, 245

Elvey, Lewis

Ensminger ( See Elsminger, Entzminger)

Ensminger, Peter,244

Ensmire (Ensminger?) Peter, 244

Entzminger (See Elsminger, Ensminger,Ensmire)

Entzminger, Catherine, 246

Entzminger, Chrisitan, 97,164,168,244,245, 245,247,259,260,

Entzminger, Elizabeth, 246

Entzminger, Emeline, 248

Entzminger, Ezra, 246,248

Entzminger, Frederick, 245,246,247

Entzminger, James, 248

Entzminger, Jeremiah, 248

Entzminger, John, 246,247,248

Entzminger, Laura, 248

Entzminger, Margaret, 246

Entzminger, Mary, 246

Entzminger, Mary Jane, 248

Entzminger Ministerial Fund, 247

Entzminger,Peggy, 246,247

Entzminger,Peter, 167,244,245,246,247,248

Entzminger, Rachel,246

Index

Entzminger, T.W.,246,248

Entzminger, W.W.,248

Erick, John, 168

Eswaw,68

Eubanks, Elijah, 239

Evans, David R.,144,233

Evans, David Read, 143

Evans, Rebecca, 29

Evans, Samuel,61

Evans, Samuel H.,23

Evereats, Benjamin, 185

Ewing, Andrew, 124

Ewing, John, 107,116

Ewing, William, 125

F

Fair, Isham, 234

Fairfield Church, 99

Fant, Abner, 54,86

Fant, George, 222

Fant, Jenny, 86

Fairbridge, Robert, 258,260

Fares, James, 233

Faust, Daniel,67,68,69,195

Feaster, J.,D.S.,237

Feaster,Jacob, 65

Feaster, James Sr.,66

Felder, Carolus,13

Ferguson, A.B.,D.S.,85

Ferguson, Master Duncan, 123,263

Ferrell, George, 31

Ferrell, Margaret, 119,121

Fertig, John George, 282

Fetner, Alexr. B.,94

Finch, Harriet, 84

Finch,Henry, 84

Finley, Col. Daniel Dansby, 262

Finley, Elizabeth Kinsler, 262

Finley, James, 171

Finley, John, 190,191,240

First Provincial Congress,204

First SCV Regiment,CSA,174

Fish, Elias,7

Flodan, Simon, 50

Fogg, Mourning, 73

Foot, Elizabeth, 84

John, 84

Ford, Elizabeth, 64

Ford, Gardner, 64,85,88,103

Ford, John, 97

Ford, John L.,99

Ford, Mary,121

Index

Ford, Nathaniel, 99
Ford, Nathaniel Jr.,99
Ford, Sidon, 121
Fotheringham, Alexander, 117
Fotheringham, Grant, 93
Fotheringham Tract, 128
Franklin, Thomas, 42,88,157,196
Franks (Franklin?),Thomas, 75
Frazier,Andrew, 270
Frazier, Captain, 106
Frazier, Daniel V.,161
Frazier, Ellen Melinda, 280
Frazier, Eziel,29,30,32,33,159
Frazier, Jacob, 206
Frazier, James, 279
Frazier, Jane,29,32,277,278,279
Frazier, Joel,32,279
Frazier, Nancy, 32
Frazier, Robert Boyd, 279
Frazier, Sarah Elizabeth, 280
Frazier, William, 32
Free, Adam,191
Free's Branch, 60
Free, Charles, 41,171,175
Free, Daniel,58
Free, Daniel Dansby, 53
Free,George, 170,180
Free, Jacob, 191,223
Free, John, 59
Free, Nancy, 60
Free, Nathan, 178,180
Free,William, 59,60,178
Freeman, Harris, 163
Freeman, Jane, 208,227,228
Freeman, Reeves, 208,227,228
Freeman, William, 275
French and Indian Wars, 201
Freshley,Christian,40,41,164
Freshley, Eli,41
Freshley, George, 1,15,16,22,27,28,34,
38,39,40,97,157,244,260
Freshley, James, 163
Freshley, John, 39
Freshley, John George, 39,40,75
Freshley,Joseph,41
Freshley, Nancy, 40,41,164
Friday, Gabriel, 165
Frost Estate, 90
Fry, Jacob, 40
Fulmer, Captain,153
Fundenburg, Henry, 117
Furman, Dr. G.F.,175

Index

Furman, Dr. James C.,50,51
Furman, J.C., 246
Furman Theological Institute,51

G

Gadsden, Bishop Christopher E.,217
Gadsden, Christopher E.,217
Gadsden,Francis Marion, 217
Gadsden, John C., 217
Gadsden, Lilla Rabb, 217
Gadsden, Martha Ann,217
Gadsden, Regina, 217
Gadsden, Regina G.,217
Gafney, William, 71
Gaillard, Catherine Davis, 70
Gaillard, Col.David Dubose, 70
Gaillard, Henry A., 251
Gaines, Delilah, 154
Gaines' Mill,Battle of, 212
Gaines, Thomas, 154
Gaines, William, 63
Galey,Samuel, 131
Gambel, Hugh, 282
Gambel , Prudence, 282
Gamble, James F.,74
Gather, Thomas, 206
Gayden, H.G.,96
Geiger, Herman, 35
Geiger, Jacob, 67,68
Geiger,James, 67
Geiger, John, 1,16,34,244
General Gates' Army,131
General Green's Army, 64
General Henderson's Brigade, 137
General Picken's Brigade, 36
General Sumter's Brigade, 106,137
General Winn, 137
Gere, Levi, 50
Gerl (Gere?),Levi, 50
German, I.,175
Gerrald, Gabriel, 133,135,151
Gerrald, James, 133
Gerrald, Mildred (T.),133
Gibson, Able, 282
Gibson, Doctor, 91
Gibson, Humphrey, 12
Gibson, 78,79,125,261
Gibson, James, 188
Gibson, Joseph, 226
Gibson, Stephen, 40,161
Gibson, William, 252
Gill, John, 109
Gills, Hussell, 210

Index

Gissendanner, Rev. John,135,150
Gladney, Hugh, 253
Gladney, Patrick, 182
Gladney, Richard, 108,115
Glaze, James, 72
Glaze, John, 112
Glenn, Jr. John M.,30,31
Glenn, H.A., 177,181
Glenn, Hargrove Arthur, 178,181
Glenn, Margaret, J.,181
Glyn, David, 153
Godbold, Gazaway, 64
Godbold, Nathan, 8
Godfrey, George,48
Godfrey, Margaret, 46,48
Goodwyn, Colonel, 106
Goree',Daniel,241
Goree',Mary Ann,241,242
Goyner (Joyner?),Daniel,10
Gradick, Anna Sybilla, 18
Gradick, Catherine, 17,21,776
Gradick, D.(Daniel) 76
Gradick, Elias, 76
Gradick, Henry, 18
Gradick, Jacob, 20
Gradick, John, 17
Gradick Lands, 76
Gradick, Mary, 9,259
Gradick, Mary Metz, 20
Gradick, Phillip, 18
Gradick, Richard, 135
Gray, James, 77
Gray, John, 288
Gray, Lt. William, 132
Gray, Stephen, 18
Gregg, Elizabeth Strother,150
Gregg, John, 46
Gregg, Robert H.,150
Green, Doctor, 244
Green, Samuel, 110
Greenbrier Community, 255
Griffin, Rachel, 64,103
Griggs, John Sr.,6n,7
Grimke'Mrs. 67
Grimke' Sarah D.,67,68
Grubbs, Alfred, 65
Grubbs, Francis, 65
Grubbs, John, 65
Grubbs, Levi, 65,66
Grubbs, Martin, 65
Grubbs, Mary, 65,66
Guff (Goff?),Nathaniel, 157

Index

Guignard, James S., 258
Guignard, Samuel, 68
Gyst, George, 60

H

Hagood (See Haigood, Haigwood, Haygood)
Hagood, Elisha, 211
Hagood, Lewis, 11,246
Hagwood, Elisha,124
Haigood, Elisha, 186,210,228
Haigood, Henry, 148
Haigood, Lewis, 187,188
Haigood, Lewis E.,187,188
Haigood, William, 187,188
Haigwood,Elisha, 276
Haigwood, Henry, 275
Haigwood, John, 167
Hall,Alexander B.,54,55
Hall, Anne(Nancy),55
Hall, John, 73
Hall,Nancy, 54
Hall Plantation, 55
Hall, Reuben, 68
Halsey, John, 114
Ham, John, 62
Hambleton,James, 110,120
Hambleton, John, 123
Hamilton, David, 85,105
Hamilton, George, 276
Hamilton, James, 5,105
Hamilton, John, 5
Hamilton Land, 109
Hamilton, Margaret, 272
Hamilton, Peter, 290
Hamilton, Samuel, 272
Hamilton, William, 77,223
Hamiter, Adam, 11
Hamiter, David, 1
Hampton, Colonel Henry, 106
Hampton, Colonel Wade, 36,48
Hampton's Regiment, Colonel,131
Hampton, Richard, 53
Hancock, Augustine, 206
Hancock, Ephraim, 84
Hancock, George,114
Hancock, James, 84
Hancock,John, 84,114
Hancock, Lucy, 84
Hanging Rock, Battle of, 132
Hanlon, T.O., 83
Hannah, Captain, 263
Hanserington, John, 15

Index

Hansminger(See Entzminger)

Hansminger,Christian, 1,24,245

Hansminger, Peter, 245

Happen, William, 145

Hardage, William, 78

Harper, Jean,292

Harper, Mr.,Sr.,212

Harris, John, 223

Harrison,Benjamin, 291

Harrison, Burr, 94,175,242,253

Harrison, Captain Jonathan,86,87

Harrison, Daniel, 81

Harrison, Frances W.,94

Harrison, George, 81

Harrison, Hannah, 81

Harrison, James, 64

Harrison, Jane, 23

Harrison, Jemima, 216,217

Harrison, Jonathan, 86,87,241,242, 294

Harrison, John, 61,64,103,125,216

Harrison, John B.,214

Harrison, John Jr.,96

Harrison,Reuben, 85,102

Harrison, Sarah, 79,294

Harrison, Thomas, 23,92

Harrison, William,85

Hart,Benjamin, 88,89,204

Hart's Cotton Machine, Captain, 210

Hart, James, 126,139,168

Hart, James N. 89

Hartin, Henry, 114

Hartin, R.K.,246

Harton (Hartin?)

Harton, Henry, 60

Harvey, Mary C.,175

Hassan, George, 145

Hassan, John, 186

Hathcock (See Heathcock)

Hathcock, Thomas, 112,267

Hatcher, John, 146

Hatcher, William, 78

Havis, Jesse, 62,63,103

Havis, Richard B.,63

Hawkins, Michael, 223

Hawkins, Mildred, 203

Hawkins, Martha, 175

Hay, Davis, 135

Hay, Ezekiel, 57,117,128

Haygood (See Haigood,Hagood)

Index

Haygood, Elisha, 141,143,146,194
249,268
Haygood, Elizabeth Ann,249,268,269
Haygood, Henry, 146
Haygood, James, 146
Healing Springs Tract,118
Heart, James, 167
Heath, Amanda, 216,217n
Heath, Thomas, 68
Heathcock (See Hathcock)
Heathcock, Isaac, 126
Heathcock, Thomas, 267
Henderson's Brigade, General, 137
Henderson, Francis, 206
Henderson,John, 206
Henderson, Nancy, 211
Henderson, William, 206
Hendricks, Jesse, 126
Hendricks, Samuel,141
Hendrix, Garrett, 97
Hendrix, James, 145,147,227,228
Hendrix, Jesse,172
Hendrix, Mary, 145
Hendrix,Polly, 161,162
Hendrix, Samuel,89
Hendrix, William,210
Henry, Ralph, 253
Henry,Robert, 66,288
Heron, William, 273
Herron, Easter,273
Herron, William, 273
Hicks, George, 150
Hicks, Lucy, 150
Hicks,Sarah James, 150
Hill,George W.,234
Hill, Jemima, 219
Hill, Moses, 114
Hill, Thomas, 194
Hill, William Jr.,114
Hill, William Sr., 114
Hinds County, Mississippi ,213
Hinnant, John, 171,172,197,198
Hinnant Land, 176
Hinnant, Lieutenant,26
Hodges, Benjamin, 110
Hodges, Thomas, 123
Hogan, W.,44
Hogsbook Place, 173,174
Hokes, Michael, 257
Hollenshed (See Hollingshead)

Hollenshed, Mary Kennerly,153

Hollenshed,Zachariah, 153

Holley, Benoni, 85,86,96,97,260

Holley, Betsy, 88

Holley, Jacob, 73

Holley,Nathan, 175

Holley, Nathaniel,52,88

Holliday Land, 252

Hollingshead (See Hollenshed)

Hollingshead, Barbara, 177,178

Hollingshead, Barbara Kinsler,178

Hollingshead, John, 177,178

Hollingshead Place, 175,178

Hollinshead (See Hollingshead)

Hollinshead,John, 241,242

Hollis, Elijah,73

Hollis, Elizabeth, 200

Hollis, John, 7,64,73

Holmes, Joseph, 45,57,60

Holmes, Margaret, 45

Holmes, William, 45,172,179,242

Hood, Sara(Robinson),127

Hood, Susannah, 128

Hopkins, David, 114

Hopkins, John, 151

Hopkins, Sarah,151

Howard Family, 225

Howard, John, 58

Howard, Joseph, 44

Howard, Mary, 225

Huey's Ferry, 56

Huff's Land, 97

Hughes, James H.,189

Hughey, Daniel,57,175

Hughey, Nancy Ruff,57

Humphries, Ralph, D.D.,14,256

Hunt, James, 90,168

Hunter, George,S.G.,35,256

Hunter George R.,7

Hunter, Henry, 79

Hutchinson, John, 241

I

Ivey,Nancy, 61

Ivey, William, 61,62

J

Jacobs, John, 206

Jacobs, Shadrick,48

James, Charnal,235

James, David, 282

James, Enoch, 46,48,282

James, John, 242

Index

James, Margaret, 235

James, Margaret Woodward,236

James Property, 48

James, Shadrick, 46

Jefferson, Thomas, 180

Jenkins, James, 278

Jenkins, Nancy, 83

Joiner, Mr.,201

Jones, A.D.,103

Jones County,Georgia, 112

Jones, Darling, 78,85

Jones, Elizabeth,72

Jones, Henery (sic),96

Jones, John, 182

Jones, Judge, 276

Jones, Mr.,248

Jones, Nancy, 96,102

Jones, Ralph, 98

Jones, Robert, 126

Jones, Sarah, 32

Jones, Thomas, 32

Jones, William, 98,99,140,210

Johnson, David, 66

Johnson, David W.66,67

Johnston, Alex, D.S.,157,186

Johnston, Colonel, 104

Johnston, Cora, 104

Johnston, David, 276,283

Johnston, William, 18

June, Dr. D.R.,61

K

Keith, John, 272

Keith, Melinda

Keith, Thomas, 196

Kelly, Jane Robinson, 108,111

Kelly, John, 4,5,8

Kelly, Littleton, 108,111

Kelso, Jane, 183

Kelso, John, 183

Kennedy, Alexander, 246

Kennedy, Alexander Sr.,161

Kennedy,Campbell,183

Kennedy, Harriet E.,161

Kennedy, James, 5,105,110,253,254

Kennedy, James Jr., 108

Kennedy, John, 25,67,110

Kennedy, Joseph, 288

Kennedy, Nancy, 254

Kennedy Road, 277

Kennedy, William,254

Kennerly,Elizabeth, 153

Kennerly, Ellen, 153

Kennerly, James, 153

Kennerly, John, 153

Kennerly, Joseph, 114,153

Kennerly, Lucy, 151,154

Kennerly, Mary, 153

Kennerly, Samuel, 153

Kennerly, Thomas, 153,154

Kennerly, Thomas Jr.,153

Kernaghan,William, 182

Kerr, Daniel, 238

Kerr's Store,236

Kilpatrick, Sarah, 119

Kincaid, Alexander, 78,286

Kincaid Bridge, 125

Kincaid, Captain James, 50,79

Kincaid, James, 243,275

Kincaid, Rebecca, 50

Kinciad, William, 54,80,92,93

209,269,286

King Mountain Miltary Academy, 215

Kinsel, Michael, 196

Kinsler, Christian,135,136

Kinsler, Herman,178,198

Kinsler Lands, 86

Kirkland Cemetery,173

Kirkland, Col.Joseph, 141

Kirkland, Daniel, B.,179

Kirkland, Jane, 146,209,276

Kirkland, J.D.,197

Kirkland, John D.,198

Kirkland, John DeBell,144

Kirkland, Joseph, 139,142,143,169,109,

226,276

Kirkland Lands,176

Kirkland, Martha Marie, 144

Kirkland, Mary Honor,143

Kirkland, Moses, 204

Kirkland, Obed, 146,209

Kirkland, William, 135,143,144,167

Kirkpatrick, John,132

Kirkpatrick, Robert, 121

Kirkpatrick, Sarah, 121

Knighton, Moses, 61,73

Knighton, Thomas, 6

Koon, Lewis, 246

L

Lal, Green Berry, 6

Lal, Sarah,6

Land, John, 86

Land,John Jr., 86

Land, Mary,86

Index

Landers, William, 40
Langhan, James, 62
Langhon, Rosanna,7
Langhon, William, 7
Larew, Peter, 62
Lauderdale, Thomas, 232,235
Laws, Henry,193
Laws, John, 195
Laws, Rebecca, 193
Lebanon Presbyterian Church
(Old Stone Church), 77,253
Lebanon Society,253
LeConte, Salley, 79
Lee, Elizabeth, 167
Lee, Francis, 167
Leggo, Harriet, 146
Leggo, M.A.M.,66,67,74,144,
146,196
Leggo, M.A.M.,D.S.,21,93,98,128
Leigh, Egerton, 40
Leightner (See Leitner, Lightner)
Leightner, George, 28,75
Leitner, Captain,36
Leitner, Captain Michael,152
Leitner, Christian, 39,40,75
Leitner, Colonel George, 184
Leitner, David, 246
Leitner, George, 246
Leitner, Jacob, 246,247
Leitner, Michael, 39,75,153,260
Lester, Andrew, 136,137
Lester, Catherine, 136
Lester, Catherine Strother, 136,137
Lester, Frances, 136,137
Lester, John, 136
Lester, Rebecca, 136
Lester, Thomas, 136
Lester, William, 136
Lever, Jacob, 185
Lever, John, 246
Lever, Stephen S.,247
Lewers, Thomas, 55
Lewis, John, 47,158
Lightner, Elias C.,118
Lightner, Elizabeth B., 118
Lightner, George, 157
Lightner, John, 10
Liles, Colonel, 152
Liles, Mary,219
Lidnsey's Detachment, Lt. Col.,152
Littlejohn, Marcellus,79,80,87
Littlejohn, Samuel, 80,86,87,88,90,294

Index

Littlejohn, Sarah, 79
Littlejohn Tract, 294
Logan, J.W.,32
Logan, Mary, 32,33
Logue, Rev. John,77
Long, David, 147,175
Long,James, 40
Long, John, 10,49,100,127
Long, John Jr., 291
Long, John Sr., 291
Lorick, Elizabeth Turnipseed,39
Lott, George, 211,212
Love, Isaac, 55,157
Love, Jacob, 157
Love,Robert, 157
Lowe (Love?),Isaac, 45
Lowrance Lands, 76
Lowry, Agnes, 291
Lowry, Susannah,291
Lowry, William, 291
Lucas, James, 275
Lyles, Aromanus, 220
Lyles, Aromanus Jr.,48
Lyles, Captain W.B.,215n
Lyles, C.B.,76
Lyles, James, 140,147,220
Lyles, James V.,246
Lyles, John, 47
Lyles, Marian Collins, 208,209
Lyles,Mary Ann, 211
Lyles, Rebecca Valentine, 215
Lyles, Thomas, 81,140,145,208, 209
Lyles, Thomas Jr.,214
Lyles, Thomas M.,140
Lyles, Thomas S.,217
Lyles, William Strother, 209
Lyon, Benjamin, 127
Lyons, James, 55
Lyons, John, 49

Mc

McAdams, Joseph,29
McCall, Hugh, 182
McCall, Thomas,85
McCallister, William, 207
McCammon, Perry, 130
McCammon, Sarah,130
McCance(See McCants)
McCance,John, 2,4
McCance,Sarah, 3
McCants, Alexander, 4,8
McCants, Andrew, 4,9

North of the Broad River

Index

McCants, Anna, 14
McCants, Ann B.,7
McCants, Cynthia Adeline, 8
McCants, David, 1,9
McCants, Dr. George, 13
McCants, Elizabeth, 2,11,12
McCants, Elizabeth Amelia, 8
McCants, Eliza Ann,8
McCants, George, 4,12,13
McCants, George R.,8,9
McCants, Hannah, 3
McCants, Hugh, 87
McCants, J.A.,246
McCants, James, 1,2,3,11,12,13,
17,31,76,163,257,259,261
McCants, James B.,12,32,91,102
McCants, Jemima, 12
McCants, Jeremiah, 4
McCants, John, 2,3,4,5,6,8,123
McCants, John C.,9
McCants, John L.,9
McCants, Joseph, 3
McCants, Judith, 5,6,8,9
McCants,Judith W. 8
McCants Land, 17
McCants, Liddiah, 4
McCants, Margaret, 4
McCants, Martha, 12
McCants, Mary, 4,12,37,259
McCants, Mary Ann, 12,13
McCants, Mary Turnipseed, 259
McCants, Miss Jane, 3
McCants, Miss Jean, 4
McCants, Nancy, 12
McCants, Permalia, 12
McCants, Rachel, 3
McCants, Rebecca Ann,8
McCants, Robert, 1,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,
13,14,15,16,29,40,85,244
McCants, Robert A., 7
McCants, Robert Alexander,6,7
McCants, Rosey
Mc Cants, Samuel, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,67,
68,230
McCants, Samuel A.,7
McCants, Sarah, 4,5,6,8,9
McCants, Sarah E.,8
McCants, Sarah Eleanor, 8
McCants, Sarah H.,13
McCants, Thomas, 2,3,5,12
McCants, T.M., 91,102
McCants, William, 3,4,8,9

Index

McCants, Willie, 14
McCaule, Harris, 87
McCaule, Thomas, 88
McCaw, John, 125
McChants (See McCants)
McChants, Elizabeth,7
McChants, John, 2
McClelland Tract (Place),105,
106
McClintock, William, 295
McClure Place,211
McConnel, William, 294
McConnell, James,269
McCreary, Adam, 289
McCreary Tract, 290
McCreight, David, 77,125
McCreight Home Place, 59
McCreight, James, 29,31,32
McCreight, Mary, 31,32
McCreight, Polly, 29,30
McCreight, Samuel G.,59,60
McCreight, Sarah, 59
McCreight, Thomas,29,32
McCreight, Thomas V., 31
McCreight, William, 29,30,249,269
McCrellis, John, 125
McCullough, James, 54
McDill, James,274,275,293,294
McDill,Mary 274
McDill,Nathaniel, 274
McDill,Samuel, 55
McDonald, Francis, 206
McDonald, John, 206
McDowell, A.,249
McDowell,Alexander, 103
McDowell, Andrew, 2,62,63,103,126
McDowell, Aughtery, 164,268
McDwoell, David, 22,217
McDowell, James, 290
McDowell,John, 182,271,290
McDowell Land, 63
McDowl, John, 290
McGill,Samuel, 53
McGraw, Abraham, 278,279
McGraw, Arthur, 22,39,293
McGraw, Benjamin, 206
McGraw, David,10,27,78,97,182
McGraw, Edward, 10,160,206,228,275
McGraw, Edward Sr., 204
McGraw, Marshall,23,277,278,279
McGraw, Nancy, 22,39
McGraw, Nathan, 10

Index

Mc Graw, William, 13,35,171,259

McIver, John, 174

McKain, Patrick, 73

McKance (See McCants)

McKance, Robert, 11

McKee, John, 74

McKees, Samuel,295

McKell, David, 178

McKell,Elizabeth,178

McKell Lands, 170

McKell,William, 178

McKennie, Charlotte, 95

McKennie, Johnston, 94

McKennie, Robert P. 94,95

McKensie, Mary, 94

McKeown, Hugh, 105

McKillroy, William, 170

McKinstry, Jane, 15,160,161,165, 166

McKinstry, John, 160,161,162,166, 249

McKinstry, Margaret, 160,161,165, 166

McKinstry, Samuel, 29,30,164,166, 249,269

KcKinstry, Samuel V.,268

McKinstry, Thomas, 15,89,160,161,163

McKinstry, Thomas W.,161,162,166

McMahon, John L., 140

McMaster, John, 89,99

McMeekin, A.,175

McMeekin, Andrew, 11

McMeekin, Elizabeth, 11

McMeekin, General Thomas, 49,57,178

McMeekin, James, 11

McMeekin, John, 175

McMeekin, Thomas, 241,286

McMillan, Archibald, 292

McMillan, David, 187

McMillan, Nancy, 187

McMillan, Samuel, 232, 233

McMillan, Samuel Jr.,230

McMillan, Samuel Sr.,230

McMillan, Thomas, 271

McMorries, Elizabeth, 208,228,240

McMorries, Henry W.,241

McMorries, Rachel, 286

McMorries, Sarah, 241,242

McMorries, William,284

McMorries, William Jr.,77,208

McMorries, William Sr.,77,226,253

McMorris, Joseph, 145,155,156,286,287

McMorris, William, 138,220,227

228,282

McMullen, James, 116,122

McMullen, John, 107,116

McMurry, Samuel, 126

McNeil, Archibald, 7

NcNeil, Catherine, 82

McPherson, Thomas, 33

McQuarters,William,128

McQuatters (sic),James, 127

McQuire, Peter, 144,167

McQuire, Rebecca, 144,167

McWilliams, William, 40

M

Macon, John, 223

Maijors, James, 89

Main Street, Monticello,179

Major, Elijah, 61

Major, Nathaniel, 169

Maloney, John, 224

Mandavill, Cornelius, 89,90

Mann, Agnes, 15,28,29,31,32,33

Mann, Elizabeth, 29,30,31,32

Mann, James, 1,15,16,17,21,27,

28,29,30,31,32,33, 86,97,159,163,

244,248,260,275

Mann,James Jr., 30,31

Mann, James Sr.,30,243

Mann, James,Third, 31,32,33

Mann, Margaret, 33

Mann, Mary Y.,33

Mann,"Miss Betsy",31

Mann, Nathaniel, 29,31,32,33

Mann, Thomas, 29,30,31,32,33

Mann, Thomas, Second, 31,32

Mansell, Robert, 240

Marks, A.,71

Marple, Ann,47

Marple, David, 47

Marple, John, 203,207

Marple, Thomas, 283

Marshall, Colonel John, 131

Martin, James, 183,228m253,254

Martin, John, 112,113,276

Martin,John A., 113

Marin, John B.,72

Martin, John W.,129

Martin, Martha Robinson, 129

Martin Place, 76

Martin, Robert, 112,124

Martin, William, 279

Martin, William A.,118

Mason, Benjamin, 284

Mason, Dorcas, 276

Mason, Hamelin, 276

Mason, Jane, 32

Mason, John, 23,283

Mason Land, 277

Mason, Mary, 23

Mason, Milly, 284

Mason, Peter, 23,32

Mason, Rebecca, 18,22

Mason, Turner, 276

Mason, Washington, 22

Mason, W.N.,246

Master, James, 145

Matthews, John,180

Matthews Place, 58

Matthews, Samuel, 186

Matthews, William, 180

May, Benjamin, 49,170,202,206,
208,240,242,243

May, Benjamin Jr.,171,241

May, Benjamin Sr., 242

May, Burr, 241,242

May, Elizabeth Stokes, 201,202
240,243

May, Esprey, 241

May Family,242

May, Henry, 242,243

May, Hortentia Lucy, 243

May, Joel. 241

May, Jonathan, 241,242

May, John, 78,201,202,226,240,242,243

May, Joseph, 241

May, Mordecai, 241,242

May Place,173

May, Rebecca, 242

May, Susanna,243

May, Theodocia, 241,242

May, Thomas, 9,53,97,157,208,240,241
242,243,244,283

May, Tom,202

May Tract, 174

May, William, 170,241,242

Mayo, Thompson, 100

Meadows (Meadors),Lou,254

Means, Charlotte, 56

Means, David, 56

Means, Dr. David H.,235

Means, Isaac, 237,238

Means, Isabella Harper, 70

Means, J.C.,234

Means, John, 143

Means Place, 211,236

Index

Means, Robert, 143,231,233
Means, W., 148
Means, William R.,50
Merner, Henry, 178
Methodist Camp Meeting Ground, 118
Metz Lands,76
Mickle, Jonathan, 7
Mickle, John, 77,78,127
Middleton, Henry, 135
Miles, Benjamin, 193
Miles, Hardy, 143
Miles, John, 172,193,197,198
Miles, Leonard, 144,146,147
Miles, Mary, 193,195
Miles, Thomas, 209,210
Miles, William, 195
Miller, Benjamin, 134
Miller, Dorcas Dargan,134,135
Miller, Isaac, 97
Miller, John, 211,212
Miller Land,101
Miller, Robert,68
Milling, David, 67,68,69,252
Milling, David Alexander, 253
Milling, Hugh, 182,252,253,273
Milling, Jane W.,69
Milling, John, D.S.,126
Milling Land, 69
Milling, Means, 111
Milling, R.,48
Milling, Robert, 121,239,251
Milling, Sarah, 253
Milling, Sheriff Hugh, 142
Minton, Thomas, 258
Mintz, William, 222
Mitchell, Benjamin, 206
Mitchell, Ephraim, 117
Mitchell, Lieutenant,4
Mitchell, Stuart (Stewart),55,172
Mobley, Amanda, 217
Mobley, Biggers, 65,66
Mobley, Edward Sr., 114
Mobley, Frances, 65,66
Mobley, Janes, 193
Mobley, Joan, 115
Mobley, Micajah,66,86
Mobley, Samuel, 115
Mobley, Ephraim, S.G.,243
Monglett,George, 15
Montgomery, B.,241
Montgomery, Charles, 48,57,59,60,121, 181,187,192

Index

Montgomery, Charles Sr.,286
Montgomery, Daniel,242
Montgomey, David, 169,242
Montgomey, David, J.P., 269
Montgomery, Green B.,213
Montgomery, Hugh, 177
Montgomery, Nancy, 177
Montgomery, Samuel A.,181
Monticello-Jefferson
Society, 58,179
Monticello, Main Street,179
Monticello Society, 179
Monticello Village, 179
Moore, David,244
Moore, Henry, 85,93,120,122
Moore, Henry, D.S.,86,126,162
Moore, Jane,105
Moore, Jane Sterling, 109
Moore, Sheriff William,92
Mooty, Alexander, 286
Mooty, James,286
Mooty, William,286
Mores, Margaret,118
Morgain, Crispin,281
Morgan, Crispin, 52,222
Morgan, Elizabeth,222
Morgan, James, 235
Morgan, Jane,234,235
Morris, Mary, 84
Morrison, Patrick, 272
Mossy Dale,254,255
Mott, Harriet, 164,249
Mott, Mary Ann,166
Mott, 1,164,165,249,250
Motte, Agnes, 248
Motte, David, 248,267
Motte, Harriet, 268,269
Motte, William, 248,249,268,269,270
Moultrie, General, 96,233
Mounce, William H.,41
Mouncy, John, 157
Mount Sion Society,137,204
Mount Zion College,215
Mundle, Elizabeth, 277
Mundle, William, 277
Murdock, Hannereta,128
Murdock, Hugh, 295
Murff,Daniel, 97,257
Murphy, George, 195
Murray, John, 28
Muse, Daniel,73,78,79
Muse, Hannah,73,79
Muse, Joseph Daniel, 78

Muse, Rebeccah,78

Muse, Sheriff James Fort, 52,228

N

Nealy, James,78

Neely, Alexander,285,286

Neely, Clermont, 285,286

Neely, Isiah,67,69

Neely, Richard, 285,286,287

Neely, Ricard Sr.,49

Neely, Usuah,69

Neely, Victor, 286

Neil,Lizzie Robertson, 92

Neil, William A.,92

Nelson's Battalion,26

Nelson, Daniel, 247

Nelson, George, 290

Nelson, James, 89,145,208,
227,228

Nelson, James M.,247

Nelson, Jesse, 145,147,180

Nelson, John, 223

Nelson, Margaret, 208

Nelson, Samuel,137

Nelson, Thomas, 47,49,145,147,
214,217,295

Nettles, Benjamin, 61

Nettles, Captain William, 131

Nettles, John H.,90

Nettles, Zach,89,90

Nettles, Zachariah, 85

Nettersville, William, 240

Nertz, Jacob, 37

Neville, Captain William, 88

New Lands, 67

Nichols, Isaac, 58

Nichols, Marcia,58

Nightingale's Cowpens,126

Nightingale's Tract, 146

Nixon, William,163

Noble, Patrick,21

Nolan, George, 117

Norton, John, 47

O

Oaks, Daniel, 206

Ogelive, T.A.,281

Oglevie, James, 282

Oglevie, Penelepy,282

Oglevies, John, 283

Oglivy, Tresvant, 176

Old Aimwell Cemetery, 127

Index

Old Brick Church,125,283

Old Lebanon Presbyterian Church

( Old Stone Church) 250

O'Neal, Edmund, 126

O'Neil, William, 126

Orangeburgh Church, 199

Owen, Job,D.S., 60

Owen, John, D.S.,44

Owens, Amy(or Anna ),165

Owens, Anna, 16

Owens, Benjamin, 89,194,223,294

Owens, Elisha, 81,82,89

Owens, George, 177

Owens, H.Alston, 171

Owens, Henry, 229

Owens, James, 16,81,82,142,145

147,166,206,260,276

Owens, James Jr., 182

Owens, James Osmund, 216

Owens, John, 206

Owens, Joseph,206

Owens, Mrs., 175

Owens, Mrs George,178

Owens, Nancy, 177

Owens, Samuel, 161

Owens, Samuel H.,184,293

Owens, Sarah,216,217n

Owens, Thomas, 58,112

Owens, Thomas Sr.,59

Owens, William, 112,206

Owens, William A.,184

P

Palmer, Caroline Davis, 66

Palmer, E.G. 7

Palmer, Edward G.,66,67

Palmer, Francis, 192

Palmer, Joseph, 169

Pagett,Carlos, 255

Park, Thomas, 67

Parnell, John Sr., 279

Parrott, Nathaniel, 181

Parrott, Thomas, 46,48,293

Patterson,Violet, 51

Paul, William, 112

Pearson, Aldolphus E.,172

Pearson,Anne, 56

Pearson Cemetery,173

Pearson, Dr. George Butler, 161

Pearson, Dr Joel E.,55

Pearson, Dr.J.P.,235

Pearson, Elizabeth M.,161,169,173,174

Pearson, Emeline Martha, 175

Pearson, G.B.,156

Pearson, General John, 94,100

Pearson, George B.,179

Pearson, J.E., 179

Pearson, Jeremiah, 5

Pearson, Joel A.,58

Pearson, John, D.S.,107,256,286

Pearson, Mary, 176

Pearson, Mrs.,162

Pearson, P.,56

Pearson, Phil, 191

Pearson, Philip, 46,49,151,170

179,192,240,243,281

Pearson, Phillip, D.S.,281

Pearson,Phillip Edward, 224

Pearson, Phillip Jr.,58

Pearson, Phillip Sr.,169

Pearson, Rebecca,212

Pearson, William, 52,170

Peay,John E.,213

Peay, Nicholas, 213

Peay, Thomas D.,213

Perry, Hugh, 52,54

Perry, Josiah, 187

Peteric,Edward, 209

Phillips, Ellen, 252

Phillips, Elizabeth Bookman, 262

Phillips, Ernest Eugene, 262

Phillips, George,65

Phillips, James, 182,191,271

Phillips, J.C.,68

Phillips, John, 77,288

Phillips, Malinda A.,87,88

Phillips, Robert, 142

Phillips, Smith,252

Phorcis, Colin, 53

Pickens, Andrew, 151

Pickett, James, 206

Pickett,John, 6,63,103

Pickings(Pickens) Brigade, General,185

Pigg, Edward,163

Pinder, Martha P.87

Player, Joshua, 23

Player, Thompson, 22

Pledger, Sarah Strother, 150

Pledger, William Henry, 150

Plunkett, Christopher, 290

Polley, Thomas, 116

Pool,Walter , 221

Pope, Barnaby, 204

Pope, Barnaby McKinley,195

Pope, Barney, 79

Pope, Isaac Ricks,282

Porcher, Ann,169

North of the Broad River

Index

Porcher, Frederick A.,169
Porcher, George, 169
Porcher, Isaac, 90,142,146,169,
182,206,224,270,275,276
Porcher,James, 274,293
Porcher, Joseph P.,169
Porcher, Marianna, 169
Porcher, Mary Ann,169
Porcher, Paul,192
Porcher, Peter,213
Porcher, Phillip, 169
Porcher, Samuel, 274,275,293
Powell, Aaron, 170,173,193,196,
197,198,199
Powell, Anne, 199
Powell, Baxter, 191,192
Powell, Caleb, 141,142,143,192,
193,194,195,188,223
Powell, Caleb Jr., 193,195
Powell, Caleb Sr., 193,194,
195,196
Powell, Deborrah, 199
Powell, Dorcas, 193
Powell,Eliza, 196
Powell, Elizabeth, 199
Powell, Frances, 198
Powell, George Gabriel, 199
Powell, Henry W.,198
Powell, Jacob, 146,193,196
Powell, James, 191,192
Powell, John, 191,192,193,199
Powell, Joseph, 192
Powell Lands, 176
Powell, Martha, 199
Powell, Mary, 46,190,191,192,196
Powell, Melinda, 192
Powell, Mrs. F.,176
Powell, Sarah, 199
Powell,Stacey,200
Powells,The, 199
Powell, Thomas, 157,191,192,199
Powell, William, 121,190.191,192,199,292
Powell,Winifred, 199
Preston, Honorable, William C.,66
Preston, Penelope,66
Price, Edmund, 248
Price, Thomas W.,248
Pringle, Thomas, 3
Pritchard, Rachel, 43
Proctor, Samuel,182

Puckett,Charles, 200

Pulleg(Pullig),Phillip,32,33,242 260,261

Pullig,Thomas A.,13,261

Purdy, Harry, 288

Pushart, Jacob, 256

Q

Quarrell, Joseph, 253

Quigley Land, 277

Quince, Robert, 35

Quinn, John, 230,231,232

R

Rabb, Charles, 57

Rabb,Eber A.,102,104

Rabb, Elizabeth, 104

Rabb, John, 48

Rabb, John W.,164

Rabb, Martha C.,102

Rabb, Massie Smith, 104

Rabb, Robert, 55,77,208

Rabb, Thomas, 164

Rabb, Thomas W., 104,184

Rabb, William, 54,208,292

Rahls, John, 185

Raiford (see Rayford)

Raiford, Phillip,81,207,208,209

Raines, James, 121

Ralls (see Rawls)

Ralls, Catherine,185

Ralls, Christian, 185

Ralls, Daniel, 185

Ralls, Frederick, 185

Ralls, George,185

Ralls, Jacob, 185

Ralls, Jacob Jr., 185

Ralls, John, 185

Ralls, Nancy, 185

Ralls, Thomas, 185

Rangers, 204,205

Rawlins, Robert, 150

Rawls, Ann,188

Rawls, Amanda, 188

Rawls, Bejamin, 188,189

Rawls, Charlotte, 190

Rawls, Elisha, 188

Rawls, Elizabeth,186,188,190

Rawls, Emily, 188

Rawls, Emily M.,189

Rawls Family, 185

Rawls, Gabriel, 186,188

Rawls, G.W.,189
Rawls, James, 186
Rawls, James S.,189
Rawls, Jesse, 187,188,211
Rawls, John, 188,189
Rawls, John H.,186,188
Rawls, John T.,187,188
Rawls, Lavenia, 188
Rawls, Luke, 142,146,147,185
186,188,194,195,196
Rawls, Malachi, 190
Rawls, Samuel, 188,189,190
Rawls, Sarah,188,189
Rawls, Shadrick, 188
Rawls, Thomas M.,188
Rawls, Thomas W.,186,187,188,189
Rawls, Timothy D.,188
Rawls, Wade, 188
Rawls, Zachariah, 188,189
Ray, Judge, 294
Rayford, Matthew,206
Rayford, William, 206
Reamick, Peter, 15
Reddick,George, 46,52
Reese, Catherine, 151
Reese's Creek, 60
Reese, Dr. Joseph A.,71
Reese, Joseph, 243
Reeves, Lazarus, 245
Regiment, Colonel Brandon's,131
Regiment, Colonel Hampton's,131
Regiment, Colonel Richard Winn's,44,106
Regiment, Third, 205
Regular Baptist Church, 223
Regular Baptist Society, 89
Regulators, 202,204,205
Regulator Movement ,202,204,205
Regulator Remonstrances,204
Reiley, Sarah, 240
Reister, Christian, 40
Rentfrow, Peter, 35
Reuster, Christopher,21
Reynolds, William, 85
Rhimer, Dr. George, 170
Rhister, Christiana,75
Rice, Matthew, 241
Rice, Theodosia,241
Richardson, Elizabeth,33,37,145
Richardson,Joseph, 172,173
Richardson, Mary, 173
Richardson, Robert, 37
Richardson, Samuel, 37
Ricardson, Susannah, 33
Ricardson, Thomas, 33,37,38,143,144,
146,148

Richardson, Thomas Sr.,144

Richardson, William, 291

Riley, Bryan, 33

Riley, Phillip,208

Riley, Sarah,208

Rister (See Reister,Rhister, Reuster)

Rister, Christian, 21,75

Rives, Timothy, 135,167

Rix, John ,90,

Robeison, William,294

Roberson, John,206

Roberts, Foster, 71

Roberts, Phelby, 72

Roberts, William T.,72

Robertson, A.,93

Robertson, Agnes, 109

Robertson, Alexander, 77,81,82 105,106,109,110

Robeertson, Alexander Jr.,105

Robertson,Allan,81

Robertson, Amanda, 91

Robertson, Amelia Dixon,92

Robertson, Ann,72

Robertson, B.,93

Robertson, Bennie, 92

Robertson, Benoni,78,83,95,96, 97,98,99,101

Robertson, Benoni H.,91,95

Robertson, Benoni Hawley, 91,92

Robertson, B.H.,21,76,95

Robertson, Captain William, 82,84,85,91 105,106,197

Robertson, Cynthia, 91

Robertson, Dr. Thomas T., 91,95

Robertson, Eber, 104

Robertson, Edward Ross, 104

Robertson, Eliza, 102,104

Robertson, Elizabeth, 78,80,81,105

Robertson, Ellen, 91

Robertson, Ellender, 219

Robertson, George, 82,83,98

Robertson, Hannah, 77,78,79,81,227

Robertson, Harriet, 102,104

Robertson, Harriet Malinda, 91,92

Robertson, Henry, 77,81,82,83,104,105,106

Robertson, Holley, 18

Robertson, Howard, 93

Robertson, James, 81,82,95,104,105,163

Robertson, James O.,95,96,101,102

Robertson, Jesse, 98,102

Robertson, Jesse H.,95

Robertson, Jonathan B.,41,91,92,94

Robertson, Jonathan Barnes,45,91,94

Robertson, John, 77,78,79,80,81,82,83, 105,106,128,164

Index

Robertson, John Jr.,122

Robertson, John M.,95,96,99, 100, 101,102

Robertson, John P.,93

Robertson, John W.,83,98

Robertson, Joseph, 105

Robertson, Joseph W.,95

Robertson, Judge W.R.,102

Robertson, Laura E. 100

Robertson, Libby, 83,98

Robertson, Major Benoni,95,98,99

Robertson,Martha, 79,80,104,105

Robertson, Martha Cook,100

Robertson, Martha P.,101

Robertson, Partha Pearson Cook,100

Robertson, Mary, 79,81,82

Robertson, Nancy, 83,84

Robertson, Nathan Cook,100,101

Robertson, Rebeccah, 80,81

Robertson, Rosinda, 81

Robertson, Roxanna E.,92

Robertson, Ruth Ann, 95,96,97, 98,99,101,102

Robertson, Samuel, 79,80,117

Robertson, Sarah, 83,95,98

Robertson, Sarah H.,95,96,101

Robertson, Simon, 105

Robertson, Thomas, 61,63,64,77,78,79,80, 82,83,86,102,103,104,168

Robertson, Thomas G.,96,100,102

Robertson, Thomas R.251

Robertson, W.,17

Robertson, Widow, 175

Robertson, William, 11,21,54,76,77,80,81, 82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94, 95,98,106,128,163,165,166,176,197,198,200

Robertson,William Jr.,77,83,90,91,92,94, 95,96

Robertson, William Sr., 77,83,84,90,92, 94,95,96,99,101,102,103, 104

Robertson, William L.,81,82

Robertson, William R.,91,102

Robinson, Adam, 105,108,111,112,

Robinson, Agnes, 108

Robinson, Alex, 5,109

Robinson, Alexander, 109,110,115,119, 120,121,127,128,129,130,132

Robinson, Alexander Jr.,108

Robinson, Alexander Sr., 108,109

Robinson, Alexander W.,117

Index

Robinson,Amelia,117
Robinson, Ann, 128
Robinson, Archibald, 121,129
Robinson, Archibald P.,119,120
Robinson, Elizabeth, 116,129
Robinson, Elizabeth Simpson
Woodward, 200
Robinson, Elizabeth Y.,119,121
Robinson, George,129
Robinson, Grizil, 129
Robinson, Hannah, 108
Robinson, Henry, 62
Robinson, Howard,92,93,130,131,291
Robinson, Hughey, 108
Robinson, Hughy (Hughey?),210
Robinson, James, 108,111,129
Robinson, James C.,79,119,121,122
Robinson, James E.,121
Robinson, James P.,116,122
Robinson, Jane , 10,108,122,123,
125,126,130
Robinson, John, 6,48,107,108,110
111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,
119,120,122,123,124,126,129,131,
200,227
Robinson, John Alexander, 113
Robinson, John E.,74,121,137,128,129
Robinson, John Jr.,107,111,115,116
Robinson, John Lucy, 117
Robinson, John P.,121
Robinson, John S.,130,131
Robinson, John Sr.,115,116,119,122
Robinson, John Thomas,108
Robinson, John W.,130
Robinson, Joseph, 109
Robinson, Joseph W.,130
Robinson, Lucretia, 115,116,118
Robinson, Lucy, 117
Robinson, Margaret, 9,112,113,119,122,
123,124,125,126,127,129
Robinson, Margaret P.,119
Robinson, Martha, 119,120,129
Robinson, Martha L.,121
Robinson, Martha P.,119,121
Robinson, Mary, 62,112,124,125
Robinson, Matilda,119,121,
Robinson, Minor, 117
Robinson, Moses, 116,200
Robinson, Moses H.,119,121,122
Robinson, Mr., 107,200,207n
Robinson, Mrs.,119
Robinson, Nancy, 108,127,128

Robinson, N.S.,73

Robinson, Peggy, 108

Robinson, Robert, 122,123,124 125,126,227,228

Robinson, Robert Jr., 122,123, 124,125,126

Robinson, Samuel, 5,93,108,116, 127,128,129,132

Robinson, Samuel Y.,108,110,111, 113

Robinson, Sarah, 130

Robinson, Sarah Jane, 130

Robinson, Sarah P. ,113

Robinson, Simon, 115

Robinson, Susannah, 122,123

Robinson, Thomas, 123,126,127,129

Robinson, Thomas A.,130

Robinson, Thomas W.,130

Robinson, William, 92,95,107,108, 109,110,111,113,116,119,120,121, 122,132,200,194

Robinson, William C.,119,121,130

Robinson, William E.,74,127

Robinson, William H.,130,131

Robinson, William Sr.,119,120, 121,122

Robinson, William W.,129

Robinson Winney, 130

Robison , Sam, 120

Rochelle, Allan, 90

Rochelle, Anderson, 61,85,102

Rochelle, George, 61

Rock City Quarries,215

Rock Creek Baptist Church, 285

Rocky Creek Church, 51

Rodgers, John, 50

Roebuck,James,47

Rogers, Benjamin, 150

Rogers, James, 45,53,115,235,286

Rogers, John, 45,118,241,189,

Rogers, Lucy, 150

Rolland, John, 210

Romedy, Mary Ann, 280

Romedy, Nancy Janes, 279

Rook, B.,147

Rook, Benjamin, 147

Rooks, William, 147

Rosborough, Doctor, 68

Rosborough, James, 7

Rosborough, James F.,127

Rosborough, James Jr., 98

Rosborough,John, 68

Ross, Abner, 4,63,64,102,103,104

Ross, Mrs. Susannah,72

Index

Ross, Oliver, 64

Round Pond Road, 148

Rowbuck, James, 44

Rowland, James, 189

Rowland, William, 294

Ruff, D.H.,99

Ruff, Eloise Davis 70

Ruff's Ferry, 59,156

Ruff, George, 57,156,170

Ruff, Hilburn, 57

Ruff, Mr.,175

Ruff, Sebastian, 5,8

Ruff, Sebrena, 5

Ruff, Silas, 100,121

Ruff, Warren, 57

Ruff, William, 57

Ruff, William Herbert, 70

Russel, Charles, 134

Russell,Elizabeth, 252

Russell, Fergus, 252

Russell, James, 252,253

Russell,James Sr., 252

Russell, Mary, 252

Russell, Robert, 252

Russell, Thomas,252

Russels' Ferry, 159

Russels, James, 54,115

Rutland, James, 99

Rutland,Thomas, 203

Rutledge, Governor, 152

Rutledge, John P. Sr., 272

S

Salley, Jesse, 210

Samples, Daniel B.,241

Samples, Nancy, 241,242

Sanders, Thomas, 210

Sanders, William, 7

Sandy Level Baptist Church,247

Sant, Thomas, 62

Santee Baptist Church, 247

Saunders, G.W.,173

Sawyers, Jane, 147

Schaffer, Phillip, 10

Schwizer, Margaretha,255

Scott, Daniel, 259

Scott, James V.,247

Scott, John, 204

Scott, Mary R.,50,56

Scott, Widow, 23

Seal, Daniel, 5

Seastrunk, Elizabeth,258

Seastrunk, Joseph, 33,260

Seigler, George, 177,178

Siegler, Jane , 58

Seigler, John, 58

Seigler, Minor, 177,178

Sellers, Jacob, 7

Seminole War, 22

Shallow Ford, 65

Shandon, Edward, 118

Shandon, Margaret Robinson, 118

Sharp, Catherine, 246

Sharp, Levi T., 246

Sharp, Mr.,246

Shaver's Old Place, Widow, 209

Shaver, Phillip, 26,81,82,243

Shaver, William, 118

Shead (Shedd),William,93

Shedd, George, 11,85,140,143,144, 146,147,148,210

Shedd, James, 85

Shedd, James Thompson, 85

Shedd, Jemima,196

Shedd, John, 196

Shedd, Martha, 146,211

Shedd, Sibba, 83

Shedd, 90,96

Shelton, Joseph, 117

Sherman's Troops, 166

Shiloh Church, 175

Ship, Earl of Dennegal,, 123,263,264, 265,280

Ship, Hopewell, 2,8

Ship, Lord Dunlue, 2,3

Ship, Nancy, 129,158,263,264,265,270, 273,274,280

Ship, Pennsylvania Farmer, 27

Shirer, Elizabeth, 170,171

Shirer, Martin, 170

Shirer Place, 281

Shirley, John, 234

Shirley, Mary, 71

Shoemaker, Blakely, 123

Shottikon, Switzerland, 255

Shull, Henry, 29

Siberly(Sibley, Sibly),Isaac,207

Siberly, John,207

Sibley, Isaac, 203,231

Sibley, Jesse,141,142,194

Sibley, John, 145,203

Sibly, Isaac, 136

Silves (or Silvester),201

Simerly, John Sanford,260

Siminton, William, 253

Simpson, Elizabeth, 200

Simpson, George, 195

Simpson, Rev. John, 77

Sims, John, 38,159

Sing, Martha, 190

Sing, Thomas, 190

Singleton, Dorothy, 150

Singleton, Richard, 135

Sistrunk ( See Seastrunk)

Sistrunk, Jasper, 258

Sixth S.C.Infantry, CSA,215

Skipper, Brian, 10

Sligh, J.T.,246

Sloan, MargaretJ., 131

Sloan, Thomas, 131

Smart, Mary E.,161

Smart, Ruth, 79

Smith, Alexander, 291

Smith, Captain Daniel,22

Smith's Company,Captain Daniel, 22

Smith,Daniel,110

Smith, David, 211

Smith, Doctor, 258

Smith, Eben, 268

Smith, George,47,167

Smith, James, 52

Smith, Joel, 261

Smith, John, 62,64,139,294

Smith, John H.,18

Smith, Joseph, 251

Smith, Leah, 74

Smith, Lieutenant, 4

Smith, Marion Bookman, 261

Smith, Minor, 187

Smith, Patrick, 292

Smith Place, 211

Smith, Sarah, 126

Smith, Stephen, 126

Smith, T.C.,76

Smith, Thomas, 168

Smith, Widow, 120

Smyth (or Smythe),Bartlee,77

Smyth, Berlee, 209

Smyth, Robert, 225

Snead, Jane, 71

Snead, Margaret, 71

Snow Campaign, 204

Souter, G.W.,246

South Carolina College, 215

Southwestern Bank, 173

Stanton, Chelsey, 20,24,25

Stanton, Isaac, 94

Stanton, Jane, 94

Stanton, John, 25,101,164,175,
193,194

Stanton, John D.,173

Stanton, Joseph, 94

Stanton, Martha E.,193

Stanton, Rebecca, 193

Stanton, Sevilla, 20,24,25

Stanton, Thomas, 94

Stanton, William, 171

Stark, John M.,61,103

Stark, Robert, 206,229

Starke, Robert, 277

Starnes, Joshua, 10

Starnes, Peter, 10,207

Starr, John, 103

Stedman, Ann, 109

Stedman, John, 109

Steel, William, 57

Stell, Robert, 288

Sterling, John, 130

Sterling, Margaret, 130

Sterling, Samuel, 129

Sterling, Sarah,129

Stevenson, Hugh, 118,232,233,241

Stevenson, James, 97

Stevenson Lands, 58

Steward, J.S.,13,184

Stewart's Hall Rebellion, 215

Stewart, James, 62

Stiel, Hugh, 130

Stone, Pritchard,206

Stokes, Elizabeth,201,202

Stokes, James, 210

Stokes, Silvester, 201,202

Stokes, Thomas, 201

Strother, Anna, 151

Strother, Benjamin, 133

Strother, Catherine, 135,136,150

Strother, Catherine Dargan, 134,135,137,140

Strother, Charles, 149,150,151

Strother, Charlotte, 150

Strother, Delilah, 150,155

Strother, Dorothy, 133

Strother, Dorothy Singleton, 150

Strother, Dr. Solomon P.,156

Strother, Ellen Kennerly,153

Strother, Elizabeth, 150

Strother, Family, 134

Strother's Ferry, 46,192

Strother, Frances, 155,156

Strother, Francis, 156

Strother, General William, 139

140,141,148,208,212,214

Strother, George,136,149,151,

152,153,154

Strother, George Hicks, 150

Strother, Harriet, 150

Strother, Helen O'Neal, 141

Strother, James, 133,156

Strother, J.D.,217

Strother, Jeremiah, 133,149,150

Strother, John, 135

Strother, John Cross,150

Strother, John D., 213,214

Strother, John Dargan,135,140

Strother, Joseph,133,150

Strother, Kemp, 151

Strother, Kemp Taliaferro, 133,

135,136,137,138,139,140,144,221

Strother, Lucy, 133,154,155

Strother, Mary, 149,151

Strother, Mary Ann,150

Strother, Mary Cross, 149

Strother, Mildred Taliaferro, 133,

135,136,137,138,151

Strother, Moses, 150

Strother, Nancy Rachel,154,155

Strother, Richard, 125,154,155,156

Strother, Robert, 133

Strother, Salley Woodward, 140,141,209

Strother, Samuel, 133

Strother, Sarah, 140,141,143,145,146,

148,149,150,208,209,211

Strother, Sarah Fort, 154,155

Strother, Sarah Pope, 141

Strother, Sarah V.,150

Strother, Thomas, 48

Strother, Thomas Singleton, 150

Strother, William, 133,135,136,137,140

141,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,151,155,

186,193,194,195,196,209,227

Summerland, Jacob, 194

Sumter's Brigade, General,137,142,152

Sumter County, Alabama, 224

Sumter, General,106,131,132

Sumterville, 3

Sutton, James, 187

Swagert (Swygert),Barbara, 35

Swechart (Swygert) Jacob, 135

Swett, George,196

Swihart (Swygert),Jacob,155

Swikard (Swygert)Mical (Michael) 155

T

Taliaferro, Charles, 133

Taliaferro Family, 134

Taliaferro, John, 133

Taliaferro, Kemp, 133

Taliaferro, Mildred, 133

Taliaferro, R.M.,156

Talledega County, Alabama, 224

Taylor, James, 168

Taylor, Jeremiah, 246

Taylor,John, 101

Taylor, John H.,94

Taylor, Lavina Turnipseed, 94

Taylor Place, 76

Taylor's Regiment, Colonel,4

Terman, Green, 11

Terry, Wesley, 272

Teto, Alexander, 156

The South Carolina Gazette, 34

Thomas, Anderson, 151

Thomas' Company, Captain Anderson, 44,45

Thomas, James, 151

Thomas, John, 174

Thomas, John Sr., 151

Thomas Lands,174

Thomas' Light Dragoons, Colonel ,36

Thomas, Martha E.,75

Thompson, Abraham, 53

Thompson, David, 253

Thompson Ethelred, 213

Thompson, James, 11,12,253

Thompson, John, 41

Thompson, John B.,294

Thompson, Martha,12

Thompson, O.R.,102

Thompson, Richard, 159

Thompson, Robert, 102,103,104

Thomson, Colonel William,204

Thomson's Ranger Regiment, Colonel William, 205

Thomson, William, 199

Thorpe, John A.,D.S.G.,53,78

Thornton, William, 170,178

Tidewell, John, 103

Tidewell, Polly, 61

Tidewill, Pressley, 10

Tidewill, Sterling, 212

Tidewell,Strother, 61

Tilley, Absolam, 88,205

Tilley, Frances, 88

Index

Tillman, Edward, 44,45
Tillman, Sarah, 44,45
Timms, Thomas, 128
Tinkler, John, 253
Trapp, Challie, 261
Trapp, Howell, 261
Trapp, John, 41
Trapp, L.,41
Trapp, Levi, 186
Trapp, Lieutenant, 4
Trapp, Marion, 261
Trapp, Mr. W.,175
Trapp, Rachel, 168
Trapp, Rebecca, 261
Trapp, Thomas, 10,25,127, 168
Trapp, Uriah, 261
Trapp, William, 168,186
Trapp, Z.,11,261
Trapp, Zachariah,30
Trezevant, Daniel,69
Trunker Tract, 228
Trunker, William, 124,228
Turner, Alex, 295
Turner, Charlotte, 219,223
Turner, James, 152
Turner, John, 295
Turner, William ,219
Turnipseed, Abraham, 22,38
Turnipseed, Abram,276
Turnipseed, Bartholomew, 12,13,37,38,259
Turnipseed, Catherine, 163
Turnipseed, Eliza, 22,39
Turnipseed, Elizabeth, 39,260
Turnipseed, Harriet S.,13
Turnipseed, Jacob, 28,88,94,101,163
Turnipseed, John, 11,16,18,22,39,94,203,
257,258,260
Turnipseed, John B.,39
Turnipseed, Katherine, 17,94,101
Turnipseed, Katherine Jr.,101
Turnipseed, Lavina, 94
Turnipseed, Mary Barbara,101,163
Turnipseed, Michael, 17,22,39,94,101
Turnipseed, Miley (Milly?) 39
Turnipseed, Nancy, 39
Turnipseed, Polly, 39
Turnipseed, Potley, 39
Turnipseed, Rachel, 39
Turnipseed, Rebecca, 22
Tuskegee,Alabama,226

Index

Twentieth (20th) Volunteers, CSA,215
Tyler, Mary, 79
Tyler, Sarah, 87

U

University of the South, Sewanee,176
Upherion, Thomas, 162
Upthegrove, Peter, 182

V

Vanderhorst, John, 90,140
Veal, Thomas, 145
"Virginia Colony, Fairfield County, 204

W

Waddell, Robert, 68
Wages, Andrew, 272
Wages, Benjamin, 272
Waggoner, John, 233
Wairey(Wirick),Nicholas, 34
Wake Forest College, 215
Walker, Edward, 233
Walker, Francis, 160
Walker, Henry, 88,89,160,165
Walker, James, 15
Walker, Joh, 8,9,160,165
Walker, Mary, 196,197
Walker, Nancy, 160
Walker, Phfllip,229,230
Wallace, John, 78
Wallens, Elijah, 15,29
Walling, James, 7
Walnut Street, Winnsboro, 224
Ward, Wixey,85
Waring, John M.,174
Washington, Major George, 201
Waters, Captain P.,152,53
Waters, Colonel P.,153
Waters, P.,DS,256
Watkins, David, 28,29
Watson, Alexander, 84
Watson, Ann,84
Watson, Ephraim, 84
Watson, General,225,226
Watson, Hardy Davis, 84
Watson, James Alexander, 84
Watson, James Richison, 84
Watson, John, 84
Watson, Marianne, 70
Watson, William, 84

Index

Watt, John, 32,41
Watts, Ed. ,232
Watts, Edward, 48,86,93,222,223, 231,232
Watts, Edward Sr., 234,239
Watts, Elizabeth,72,222
Watts, John, 72,222,223,239
Watts' Land, 165
Watts, Marian, 72
Watts, Milly, 222,239
Watts, Reuben, 72
Watts, Susannah, 222,231,239
Watts, Thomas,222,239
Watts, William, 224,291
Weaber, Jacob, 35
Weakley, John, 252
Weir, James, 114
Weir, Margaret, 274
Weir, Mary, 130
Weir, Matthew,118,172
Weldon, Jane, 207
Weldon, Samuel, 107
Weldon, William, 115,122
Wells, Ebenezar,205
Wells, Edward, 221
Werrick (Wirick),John Nicholas, 14,19
Werrick (Wirick), Maria Eva, 14,19
Whiple, Isaac, 171
White, Nathan, 151
White, William R.,65
Whiteford, Rachel,199
Whitehouse, Mr.,126
Whitehouse, Thompson, 167,197
Whittaker, Jacob Davis, 102
Whittaker, James, 63
Whittaker, Mary T.,63
Whittaker, W.,63
Whitworth's Place, Captain, 1
Wilson, Agnes, 54,288
Wilson, Charlotte Strother, 150
Wilson, David, 54
Wilson, Drummer William, 206
Wilson, James, 112,132
Wilson, John, 5,7,44,112,116,122,150
Wilson, Robert, 114,118
Wilson, William,112
Williams, Augustine, 40,124
Williams, Creighton,148
Williams, Elizabeth,81,105
Williams, John,42,109,234
Williams, Reason, 182
Williams, Robert, 223
Williams, Thomas,105,170,190

Williamson, Aillery,68

Williamson, Alice W.,215

Williamson, James C.,127

Williamson, J.W.,88

Williamson, Roland, 168,215

Williamson, Roling, 68,89,144,196

Williamson, Rowland, 144

Williamson, Thomas, 7

Williamson, Thomas F.,101

Williamson T.,68

Willingham, Edward, 80

Willingham, Eliza, 45,49,95,182

Willingham, John, 182

Willingham, Mary, 181,182

Willingham, Thomas, 192

Willingham, William, 181,182

Willingham, William Jr., 181

Wimpey, Henry, 206

Winn, General, 137

Winn, John, 10,132,134,138,139

144,157,167,171,172,197,198,221

Winn, John, D.S.,137,203

Winn Lands, 147

Winn, M.,243

Winn, Mary,167

Winn, Minor, 112,137,144,156,167,171,172,

197,198,221

Winn, Minor, D.S., 78

Winn's Regiment, Colonel Richard,44,106

Winn, Richard,109

Winn, Richard, D.S.,203,207

Winn, Samuel,203,207

Winn Street, 179

Winningham, Thomas, 206

Winnock, John, 134

Wirey (Wirick)

Wirey,"Dutch", 243

Wirey, Harmon, 165

Wirey, Herman, 97

Wirey, Nicholas, 15,89,97

Wirick, Adam, 16,17,18,20,21,42

Wirick, C.,23

Wirick, Catherine, 18,20,21,22,23

Wirick, Catherine Doretta, 19,20

Wirick, Christiana, 19

Wirick, Elizabeth, 19,76,259

Wirick, Frank N.,26

Wirick, Harmon,25

Wirick, Jacob, 16,18,20,34,76,95,

165,259

Index

Wirick, Jeremiah, 24,25

Wirick, Jesse, 17,18,21,22.42,75

76,95,101

Wirick, Jesse P.,26

Wirick, John, 19

Wirick, J.F.,26

Wirick, John Z.,23

Wirick, J.Z.,26,246

Wirick, Labon V.,26

Wirick Land,166

Wirick, Mary M.,26

Wirick, N.,246

Wirick, Nicolas, 9,10,11,12,14,

15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,28,29,

24,45,88,93,101,157,163,244,259

Wirick, Nicholas Jr.,17,18,22,27,95

Wirick, Rebecca A.,23

Wirick, Samuel, 22,24,25,259

Wirick, Tillman Jefferson, 19,20

Wirick, W.P.,26

Wirick, Zachariah, 18,23,26,27,95

Witherspoon, William, 190

Wm. Beth and Company,74

Wombwell, Joshua, 185

Wood,Gracey, 192

Woodmason, The Rev. Charles, 204

Woods,James R. 45,49,50,60

Woodward, Afsaneth,219,220,229

Woodward,Ailey, 211

Woodward, Alva Milton Augustus,216

Woodward, Ann,227,228

Woodward Baptist Church, 218,219

Woodward, Burbage, 47,231,234,239

Woodward, Captain John, 143,146

Woodward, Captain Thomas, 201,204,205,240

Woodward Cemetery,215,216,217

Woodward, Charlotte, 223

Woodward, Colonel John J.,212

Woodward, Cynthia, 211

Woodward, Daniel Y.,239

Woodward, Dr. Osmund M.,213

Woodward, Easter, 208,211,212,214

Woodward, Easter Caroline, 214

Woodward, Elder William, 218

Woodward, Eliza, 213,214

Woodward, Elizabeth, 208,226,229,234,235

Woodward, Elizabeth Simpson, 200

Woodward, Elizabeth Stokes May, 202,224,

226,227,228,240

Woodward Family, 200

Woodward, First Lieutenant John ,205,208

Woodward, General Thomas S., 107,200,207n,

208

Index

Woodward, George, 229,230,231,232, 234,235,235
Woodward, Harriet,214
Woodward,Helen M.,211
Woodward, Henry, 208,226,240
Woodward, Isaac,233,235,236
Woodward, Isaac H.,239
Woodward, James, 230,232,233,234
Woodward, James O.,232
Woodward, James P.,239
Woodward, Jane, 237
Woodward, Jemima Collins, 201,205, 208,218
Woodward, John, 48,89,141,143, 145, 186,205,208,209,210,211,213,219,220 223,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233, 234,236
Woodward, John J.,69,212
Woodward, John Jr.,46,47,142
Woodward, John Sr., 47,48,142, 211,214,215
Woodward, John, the Third, 209
Woodward, Joseph, 208,209,220, 227,228,238,239,240
Woodward, Joseph A.,50,78,124, 141,224
Woodward, Joseph H.,226
Woodward Lands, 64
Woodward, Leonerd Cornelia, 216
Woodward, Levisey,234
Woodward, Lieuvice,233
Woodward, Lucy, 208,240
Woodward, Luivicia, 233
Woodward, Luvesia, 231,232
Woodward, Major John, 211
Woodward, Major John J.,214
Woodward, Major John Jr.,211,212
Woodward, Margaret, 229,233,234,236
Woodward, Marian Collins, 145,146
Woodward, Martha, 215,216,217
Woodward, Mary C.,214
Woodward, Mary Collins, 214
Woodward, Mary Howard, 225
Woodward,Melinda R.,224
Woodward, Nancy, 232,235
Woodward, Nancy Barrett, 219,223, 224
Woodward, Nathaniel, 233,235,236
Woodward, Osmund, 98,144,208,209,210, 211,212,214,215,216,217n,218
Woodward, Osmund M.,212
Woodward, Patsie E.,212
Woodward, Patsy E.,213

Woodward, Priscilla, 239

Woodward, Rachel, 236,237

Woodward, Randal Jr., 238

Woodward, Randal, Sr,238

Woodward, Randolph, 237,238

Woodward, Randolph, Jr., 238,239

Woodward, Randolph Sr.,238,239

Woodward, Rebecca, 236

Woodward, Rebecca May, 213

Woodward, Regina, 216,217

Woodward Regulator Thomas, 201, 205,208,215,216,218,220,224, 226,227,240,243

Woodward, Rev. William Sr.,218, 219,220,221,223,224,231

Woodward, R.C.,91

Woodward, Richard,58,229,230, 231,232,233,234,237,238

Woodward, Richard C.,235,236

Woodward, Richard Jr.,236

Woodward, Richard Sr.,229,236,237

Woodward, Sallie, 212

Woodward, Sarah, 208,211,232

Woodward, Thomas, 79,107,124,138, 200,201,202,203,205,206,207,208, 209,211,220,221,223,224,225,226 228,229,240

Woodward, Thomas A.,212,213,214

Woodward, Thomas Jr.,182

Woodward, Thomas William, 214,215

Woodward, Widow, 78

Woodward, William,47,48,138,219

Woodward, William Strother, 216

Woodward, William T.,83,145

Woodward, William Thomas, 208

Woodward, Zachariah,58,232

Wooley, Shadrick, 47

Woorster, Reuben, 138

Wooster Street,Winnsboro, 179

Wootan, Daniel, 33,181,184

Wooten, Moses, 10

Workman, James, 11

Wylie, Peter, 220

Wyret (Wirick),Harmon (Herman),24

Wyrey, (Wirick),Harmon, 244

Wyrey,Nicholas, 15,24

Wyrick (Wirick) Harmon (Herman),16,20, 24,97

Y

Yarborough, Agnes G.,53

Yarborough, E.,32

Yarborough, Edward, 30

Yarborough,Green W.,32

Yarborough, John, 157

Yarborough, John F.,155

Yarborough, John Sr., 127

Yarborough, Richard, 194

Yarborough, Thomas, 53

Yarborough, William, 291

Yongue, Andrew, 238

Yongue, A.W.,180

Yongue, Charles, 290

Yongue, Jonathan, 272

Yongue, Martin, 232,234,236

Yongue, Nancy, 130

Yongue, Samuel H.,93

Yongue, Sheriff A.W.,93

Yongue, William, 230

Z

Zeagler, John, 71

Zeagler, Sarah M,, 50,59