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THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF CATHOLIC PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

CHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

By
Mary Wylie Strange
(Mrs. R. M. Strange)
Historian of the Catholic Memorial Association

1946

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CONTENTS

Invitation issued to unveiling of Memorial stone	.1
Introduction	.1
Catholic Presbyterian Church	.2
Boulware, John Musco	.6
Anderson, William	.8
Archer, Robert	.15
Bailey, John	.18
Bankhead, James and John	.20
Barber, James and Joseph	.22
Boyd, Hugh	.23
Brown, John	.26
Caskey, John	.28
Cherry, George	.32
Chesnut, Alexander and Samuel	.37
Corder, John	.42
Crawford, George	.46
Garret, Thomas	.47
Graham, David	.48
Harbison, James, Patrick, William	.52
Harper, Robert	.58
Hemphill, Andrew	.61
Hicklin, Arthur, William	.64
Johnston, John	.66
King, John	.69
Knox, Hugh, James, William	.73
Land, Benjamin, John	.75
Lee, John	.79
Martin, Rev. William	.82
McCalla, David, Thomas	.84
McClurkin, John, Thomas, Matthew	.89
McDonald, Hugh, William	.95
McGarity, William	.101
McKown, Alexander, Moses, James, John	.104
McWaters, John	.107
Nesbit, William	.109
Nixon, John	.110
Peden, James	.112
Robinson, David	.113
Stanford, Thomas	.116
Steel, John, Thomas	.117
Stevenson, Andrew	.120
Stinson, William	.123
Stroud, William, William, Jr., Thomas, Hampton	.127
Thorn, Thomas	.131

PREFACE

The Manuscript for this book was some twenty years in research before it was completed in 1946. At that time only four copies were typed and to our knowledge only one or two copies are in existence today.

We are indebted to Mrs. Charles A. Carter, a daughter of Mrs. William DeKalb Wylie, Jr. for permitting The Chester County Historical Society to reproduce this manuscript in book form.

Perhaps there are those who may have in their possession additional information on the individuals or families included in this book who would be willing to share it with others. If so, this committee will be glad to publish an addendum if enough material is received or to accumulate the same, for later use.

It is hoped at a later date others may be inspired to up-date this material which is now over 30 years old. Old Catholic Presbyterian, Hopewell A.R.P. and Union A.R.P. Churches are still active and healthy in our area and deserve to have their events and people recorded for those who will follow us.

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INVITATION ISSUED TO UNVEILING OF
THE MEMORIAL STONE

The Catholic Memorial Association cordially invites you to be present at the unveiling exercises of a Monument to the Revolutionary soldiers of Catholic Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, August 30, 1933, Chester County, South Carolina. Invocation, 10:45 A.M. Scripture reading, Joshua, 4:1 to 10 and 20 to 24. Address by Dr. Edward Mack. Unveiling of monument by Mary Eliza Wylie, descendant, Thomas Thorn, Mary Dell Stevenson, descendant, George Crawford; Nellie Carolina Caldwell, descendant David McCalla. Presentation of monument to the Association, by a Member of the committee. Acceptance of above, by R. B. Caldwell, descendant of David McCalla, for The Association. Taps, by Banks Gladden, descendant of Capt. John Steel. Recess; basket dinner on the grounds. After recess, business meeting of the Association.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF CATHOLIC

Rev. William Martin

Capt. John Nixon

Capt. Hugh Knox

William Anderson

Robert Archer

John Bailey

John Bankhead

James Bankhead

James Barber

Joseph Barber

Hugh Boyd

John Brown, Sr.

John Caskey

George Caskey

George Crawford

Alexander Chestnut

Samuel Chestnut

Thomas Garret

David Graham

James Harbison

Patrick Harbison

William Harbison

Robert Harper

Andrew Hemphill

William Hicklin

Arthur Hicklin

John Johnston

John King

James Knox, M. D.

William Knox

John Land

Capt. John Steel

Capt. Benj. Land

John Lee

John Corder

David McCalla

Thomas McCalla

John McClurken

Matthew McClurken

Thomas McClurken

Hugh McDonald

William McDonald
William McGarity
Alexander McKown
James McKown
John McKown
Moses McKown
John McWaters
William Nesbit
James Peden
David Robinson

Thomas Stanford
Thomas Steel
William Stinson
Andrew Stevenson
William Stroud
William Stroud, Jr.
Thomas Stroud
Hampton Stroud
John Stroud
Thomas Thorn

“According to Mrs. Strange, historian for the Memorial Association, the following names should have been placed on the stone: George Crawford, Samuel Adams, James Graham, James Jamieson, William Starmount, and perhaps a few others.

These names were not included because at the time the Memorial was unveiled in 1933 sufficient evidence of their qualification had not been uncovered. They are included in this manuscript.”

The Committee - 1978

INTRODUCTION

The monument to the Revolutionary soldiers of Catholic Presbyterian Church in Chester County, South Carolina, was designed by ruling elder John Musco Boulware, who was also an engineer.

The tablet on which the names are inscribed is framed by the old granite posts, of the two gates through which the dead were carried by friends, for many years.

It is the custom in placing these markers to use only the names of those buried in the particular churchyard. The early settlers on Rocky Creek, for lack of roads and transportation, could not get to the churchyards, so used family burying places near their home sites. These family plots had many graves but few markers until the 1830s. Our Memorial Association, aware that many of these "half acres" had already been plowed under, and that others were rapidly disappearing, decided to locate as many as possible of these forgotten graves, at this late day.

We have tried not to place the name of any man on the stone, who was not closely associated with this church during his lifetime or his residence in South Carolina.

The editor is indebted and hereby acknowledges her obligation to her assistant, Mrs. Eliza Ragsdale Wylie, who worked untiringly in county records, local churchyards, and many remote family burying grounds. She also secured much data from the State Historical Commission and all the material for the Crawford and Thorn lines. Others who helped materially were, Dr. Gertrude Foster, of Columbia, S. C., for records of the Harper, McKown and other lines, for many service records, for land grants and plats from the office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C.; to Mr. Robert Archer Woods, of Princeton, Ind. for help on the Archer and Boyd lines; to Mr. W. H. Meyer and his daughter Lois, of Denver, Colo., for data on the McClurken family; the State Historical Commission of North Carolina for certified service for several men.

The information used in these sketches include the following authentic sources: History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, in two volumes, by the Rev. George Howe, D. D., LL.D., published in 1870-1873; Women of the American Revolution, in three volumes, by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet, published in 1854; History of Hopewell A.R.P. Church, by the Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D., published in 1879. History of Union A.R.P. Church, by Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D., published in 1888. Historical Discourse, by Rev. William Banks, for list of families in the early organization of Catholic church. Anniversary Address, published in 1876. Minutes of Session of Catholic Presbyterian Church from 1840 to 1869, by Wm. Banks, clerk of session, for those descendants who stayed in South Carolina and the church. Grave stones in the churchyard and those in many family burying grounds. The Chester and Fairfield county records for deeds, wills, and administration of estates. A few family Bibles. Office of the Secretary of State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., for original land grants and plats. The State Historical Commissions of North and South Carolina for service records.

From the Rev. George Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, Vol. 2, p. 91:
HOPEWELL (A.R.P.) CHURCH, CHESTER DISTRICT

"A new church has arisen in the former bounds of Catholic, of which we were not aware when our first volume was issued. The separation between Hopewell and Catholic took place in 1788. These two people had existed as one society for about seventeen years. The two old elders Thomas McDill* and David McQueston,** who had been elders in Ireland assisted at the first communion at Catholic. The division between the two churches was geographical. Draw a line from Hugh McDonald's and Robert Parker's, the plantation now owned by Mrs. Moore, Sam McCallough's,*** now owned by William Caldwell, David McCallough, now Caldwell's Mills, on Bull Creek; Robert Jamieson's and Corder's. West of this line is Hopewell; East, Catholic, down to the Catawba River. Those families that seemed to be connected, divided this line, to wit: George Cherry and wife, brother-in-law to Chesnut, to

* Note by M. Strange. This could not have been true, as Thomas McDill arrived through the port of Charleston, Jan. 6, 1773, on the ship Pennsylvania Farmer.

** David McQueston arrived with the Rev. Wm. Martin in January of 1773, on the ship Lord Don Luce. (See Council Journal 37, p. 15, State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.). They probably assisted at their first communion in this country at Catholic but not the first for Catholic.

*** McCallough a mis-spelling of McCalla.

Moffatt, McDill, and Meek. They remained in Catholic. The brother-in-law of David McQuestion was a ruling elder in old Richardson Church. At that time, people entered the church most convenient to them . . . There were frequent changes from one church to the other, even down to the present time." (2nd Vol. published in 1883.)

CATHOLIC PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church is located about fifteen miles south east of Chester on Little Rocky Creek. There is a difference of opinion as to whether Catholic was organized in 1759 or 1770. All the early historians agree that the Rev. William Richardson organized it and supplied it over a period of ten years, on week days, when unable to serve them on the Sabbath. We can only copy the writings, on this subject, of those who lived a hundred years nearer the time of its foundation. Dr. Howe* has the following regarding the organization of Catholic:

"Tradition informs us that the white men were settled on Catawba River, near the mouth of Rocky Creek, as early as 1742. If this is true, we should suppose it could only be the settlement of some adventurous Indian traders quite in advance of the white population. In about 1751 or 52 there was an emigration from Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and also from Virginia, some of whom had formerly been of the Church of England. The progress of settlement was slow until 1755, when in consequence of Braddock's defeat and the incursion of the Indians, the whole country of Upper Carolina began to receive refugees from Pennsylvania and Virginia. These settlers opened communications with their friends in Ireland a direct immigration from that country which reached its height perhaps in 1768. Each man twenty-one years, or over, received a Bounty grant of 100 acres of land, as a head right and an additional fifty acres for each member of his family.

The principal inhabitants active in forming the congregation were Messrs. Thomas Garrett, John Lee, Alexander McKeown, and Hugh McDonald. The congregation was formed by the labors of Mr. Richardson, who gave it the name of Catholic. Mr. Richardson did not visit the Waxhaws till 1758, nor take charge of that congregation till 1759. This is said to be the date of its organization."

From the writings of the Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D. (History of Union A.R.P. Church, p. 29), we quote the following: "One of the oldest Presbyterian churches, in fact, with the exception of Richardson church, the oldest church of any denominations, so far as is known, in Chester County, is Catholic. At this place from May 1759, until 1773, a period of fourteen or fifteen years, Covenanters or Reformed Presbyterians, Associates and Presbyterians, worshipped together."

From History of Hopewell A.R.P. Church, p. 11, "Presbyterians from Pennsylvania and Virginia and Presbyterians direct from the north of Ireland and south of Scotland; Reformed Presbyterians and Associates, met when and where, even tradition does not inform us, and agreed that for the time they would unite and worship God together. The place selected was on Little Rocky Creek, and the name given to the meeting house – as the Church of Dissenters was then called – was Catholic." The congregation applied to the Rev. William Richardson in May of 1759, and were told that if they would build a house he would preach for them. They built a house seated with hewn puncheons and he supplied the church for a part of his time, until his untimely death in 1771.

From History of the Reformed Church in America, pages 379 and 380, published by Hill and Harvey in 1888: "Soon Chester District became the stronghold of COVENANTERISM in the South. In 1750, soon after the removal of the Rev. Alexander Craighead Society at Octorare, Pennsylvania and other Covenanters from Virginia and North Carolina, settled in this region. Among these were Hugh and John McDonald. They settled along Rocky Creek and were the pioneers of Chester District. John McDonald and his wife were both killed by the Cherokee Indians in 1761, and their children carried off as prisoners. (See Hugh McDonald). In 1755 emigrants from Ireland began to settle the country, and among them were many Covenanter families. They built a Union church and the Rev.

* Dr. George Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, Vol. I, pages 297 and 298.

William Richardson of Waxhaw became the preacher. The church was called CATHOLIC because Presbyterians generally worshipped there, and this general meeting house was situated on the Rocky Mount road some fifteen miles south-east of the town of Chester." Above was from a sketch by D. G. Stinson for the History of the Reformed Church in America.

The first building was on a three acre lot given by John Bailey, who later had a 100 acre land grant on Rocky Creek, though there was no record of any deed to that first three acres. In this early church worshipped the founders of Catholic named above and from the Anniversary: "the families of Steel, Bailey, Brown, King, Corder, Culp, Curry, Dunn, Nixon, McCalla, Hemphill, Harbison, Johnson, Coulter, and Harper," with others whose names we have no way, at this late date, of knowing, and many who went into newly formed churches in the vicinity. Soon after the death (July 20, 1771) of the Rev. William Richardson, the Rev. William Martin, a Covenanter minister, arrived by way of Charleston (Council Journal, Vol. 37, p. 15, State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.) on Jan. 6, 1773, on the ship Lord Don Luce, with many other emigrants to settle on Rocky Creek. He was invited to serve Catholic soon after his arrival and as a large number of his former congregation in Ireland came to America with him, they also, were a part of his flock at Catholic. Among this number were the McCaws, Cherrys, Stinsons, Andersons, Martins, Knoxes, Pedens, McDills, Chestnuts, Hicklins, Moffatts, and others whose descendants were not identified with the history of Catholic. Mr. Martin preached at Catholic for several years but was dismissed for intemperance. In spite of this besetting sin the Rev. William Martin preached with so much force and conviction for the Whig cause he roused the whole Rocky Creek section to the defense of their country. To him the early historians give credit for the fighting Scotch-Irish of Rocky Creek for much of the success of the Colonial cause, at King's Mountain. About this time the Rev. James Campbell, from Cape Fear, came into the settlement and was called by the congregation, which he served for several years. During the stormy period of the Revolution Catholic was without a regular pastor. The Rev. John Simpson of Fishing Creek occasionally preached for them and administered the sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism for their children.

The Rev. John Templeton came as a missionary in 1785, and labored in the congregation of Catholic and Purity for a while. The Rev. Hugh Morrison also preached at Catholic for a short time. He boarded at the home of Abram Milley, an elder of Catholic, who later was one of the elders in the organization of Concord Presbyterian Church below Blackstock. There the Rev. Morrison sickened and died and was buried in the churchyard at Catholic.

In 1788 the congregation at Catholic erected a new and commodious frame house sufficiently large to accommodate the whole congregation.¹

The Rev. Robert McColluch became pastor of Catholic in 1794, and with the exception of a few years, served the congregation until his death in 1824. He with his wife, who was Mary Simonton of Iredell County, North Carolina, sleep in the churchyard at Catholic. After the death of the Rev. McColluch, Catholic was without a pastor for some time. It was visited by the Rev. Reynold Bascom, the Rev. William Wilson, and the talented and eloquent Rev. Elizer Brainard. The congregation was greatly pleased with the Rev. Brainard, a graduate of Yale and also of Andover. All denominations attended his services and the people would gladly have had him as a regular pastor, but he had been sent south by a society, which after a few years, recalled him.

On the 24th of December, 1827, Catholic received by deed, from James McCalla, a son of the church, an additional three acres of land, with plat attached, adjoining the original three acres on which the church was built, giving the congregation a six-acre plot. This deed was made to "James Harbison, Esqr., James Ferguson, George Brown, William Corder, Thos. Peden and David Jamieson, the ruling committee in behalf of the church called Catholic belonging to the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and their successors in office." The Rev. LeRoy Davies, a son of the Rev. John Davies, for many years pastor of Fishing Creek, served the church from 1827 until 1839.

1. Howe, George, History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, v. I, p. 507, 508.

At this time Catholic had a membership of over three hundred.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Davies the congregation leased for ten years the "Brick Church" which the Covenanters had abandoned when they emigrated to the north west in 1831. Here the upper part of the membership of Catholic worshipped for ten years, after which time the Brick church was leased to Hopewell A. R. P. church. Elder Hugh White, living in this part of the congregation, in 1843 deeded to Catholic a three-acre lot on which this portion of the flock had already erected a large frame building, in which to worship. (Deed recorded in Deed Book, E.E., p. 75, Chester County Court House.)

From 1843 to 1847 this church was called Upper Catholic, as the earlier organization up there had been known, and the church minutes recorded in the Minutes of the mother church Catholic.

In 1847 the Upper Church asked for a separate organization and their request was approved by both the Presbytery and the mother church Catholic, they were granted a "certificate of the following named persons: Francis White, Elizabeth Whavey White, Esther White, Wm. White, Jr., Sarah White, Mary White, William White, Nancy White, Jane Ross, Eliza Ross, Katherine McClintock, Peninnah Robinson, Margaret Robinson, Archibald H. Robinson, Helen Robinson, Nancy Robinson, Andrew Hood, Elizabeth Hood, John Hood, Elizabeth Hood, Archibald Hood Junr., Alexander Archer, Jennye Archer, Margaret Spence, Rachel Young, Jane M. Thompson, Mrs. Hollis, Elizabeth Graham, John Agnew, Nancy Agnew, Evaline Ross, Sarah Ross, James Knox, Nancy Knox, Robt. Knox, David Jamieson, Sarah Jamieson, Evaline Jamieson, Jemima Jamieson, Elizabeth A. Jamieson, Thomas Dewitt, Alexander Dickey, Ann Dickey, Susan Dickey, Samuel Hamilton, Margaret Hamilton, Nancy Caskey, David McCraight, Elizabeth McCraight, Nancy Baird, Samuel Baird, Evaline Baird, Sarah Wallace, Peter Wallace, Mary Wallace, Daniel Dunlap, Mary Ralph. Elizabeth Boyd, Elizabeth Reid, Elizabeth Boyd, Martha Boyd, John Boyd, Jennet Boyd, Jonas Reap, Rachel Reap, Robert Gourley, Rosanna Gourley, Francis Reedy, Susannah Reedy, Wm. Mills, Isabella Mills, John Torbit, Martha Torbit, Juliana Kennedy, Grace McNeill, Mary McNeill, Samuel Sexton, Katherine Ferguson, Sarah Ferguson, Mrs. Harrison, Miriam Lumpkin, Margaret Fee, Jame McCollough, Esther Banks, Robt. M. Banks, Margaret Banks, Samuel Sullivan, Jane Sullivan, James Sullivan, John Sullivan, Eleanor Sullivan, R. LeRoy Miller, Jane Miller, Margaret Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Sophia Miller, Mary Miller, Isabella Miller, Josiah Miller, Margaret Miller, and the Ruling Elders Hugh White, Simon C. Robinson, Moses H. Robinson, John Torbit, Wm. Wallace, and John Banks."

"The following servants were also included in the certificate to organize the new church: Phillis Reid, Sally Reid, Wm. Reid, Dick Reid, Sally Jamieson, Clarissa Perdue, Esther Perdue, Luey Night, Solomon Bigham, Jane Hamilton, Elizabeth Sterling, Ben'j Hamilton, Alford Ross, Maria White, Emily White, Sylvia Wylie, Letty Robinson, George Stroud, Katherine Stroud, Henry Torbit, and Elizabeth Stroud." From the organization of the separate church the name was changed from Upper Catholic to Pleasant Grove and the church records no longer a part of the mother church. To go back to the pastors of Catholic: After the departure of the Rev. Davies to North Carolina, catholic was supplied for a time, by the Rev. Thomas English of Sumter District, later by the Rev. G. W. Boggs, a missionary from India.

In the year 1839, the congregation bought from James McDowell, five additional acres of land and with eleven acres in their possession, commenced to plan the building of a large brick church. This church, the third mentioned in Dr. Howe's history, is the present building. It was finished and dedicated soon after the Rev. William Banks became pastor of Catholic in 1841. On Oct. 30, 1833, during the fall term of Court, "David Lyle, an alien from Ireland and the Rev. Robt. Y. Russell, subjects of the King of Great Britain, came into open Court and made application to become citizens of the United States of America," — and were admitted. The Minutes of Session gave a detailed account of how the Undertaker, David Lyle, went forward with the work, how the pews were rented and declared vacant, if this rent was not promptly paid when due. The pews near the front were at a higher rate than those in the back of the church. Those members not able to pay rent for their seats had pews provided for them and the congregation paid the rent. On June 30, 1842, "It was resolved that John

Caskey be respectfully requested to lead in the singing of the congregation and have whoever other persons to assist, he may wish. It was also determined to invite as many persons as would, from three classes, Base, Tenor, and Treble, to occupy seats assigned them near the pulpit and assist in leading in the music of the congregation." The dedicatory sermon was preached on Jly. 3, 1842, by the Rev. D. McNeil Turner, of Chester ville, from Heb. 8:2 – "A minister of the Sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched and not man."

The Rev. Mr. Banks in his Anniversary Address many years later, spoke of Catholic as a fruitful mother of churches. Through the years many families, singly and in groups, went out of the Rocky Creek settlement – to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Her members aided in the organization of Hopewell A.R.P. church, of Concord, Mt. Olivet, Cedar Shoals, and the 133 members of Pleasant Grove. This last named church also had many emigrations "to the western country."

Catholic had a colony church on the Catawba River located on land belonging to the McKown family. Mrs. Ellet in her chapter on Nancy Green in her *Women of the American Revolution*, vol. 3, p. 152, mentioned the following good deed by Daniel Green: "He repaired the church at Beckhamville, and built a wall around the burial ground of cut granite well laid in lime, which is still entire, and to all appearances will last for generations." Daniel Green never joined any church but was a very fine citizen and stepfather to William Anderson's children.

This early church was not, as far as we know, called Bethlehem, but was known later as Green's Meeting House until after the death of Nancy (Anderson) Green and her second husband, Daniel Green, then it was called Bethlehem. It was supplied by the pastors of Catholic and controlled by the Session of that church. Howe's *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina* records the Rev. Robert McCulluch as preaching there in 1809, and the Rev. LeRoy Davies at a later date. The only minutes of this congregation, now in possession of a descendant of one of its elders, has a few entries dated from 1826 to 1827. On Feb. 9, 1826, Daniel Green made a deed of Gift, to the trustees of Bethlehem Meeting House. They were Benjamin Jackson, Esqr., Gardner Jamieson, William Anderson, Dr. William Cloud and John Ferguson. (See McKown's sketch for deed of the cemetery). On Feb. 15, 1830, "the congregation agreeable to a notice given by the Rev. Davies the previous Sabbath, elected John Barber a trustee to supply the place of Wm. Anderson deceased." At the same time a vote of the members and subscribers present was taken to organize a separate church. The elders of this church were to be chosen from the following men: John Gunthrope, Junr., J. Barber, Joseph Anderson, and J. B. Gaston. (Note: The elders of Catholic had served Bethlehem up to this time.) There were other entries between the dates given above, and a few of later date but nothing to prove they organized a separate church. We found no record of Bethlehem after 1837. Joseph Anderson and his family went to Tennessee; Col. William Anderson had died in 1829; the Gastons became interested in Cedar Shoals, near where they lived and as the settlers on the banks of the Catawba were, with the exception of a few families, not very religious, we judge the services were soon after 1837 discontinued at Bethlehem. The site, and perhaps also the house of worship, later was used by the Methodists under another name.

The pastorate of the Rev. William Banks extended from 1841 to 1869, except for the four years' service as chaplain in the Confederate army, into which he volunteered with the younger men from the Rocky Creek settlement (1861-1865). The youngest elder who was ever elected to serve Catholic in its long history was Captain Michael Moore of the Pickens' Guards (later Co.F., 6th South Carolina Regiment) and lost his life early in the struggle. His body was returned from Virginia and buried in the churchyard at Catholic, aged twenty-one years, with the other heroes of our country's wars.

Catholic was supplied through the summer of 1870 by Mr. J. J. Read, a student of Columbia Theological Seminary. In 1872 the Rev. J. S. Bailey preached once a month and Mr. Leasie McCormack, of the Seminary, delivered lectures.

Following this period the church was supplied for eighteen months by the Rev. James White. During his ministry the brick floor was removed and the present wood floor placed in its stead, the gallery and the outside granite steps to the gallery, in which the slaves had formerly worshipped, were taken

down; the old high pulpit, entered by a short flight of steps, torn away and the present rostrum and pulpit desk took its place.

The Rev. Spratt White came to Catholic as pastor Sept. 6, 1874. He was followed in 1881 by the Rev. L. Henry Robinson, who died July 3, 1885, and was buried in the churchyard.

The Rev. J. A. Wilson next supplied the church until Mr. McLin was called in 1886. He served the congregation for nine years.

From 1895 until 1898, the Rev. J. G. Hall, a returned missionary from Mexico, labored in this field. During the summer and fall of 1899, the Rev. Davidson Douglas supplied the church.

Another returned missionary, the Rev. C. G. Brown, of the Japan mission, was called in December of 1899 and continued as pastor for twelve years, until 1911.

On January 16, 1912, the Rev. Robert LeRoy Brown, began his pastorate which continued for ten years. He was followed by the Rev. B. H. Franklin, who ministered to this congregation for eight years.

The last and present pastor on this roll of honor is the Rev. A. M. McLauchlin, who came to the church in 1928 and is still (1933) ministering faithfully to the small congregation of worshippers in this historic church.

JOHN MUSCO BOULWARE
(In Memoriam)

John Musco Boulware, ruling elder in Catholic Presbterian Church, whose determined purpose and self sacrificing effort made possible the monument erected in 1933, had no ancestor whose name could be placed on the memorial stone, as his forebears settled in Virginia when they came to America.

However, his ancestor Muscoe Bowler served in the Revolutionary War there. In the Archives of Virginia, Volume entitled "List of Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia" his name is found. In Audited Account XXXII, 118, is stated the service of Muscoe Bowler as being in the militia and his service was paid in pounds and shillings. The Bowlers settled in the Tidewater region of Virginia as early as 1688. From the research of Colonel Richard McMaster we learn that this Bowler family was headed by William Bowler. From the Virginia magazine of history and biography there is a deed of the 4th of June, 1690, recorded in Essex by which William Bowler and Elizabeth his wife pass lands in Rappahannock, originally granted to Thomas Page and by him conveyed to William Bowler and his brother James Bowler, the 26th of February, 1688.

Some of the descendants of the Virginia Bowlers were inter-married with those of Salvator Muscoe, who lived in the same section of the state. The unusual given name Musco came down through every generation of the Bowler family in Virginia, in Fairfield County, South Carolina, and in Chester County, South Carolina. The parents of Muscoe Bowler (Virginia) were William Bowler and Mary Muscoe. There is recorded in Winnsboro, Fairfield County, South Carolina (Book N, p. 392), a deed under date of March 12, 1799, which is the first record of the Bowlers in that county. William Pickett sold 300 acres of land to Muscoe Bowler for 180 pounds, situate "on and between the Waters of the Wateree and Taylor's Creeks."

The Bowlers bought large tract of land in Fairfield County, built lovely homes, and died possessed of large estates. They had been Episcopalians in Virginia but found no church of that faith in Fairfield County, so joined the Mount Olivet (earlier Wateree) Presbyterian Church located near their homes. This Muscoe Bowler Senr., b. 1758, in Virginia, died 1825 in South Carolina, left a will (Apt. 39, File 613, Fairfield County, C.H.), drawn April 30, 1818, (no mention of recording given) in which he mentions the following heirs:

- His wife, who was Nancy Pickett
- Thomas Bowler who married Martha Pickett
- Benj. Bowler who married Sarah Richmond

*Grandpa Bowles
his wife
his husband*

“Mr. Musco Boulware who was born on the 13th day of February, 1798, And departed this life on the 11th day of May, 1832, In the 31st year of his age. He left this transitory abode in the bloom of life Respected and Regretted by all who know him. He was a loving husband and a kind and Affectionate father and a sincere friend. This Monument was erected by his beloved Widow who with two small children have been left to mourn their Irreparable loss.”

In 1843 these “two small children” moved into Chester County. On Nov. 4, 1843 (Deed Book D.D., pages 353 and 354, Chester County Court House) the deed outlined below from Jesse R. Stevenson of Chester District, South Carolina to the heirs of Musco Boulware of Fairfield District . . . for and in consideration of the sume of \$2334.00 to me in hand paid by Daniel McCollough Guardian for the heirs of Musco Boulware... Viz: Thomas McCollough Boulware and Nancy Margaret Boulware.... a tract or plantation of land containing 259 acres Situate in District and state aforesaid on the East side of Big Rocky Creek... adjoining lands of Daniel R. Stevenson, West by lands of Williamson House, East by McLure and Brawley’s lands (regular form of deed) in presence of Wm. J. Stevenson
Wm. J. Stevenson
Jesse R. Stevenson

Plat of above tract made by J. Y. Mills, Oct. 31, 1834, and recorded on opposite page from the deed.

Thomas McCollough Boulware (b.12/19/1829); d. 1/30/1889) married Mary Jane Vinson (b.4/26/1832, d. 7/29/1912). They had a large family of sons and daughters, none of whom now lives in Chester County. Mr. and Mrs. Boulware are buried in the churchyard at Catholic, also a son William Boulware and a daughter, Nancy Boulware.

John Musco Boulware (b.3/13/1861, d. 7/5/1938) married 4/19/1893 Nancy Stevenson (b.1/6/1862, d. 6/11/1929). They left two children, Marshall Gray Boulware of Memphis, Tenn. (who married Irene Wilburn and has two sons, Marshall Gray, Jr., and Jesse Musco Boulware) and a daughter Nancy Ella Boulware, who married Frank Ewing Beaty of Charleston, S. C. They also have two children, Nancy Stevenson Beaty, who married William Lucius Parker, and Frank Ewing Beaty, Jr. He was also survived by a brother, Gray Boulware of Palestine, Texas, and by three sisters, Mrs. Mattie Sandifer and Mrs. William J. Cherry of Rock Hill, S. C., and Miss Minnie Boulware of Greensboro, N.C.

The reader will note that I have brought down the direct line of Mr. Boulware, chairman of our Memorial Association, from his Revolutionary ancestor, without going into the interesting and extensive Boulware family history in Virginia and Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Mary Wylie Strange
Historian of the Catholic Memorial Association

WILLIAM ANDERSON

In 1773 William Anderson (b.1744, d. 1780, m. 1772) and his wife, Nancy Stevenson (b.1750, d. 1825) came to the province of South Carolina, with the Covenanter colony of the Rev. William Martin, on the good ship Lord Don Luce.

William and Nancy did not have a land grant, owing perhaps to the desire of this colony to locate in the same settlement, much of the land of which was already in possession of earlier emigrants, so this plan failed of realization, but they secured a tract of land on Rocky Creek, somewhere east of the present site of Rossville, erected a log cabin, and commenced life in the new country.

They had youth and energy and for seven years enjoyed the quiet, work-filled life of that period, undisturbed by the clouds of war. It was in the spring of 1780 when Captain John McClure of Fishing Creek came into the settlement with the news of the fall of Charleston and his own defeat at Monck’s Corner. Later, news came of the massacre of Buford’s men by Tarleton’s corps, at the Waxhaws.

Encouraged by this success of British arms, Cornwallis ordered Lord Rawdon to establish a post at Camden. Shortly after this Colonel Houseman, with a large number of British and Tories, arrived at Rocky Mount, built three forts surrounded by a ditch and abbatis.

Houseman immediately distributed hand bills among the people, calling them to meet him at Beckhamville and enroll their names as loyal subjects of King George and receive British protection.

The Scotch-Irish of Rocky Creek, inspired by a sermon in their Covenanter church by the Rev. William Martin in June of 1780, decided to fight. Among this number was William Anderson who mounted his horse and departed to join Sumter, under Captain John Steel at Clem's branch. He was in the battle of Williamson's, at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, and Carey's Fort on the Waterees (Women of the American Revolution.) chapter on Nancy Green, vol. 3, page 43). He was shot by the Tories in the attack on Steel's party at Neely's, and buried at the bars where he fell, the 22d or 23d. day of August, 1780.

About fifty years later, when Nancy Anderson, then the wife of Daniel Green, lay on her death bed, the bones of William Anderson were washed up by a torrential rain and later, carefully gathered by his son Colonel William Anderson and laid in the Anderson family burying-ground. A few weeks later, in July 31, 1827, Nancy, aged 78 years, was laid beside this husband of her youth, and at the end of the summer, September 4, 1827, Daniel Green, her second husband, was placed on the other side, and there today she sleeps, between her two soldier husbands, near the residence of her son, Colonel William Anderson, the head of the South Carolina branch of the Anderson family.

William and Nancy Anderson had four children, Mary, Robert, William, and James Barber, this last dying of scarlet fever in infancy. These children were cared for by their stepfather, Daniel Green, as tenderly as if they had been his own.

Mary, the eldest, born in 1774, married Joshua Smith of South Carolina, later migrating to Robertson County, Tennessee. They raised a large family, four of her sons being Methodist preachers. Their descendants are in the southwest - Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas.

Robert, the second child, born in 1776, married Jane Barber (daughter of Joseph Barber. See Barbers). They went to Giles County, Tennessee, and later to Mississippi. One of their sons either stayed in South Carolina or came back to Chester County. This William lived on what is now the Stroud place and was for many years an elder in Catholic Presbyterian Church. His diary records going to Mississippi to see his mother in August of 1839 and returning to South Carolina in October. He rode horseback and spent about three weeks on the road.

The children of Mary Anderson (b. July, 1774, d. 10/13/1848) and Joshua Smith (b. 4/15/1765, S. C., d. 8/15/1844, Miss.) were: The first two children were Moses and Nancy, both of whom died in infancy.

3d. John Smith (b. 3/15/1795, d. 5/2/1834) married Elizabeth Johnson, (b. 4/17/1800, Union County, d. 4/25/1875, Alabama), 1823.

4th. Patience Bland (b. 10/24/1797, d. 6/30/1885) married in South Carolina 6/8/1832 m. Davis Curley (b. 5/7/1792 in N. C., d. 6/2/1861).

5th. Nancy Agnes (b. 11/20/1799, d. 12/8/1860) married 9/30/1818 in South Carolina, Cornelius Carmack (b. in Virginia, d. 12/19/1851, in Miss.)

6th. James A.* Smith (b. 9/25/1801, d. 4/15/1863, Texas) married 2/26/1824, Ann Killen (b. , d. 4/2/1860 in 61st year, Dallas County, Texas.)

7th. Joshua Smith, II (b. 2/5/1804, Alabama, d. 11/22/1869, Mississippi) married 6/28/1831, Ann Spencer Moore (b. Lauderdale County, d. 11/4/1890, aged 80 years, Wise County, Texas.)

8th. Amasa Smith (b. 1/5/1806, d. 1/30/1875, Texas), married 9/18/1834, Elizabeth J. Roberts (b. 3/10/1813, d. Texas)

The second child of William and Nancy Anderson, Robert, and wife, Jane Barber, settled on Richland Creek, Giles County, Tennessee, soon after they were married. Their children were: William, Joseph, Samuel, Daniel Green, James, Robert, and Jackson. The daughters were: Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret (the last two were twins.) Mary and Elizabeth died before reaching womanhood. Margaret was a beautiful girl, who married a Mr. Jamieson. At the time the Rev. Wesley Smith published his history (1895) all this family were dead, as far as he knew. Robert Anderson left a large number

*A for Anderson in above name added by James when he was older.

of descendants scattered all over the country and lost sight of by Mr. Smith.

We know, however, that his son William either stayed in South Carolina or returned to this state. William (b. 4/18/1796) married Elizabeth Agnew, died 1960. His estate settlement (Apt. 106, Pkt. 92, 9/7/1860, office of Probate Judge, Chester County, S. C.) named the following children:

Margaret Anderson, married John W. Robinson.

John J. Anderson, married Mary J. Robinson, 2/26/1857.

Mary Anderson, married H. J. Gladden.

Jane Anderson (perhaps this should be Nancy Jane), married N. J. Ferguson.

Robert B. Anderson, married 1st., Melvina Emeline Bradley (b. 1851, d. 1890), 2nd. Mary Barber.

The third child of William and Nancy Anderson, William, better known as Colonel William Anderson, died on 5/6/1829, in the 50th year of his age. His wife was Jane or Jennet Cherry. She lived many years after her husband had passed to his reward. Their children all died young, except D. G. Anderson, who married Martha Gooch of Chester County, South Carolina. He was a popular doctor and ministered to the ill and suffering of the Beckhamville section for many years. The children of Dr. D. G. Anderson and Margaret S. Gooch, who survived childhood were:

William G. Anderson, b. 10/15/1829, d. 3/7/1866.

Mary Anderson, b. 3/28/1831, d. 7/13/1856, married William Brice, Jr.

Eliza Jane, married Thomas J. Long, Fernandina, Florida, died 4/23/1860, aged 23 years.

Samuel Thomas Anderson, b. 6/29/1838, d. 11/10/1894, married Frances Amelia Wall, b. 1/10/1894, married Frances Amelia Wall, b. 1/10/1845, d. 2/15/1898.

Henry Anderson, married Lillier Ingram. No children.

Margaret Anderson, died unmarried.

The descendants of the above family are still in Chester and York counties, South Carolina. Much information about this Anderson line may be found in *Women of the American Revolution*, chapter on Nancy (Anderson) Green, vol. 3, (1854); *The Smith Family History*, by Rev. Wesley Smith (1895); *The Stevenson Family*, by J. C. Stevenson, Memphis, Tenn.

Margaret Sleigh Gooch, wife of Dr. D. B. Anderson, was a daughter of John Gooch and his first wife Elizabeth Riddlespurger, of Laurens District, South Carolina. His second wife was Mary Gray, Chester County, South Carolina. His children were all by the first wife. Elizabeth Riddlespurger was a daughter of Abraham Riddlespurger, Laurens District, and wife Molyse; and granddaughter of Christian Riddlespurger of Orangeburg District, S. C., and wife Elizabeth. Wills of Riddlespurgers are on the following pages. John Gooch, Sr., of Lancaster County, had service in the Revolution as found in Stub Entries for Indents for Revolutionary Claims, No. 219, Book N., for thirty days' duty in the militia in 1782 (In the State Historical Commission office, Columbia, S. C.). Lancaster County probate records were burned by Sherman so there is no record of the family of John Gooch, Sr., except a few land deeds. Christian Riddlespurger had sixteen claims paid for his service during the war. He seemed to have supplied much produce for the army and to have fed many soldiers in his tavern. William Anderson of this sketch was not related to the James Anderson of Chester County, at that time. James Anderson, whose wife was Mary - - -, also had service in the Revolution and drew a pension.

The families of Chestnut, Cherry, and Barber, connected with this Anderson family, are under soldiers of that name.

WILL OF JOHN GOOCH, made March 18, 1840. This Gooch was the father of Margaret Gooch who married Dr. D. G. Anderson. They were the parents of Dr. Samuel T. Anderson.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHESTER DISTRICT. In the name of God Amen. I, John Gooch, planter, of the district of Chester and State aforesaid, being of sound Mind and Memory do make this my last Will and Testament in manner following, Viz.

1st. I give and bequeath to my son William C. Gooch negroes Will and Jacob, which negroes are now in his possession, also Chloe and Reuben her husband and the future increase of the female slave from

the time of the execution of the Will, and one thousand dollars in money to make up the inequality in his lot of slaves - six hundred dollars of which sum has been paid him.

2nd. I give and bequeath to my son Henry H. Gooch, Richmond and Alex, already received by him, also Fountain and Fanny and six hundred dollars which sum he has already received, and the future increase of the female slaves.

3rd. I give and Bequeath to my daughter Nancy R. Hammond, Moses and Ann, which has been received by them and disposed of, also Mariah and her increase, now in her possession by Mary and Betsey and two hundred dollars in money, also the future increase of the female slaves from the execution of this Will. The whole for her sole and separate use and benefit not liable for the debts of her husband and at her death, to her child or children who may be living, then to my children and grand-children as may be living, the child or children of child to represent their parents.

4th. I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret Sleigh Anderson, Sarah and her present and future increase, Daniel and Jane now in her possession, also Hannah and one hundred dollars in money, and Peter and the future increase of the female slaves from the execution of this Will. The foregoing dowry and bequest is for her sole and separate use and benefit and not liable for the debts of her husband and at her death to such of her children then living and in case she should die without child or children living, then to my children and grand-children that may be living. The child or children to represent their parents.

5th. I give and bequeath to my daughter Martha M. Richardson, Minerva and Winny, Cindy and Norton and the present and future increase, in her possession, also Sealy and the future increase of the female slaves from the execution of this Will. This bequest is for her sole use and benefit not subject to the debts of her husband, for and during her natural life and at her death to such of her children as may be living and in case she should die without leaving living children, then to my children and grand-children who may survive her, the children of a deceased child to represent their parents.

6th. I give and bequeath to my daughter Molcey (?) E. Kee, Pompeny, Little Mary with her two children, Suckey with their future increase, now in her possession, also, Stephen and Nancy and the future increase of the female slaves from the execution of this Will. This bequest is for her sole use and benefit during her life and not liable for the debts of her husband and at her death to such of her children that may survive her and should she die without living child or children, then to such of my children and grand-children as may be living at the time of her death, the child or children of any deceased child to represent their parents.

7th. I give and bequeath to my daughter Jane A. Louisiana Gooch, Richard, China, Louisa, Margt, and William with present and future increase from the execution of this Will. One bed, bedstead with suitable bed clothing from such bed at her choice, and two hundred dollars in money and the present and future increase of the female slaves. This bequest is for the sole and separate benefit and use during her life and not liable for the debts of her husband and at her death to such of her children as may survive her and should she die without living child or children, then to such of her my children as may be living at the time of her death, the children of any deceased child to represent their parents.

8th. I give and bequeath to my daughter Eliza Missouri Gooch, little Reuben, Silla, Amelia, Davie and Sally and their present and future increase, from the execution of this Will. Also one choice bed, bedstead and suitable bed clothing for such bed and such articles to be furnished by my Executors as I have got, also the sum of two hundred dollars in money, this bequest is for her sole and separate use and benefit during her natural life and at her death to her child or children who may survive at the time of her death, in case she should die without living child or children, then to such of my children or grand-children as may be living at her death, the child or children of any deceased child to represent their parents.

9th. I give and bequeath to my daughter Charlotte Malissa Gooch, Isaac, Little Fanny, Polly, Charlotte and Sig and the future increase of the female slaves, also one choice bed and one of the best bedsteads

with suitable furniture for such bed and two hundred dollars in money, this bequest is for her sole and separate use and benefit during her natural life and at her death to her child or children who may be living and in case she should die without living child or children, then to my children and grandchildren as may be living at her death, the child or children of any deceased child to represent their parents.

10th. I give and bequeath to my wife Polly H. Gooch all the property I received by her on our marriage or which I may have received since that time in her right, upon the express condition that she claim no part of my estate either dower in my lands or any part or parcel of my estate whatsoever, real or personal which I was possessed of at the time of our marriage or which I have acquired since or which I may hereafter acquire. This bequest is in -mand bar of dower and in case she should refuse to accept of the above provision and claim a part of my estate otherwise disposed of in this instrument or writing, then the above bequeathed to her is to be void and the property so bequeathed to her fall into the ----- of my estate and to pass according to subsequent clause of this Will, making an equal distribution of my estate among my children.

11th. I give and bequeath to my sister Martha Bennet, five hundred dollars and to each of her daughters (their names not recollected), five hundred dollars and to Franklin Bennet her son, five hundred dollars to be disposed of by my executors that the above persons may receive the interest annually and not have the principal, this I leave discretionary with them hoping that they may do the best according to circumstances."

(Note: The Will was signed and witnessed here and then continued. Perhaps John Gooch was ill and was not sure he would live to finish.)

12th. I give and bequeath to my nephew Hilliard Bird the sum of five hundred dollars on condition he comes to possess soundness of mind, if not and he should live to need the same for support, to be applied for the purpose by my Executors hereafter named in trust for him, and if he should die without needing it or using it or any part thereof, then the same is to be divided among my children according to a subsequent clause disposing of the residue of my estate real and personal.

13th. I give and bequeath to my negro Jessie fifty dollars to be paid him in five annual installments and that each of my old slaves, Hamby, China, Chloe, L. Reuben, David, L. Mary, Sig. (or Leg) Hannah, Sealy, Fanny, Sally, Nan and Parthena, each to receive twenty dollars to be paid out of my ----- by their owners except them that are to be sold, to be paid them by my Executors.

14th. I give and bequeath to my children namely: William C. Gooch, Henry H. Gooch, Mary R. Hammond, Margaret S. Anderson, Martha M. Richardson, Molcey E. Kee (Moley E. Kee)*, Jane A. Louisiana Gooch, Eliza Missouri Gooch, Charlotte Malissa Gooch, the remainder of my slaves to be equally divided among them, and should any of my children depart this life before me, then that part which any one of my children would be entitle to, the same to go to the child or children of such child, then that portion be equally divided among my surviving children or grand-children.

(There were several more items, also a cidicil in which the wife was left, "The carriage horses named Jim and Bob" and the son Henry is to lay off one-half (1/2) acre of land, "for a grave yard for a place of burial and for that purpose only.")

Signed and witnessed March 18, 1840.

Witnesses:

D. G. Stinson
Stephen Williams
Joseph Carter

John Gooch

*Wife of James W. Kee.

Will provided and probated Nov. 16, 1840, by Henry Gooch, Executor. Recorded in office of Probate Judge, Chester County, Court House, Apt. 79, Pkg. 1241.

The half-acre set aside for the burying ground is located to the left of the lower Great Falls highway below Forest Lawn. It is on a high, wooded knoll, back of what is now known as the Ingram place. Jane Louisiana Gooch married Tillman Ingram. They moved to Florida first, later going on to Texas where Tillman Ingram became Governor.

Will of Abraham Riddlesperger, Laurens District, South Carolina, September 21, 1836.

South Carolina)
Laurens District)

In the name of God Amen, I, Abraham Riddlesperger, of the district and State aforesaid, being aged and infirm of body, but of sound and disposing mind and memory, calling to mind the uncertainty of life and being desirous of disposing of such worldly property as it hath pleased God to bless me with, do make, constitute and ordain this my last Will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say:

FIRST - My Will and desire is that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of whatever monies may be on hand, or due me, at my death, and if they should not be sufficient that my Executor hereinafter named do sell enough of my personal property, which can be spared, to pay my debts.

SECOND - I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Molsey Riddlesperger during her natural life, the whole of my real estate, together with my stock of every description, wagons, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture, and everything connected with my farm, and the following negroes, to-wit: a negro man named Baccher, a man named Elias, a woman named Grace and one named Charity. And after the death of my beloved wife, it is my will and desire that my real estate together with my stock of all description, plantation tools, household and kitchen furniture and everything connected with my farm, with the exception of the negroes, be sold on a credit of twelve months, and the money arising therefrom be paid over to my daughter Purchase B., the wife of Hezekiah Gray, to be held by her and his heirs absolutely and unconditionally forever.

THIRDLY - I give and bequeath to my daughter Purchase B. Gray, the wife of Hezekiah Gray, a negro man named Cain to his and her heirs forever.

FOURTHLY - I will and desire that at my death all the rest of my negroes, not otherwise disposed of, be divided equally between my two children, Ann Gooch and Samuel Riddlesperger, and the children of my deceased daughter, Elizabeth Gooch, (the said children taking the share which their parent would be entitled if living) at the death of my wife, it is my will and desire that the four negroes willed to her during life be also divided between my two children, Ann Gooch and Samuel Riddlesperger, and the children of my deceased daughter, Elizabeth Gooch (the said children taking amongst them one share, the share of my deceased daughter Elizabeth Gooch, of all the negroes above mentioned), it is my desire shall be sold and the money arising therefrom be equally divided between and amongst said children.

LASTLY - I do nominate, constitute and appoint my friend Henry C. Young, Executor of this my last will and testament.

A. Riddlesperger (seal)

Signed, Sealed and published
and acknowledged as and for
the last will and testament
of the said Abraham Riddlesperger -
this 21st day of September, A. D., 1836.

In the presence of

Jno. N. Young
Jno. T. Coleman
Thomas. N. Young

The above will proved before W. D. Watts and J. C. O. L. D. on the 2d. January, 1838, by John N. Young, one of the subscribing witnesses.

The will of Christian Riddlespurger, of Charleston District, state of South Carolina, Innkeeper, mentions his wife, Elizabeth, who was to have the use of all "my household stuff of every kind in order to enable her the said Elizabeth to maintain clothe school and educate my children"..... she shall on no Pretence whatever carry or remove any of the Slaves, Stock or Household Goods (the use of which I have given her for life) out of the limits of this state."

"If my son John Riddlespurger should come to the state of South Carolina, it is my will that my Executors should pay him the sum of Five Pounds Sterling towards the bearing of the expence."

"I give and bequeath to my son Abraham Riddlespurger and his Heirs and assigns forever all that tract of land containing one hundred and thirty-five acres situate on the Waters of Four hole Swamp, also seventy Acres to be taken from a Tract of one Hundred Acres adjoining the last named Tract of one Hundred Acres at that Part whereon it bounds on the same, and to be held as the Lines are already laid out and marked by me." (Also left him salves.)

"To my son Christian Riddlespurger I --- give after the decease of his Mother the said Elezibeth --- all that Plantation whereon I now live containing the whole one hundred and seventy Acres".....

"To my daughter Ann Riddlespurger --- on her arriving at the age of twenty-one Years or Day of Marriage which ever shall first happen" (slaves). "At the decease of my wife Elizabeth my said daughter Ann shall have all of my Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household Furniture one full third part to her, her heirs nd assigns forever."

"To my son David Riddlespurger on his arriving at the age of twenty-one or having issue lawfully begotten, one hundred Acres of land on which his brother Christian now lives"..... (Also slaves.)

"And my will further is and I give and Devise to my said daughter Ann, one hundred and twenty Acres of Land being Part of a Tract of land containing one hundred and fifty Acres joining the tract I now live on, and on the South Side of the great Road granted in my own name, and thirty acres of said tract being the Residue of the said Tract to my son David.".....

"To my son Thomas Riddlespurger on his arrival at Age or having issue of his body lawfully begotten - all my other Lands not before mentioned or specified, either granted in my own name or purchased by me except one half of one hundred and eighteen Acres granted in my own Name on Bay Dam. which undivided half lying nearest to the plantation whereon I now live I give to my son Christian Riddlespurger for the Support of Timber for the land I now live on and to his heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assisng forever." - - -

"And I do by this Will appoint my said wife Elizabeth Guardian of such of my Children as are Minors. And I also do nominate constitute and appoint my two sons, together with my Friend John Bell Esquire of the Walnut Creek Executors, of this my last will and testament Signed with my Hand Sealed with my Seal at Indian Fields this fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety."

his
Christian (X) Riddlespurger
mark

Witness thereof
Thomas Westbury
Jeremiah Russell
John X Ulrick

Proved before Charles Lining Esquire O. C. T. D. December 1, 1790. At the same time qualified Abraham Riddlespurger and Christian Riddlespurger Executors.

There has recently been placed in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C., a book found in the basement of the State House, marked "Miscellaneous" in which is recorded an item stating that old Christian Riddlespurger came up to Laurens District and died there at the home of his son Abraham Riddlespurger. This book is not indexed and anyone interested would have to page it to find the proper page.

ROBERT ARCHER

The Archer family of Scotch Covenanter faith emigrated from Scotland to County Antrim Ireland and about 1745, or perhaps earlier, came to Pennsylvania and later to South Carolina. William Archer, the first of whom there is any record in Chester County (then Craven), had from George the IIIrd a grant of Three hundred and fifty acres of land, "on the waters of Rocky Creek", Craven County, Province of South Carolina. This grant, dated the second day of March Anno Domini 1763, was signed by his Excellency, Governor Charles Gl. Montagu. Survey was made by James Berwick, Surveyor Gen'l, 31st December, 1767.

The Archer grant was on what is now called the Peden Bridge road, near the lands of a John Peden. I do not know if this John Peden was the husband of Margaret (Peggy) McDill and head of the Peden clan in Chester County, but his descendants lived there in later years and some of them still own land in that section. The size of the land grant and the legatees of his will would imply that he had a wife and four children. These grants were, one hundred acres as a Head right and fifty acres for each additional member of a family or dependent. In the will he mentions his wife, one son, Robert Archer, Buckner Maygood, Wm. Pdeen and John Peden. It would seem that the last three were sons-in-law. Between 1789 and 1794, William Archer sold all of this 350 acre tract of land. His will dated Oct. 19, 1794, left his lands to be divided into four equal parts and one-fourth be given, after the death of his wife Isabel, unto Robert Archer, Buckner Haygood, William Peden, and John Peden. As he had sold the land granted him, land willed his family must have been purchased by him. There was much trading of land with the new settlers coming into the state and others going out at that time. His wife was to have all the plantation tools, negroes, household furniture and other personal property. He mentioned "William Archer son of my son Robert Archer" which outlines the three generations of the Archer line.

The records of these early land deeds are not in Chester County which was cut out of the larger county of Craven in 1785. The firebugs, Lord Rawdon in command of the British at Camden (county seat of Craven County) during the Revolutionary war, and Sherman during the War between the States, are largely to blame for this loss of valuable historical records of our county and state.

The three hundred and fifty acre land grant to William Archer was sold as follows: Clerk of Court's office, Chester County, South Carolina, Deed Book D, p. 323-325, 4/18/1789. Deed from William Archer of Rocky Creek, Chester County, Camden District, to John Gelespie, 100 acres of land, part of a tract of 350 acres granted me in 1768.

his
Wm. X Archer
mark

Chester District, S. C.

Deed Book D, p. 186, 12/10/1793. Deed from William Archer to Thomas Bell, for 60 lbs Sterling Plantation containing 190 acres of land, on the waters of Rocky Creek, bounded on all sides by vacant land when granted Wm. Archer in 1768. (350 acres).

(Signed) his
 William x Archer
 mark
 her
 Isabel x Archer
 mark

Witnessed by
John Speer
Thomas Morton

Book N, p. 496, 1/2/1794. Deed from William Archer to James Neisbitt (mis-spelling of Nesbit) 6 - acres of land for 15 lbs Sterling, situate in County and State aforesaid on the waters of Rocky Creek, being part of a 350 acre tract of land granted unto Wm. Archer in 1768.

Signed as above by Wm. & Isabel Archer

Witnessed by
James Coulter
Alexander McKee

This is a deed from Robert Archer to William Gladden, "By virtue of the Statute for transferring uses into possession". This was a deed drawn one day and by lease of one year for one pepper corn and released by a second deed the next day following. This Statute must have had to do with taxes as nothing else could have made a transfer of land so complicated.

Deed Book E, pages 153-154, 12/28/1796.

Deed from Robert Archer of South Carolina, Camden District to William Gladden for 100 acres of land on the north fork of Rocky Creek, Bounded on all sides by vacant land when surveyed (date of grant not given).

(Signed) his
 Robert x Archer
 mark

Witnessed by
William Archer
Charles McWaters

Of the four heirs of William Archer we have family record of only Robert given by a descendant (Mr. Robert Archer Woods, Princeton, Indiana, General Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters in the U.S.A. in 1934)

Robert Archer I, b. 1748, Chester County, South Carolina, d. 1818, Gibson County, Indiana, was a private in Captain John Steel's Company, South Carolina Militia, known as the Catawba Mounted Rangers, under General Sumter, in the war of the Revolution. About the year 1775 he married Mary Steel, sister of Captain John Steel above mentioned. In 1803 he came to what is now Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana, and took up a quarter-section of land on the hill overlooking the town on the north, where the Archer cemetery is now located.

This service has been certified for Mr. Woods by Mr. A. S. Salley, Secretary of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C. The Pedens of America, by Eleanor M. Hewell (1900), records that

William Peden, b. 1749, son of John Peden and Peggy McDill, married Mary Archer of Pennsylvania. This Mary Peden emigrated first to Tennessee, later to Mississippi, where she died in 1846.

Another record says that William Peden, b. 1749, wife Mary, emigrated in 1830 to Illinois. John Peden, also went to Illinois in 1830. No record is found, but he is supposed to have had a large family. Could this William and John Peden have been the two mentioned in William Archer's will? Perhaps John also married a daughter of old William and Isabel Archer. I believe this to be the case as the wife's share of any property, at that time, was entirely in the husband's name, and there was no other way by which they could have inherited part of this estate without some definite information in the will as to why they were heirs.

The eldest son of William and Isabel Archer, Robert Archer, and wife Mary Steel had two sons and six daughters. The entire family went to Princeton, Indiana, in 1803.

Thomas Archer, b. 1777, d. 1841, married Mary McCalla, b. 10/12/1776, d. 5/1/1836.

William Archer, b. 1779, d. 1855, married Ann Peters

Mary Archer, b. 1782, d. , married Vincent Wood

Isabella Archer, b. 1784, d. , married George Taylor

Catherine Archer, b. 1786, d. 1832, married Purnell Fisher

Margaret Archer, b. 1789, d. , married John McMillen

Nancy Agness Archer, b. 1791, d. 1852, married Robert Milburn

Rosana Archer, b. 1795, d. , married James H. Hogue

The eldest child of Robert Archer and Mary Steel:

Thomas Archer, b. 1777 in South Carolina, d. 12/29/1841, married in 1799 Mary McCalla (Piqua County, Pennsylvania. See Thomas McCalla), b. 10/12/1776, d. ?/1/1836.

Mary Nixon Archer, b. 1800 in South Carolina, married John Manford.

Robert Archer, b. 7/3/1802 in South Carolina, d. 1/22/1877, married Ann Shaw, b. 1/8/1797, d. 9/24/1872.

John Archer, b. 1804, South Carolina, married Catherine McMullen.

William Archer, b. 1807, South Carolina. No record.

Samuel McCalla Archer, b. 1809, Indiana, married Mary E. Snethen.

Thomas Archer, b. 1811 in Indiana, married (1) Kisia Taylor; (2) Lucky Bowles; (3) Mary Paine

David Archer, b. 1813 in Indiana, married Martha McCalla.

Sarah Archer, b. 1815 in Indiana.

Calvin Beza Kell Archer, b. 1822, Indiana. "The last named was educated at Hanover College and Indiana University and was preparing for the Presbyterian ministry when death ended his labors May 13, 1847."

"Thomas and his brother William were both privates in Captain William Hargrove's Company of Indiana Militia and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, when the Indian Confederacy was destroyed, assuring peace to the frontier pioneers."

Robert Archer II, (son of Thomas and Mary Archer above) married Ann Shaw, 11/30/1830, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. One daughter,

Lucilla Charlotte Archer, b. 10/4/1857, d. 12/15/1932, married (1) John Brown Woods, d. Resaca, Georgia, 5/14/1864); (2) George C. Miller.

We have no record of the other sons and daughters of this interesting Archer family, a few of whom, I dare say, may have been left in Scotland, Ireland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and from Indiana all over the west. The Archer family left in Chester County was headed by old Alexander Archer who may have been no relation of the William Archer family, or could have been William's brother. Will of Alexander Archer (Will Book H, p. 239-240, Nov. 19, 1822, probated 7/4/1825) mentions a wife, Jane; sons, Thomas Archer, William Archer, deceased, and Jonathan Archer, deceased; "my daughter Susanna McKee, deceased." "To my grandchildren, being the children of William Archer, deceased, to-wit: David Archer, Harvey Archer, Milton Archer, George Archer and Betsey Archer; to my grandchildren, the children of my son Johnathan Archer, deceased, viz: James Archer, Alexander Archer,

Mary Archer, Betsey Archer, and William Archer, and to the children of John McKee by his wife Susanna McKee my daughter, Viz: Alexander McKee, Archer McKee, Thomas McKee, John McKee, Ann McKee, Susanna McKee, Nancy McKee, and Betsey McKee, each is given "one dollar and no more." To my son Jonathan Archer books, beds, etc., and to my daughter Susanna Archer set of silver teaspoons, books, etc. The remainder of the estate, including the land, was to be sold and son Jonathan was to have two-thirds and Susanna to have one-third. If Jonathan died, his part was to be equally divided "betwixt" Susanna Archer and Alexander C. Weir. If Susanna Archer die before she was eighteen, or married, her part to be divided betwixt Jonathan Archer and Alexander C. Weir. Jonathan was to be educated; Susanna, to be taught to read and write.

Alexander Archer

Witnessed by
James Lilly
Ephraim Corder
William Corder

The land "whereon the said Alexander Archer lived at the time of his death, situate on the waters of Rocky Creek, called Bull Run, adjoining lands of James Dale, William Harbison, Gardner's estate land and the land occupied by Andrew Hood." One of the Betseys above married Andrew Hood. We have no service for Alexander Archer. He may have been too young for that struggle, or may have come into this country after that war.

JOHN BAILEY

John Bailey, long a member of Catholic church and a ruling elder from 1794 until near his death in 1834, must have been a modest man, as the only record we have of his long residence "on the waters of Rocky Creek," is his service to his church, his will, and a few land deeds. In November, 1813, (Deed Book R, p. 321, Chester County Court House), he sold to John Bradshaw a hundred acre tract of land, situate on the waters of Little Rocky creek* (lines given here from trees, stakes, etc.) "which includes Catholic Meeting House, but the three acres where the Meeting House stands is excepted, and the free use of the spring is retained." It would seem from this deed made in 1813 that John Bailey or his father may not have given a legal deed for this three acres. At this time church sites were often given and titles made many years later. This was the case with Fishing creek church organized in 1771, but titled not made until October of 1826.

Susanna, wife of John Bailey and daughter of James Strong, Sr., and wife Elizabeth, signed her dower to the above deed before James Strong, Sr. (J." Dec. 16, 1813)

There was an early deed (Book F., p. 18, Feb. 28, 1797) from John Bailey to James Gillespie for one hundred acres of land for 100 pounds Sterling, Situate and being on the waters of Rocky Creek, "being a Bounty granted (date not given) to the said John Bailey." The plantation on which John McWaters now lives (in recent years part of the Grafton place.) The will of James Strong, Sr., (Will Book A, p. 125), drawn Nov. 11, 1779, probated Dec. 1779, has this item: "I give to my daughter Susanna Strong, John Bailey's wife one hoffer."

Susanna Strong had a land grant of one hundred acres, as did many other of the women who came over in 1773. Perhaps, land grants were given women in other years, but more of that date are found in the Chester County records. In Book S, p. 112, 9/12/1804, deed from Buckner Haygood to James Smith for the following tracts of land (four tracts): "secondly, a tract originally granted to Susanna Strong joining the aforesaid tract and lying on the south side of Little Rocky creek." This Susanna Strong land grant was mentioned in several other deeds but the deed of the sale she made of it could not be found.

It has been impossible to trace the families of John Bailey's children, as when his will was made all

of his daughters mentioned were unmarried and with no marriage license in South Carolina until 1911, we have no information of the names of families into which they married. It is quite possible that sons and daughters had married before this will was made and had been given their share at that time, and that some of the family may have gone to Tennessee with the Strongs. A large colony of Rocky Creek people did go to Tennessee and the descendants of John and Susanna Bailey, under the marriage names of the men their daughters married, are probably living there today. The Census of 1790 lists John Bailey with three males over sixteen and one under that age, and seven females, which would seem to give him two sons over sixteen and one younger, and a wife and six daughters. His will (probated in 1836) mentions one son, Thomas and three daughters, Letitia, Susan, and Mary.

I think this family is probably (no proof) buried in what is now known as the Harbison family burying ground about a mile above the present site of Catholic church. This is said to be the location of the first log Meeting House built in 1759. James Strong, Sr., and James Strong, Jr., are buried there, and a Mayben child related to the Strong family. These graves are marked but many buried there in early times are unmarked. This God's half-acre is surrounded with a wide stone wall still in good condition.

John Bailey's service recorded in Revolutionary Claims, State Historical Commissions, Columbia, S. C., is as follows:

Book O-Q, p. 114, No. 23, issued 4th Day, April, 1785, to Mr. John Bailey for 9 Lbs. Sterling, for ninety-three days Militia Duty, 1781, as per account Audited.

Principal 4.8 6 3/4

Interest 0.6 2

WILL OF JOHN BAILEY

Made Oct. 18, 1832; probated March 7, 1836. Recorded in Book M, page 128. Original Apt. 6, Pkg. 11.

State of South Carolina)
Chester District.)

In the name of God Amen. I, John Bailey of the District and State aforesaid, being aged, infirm and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding praised be to God for the power do make this my last will and testament in manner following. I give, devise and bequeath all that plantation or tract of land where on I now live, situate in the District and State aforesaid, containing about one hundred ninety two acres and bounded by lands of the widow Jamison, Wm. Hicklin, John Ferguson and Vincent Brown, to my son Thomas Bailey and my daughters Letty Bailey, Susan Bailey and Molly or Mary Bailey, equally share and share alike, to them their heirs and assigns forever, but if either of them shall happen to die before me, or shall die without issue then I give and bequeath the share of him, or her, so dying to the survivor or survivors of them. I give and bequeath to my great grandson, James B. Little, son of James Little the sum of forty dollars to be expended by my Executors hereinafter named in his education.

All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate and effects of what kind or nature whatsoever which I have the right to dispose, I give, devise and bequeath to my said son Thomas Bailey, and my said daughters Letty, Susan and Molly or Mary Bailey, especially to be divided between them, share and share alike, but if either of them shall die without issue then I give and bequeath the share of him or her so dying, to the survivor or survivors of them.

And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Robt. Jamison and Richard Bailey Executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making void all and every other will and wills at any time heretofore by me made and do declare this to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal this Twenty-second day of October in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundre and Thirty Two.

Signed, Sealed, Declared and Published by the above named John Bailey as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

John Bailey L. S.

Attest:

William Anderson
Gardiner Jamison
Joseph Anderson

JAMES AND JOHN BANKHEAD

James and John Bankhead must have come into South Carolina through Pennsylvania and Virginia as they are not listed on ships arriving at Charleston.

Royal Grant of James Bankhead, recorded in Vol. 29, Class 1, page 223, Secretary of State's Columbia, S. C. This copy is in the original wording but not complete in regard to lines, etc.

"George the Third, Do Give and Grant unto James Bankhead 100 acres, Situate in Craven County on a small branch of Rocky Creek, - - - Bounded to the South West by John Frazier land and North West by Patrick Harbison's land and John Adams land and the South East by Mary Bailey's land and all others by Vacant land. . . .

Signed by Charles G. Montague, Captain General, etc.....

This 19th day of July 1772, in the 12th year of our reign, etc.

C. G. (L.M.S.) Montague

Surveyed by John Bremar, District Surveyor General, the 14th day of Novmber, 1771.

Will of James Bankhead recorded in Chester County Court House, office of Probate Judge, Will Book G, page 265. Original in apt. 4, pkt. 68. Will made January 4, 1821; probated February 5, 1821.

State of South Carolina

In the Name of God Amen. I, James Bankhead of Chester District and State aforesaid being Weak of body but of Sound Memory and Understanding do Constitute this my last Will and Testament and first of all I commend my Soul to God the Giver of it in hopes of its Eternal well being through the merits of a crucified Saviour and my body to be Buried in a Christian Manner without pomp or unnecessary Expense And my Worldly Estate I dispose of in the manner following, Viz: First of all I Give and bequeath unto my well-beloved Son Robt. Bankhead who has received his part One Dollar, Also my son Samuel Bankhead I leave him fifty dollars together with a Log Chain Two screw Augers & a Drawing Knife and Likewise twoAlso my beloved daughter Mary Blair who has received her part One Dollar, Likewise my Daughter Jane Stewart I Leave her One Dollar, also my Daughter Margaret Harper I leave her Twenty Dollars, Likewise my Daughter Elizabeth Sloan I leave her One Hundred Dollars, Also my Grandson Samuel Stewart I leave him Twenty Dollars, Also my Grandson James Bankhead Junr. I leave him Thirty Dollars, Likewise my Grandson Robt. Moore Sloan I leave him Twenty Dollars.

The whole of my property to be Sold at public Auction, Land as well as Moveable property and my affectionate wife to have the Remainder of the moneys after my debts are paid, to be hers and at her Disposal forever and Likewise I Nominate my Son Thos. Bankhead and Robt. Stewart Executors of this My Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand & Seal this 4th. day of January 1821 and in the forty-fourth year of American Independance and in the year of our Lord God, One Thousand, Eight hundred & twenty."

In Presence of
Thos. Bankhead
William Strong

his
Jas x Bankhead
mark

her
Elizabeth x Sloan
mark

The Will of William Hatfield (Will Book B, p. 135) left all his property, after payment of debts, etc., to James Bankhead. As the wife's property of that date was in her husband's name, Mary Bankhead could have been Mary Hatfield. (There is no proof of this relationship.)

Deed Book C, p. 72, Feb. 18, 1785, Chester County, S. C.

Deed from John Morris of Craven County, St. Marks Parish, State of South Carolina (planter) and Mary his wife of the one part and James Bankhead of County, District, Parish and state (planter) aforesaid of the other part, sold for 21 pounds, 8 shillings and six pence Sterling current money of the State aforesaid Tract of 200 acres of land lying Situate on the waters of Rocky Creek Bounded by John Cooper's land, Sarah Knox, Pattrick McGarity and Vacant land. Originally granted to John Morris.

	his
	John x Morris
	mark
June 23, 1774,	her
Witnessed by	Mary x Morris
James McGarity	mark
Wm. McGarity	

Book Z, p. 348, Feb. 1834. Dated 10/16/1833.

Deed from David McCalla to William Caldwell, 150 acres of land "surveyed for Mary Bankhead the 16th of June 1768", conveyed by James Bankhead to Thomas McCalla, etc.

Book F, p. 34, March 24, 1797. Deed from James Bankhead Jr. and wife Elizabeth sold for 60 pounds Sterling to James McFadden 200 acres of land granted to John Morris, conveyed by John Morris to James Bankhead, and by James Bankhead to James McFadden.

	James Bankhead
	her
	Elizabeth x Bankhead
	mark
Witnessed by	
Edward McFadden	
William Smith	
John Bankhead	

Deed Book L, page 100, Chester County, S. C., Aug. 18, 1801.

James Bankhead and Mary his wife sold to William Curry for \$150.00 a tract of land on Jacob's branch containing 100 acres, originally granted to James Bankhead.

	his
	James x Bankhead
	mark
Witnessed by	Mary x Bankhead
James Elliott	mark
Matthew Harbison	

Note: This land was sold 1827 to William Corder by William Curry.

James Bankhead had many real estate transactions besides the above, which do not add any information.

Book U, page 218-219, is Deed from Robert Stewart and Thomas Bankhead, dated October 16, 1821, Executors of James Bankhead's will, sold to Rebecca Moore for \$786.00, a plantation of

ninety-three acres on Little Rocky Creek. This deed was signed by Robert Stewart and Thomas Bankhead; witnessed by Moreicai Delashment and Robert Mills. Dower to above signed by Mary Bankhead on Feb. 8, 1822.

Note: Many of the old deeds were signed by a cross mark, which did not mean that the markers could not write, as other deeds by the same persons had names signed to them.

The Revolutionary service for James and John Bankhead is found in the office of the Secretary of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, under Stub Entries for Revolutionary Claims. James' is No. 2724, Book X, and John Bankhead's is in Book X, part 2, both for duty in Brandon's Regiment.

James and John Bankhead lie in unmarked graves, either in a family burying ground, where most of that generation were buried, or in the church yard.

Estate of John Bankhead, Apt. 2, pkt. 42 A, August, 1806. Administrator, John McKown. Agnes Bankhead, wife of John when he died, was a daughter of Samuel Ferguson and Isabella Barber (Will of Samuel Barber).

The Census of 1790 lists John Bankhead as head of a family and one male under 16 years and one slave, so John Bankhead must have been a widower in 1790. No record of who his first wife was has been found. His estate was divided between his wife Agnes and the following: David Jordon legacy "from my wife's uncle John Bankhead, deceased." Peggy Bankhead "due me as one of the heirs of John Bankhead." "Hannah McKown from estate of her brother John Bankhead." Other heirs signing receipts were: Henry Plaxico, George Plaxico, Margaret Jordon receipt signed by George Plaxico, John Bankhead, William C. Davidson (for wife). we cannot explain if the John Bankhead signing the receipt for share of the Estate, was the son of the John Bankhead, deceased, why these others should have a part in the Estate.

Revolutionary Claims, State Historical Commission, Book X, Part 2, No. 2734, to Mr. James Bankhead for 1...7...1...5 Shillings for Military duty done in Brandon's Regiment, per Account Audites.

John Bankhead Book X, Part 2, p. 57, for Military duty in Brandon's Regiment.

JAMES AND JOSEPH BARBER

January 15, 1773, "The following persons who had lately arrived into the Province in the ship, Lord Don Luce from Ireland with survey agreeable to their Family Rights." (State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.) On this passenger list from the Lord Don Luce which was headed by the Rev. William Martin with a 400 acre land grant, were Samuel Barber with 200 acres, James Barber with 100, Isabel Barber with 100 and Joseph Barber with 100. Samuel Barber with these three children, who must have been 21, tho sometimes they got land at a much younger age. Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution in the chapter on Isabella Ferguson gives a complete record of this family. James and Joseph both entered the service at the beginning of the Revolution: James was killed by the Tories, leaving a wife and three children. There is no record of what became of this widow and children unless they went West with some others soon after the Revolution. Joseph Barber married Mary - - -, whose Will is copied below. Isabella Barber married Samuel Ferguson, brother of Colonel Patrick Ferguson who was killed at Kings Mountain and Captain James Ferguson killed at the Attack at Williamson's, later Brattonville. The Barber family being such loyal Whigs, Isabella kept Samuel out of war with the threat that her brothers were two very fine marksmen.

Royal Grants Vol. 34, page 53, Class 1, South Carolina, George Third grants to Samuel Barber "a plantation or tract of land containing 200 acres in Craven County on the waters of Rocky Creek, bounding North East on Hugh Wilson, North West owner unknown and lands said to be Colonel Middleton's, the other sides vacant lands." Dated 9th day of November, 1774. Warrant of Survey the 30th of September, 1774. The land of the two sons was on the opposite hill from their father's. We do not have a copy of these surveys.

James was killed crossing the bars at the attack of Neely's by the Tories where William Anderson

fell, and Joseph was taken prisoner and died in Camden jail, supposedly of starvation.

Chester Court House, Apt. 4, Pkt. 72, Book F.

Will of Mary Barber, drawn Oct. 4, 1814, probated April, 1816.

In the name of God Amen, I, Mary Barber of the District of Chester & State of South Carolina, being in my usual state of health & of sound Mind & in my perfect understanding but calling to Mind the mortality of my Body & that it is appointed once, for all to die: Do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament — And 1st. When it shall please God to call me hence I commit my soul to Him who gave it me, in hopes of acceptance through the merits of my Redeemer, & my Body to the dust to be disposed of in a decent manner as my friends shall see fit.

And 2d. As to what worldly substance it hath pleased God to bless me with I dispose of in the following maner.

1st. I give and bequeath to my Grandson Samuel Anderson the sum of five pounds Sterling, And all the remainder of my money & property, both real and personal that I may die possessed of I allow (after paying my debts or expenses) to be equally divided between my three children Jane Anderson, Margaret Adams & Elizabeth Ferguson, Excepting my clothes to be equally divided between Margaret & Elizabeth. And also allowing the fifty dollars that I have already paid to Robert Anderson to be so much of Jane's part of her Legacy. And should not the land on Lynches Creek originally Granted to my husband Joseph Barber for 200 acres, be sold before my decease I authorize my Executor or Executors to sell & make titles to my part. And lastly I nominate & appoint my son-in-law Francis Adams & John McCreary Executors of this my last Will & Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this 4th day of October in the year of our Lord 1814. Signed, sealed & acknowledged as my last Will & Testament in the presence of

her

Mary x Barber

mark

John Pettihall (perhaps this was meant for Pettigill)

Samuel McCreary

J. M. McCreary

HUGH BOYD

We know little of Hugh Boyd or any other of the men who gave their lives during the Revolutionary struggle in South Carolina. The Chester County records begin in 1785 when the county was cut out of the large county of Craven. After one hundred and fifty years even tradition — always a doubtful source — has little record of the early settlers for the historians to work on, unless they have some help from family Bibles. In the above case the family records of Robert Archer, brother of Mary Boyd, wife of Hugh, have given us some greatly needed information.

In the sketch on Nancy Green (Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 131), is the following paragraph: "In two months great changes had taken place within the circuit of three miles, in this limited neighborhood were five newly made widows, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Land, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. James Barber and Mrs. Joseph Barber."

The neighborhood mentioned in this sketch was a few miles below Catholic Presbyterian Church on Rocky Creek and in 1782 a Hugh Boyd was living there. It is the writer's opinion that this Hugh Boyd was the son of the soldier Hugh Boyd, who stayed behind when his mother and sisters went to Princeton, Indiana. We have no dates to establish this relationship. The following deed shows the location of this Boyd family and some of the families related to them.

Chester County, Court House, Clerk's office, Deed Book D, p. 442, Oct. 1782 (No month given.) Deed from Hugh Boyd, Rachel Harper & John Richmond to Robert Harper, 17th day of October, 1782. THIS INDENTURE made the Seventeenth of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two and in the sixth year of the United States &c. . . . Between Hugh

Boyd and Rachel Harper of Rocky Creek and John Richmond of Wateree Creek, all in the state of South Carolina and Camden District of the one part and Robert Harper of Rocky Creek & state and District aforesaid of the other part – whereas in & by a certain Grant bearing date the second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three under the hand of his Excellency the Honorable William Bull Esqr. Lieutenant Governor Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province (now the state) of South Carolina & the great Seal of the Province (now the state) for that purpose appointed – Did give & grant unto Daniel Cottney (Note, correctly spelled Courtney in the index) a plantation or Tract of land containing one hundred acres Situate & lying on Rocky Creek bounded South-East on James Hemphill's land, on all other sides by vacant land and hath such shapes, forms & marks as appear by a plat to the said Grant duly recorded in the Secretary's office of said state reference being thereunto had many more fully appear. Now the said Daniel Cottney conveyed over said tract of land by lease & release to James Harper dec'd and the said Harper will- ed the said Tract to the above named persons. Now this Indenture Witnesseth that for & in considera- tion of the sum of Two hundred pounds current money of the said state by the said Robert Harper to the said Hugh Boyd, Rachel Harper & John Richmond to them in handpaid at or below the sealing & Delivering of these present the Receipt whereof the said Hugh Boyd, Rachel Harper & John Rich- mond doth hereby acknowledge thereof & every part & Parcel thereof Doth fully and absolutely Ac- quit & Discharge the said Robert Harper his heirs Executors & Assigns &c. . . .(regular form of deed) Do Grant bargain sell and release and confirm unto the said Robert Harper now in his actual pos- session of the one hundred acres of land aforesaid. . . . Now by virtue of a bargain & sale to him there- of made for one whole year of Indenture bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents & by force of & Virtue of the Statute for transferring uses into possession. . . In witness of the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands & seals the day and year above writ- ten.

his
Hugh x Boyd
mark

Signed Sealed & Delivered
in presence of us

his
John x Richmond
mark

Samuel Erwin
Samuel Sloan
William Lowry

her
Rachel x Harper
mark

The James Harper Will could not be found.

Fairfield County, S. C., Apt. 31, File 491: This Boyd family was, in addition to the large Harper clan, related to the Hugh McDonalds. A son of James Harper was an heir of Thomas Steel of the above will (reference). This Thomas Steel was a resident of Fairfield County a few miles farther down from where this tract of land was located, and was not related as far as we know to the parent (Thomas) of Captain John Steel. The above will of Thomas Steel mentions his children: "John, Violet, Jean and a daughter Margaret Ewing", all single when the will was made March 12, 1812. He left land to a son of a James Harper named Thomas Steel who was reared with his own children. Will was witnessed by Samuel Sullivan, William Gibson and Jack Grimes.

In Book G, p. 5, Chester County, S. C., is recorded the sale of a tract of land originally granted to Violet Allen in 1796 (must have been a State grant) and at her death conveyed to her son-in-law Jane Steel and by them conveyed to Hugh McDonald. (See the Thomas Steel sketch for the children of Thomas Steel, Jr., son of Thomas and Catherine Steel, Senr.)

From the McCallas in America, by Lee & Paul McCalla, Chicago, the following is copied: "When Robert Archer I, sister Mary Boyd, died in 1813, Robert Archer I deeded a small tract of land East of his cabin to the Reformed Church in Princeton, Indiana for a cemetery, which was immediately platted and Mary Boyd was the first person laid to rest therein. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper

was observed in the Autumn of 1813 for the first time by the little band of Scotch Irish Covenanters who were the forerunners of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Princeton, Indiana (now the United Presbyterian Church). Thomas Archer, a son of Robert Archer I, was one of the first elders of this body." (The above was from the church records.)

"Mary Archer Boyd* walked from her home in Chester District South Carolina to Charleston, to nurse her husband ill on a prison ship in the harbor. He was taken North for exchange, Mary going with him; but he died and was buried at sea in 1782."

"Mary Archer Boyd lived in Chester District, S. C. until 1811, when she came to Princeton with her daughter Nancy, who had meantime married David Stormont, who died just before leaving for Indiana."

They stopped for a time in Kentucky with a Mr. Hagerwood, a cousin, and reached Princeton in the Autumn of 1812, where they settled for a time near Mary Boyd's brother Robert Archer, then moved to what has ever since been known as the Stormont farm one and one-half miles almost due west of the Archer cabin and cemetery.

Mary Archer Boyd is supposed to have been the Mrs. Boyd who accompanied Mrs. Jackson, mother of President Andrew Jackson and Mrs. George Dunlap on their trip to Charles Town to nurse the boys ill with the plague.

¹Though Cornwallis now fortifying Yorktown, had virtually taken the war out of the Carolinas, the British held Charles Town where two of James Crawford's sons lay with "ship fever" in the floating British prison . . . As soon as Andrew was out of danger Elizabeth Jackson, Mrs. George Dunlap, and a lady named Boyd, set out to nurse the boys from home. They found Joseph Crawford beyond help, William was saved, but it cost the life of his nurse.

On an unrecorded day in November, 1781, Elizabeth Jackson was hastily buried with other victims of the plague, in an unmarked grave on the gloomy flat of Charles Town neck, a mile from "Governor's Gate". This incident is also in Dr. Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church,¹ but his account is in error in stating that Mrs. Jackson went to Charles Town to nurse her sons. At this time Andrew was the only survivor of Mrs. Jackson's three sons. Mrs. Dunlap and Mrs. Barton, who occupied the Quarter House, and formerly were from Waxhaw, nursed Mrs. Jackson and had her laid away. There was no mention of Mrs. Boyd on this return trip because she had decided to stay with her husband on the prison ship. As there were no Boyds living in the Waxhaws, and Mary Archer Boyd was a resident of Rocky Creek, she must have known Mrs. Dunlap the former wife of the Rev. William Richardson, deceased pastor of Catholic Church.

According to the records of descendants of the Archer family living in Princeton, Indiana, Hugh Boyd was born about 1745, and Mary Archer in 1746, their marriage took place in 1762. At that time they were seventeen and sixteen respectively. These records also state that Nancy, the only child of whom we have any record, was nineteen years old at the time her mother walked to Charles Town to visit and nurse her husband on board the prison ship in the harbor there. Nancy Boyd married David Stormont in 1787. From the Stormont Genealogy, compiled by Gil. Stormont, we find this information about Nancy Boyd Stormont. Mr. Stormont writes: "It is certain that Samuel Stormont the father of the branch in America came from County Antrim, Ireland. At the time the family left the head of the family was given a certificate of membership in the church to which they belonged, of which the following is a copy: "That Samuel Stormont, his wife Martha, and son David, who is a single person, is about to go to South Carolina, with his daughter Esther, who also is a single person, Behaved themselves Soberly and honestly and may be received into any Christian Society where God in his province hath ordered his lot. Certified by Willus James, Simon Cameron, James Wright, and Robert Knox."

They settled first in Pennsylvania and later descendants of this family located in Chester District, South Carolina.

1. Vol. 1, p. 539.

1. James, Marquis, Andrew Jackson, the border Captain, page 30.

* Archer records, Princeton, Indiana.

The children of Samuel and Martha Stormont were:

David Stormont, who married Nancy Boyd.

Esther Stormont, d. 9/25/1824, aged 68 years, married James Chestnut, d. 9/1/1822, aged 70 years.

Martha Stormont, married Samuel Farris

Mollie Stormont married Samuel McClure

John Stormont married (1) Nancy Wilson; (2) Betty Maybin

William Stormont married Anna McClure

Children of David Stormont (d. in December, 1810, or January, 1811) and Nancy Boyd were:

Martha, b. 1789, d. never married

Robert, b. 1791

Mary, b. 1793 never married

Esther, b. 1795, married Clem Allen

Samuel, b. 1797

Nancy Agnes, b. 1799, married Joseph Martin

David, b. 1802, d. 1886, married Mary Harten

John, b. 1804

Amanda, b. 1806, married Dr. George Graff

Louisa, b. 1818, married Moses Biddle

The only marked graves of Stormonts in Chester County, that we have been able to find, are in the churchyard at Catholic Church.

“William Stormont, Senr., who died October 10, 1794, aged 50 years.”

“William Stormont who was born September 15, 1783, and departed this life August 20, 1816.”

Mr. Stormont's Genealogy states that this last named William Stormont, who died in 1816, was murdered.

Esther (Stormont) Chestnut, wife of James Chestnut, her husband, and a daughter also named Esther, are buried in the Moffatt, Strong, McDill family burying ground.

JOHN BROWN

When I consider the roster of the Brown families in Catholic church related by blood and inter-married by choice with the McDonalds (Hugh's and John's, not Donald's), Stanfords, Chestnuts, Kings, Hamiltons, and others on Rocky Creek, I am dismayed at the magnitude of the task I have undertaken.

John Brown's name is not on any ship list that I have seen so he must have come into the settlement by way of Pennsylvania. His land grant is recorded in Vol. 34, class I, p. 55, office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C. An outline follows: “George the Third . . . do give and grant unto John Brown his heirs . . . One hundred acres of land in Craven County on a Branch of Rocky Creek bounding North East on Robert Bailey's land, East on Hugh Park's, South West on William Hicklin's, the other sides on vacant land.” Witness the Hon'ble William Bull, Esqr., Lieutenant Commander, Governor, this ninth day of November 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign. Survey certified by John Bremer, Deputy Surveyor General. “If this grant was made when John Brown was twenty-one years of age he was born in 1753¹, and died in 1842 (probate date of will) at the age of eighty-nine years. He served as Ruling Elder in Catholic church from 1802 to his death. In 1826, “This year George Brown, Robert Dunn, James Harbison Jr. (son of a former elder of that name) were ordained to the Eldership” (Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, Vol. II, p. 365.

John Brown's wife was Jane ----? A John Brown married a daughter of James Mills and Isabella Mills, but this John was too old to have been their son. James Mills died 10/17/1823, aged 78 years. Isabella died 1/6/1841, aged 81 years (grave stones in Moffatt-McDill burying ground). John and Jane

1. Census of 1840 gave age as 87 years.

Brown could have been buried in the Moffatt-Strong-McDill burying ground, as the Mills family are buried there, though the Harbison burying ground is "the graveyard near where I live" (from his will).

An item from the will of Isabella Mills, drawn in 1836; "also my daughter, Jane Brown, one hundred dollars." Jane must have died between 1836, when her mother's will was drawn, and 1840, as she was dead when her husband's will was made in February, 1840.

The brothers and sisters of John Brown (see Stanfords) mentioned in 1820 as heirs of George Brown, deceased, wife Anna: James Brown, William Brown (living in Tennessee); Thomas Brown, (living in Richland County, South Carolina); Jane Brown, deceased, married James Hamilton; Martha Brown, deceased, married Thomas Stanford; Isabella Brown, wife of Martin King. The children of John and Jane Brown are mentioned in his will copied on another page. "John Brown, Junr. married Elizabeth McCollough, daughter of Robert McCollough, b. Aug. 27, 1827" (Perhaps McCollough is misspelling of Rev. Robert McColluch).

Will of JOHN BROWN, recorded in Will Book A-I, p. 16-17, Chester County Court House. Will made Feb. 1, 1840, probated May 9, 1842.

In the Name of God Amen. I John Brown of Chester District in the State of South Carolina, being of Sound and disposing Mind and Memory but weak in body and calling to Mind the uncertainty of life and being desirous to dispose of all such Worldly Estate as it has pleased God to bless me with do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner following, that is to say, First, I desire to be decently buried in the graveyard near where I live in the same grave where my wife Jane was buried. My burial expenses to be paid by my Executors hereinafter named.

Also I give and Bequeath unto my son John Brown one dollar.

Also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Jenny Stewart, one dollar.

Also I give and bequeath unto my son George Brown, one dollar.

Also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Molly Dunn, one dollar.

Also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Rebecca Morrison, one dollar.

Also I give and bequeath unto my son Robert K. Brown, one dollar.

Also I give and bequeath unto my son James Brown fifty dollars. I also forgive him the fifty dollars I paid Robert K. Brown for him.

Also I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Brown fifty dollars if he shall have paid me a note of one hundred dollars which he owes me, and if not paid I forgive him fifty dollars of said note for his share.

Also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Brown twenty dollars.

Also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Nancy Sextan my household goods, bedsteads, bedding and other furniture.

Also I forgive my son-in-law David Sexton the forty-five dollars which he owes me being part of the money I paid Robert K. Brown for him.

Also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Melinda and husband Samuel Montgomery the rest and residue of whatever nature kind and quality whatsoever of my personal estate not herein before disposed of to their own use and benefit absolutely. And lastly, I constitute and appoint my son-in-law Samuel M. Montgomery Executor of this my last Will and Testament by me heretofore made. In testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed my Seal this first day of February One thousand Eight hundred and forty.

Signed Sealed Published and Delivered as and for the last Will and Testament of the above named JOHN BROWN in the presence of us

his
John X Brown
mark

Mordecia
Robert Mills
J. Y. Mills

The writer does not think the Joseph Brown deed recorded in Book E, p. 128, Chester County Court House May 23, 1799, has any connection with the above John Brown. "I Joseph Brown in consideration of that natural and parental affection that I have towards my son John Brown". This deed for 116 acres being part of three tracts on Turkey Creek, two granted to Joseph Brown, the other to James Wilson. Dates of grants not given.

In presence of
Hamilton Brown
James McCalley

The above deed was proved by James McCalley before Elizah Nunn, November 26, 1800. Turkey Creek is on the opposite side of the county from lower Rocky Creek.

Book H. P. 130, South Carolina. Pursuant to the desire of Colonel Joseph Brown have this day laid out unto his son John Brown a tract of land in Chester County, Pinckney District on Turkey Creek, containing 200 acres, having such form and marks and boundings as the above platt represents.

Certified this 23rd day of April, 1799."

(Signed) P. Jo-Palmer, D. S.

Book B, p. 179, October 13, 1780. Chester County, South Carolina. Alexander Brown for 100 pounds sold to James Brown a tract of 100 acres lying and being on the waters of Turkey Creek originally granted to Katherine Brown January 23, 1773, by Governor Montague..... transferred by will of Katherine Brown to her son Alex Brown. Estate papers of Alex Brown dated July 21, 1829. Receipt from Jennet Brown, wife of Alex Brown, "Whereas John Brown* one of the executors is about to leave this state, and whereas the said Jennet Brown is about to take into her hands the whole of the said estate, and the said John Brown do deliver to the said Jennet Brown, Extx. of Alex Brown, deceased . . . (File missing in this estate.)

The Browns bought and sold much land in the county but deeds where no relationship is mentioned are only confusing.

The service of John Brown in the Revolutionary War is given in Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, volume 2, p. 90: "Between 1802 and 1805 John Brown, a soldier of the Revolution, John Graham and Samuel Ferguson, were added to the Session and after the death of John Graham, Joseph was elected in his place."

State Historical Commission office, Columbia, South Carolina, Audited Accounts. . . No. 816: "I do hereby authorize and empower the Bearer hereof Francis King for to receive my Indent to the amount of my account due me by the Public for Militia Service which this my order shall be a receipt for the same. Oct. 30th, 1786. John Brown.

To the Commissioner of the Treasury of the State of South Carolina. I do certify that the above order was signed and acknowledged before me the 30th of October 1786.

Andrew Hemphill, J. P."

JOHN CASKEY

Land Grant December 8, 1774, under the hand of the Hon'ble William Bull, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Province of South Carolina and the great seal of the Province for that purpose appointed did give and grant unto John Caskey a Plantation or tract of land containing two hundred acres, situate lying in Craven County on a branch of Rocky Creek. . .

John and Esther Caskey sold this land on August 1, 1782, to James Meek.

JAMES MEEK: Deed Book No. D, p. 228-229. On August 20, 1782, John Caskey and Esther Caskey of Camden District deeded to James Meek of said District and State two hundred acres of land lying in Craven County on a branch of Rocky Creek. This was the royal land grant above.

* This John Brown, son of Alex Brown, married Jennet McDill, daughter of Thomas McDill and his wife Margaret Chesnut. (See Chesnut) They were not related to John Brown of this sketch.

The first court held in Chester County, April, 1785, recorded in Book A, p. 8, Basement of Chester County Court House: "John Gill, James Burns and John Caskey are by the Court appointed Surveyors of the Charleston road, from the line of York County above William Adair's as far as Chester County extends.

Court Book A, p. 19, July Court, 1785: "On motion of John Caskey for Liberty to help to keep Tavern at his house, It is granted him whereupon he together with Edward Lacey and Rich'd Taliaferro his Security entered into Bond for the true performance of the same according to law."

Book A, p. 20, July Court, 1785: "Know all men by these presents, that we John Caskie, Richard Toliaferro and Edward Lacey are held and firmly bound unto Justices of Chester County in the just and lawful Sum of One Hundred Pounds current money of South Carolina to the payment whereof well and truly made unto said Justices, or their successors, Bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators or assigns jointly and severally firmly, by these presents sealed with our seal and dated this 19th day of July One Thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty Five & in the tenth year of American Independence.

The conditions of the above are such that whereas the above bound John Caskie hath obtained liberty from the Court of Chester County to keep Tavern in his house in said County until the first Court to be held in January next. If therefore the said John Caskie shall keep good wholesome diet cleanly lodgings. Stallage, pasturage & forage for horses if according to the Tenor and true intent of the law in that case made and provided as also keep up in his house Rates of Liquors and as may be by the Court of the said county Regulated then this obligation to be void, otherwise to Remain in full force power and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered and Ordered to be recorded.

Witnessed by
Rich'd Taliaferro
Clk. of C. C.
Edward Lacey

John Caskie
Rich'd Taliaferro
Edw. Lacey

Book A, p. 67, January Court, 1786. "John Bell instead of John Caskie deceased, Surveyor of the road from Bull Run downward as far as Chester County extends to the line of Fairfield County."

Note: John Caskie died between the date of the Tavern license in July, 1785 and date of road survey, to which he had been appointed, January, 1786.

Deed Book P, p. 136, Dec. 11, 1811, Chester County Court House. Deed from Joseph Caskey to Robert Caskey and Thomas Caskey. "Know all men by these presence that I Joseph Caskey Blacksmith District and State aforesaid in consideration of two hundred dollars to me paid by Robert Caskey and Thomas Caskey Chester District and State aforesaid have granted bargained sold and released . . . all my undivided part or interest in my father's lands being the one-third part of three grants or parts of grants which by the last will of my father John Caskey were to be equally divided between his four sons: Robert, Thomas, John, and Joseph Caskey. John died in his minority whereby the whole of the lands became vested in the Survivors one of the tracts was originally granted to Mr. Stroud for one hundred acres, one tract was originally granted to my father John Caskey for one hundred fifty acres and the other was originally granted. . . (?) Pickett for two hundred acres one-half conveyed to Mr. Stroud by the said Pickett and by Mr. Stroud to Mr. John Caskey and the whole by resurvey found to contain upwards of four hundred acres. Situate on the waters of Rocky Creek in the District of Chester and in possession of the said Robert and Thomas Caskey and adjoining lines of James Sloan, James Dickey, John Douglass, James Chestnut, Robert Wilson and James Graham the part hereby intended to be conveyed is my undivided third of the whole lands willed by my father and above described . . . (Regular form of deed."

In the presence of
John Rosborough
Josua Cottrell

Signed Joseph Caskey

The above Stroud was Thomas Stroud. The above mentioned will is not recorded in the Chester

County records. The original is probably lost.

Deed Book T, p. 158, September 29, 1814. Deed from Joseph Caskey to James Graham, Junr., one hundred three acres of land for two hundred dollars, "which was my share of the real estate of my father John Caskey deceased and conveyed by me the said Joseph Caskey to Robert Caskey, and conveyed back by the said Robert Caskey, to the said Joseph Caskey, and conveyed by the said Joseph Caskey to Robert and Thomas Caskey, and conveyed by Robert and Thomas to the said Joseph Caskey back again."

Minute Book of the January Court, 1797, p. 67, Chester County Court House basement: "On motion of Robert Caskey he is appointed guardian of Thomas and Joseph Caskey, Orphans of John Caskey deceased and hath entered into bond of 200 with Hugh Knox, Esq. and James Hughes his Securities for his true performance thereof."

Chester County Office of Probate Judge, Bond Book 1840 to 1853, p. 6, December 7, 1840: "John Caskey, James Caskey, David Marion, and Joseph Dickey are holden and firmly bound unto Peter Wylie Ordinary for the District of Chester, S. C., for three thousand dollars as executors and administrators of Thomas Caskey, deceased."

Return of the estate of Thomas Caskey, February 4, 1844:

Paid Thomas Caskey Ten dollars

Paid Juliana Caskey Twenty-five dollars

Paid Elizabeth Caskey Ten dollars

Paid Hugh Mills Ten dollars

Paid Joanna Caskey Ten dollars

Paid Robert Gourley Ten dollars

Paid W. Hindman sixteen dollars

Apt. 93, pkt. 1476, Will Book 1840-1865, Chester County, South Carolina. Will of Juliana Caskey (widow of Thomas) drawn September 24, 1844, probated July 18, 1848. "In the name of God Amen. Juliana Caskey of Chester District and State of South Carolina being of sound and disposing mind and memory but weak in body and calling to mind the uncertainty of life being desirous to dispose of all such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with do make and ordain this my last will in manner following that is to any

FIRST - I desire that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid.

SECOND - I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Hindman One dollar.

THIRD - I give and bequeath to my daughter Rosana Gourley One dollar.

FOURTH - I give and bequeath to my son John Caskey One dollar.

FIFTH - I give and bequeath to my son James Caskey one dollar.

SIXTH - I give and bequeath to my daughter Esther Mills one dollar.

SEVENTH - I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth E. Caskey one dollar.

EIGHTH - I give and bequeath to my daughter Joannah Caskey One dollar.

NINTH - I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Caskey all the rest of my estate of what nature or quality whatsoever it may be - to him and his heirs executors administrators and assigns forever.

TENTH - lastly I nominate constitute and appoint my son Thomas Caskey executor of my last will and testament by me heretofore made. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 24th day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Four.

Signed Sealed published and delivered for the last Will and Testament of the above named Julianna Caskey.

Signed in the presence of us

J. Y. Mills

Robert Wilson

Moses H. Robinson

her

Julianna X Caskey

mark

Deed Book F. F., p. 165, Chester Court House, State of South Carolina: "Know all men by these presents that We John Caskey, Agness Caskey his wife and Rosy Marion of Chester District in the aforesaid state have granted bargined sold & released and by these presents have granted bargained . . . unto Robert Brice Junr. of Fairfield District in consideration of the sum of One hundred dollars . . . all that plantation or tract of land containing ten acres Situate in the said state & district on the Waters of Rocky Creek (lines here from a mulberry tree to stakes &c.). Bounded by lands of the said John Caskey, Robert Brice Jr. and William Brice as will more fully appear by reference to a plat certified by J. Y. Mills D. S. the 16th day of February 1846. . . (regular form of deed) Witness our hands and seals this 23rd day of February, 1846.

In presence of us

John Caskey

her

J. Y. Mills

Agness X Caskey

mark

Albert Gladden

her

Rosey X Marion

mark

Above deed proved by Albert Gladden February 23, 1846, before J. Y. Mills, Magt. Dower to above lands signed by Agnes Caskey wife of the within named John Caskey March 3, 1846 before J. Y. Mills, Magt.

The items from "Minutes of Session" of Catholic Presbyterian Church below were of John Caskey son of Julianna and Thomas Caskey and grndson of John Caskey and Esther his wife.

"June 30, 1842. It was also resolved that John Caskey be respectfully requested to lead in the singing of the congregation and have whatever other persons to assist he may wish. It was also determined to invite as many persons as would from three classes, Bass, Tenor, and Treble, to occupy seats assigned them near the pulpit and assist in leading in the music of the congregation."

Note: This was when the present brick church was dedicated in July, 1842.

Minutes of December 24, 1844: "Session met at Catholic and representation having been made of unchristian conduct on the part of John Caskey . . . to appoint a committee consisting of James King and Moses Robinson. . . to converse privately with John Caskey and endeavor to bring him to a sense of his duty, and report to Session."

William Banks

Clk. of Session.

"This committee subsequently reported that they had good evidence to believe Mr. Caskey had not been guilty of unchristian conduct as reported; his only offense being at a 'Grogg Shop' and separating two men when fighting."

As an example of the church courts of that day we quote from Minutes of August 3, 1846: "The Ruling Elder Simon Robinson (brother of Moses mentioned above) appeared before Session and acknowledged that he had driven his wagon on the Sabbath, under the following circumstances. He had left home in time supposed to be sufficient for returning Friday or Saturday from Columbia. The weather proved very unfavorable and food for his team became completely exhausted on Saturday evening when some distance from home and finding it impossible to obtain a supply, he drove home and subsequently reported his case to Session. After reminding him of the importance of avoiding the very 'appearance of evil' the case was dismissed."

William Banks, Clerk

Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims, State Historical Commission office, Columbia, S. C., Book Y-Z, p. 109: No. 103 Issued 31st of Dec. 1785 to Mr. John Caskey for Y - 4...5...8 sterling for horse lost at Sumter's Defeat. Account audited and Interest - 0...10...10.

GEORGE CHERRY

Robert Cherry, hatter, and his wife Lettice, called Letty and through error marked Letitia on grave stone in Union A.R.P. Church, Richburg, S. C. by a descendant who erected this marker in the late 1890's, did not have a land Grant, but bought (Deed Book A, p. 166-168, Oct. 3, 1786) from James and Elizabeth Knox for thirty English Guineas (Royal grant to James Knox April 6, 1768), 450 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek. This land was in the upper Rocky Creek section of the county near the A.R.P. Church, Union. This settlement still called Knox's Station is on the Lancaster and Chester railroad. Both Rocky and Fishing creeks run across Chester County. The earlier settlement was on lower Rocky Creek and lower Fishing Creek where they empty into the Catawba River. Robert Cherry's will (Apt. 8, pkg. 120) drawn 1798, probated in December 9, 1799) mentions the following children:

"My son George Cherry, I leave five shillings Sterling

My son John Cherry my Stomp, or five shillings Sterling

My daughter Sarah Cherry three year sorrel filly, one cow and calf, bed and furnishings, a side saddle.

My son William Cherry ten pounds in money.

My son Jamison Cherry my plantation

My son Greg. Cherry and my wife Letty the rest of all my goods and property, provided she remain in widowhood."

There probably were other daughters already married and provided for when they left their father's home.

The will of David Chesnut recorded in Apt. 8, pkt. 122, April 22, 1778, has this item: "Also I give my daughter Jennet, George Cherry's wife, ten shillings currency." (See Chesnuts).

The Cherrys were supposed to have arrived in Chester County with the colony of the Rev. William Martin and probably did, but only George Cherry is listed as a passenger on the Ship Lord Don Luce from Ireland in January, 1773, when it arrived in Charles Town, S. C. (Council Journal, Vol. 37, p. 15, State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.). The name of William Martin is first on this list and many other Chester County names of the Rocky Creek section. These emigrants who had land or "Warrants of Survey", before they came had their amount of land opposite their names, others who did not have these warrants had their ages given, which was a great help in the cases of families. Many of these early settlers came down by land through Pennsylvania and Virginia. The Rev. Mr. Martin had a 400 acre Warrant which is just the amount he later owned in this country. GEORGE CHERRY had one hundred acres (100) which was a Head Right for males 21 years and over. Many women had them, too. Jennet Chesnut also had a hundred-acre land grant. No families were named in the ship list where Warrants of Survey were granted, but the 100 acres would imply that George was single at the time.

From the Secretary of State's office in Columbia, land grant of George Cherry (Grant Book, Vol. 31, Class 1, p. 480). Grant made to George Cherry on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1774, by the Honorable William Bull, Esq. Governor, Commander-in-Chief....over the Province of South Carolina..... "George the Third do give and grant unto George Cherry, His Heirs....One Hundred acres of land in Craven County on the Waters of Rocky Creek, Bounding S. E. on part of old line, S. E. and N. E. on Se---- (notes illegible), S. W. on John Turnbuck and N. W. on Simes."

John Bremar was surveyor general at this time.

(Note: This land of George Cherry's was about four or five miles from Great Falls, then called the Falls of the Catawba, on lower Rocky Creek, at least twenty-five miles from the Union Church section of the county.)

In the clerk's office, Chester County, S. C., Deed book B, page 578 is the sale of this land by George and Jennet Cherry the 9th of May, 1789.

"This Indenture made the ninth day of May in the year of our Lord 1789 between George Cherry

and Jennette his wife of Rocky Creek Chester County Hatter, of the one part and John Johnston of Rocky Creek and said County Tailor, of the second part.....Witnesseth that the said George Cherry and Jennette his wife for and in consideration of the sum of Twelve Pounds Sterling money to them in hand before the sealing and delivery of these presents by the said John Johnston.....have granted bargained sold.....(usual form of deed) a tract of land containing one hundred acres Situate on the Waters of Rocky Creek in Chester County originally granted to the said George Cherry by a certain grant bearing date the twenty-sixth of July 1774.”

George Cherry
her
Jennet X Cherry
mark

Deed Book D, p. 152, Dec. 6, 1793 (Clerk's office, Chester County, Court House. "State of South Carolina, Chester County, Pinckney District (This section of Chester was cut out of Craven in 1785). George Cherry sold to Daniel Green for Fifty Pounds Sterling a yellow negro boy by the name of Tony. This deed was witnessed by

George Cherry

James McCown
Joshua Smith
Andrew Hemphill

“I George Cherry bind myself unto Daniel Green for to endorse a bill of sale or cause it to be done which the said George Cherry has for the above named yellow negro by name of Tony. As Witness my hand the sixth day of December, 1793.”

George Cherry

James McCown
Joshua Smith

Deed Book I, p. 183, Dated July 20, 1802, recorded Dec. 25, 1802.

Deed from George and Jennet Cherry to John Moffet. . . 100 acres of land on a branch of the waters of Rocky Creek. . .Bounded by lands of James Hanner, Richard Barr, John Culp and William Wages. . Land originally granted unto Jennet Chesnut (not Jennet Cherry and wife of George Cherry), under the hand of William Bull, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the Province of South Carolina. Grant bearing date the 28th of May, 1774.”

Witnessed by
Adam Willey
(other names illegible)

his
Signed) George X Cherry
mark

George Cherry had another land grant recorded in Vol. 33, Class I, page 415: “George the Third do give and Grant unto George Cherry his heirs . . .a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred acres in Craven County on the waters of Fishing Creek. Bounded on all sides by vacant land. Witness: The Hon'ble William Bull, Esq., this sixteenth day of September, 1774, in the fourteenth year of our reign. . .

(Signed) John Bremar, Surveyor General

(This grant was on lower Fishing Creek. The land was sold as below.)

Deed Book M, p. 209–211, Chester County Court House, Sept. 25, 1804: “State of South Carolina, Chester District. Know all men by these presents that I George Cherry of the State and District Afore-said Hatter for and in Consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Fifty dollars to me paid . . .

by Ben'j Booth of the State and District aforesaid Carpenter . . . Have granted, bargained sold and released . . . all that tract of land containing one hundred acres Situate at the time of Survey in Craven County, now Chester District on the waters of Fishing Creek. Bounded on all sides by Vacant Land . (lines running from trees, stakes, regular form of deed) . . . In witness whereof I do hereunto Set my Hand and Seal this 25th day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and four and in the 29th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in Presence of us

John Steel

William Anderson

his

George X Cherry

mark

State of South Carolina, Chester District. Personally appeared before me John Steele and being duly sworn saith upon oath that he was present and saw George Cherry make his mark and acknowledge it as his hand and seal to the within deed of conveyance to Benjamin Booth and that William Anderson was a subscribing Witness to said Deed of conveyance with himself sworn and subscribed this 3rd day of January, 1806. Zaechr. A. Thompson, J. P.

John Steele (This was Captain J. S.)

Following the above was the dower before George Gill, one of the Justices of the Quorum for the aforesaid District "do certify that Jenet Cherry wife of the within named George Cherry did come before me this day and upon being privately and separately examined by me she does fully and voluntarily without fear dread of any person or persons whomsoever Renounce, Release..... all her right and claim of dower of in or to all and singular the within mentioned premises. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of March, 1806.

her

Jennet X Cherry

mark

Geo. Gill, J. P.

George Cherry Sr. died between the making of the above deed in 1804 and the proving of it in 1806 by his son-in-law, William Anderson.

Apt. 8, pkt. 132, Chester County, S. C., Probate Judge's Office. WILL of George Cherry Drawn August 2, 1802; probated July 1, 1806. "Chester District. In the name of God Amen, I George Cherry being sick and in a low condition but in perfect Mind and Memory knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die and as for my Body Trusting it to the grave to be buried in a Christian manner at the descretion of my Executors James Chesnut and William Anderson and John McDill.

As to my worldly substance I leave it in the following manner:

FIRST - I allow all my lawful debts to be paid and also my well-beloved wife a living off my plantation induring her widowhood and likewise a bed and bed clothes and next I leave to my daughter Janet one dollar and likewise to the rest of my daughters I leave one dollar each and one horse to the value of fifty dollars if the same can be spared to each of them and next I leave to my two sons David and George my plantation to be equally divided According to quality and quantity by my executors.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of us.

his

GEORGE X CHERRY

mark

Adam Willey (Wylie meant)

John McDill

South Carolina, Chester District.

Personally appeared Adam Willey, James Chestnut and John McDill, who being duly sworn Declared that they saw George Cherry sign and acknowledge the within instrument of writing to be and contain his last Will and Testament and the said George Cherry was then of sound and perfect Mind and Memory to the best of their knowledge and belief and that each of them was present and subscribed

as witnesses thereto in the presence of and at the request of the said Testator at the same time appeared James Chesnut, William Anderson and John McDill and qualified as Executors.

Given under my hand this first day of June 1806.

Jos. Brown, O.C.D.

Note: James Chesnut was a brother of Janet Cherry and John McDill was a first cousin of the Chesnuts. William Anderson was a son-in-law of George Cherry, having married Janet Cherry.

In the Anderson family burying ground about four miles from Great Falls on the Catawba River, near where George Cherry lived, is buried "Col. William Anderson, died May 6, 1829, In the 50th year of his age."

"Mrs. Jane Anderson, Relick of the late Col. Anderson, died Dec. 4th, 1858, In the 85th year of her age." Also in this Anderson burying ground is a stone to "J. Cherry, Departed this life August 1840. Aged about 80 years." George and Jane Chesnut are buried there or in a family burying ground bought from Andrew Hemphill. See Deed from George Cherry, Jr., to William Hemphill, on another page.

Deed Book O, Page 261, Clerk's office, Chester County, Court House, March 17, 1810. "Jennet Cherry of the District of Chester and State aforesaid in consideration of three years service at the public Establishments of the United States near Rocky Mount. . . have granted and by these presents do give and grant unto a negro named Jack about fifty-five or sixty years of age generally known as 'Cherry's Jack' of a dark complexion by birth and do affirm his freedom for and during his life...." In Witness of which I have hereunto Set my hand and seal this the seventeenth day of March, 1810.

Witnessed by
Charles Boyd
William Anderson
William Orr

her
(Signed) Jennet X Cherry
mark

Deed Book U, p. 402, Office of the Clerk of Court, dated Oct. 21, 1811.

State of South Carolina. "I do hereby certify that I have at the request of the Executors of the estate of George Cherry deceased, laid off to Geo. Cherry, Junr. the above tract of land, it being part of a tract granted to Andrew Hemphill and the whole tract granted to Wm. McClure, and hath such form and marks as the above platt represents. Certified the 21st day of October, 1811.

Charles Boyd

Deed Book U, page 402, is another paper, signed by Charles Boyd, district surveyor, whereby "at the request of the Executors of the Estate of George Cherry deceased (is) laid off to David Cherry to Andrew Hemphill for 100 acres and hath such form marks and Certified the 21st of October, 1811.

Charles Boyd, D. S.

(Both Plats above recorded May 3rd, 1823)

Deed Book U, p. 403, dated November 22, 1822. South Carolina Chester District. George Cherry sold for two thousand dollars, "unto the said William Hemphill all that plantation or tract of land whereon I now live composed of two separate original tracts for 100 acres each, one granted to Andrew Hemphill on the 18th of May 1773, the other granted to James McClure (day and month not given, 1762, lying and situate adjoining each other in the State and District aforesaid on Big and Little Rocky Creek, waters of the Catawba River."

(Signed) George Cherry

Witnessed by
Sam'l McCreary, Junr.
John McCreary, Junr.

The above deed was sworn to by Samuel McCreary the same date as written.

For any one interested in this Cherry line we add the following information: Will of John Cherry,

brother of George and son of Robert (Will Book L, p. 1, Will drawn July 26, 1831, and probated January 23, 1832) mentions "My beloved wife Ann Cherry (nee Ann Jamison) my daughter Sarah McCammon (wife of Hugh McCammon) my nephew John Riley Cherry. The rest of my estate to be divided between my children now living, to-wit: Sarah McCammon, Robert Cherry, John Cherry, Elizabeth Westbrook (wife of William Westbrook), Jamison Cherry, Chancy Cherry and David Cherry."

Signed) John Cherry.

In Apt. 107, pkt. 97, is the estate of John Cherry dated June 26, 1860. Mary G. Cherry, who was the wife of John Cherry, Junr., administered this estate. She was living at the time in Hot Springs County, Arkansas. It is not known if this was her husband's estate or that of Colonel John Cherry which was still unsettled, but believe it to have been Colonel John Cherry's.

In February, 1848, the estate of Isaac A. Cherry was filed in the office of the Probate Judge of Chester County and administration granted to Robert M. Cherry. In the papers of this estate no heirs were named or any settlement made as Isaac A. Cherry died insolvent.

January 2, 1854, Estate of Deborah Cherry, Chester District, South Carolina, one item is as follows: "To William Cherry, Deborah Cherry, Sarah Cherry, Margaret Cherry, Elijah Cherry, and Eliza Jane Cherry, the three minor children of Isaac Cherry, John Hemphill Cherry, legal heirs and representatives of Robert M. Cherry who died intestate." A Robert Cherry died April 19, 1853; William Cherry administrator of the estate of Robert M. Cherry. The records in this file had no information to prove that Deborah was the widow of Robert M. Cherry or possibly his mother or his eldest daughter.

In Deed Book Y, p. 149, June 1, 1830, Chester County, S. C., "George Cherry of Chester District for \$100.00 sold to James N. Mayrant of District and state aforesaid a plantation containing 347 acres, agreeable to a late survey by John McCreary, Esqr." . . . On the same date (same deed book as above, p. 150) Margaret H. Cherry, wife of the above George Cherry, signed her dower before John Cherry, J. P. for the above tract of land sold by her husband to James Mayrant.

We have no record of the maiden name of the wife of George Cherry Jr. (son of George, Sr.). She could have been the Margaret Barr who joined the church the same time he did or the H. of her middle name could have been for Hemphills living in that section of the upper part of the county. She was probably not of either of these families.

This George Cherry, Jr., must have lived in the neighborhood of Fishing Creek Church (near northern line of the county) as the original Minutes of Session of Upper Fishing Creek Church from 1799 to 1859, has the following items: Under, "Joined the Church by examination, Feb. 20, 1824: Mack Ferrel, Moses A. Black, John Crockett, Margaret Barr, George Cherry (under BAPTISED Mar. 12, 1826, George Cherry baptised a son DANIEL ALEXANDER.)

Note: It was the custom at Fishing Creek Church to have the children presented by their fathers, though in several cases where the infants were presented by the mother.

Under "DISMISSED" April 1830, "Mary Bradford, George Cherry, Margaret Cherry, John Latta, and Jane Latta". In this church year 1830-1831, George Cherry sold the land above mentioned and was given his church letter. These letters represented the standing of their owners in their old home community and were not made to any church where they were going as the applicants did not know until they reached their destination where they would settle. In the history of the Latta family, The Lord's Vineyard, by F. F. Latta, Shaftner, California, the author stated that his ancestor, John Latta, dismissed at the same time as George Cherry, went first to Arkansas, later to Illinois and other western states, and as descendants of this George Cherry lived in Arkansas and Ohio and Illinois, it is safe to assume that this colony from Fishing Creek Church went out together.

Descendants of George Cherry Senior and Junior have placed a D A R marker in Illinois over the grave of George Cherry, Revolutionary soldier, believing him to have emigrated there and to have been buried there. A record of the deeds, wills, and other public records of Chester County copied on the preceding pages prove beyond question that George Cherry, Sr., lived and died in Chester County

and had been dead many years before this son, George, Jr., left the state. These errors are made because most descendants who live beyond the help of the Chester County records do not know that every family - or at least - every one the writer has tried to trace - has several of the same name in each generation and as the earlier ones did not have middle names, it is quite a problem to get the lines right.

All the Cherry families lived in the vicinity of Union A.R.P. Church and belonged to that faith, except the family of George Cherry, Sr., and his wife Janet Chesnut. The fact that this younger George Cherry joined this Presbyterian church (Fishing Creek) in the upper part of the county when he located in that section is further proof that he was the son of George Cherry, Sr. From Dr. Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, Vol. 2, p. 90: "The separation between Hopewell A.R.P. Church and Catholic Presbyterian Church took place in 1788. These people had existed as one society for about seventeen years. . . . The division of these churches was geographical. Draw a line from Hugh McDonald's and Robert Parker's, the plantation now owned by Mrs. Moore,* Sam McCollough and Caldwell's mill, on Bull's Creek; Robert Jamieson's and Corder's. West of this line was Hopewell, East, Catholic, down to Catawba River. These families that seemed to be all connected divided this line, to-wit: George Cherry and wife, brother-in-law to Chesnut, Moffatt, McDill and Meek. They remained in Catholic."

The Revolutionary service of George Cherry is from Claims to Indents, State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.

No. 127) Issued the 27th of January 1785 to Mr. George Cherry for Provisions and forage.....
18.....2.....8½ Stl.

Lib N) for Military use in 1783, as per account.
Interest 1.....5.....4.

Certified service for George has been established by the acceptance of the historians of the National D A R for descendants of George Cherry from Gregg's History of the Old Cheraws, pages 100 and 101.

ALEXANDER AND SAMUEL CHESNUT

David Chesnut and his wife Jane (or Jennet) were the senior members of this family when they came to America in 1773. They were supposed to have been members of the Rev. William Martin's colony of Covenanters, but their names are not on the passenger list of any ship arriving in Charleston during that spring. David Chesnut had a bounty grant from George III for two hundred acres of land in Craven County on a branch of Rocky Creek bounded on all sides by vacant land - by his Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Grandville Montague, Captain General. . . .in and over the Province of South Carolina. . . . Certified by John Bremar Deputy Surveyor General, Feb. 3, 1773.

Samuel Chesnut also had a bounty grant from George III for one hundred acres of land in Craven County on a small branch of Rocky Creek, bounded by James Car's and William Wages' land, N. E. by Muford's (?) land the other sides by vacant land. By Hon. Charles Granville Montague, Captain General. Certified by John Bremar, Deputy Surveyor General, Feb. 6, 1773.

Alexander Chesnut, eldest son of David and Jane Brown Chesnut, may have had a land grant, if so, there is no record of it, and the Chester County Deeds show no sale of any lands. The will of David Chesnut, planter, (Apt. 8, pkt. 122) of Rocky Creek, drawn April 22, 1778 (Probate Office, Dec. 1779) mentions my beloved wife Jennet Chesnut - to have the household goods and personal property, a support from the plantation for life; my beloved son Alexander the two hundred acre land granted David; my beloved son Samuel Chesnut, ten shillings currency; my beloved son James Chesnut one cow and one calf; my beloved daughter Margaret Thomas McDill's wife 10 shillings

*Mis-spelling of McCalla.

Curancy;

To my daughter Martha, John Barber's wife, 10 shillings
To my daughter Barbara, William Moffet's wife, 10 shillings
To my daughter Jennet, George Cherry's wife, 10 shillings

Witnessed by

his
David X Chesnut
mark

Eph. McCully

Jas. Brown

Robt Strong

Samuel Chesnut and James Brown (brother of Jennet Chesnut) were sole executors.

Alexander Chesnut married Sarah Meek, daughter of James Meek whose will (recorded in Apt. 43, pkt. 672) was made in April 1805. It has this item: "It is my will that Jennet Chesnut my Granddaughter shall have one cow, also it is my will that all my other grandchildren Viz:

Alex. Chesnut and Sarah Chesnut \$4.00

Wm. Miller and Elizabeth \$4.00

Jean McQuiston \$4.00

Also to my granddaughter Margaret Meek son Thomas' daughter \$4.00

Alex. Chesnut also had a son David, probably born after the death of the grandfather Meek, and perhaps others of whom we have no record. Alex. Chesnut lived over the Fairfield County side of the line and is supposed to have gone in his old age with some of his children to Kentucky. Fairfield County has no Chesnut records of wills or estate settlements. Some of this family went to Georgia and some to Alabama and a John Chesnut was in Mississippi for a short while, perhaps several years. The writer's father had during the War between the States a "body servant", named Calvin Chesnut who was bought from some of that family by her grandfather. This Calvin Chesnut and wife Margaret lived many years after the war and died in the service of their former master.

David Chesnut, son of Alex., married Jane or Jennet Gladney, daughter of Richard Gladney, of Fairfield County, and his wife, Jane Strong, daughter of James Strong and wife Susannah, of Chester County. The Chester County records have this one deed regarding David Chesnut's family (Book U, p. 148): March 22, 1822, David Chesnut and Jane, his wife of Fairfield District, S. C., and James Wilder and his wife Letitia, in consideration of the sum of \$1404.00 paid by Robert Miller, sold a tract of land containing two hundred and forty-four acres, being parts of a grant of one hundred acres to Jane Strong, now Jane Gladney, widow, part of a one hundred and fifty acre tract and two hundred acres originally granted to David Hunter, conveyed by him to James McLure and by said McLure to Richard Gladney, late husband of widow Jane Gladney. Situated on Fishing Creek . . . being at the death of the said Richard Gladney, who had intermarried with the said Jane Strong, a part of the said estate of the said Richard Gladney and was afterwards by the Mutual consent and agreement of the widow and children Heirs of said Richard Gladney divided off and given to David Chesnut and his wife Jane and James Weldon and his wife Letitia in Right of their wife's (three) children, children of the said Richard and parties to those presents as their distributive shares of the said Richard Gladney's real estate - as by a written agreement for that purpose made . . . (regular form of deed) for two hundred and forty-four acres of land.

David Chesnut
Jane Chesnut
James. Weldon
Letisha Weldon

(Deed Book X, p. 197) October 25, 1804, Alexander Chesnut of Fairfield District sold to George McDill of Chester District for \$428.00 a plantation of land containing two hundred acres, being the tract of land originally granted to David Chesnut his father, and by his last Will and Testament bequeathed to the aforesaid Alex. Chesnut, Situate in Chester District on a small branch of Rocky

Creek and bounded on all sides by vacant land, when surveyed . . . (regular form of deed).

In presence of

Alexander Chesnut

John Douglas

Samuel McDill

Robert Harbison

Sarah Chesnut, wife of Alexander Chesnut, signed her dower to the above lands before Moses Hill, J. F., Nov. 17, 1804.

Samuel Chesnut, second son of old David and Jennet Brown Chesnut, had in addition to his one hundred acre land grant, the following tract (Book S, p. 461-462); A deed dated March 12, 1776, recorded Jan. 8, 1819, "Between William Moffet and Barbara, his wife, of Craven County in the Province of South Carolina of the one part and Samuel Chesnut of the Province and County aforesaid, For ten shillings, 1st deed; 2nd was for 250 pounds, lawful currant money of the aforesaid province . . . hath bargained, sold . . . unto Samuel Chesnut a plantation containing one hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Craven County upon the Waters of Rocky Creek, being the South end of a tract run for the said William Moffet May 9, 1775, containing 350 acres, recorded in Grant Book H.H.H., p. 271, Secretary of State's office, Columbia, S. C., and the N.W. branch of little Rocky Creek to be the line between the said Wm. Moffet and Samuel Chesnut . . . Long deeds of lease and release with a year's rent of one pepper corn by the statute of transferring uses into possession.

In presence of

William Moffet

Ephm. Cully

her

James Chesnut

Barbara X Moffet

Alexander Chesnut

mark

Above deed proved by James Chesnut before James Strong, J.Q., Nov. 16, 1818.

(Deed Book S. p. 179) July 12, 1817: "That we William Chesnut and John Moffet of Chester District, State of South Carolina, holders of a tract of land originally granted to William Moffet (Father of said John Moffet) containing three hundred and fifty acres. That part of said tract on the S.W. side of the creek being afterwards conveyed by William Moffet to Samuel Chesnut (Father of the said William Chesnut), for one hundred and seventy-five acres, the creek was the stated line between our fathers Viz: William Moffet and Samuel Chesnut. William Moffet continued to hold the part Situate on the N.E. side of the creek and Samuel Chesnut the S. W. side of the creek. I William Chesnut do now live on my Father's part of the tract which I have by kinship and I John Moffet do now live on my Father's part of the tract which I have by purchase from my brother William Moffet - now we the above named William Chesnut and John Moffet have thought proper and to the purpose of being more convenient to us both to make a new line between which we have agreed would lead off as follows: lines here beginning at an old mulberry and running from trees, stakes . . . Also I the said John Moffet do hereby renounce and forever relinquish unto the said William Chesnut his heirs and assigns all right title claim and demand whatever . . . To any part of the South and S.W. of the above described new line through the above mentioned tract of land - the graveyard excepted which was excepted by my Father. Long deed with much description and detail.

In presence of

William Chesnut

Charles Ervin

John Moffet

Robert White

Deed sworn to by Charles Ervin before James Strong, J.Q. July 14, 1817, and recorded in the clerk's office the same date.

Though there is no record of it in the county, Samuel Chesnut was dead before this deed was drawn in 1817.

(Book S. p. 402) Aug. 24, 1818, Chester District, S. C.

I William Chesnut of the aforesaid State and District, for and in consideration of the sum of \$600.00 to me in hand paid by John Moffet have sold released . . . three female Negro children named Dide, Sall and Luce (Dide aged about five years, Sall about two years, and Luce six weeks) and I do hereby bind myself my heirs executors . . . to Warrant and forever defend . . . the female slaves unto the said John Moffet against all claim title whatsoever . . . This 24th day of August 1818.
Test.

William Chesnut

William Moffet
John McDill

Receipt given by William Chesnut to John Moffet for the \$600.00 in cash paid for the infants.

(Book S. p. 402) Oct. 16, 1806; recorded Oct. 6, 1818, Chester District, South Carolina. "I David McDill of the District and State aforesaid in consideration of the sum of \$225.00 to me in hand paid by William Chesnut . . . do bargain sell and release unto the said William Chesnut a Negro Wench named Phebe, 16 years old to be his, his heirs, administrators and assigns forever . . . In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal the 16th day of October 1806. Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of John McDill and David McDill.

Above deed proved by John McDill before James Strong, J.Q. Sept. 24, 1818.

(Book T. p. 315) Aug. 24, 1818; recorded Nov. 4, 1818. "I William Chesnut of District of Chester, State of South Carolina in consideration of the sum of \$114.00 paid by John Moffet of said state and district, a Negro woman named Phebe for the term of two years and fifty-one days, and all her progeny during that time for life and if the said woman lose time or create any unforeseen trouble she is to serve longer to make up the loss.

Test.

William Chesnut

William Moffet
John McDill

(Book V. p. 327) Dec. 23, 1819; recorded March 3, 1823. "I William Chesnut of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, for the sum of \$4000.000 paid by John Creyon and Lewis Cryon all of that tract of land recently resurveyed by William McDaniel, compounded out of four separate tracts Viz: part of tract granted to William Moffet March 24, 1775 for 350 acres, 175 acres part of tract granted James Chesnut Nov. 22, 1784 50 acres, one tract for William Chesnut Dec. 5, 1799 36 acres, part of tract granted Jennet Chesnut (amount not given) 273½ acres. All land lying on Little Rocky Creek.

In presence of
Samuel Hurom (?)
Alex. Kirk

William Chesnut

Above deed proved by Alex. Kirk Dec. 23, 1819 before James S. Guignard, N.P.

Dower signed by Margaret wife of William Chesnut before James S. Guignard, N.P., Dec. 27, 1819.

(Book T. p. 357) Oct. 18, 1820. The State of South Carolina. To all whom these presents shall come be seen or made known – Greetings – Know ye that I William Chesnut merchant Columbia and State aforesaid, in compliance with the command of Christ which says that whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do you even so to them and believing by nature men are born equally free and that absolute and perpetual slavery founded in power and Hereditary chains is repugnant to the Golden rule a violation of the Rights of man and incompatible with Republic principles, Therefore I have this day forever Emancipated and fully Set free my negro Woman named Phebe 28 years old, better than five feet 4 inches high, a little of the yellow complexion, stout made, born in the state of Virginia – and hath been adjudged by a justice and free holder not to be a bad character and to be capable of Gaining a livelihood by honest means agreeable to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided and do hereby for myself my heirs executors administrators do give and grant unto the said negro Phebe her freedom and forever Quit Claim to all Rights title and command whatsoever in and over the said negro Phebe and in absolutely and simple a manner as if she had actually been born free and never in slavery. Yet notwithstanding I do nominate and appoint John McDill of Rocky Creek

and Chester County Guardian for the aforesaid Negro woman. Given under my hand and seal ths 18th day of October 1820.

Signed sealed & acknowledged William Chesnut

In the presence of
Darrance Woodburn
Andrew Crawford

Andrew Crawford made oath that he witnessed the above deed of manumission Oct. 18, 1820 before James Strong, J.Q.

The following deed (Book P. p. 286, Nov. 26, 1803, recorded Oct. 12, 1812) names the members of the family to which William Chesnut's wife Margaret McDill belonged. "That David McDill, Samuel McDill, James McDill, William Chesnut and Margaret Chesnut, Janet McDill, the three first name of Fairfield District, and the rest of the District of Chester and State of South Carolina . . . do grant bargain sell and release unto John McDill one-third of a plantation the 7th of May 1788. Situate in Chester District and state aforesaid on Rocky Creek . . . We the said David McDill, Samuel McDill, James McDill, William Chesnut and Margaret Chesnut his wife, Thomas McDill, George McDill and heirs of the said Thomas McDill, deceased. Witness our Hands and Seal this 26th of November in the year of our Lord 1803.

In presence of	David McDill
Jas. Douglas	Sam'l McDill
John Douglas	Jas. McDill
John Moffet	Wm. Chesnut
	Margaret X Chesnut
	Thomas McDill
	George McDill
	Janet McDill

Above agreement sworn to by John Moffet the 31st March, 1809, before James Strong, J.Q.

There was a John Chesnut grandson of old David, perhaps the son of either Alexander or Sam'l Chesnut, in Chester County, who went to Kentucky about 1810. His name appears on one deed as witness signed Captain John Chesnut. We have the following record regarding John Chesnut's in-laws:

Basement, Chester County Court House.

Bill in Equity No. 41, filed in 1830. Ended in 1836.

JOHN CHESNUT)	
)	
Vs.	)	BILL TO
	)	Account for
Jas. Strong, Junr.)	
Jno. Strong, Junr.	)	Legacy

This case of John Chesnut and wife and others Vs. James Strong, surviving executor of the will of John Mayben, pronounced at Columbia District, Term 1834 and filed in my office.

W. A. Bickett, Clerk

Only the portion of this case that has some historical value has been copied.

"John Mayben deceased, executed a Will on May 5, 1817 naming his wife Elenor and James Strong Junr. and John Strong, Junr. Executors. In 1820 John Meben died – his son Andrew Meyben had gone to Kentucky in 1805 and died there in 1810, leaving three daughters Sarah, Margaret and Jane or Jennet. Testimony in the above case was taken at the dwelling house of Colonel James C. Fraser, County of Todd, State of Kentucky. Those testifying were Henry Mayben, Thomas Mayben, James McKee, William Franklin, the Rev. William Stewart and Mrs. Mary Mayben, widow of Andrew Mayben. Mrs. Mayben's testimony established the following facts: Sarah Mayben b. 7/9/1804, Chester County, married John Chesnut in October, 1821; Margaret Mayben b. 10/6/1806, in Kentucky,

married James G. V. Thompson in June, 1825; Jane or Jennet Mayben, b. 12/7/1808, married Andrew Garten in August 1828.

The suit was for interest on the estate during the years the three Mayben girls were minors or unmarried. The evidence failed to prove that any interest was due or promised. One paper submitted by the family was from "Alex. Smith who under oath swore that he served James McClurkin with a subpoena to attend as witness in this case that he had been informed and so he believed that James McClurkin stated to Robert Hamilton that he had paid to defendants interest on this estate, the amount was not stated nor does this deponent know the amount, but that McClurkin said as this deponent was informed that he paid interest on his debt until the same was paid up." Sworn to before me
A. Smith

July 1st, 1933

S. McAlily C.E.C.D.

Office of Clerk of)

Appeals Court)

Columbia

It is ordered and decreed that the Chancellors decree be modified according to the views herein expressed.

William Harper also a J. Harper on the same paper. Case had much detail and tiresome legal papers but the heirs did not get the interest sued for, nor were there any other persons mentioned than those above.

The Chesnuts are supposed to be buried in the Moffet, Strong, McDill family burying place located on the original grant of 350 acres to old William Moffet. The only marked graves are those of James (elder in Hopewell some years after it was reorganized) Chesnut, d. 9/1/1822, aged 70 years: his wife Esther Stormont, d. 9/25/1821 (daughter of Samuel Stormont and wife Martha); Esther Chesnut (daughter of James and Esther above) b. 1/4/1796, d. 2/2/1826.

The war service of Samuel and Alexander Chesnut is in Book O-Q, p. 277, Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims, office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.:

No. 436) Issued May 1, 1785 to Mr. Samuel Chesnut
Book Q) for 10 pounds, 12 shillings & 10½ pence Sterling for Sundries for Continental and Militia use in 1779 and 1781.

No. 436) Issued May 20, 1785 to Mr. Alexander Chesnut
Book Q) for Sundries for Militia use 1780 and 1782 20 pounds, 2 shillings and 10 pence.

JOHN CORDER

From Original Lists of Persons of Quality Who went from Britain to American Plantations, by J. C. Totten, page 181: "Living at Archurs Loop, A List of those living in Virginia – Thomas Corder, February the 16, 1623." Descendants of this Thomas Corder are still in Virginia and much later there were Corders in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, as well as in South Carolina. We do not know if John Corder was related to Morgan Corder who lived in Edgefield County and had a wife Nancy; and a Morgan Corder who lived in Chester County, whose wife was named Jenny. It would seem that this Morgan was twice married or possibly there were two Morgan Corders.

The last named Morgan Corder (Book G. p. 296) on March 22, 1799, bought from William Paul of Chester District, South Carolina, for 23 pounds "all that tract of land lying and being on Beaver Dam a branch of Rocky Creek, containing 96 acres, originally granted to Lilia Chambers dec'd, and now by the said Paul being heir at law of the said Lilia Chambers . . . (regular form of deed).

In presence of WILLIAM PAUL

Jos. Wright

James Crawford

& Alex Crawford

Morgan Corder (Book K. p. 15) sold 120 acres of which the above tract was a part, to Robert Bailey

of said state and District for \$300.00 . . . adjoining land now in possession of Joseph Weir, William Orr, Martin Reynolds, Jesse Heath and Gardner Jamison.

his
Morgan X Corder
mark

In presence of
Gard. Jamison
Jos. Johnston

Dower to above lands signed by Jenney Corder wife of the within named Morgan Corder, Feb. 4, 1804, before James Harbison, J.Q.

There was also an Ephriam Corder buried near the site of the Associate Church of Smyrna about five miles east of Chester. Head stone is marked, "Ephriam Corder who died in 1822, aged 56 years." Estate of Ephriam Corder administered on by William Corder but no heirs mentioned, as he died insolvent.

Every branch of this Corder family seemed to have had a John, William, and Benjamin. The 1790 Census listed John Corder with two sons under sixteen years, a wife and one daughter (or some other female dependent).

William Corder and his wife Hannah (Gaston) are buried in the Gaston-Corder family burying ground, on the old Corder place, owned in 1933 by Frank Gaston. This family plot is located about a mile to the left (facing west) of the cross road from the Great Falls highway to Blackstock. That is from highway 97 to Highway 16. The will of William Corder, drawn May 8, 1842, filed for probate in August, 1844 (original in Apt. 75, pkt. 1192, Chester County Court House.)

He bequeathed his wife Hannah the plantation on which he was then living for her life time, with cows, hogs, furniture, & c., and at her death it was to go to his youngest daughter Hannah. One item is as follows: "After the death of daughter Hannah, an equal division of property between my children, John Corder, William Corder, Benjamin Corder, Elizabeth Sawyer, Mary Gaston, and Sarah Bigham." He also mentioned a grandson, James Madison Gaston. His son William Corder named Executor.

Witnessed by WILLIAM CORDER

William Wylie

his

John X Culp

mark

Samuel McKeown

Some of the descendants of William Corder went west. Of those who remained in Chester County we have records of only Benjamin Harrison Corder which will be found on another page.

The Will of George Beasley filed in Fairfield District (Wills, Vol. 1, p. 4) January 28, 1833, drawn Feb. 10, 1829, mentions "wife Molly, who was a sister of John Culp, also my son-in-law John Corder and my daughter Rachel Corder; my son-in-law Benjamin Corder and my daughter Margaret Corder." Other heirs of George Beasley were: "Daughter Elizabeth Beasley; my son Jacob Beasley; my grandson George W. Corder, son of Benjamin and wife Margaret."

Executors of the above will were his son Jacob Beasley and son-in-law Benjamin Corder.

The John Culp will drawn August 22, 1825, filed for probate June 24, 1844 (recorded Chester County Court House Apt. 74, pkt. 1187), mentions a "wife Nelly Culp, my neese Margaret Conner, my sister Rachel McKee, my sister Moley Beasley, Benjamin Corder, Jacob Beasley, Rachel Corder, wife of John Corder, my niece Ellen Corder." Names his wife Molly and John Corder executors.

JOHN CULP (my mark)

Witnessed by
William Corder
Ebenezer Gaston
William Corder Jr.

In the basement of the Chester Co. Court House is found:

Equity Bill No. 260, 1847 – 1852

Jacob Beasley) Bill for Account

Vs.

John Corder) & Relief

This suit was made after the death of Nelly Culp, wife of John Culp, in final settlement of the will of John Culp. John Corder, then living in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in defense of the above suit stated that. "John Culp had no bodily heirs and only two sisters, Rachel McKee and Elizabeth Beasley. The said Elizabeth had moved out of the state and had not communicated with the family in Chester County, South Carolina for some years and that he had not had, until the suit was started, any request for settlement." (Account enclosed was for \$1000.00, Nov. 15, 1847).

At this time John Corder and wife Rachel (Beasley) Corder had several children, two daughters of which were married. On August 17, 1836 (Book B B, p. 57) John Corder had sold to Robert Thompson of Fairfield District for \$800.00 "the plantation on which I now live consisting of 90¼ acres, being part of a tract of land originally granted to Richard Carr by Governor Charles Granville Montague in 1766. Situate on the waters of Rocky Creek, Chester District South Carolina, JOHN CORDER

in presence of

John Boyd

William Jas. Boyd

Above deed had dower signed before Christopher Strong J. Q. by Rachel, wife of John Corder, August 25, 1836.

John and Rachel Corder went to Tennessee soon after they sold this land on Rocky Creek.

Benjamin H. Corder, son of William Corder, Sr., and wife Hannah Gaston Corder, married Narcissa Hall. They are buried in the cemetery at Richburg, S. C., though they lived in the neighborhood of, and attended Catholic Presbyterian Church until their old age. From grave stones in this cemetery:

Benjamin H. Corder	Narcissa Corder
b. Jan. 12, 1812	wife of Benj. Corder
d. April 26, 1894	b. Aug. 29, 1819
	d. Sept. 2, 1891

Benjamin Corder bought and sold a good deal of land in the Rocky Creek section. One deed (Book C C, p. 470) made Sept. 3, 1841, was a part of the plantation upon which he lived. "Benjamin H. Corder in consideration of the sum of \$500.00 paid by John F. Bigham of said District and State, sold released . . . a plantation containing 50½ acres, situate on the waters of Rocky Creek. The line ran from Benjamin J. Corder's line to Major William Harbison's to James Cloud's land then to said John F. Bigham's land . . . (regular form of deed). In presence of

Thomas Harten Benjamin H. Corder
J. Y. Mills

Above deed was sworn to by Thomas Harten before J. Y. Mills, Sept. 23, 1841.

Dower to above deed signed before J. Y. Mills, magistrate, Sept. 23, 1841, by Narcissa W. Corder (by mark), wife of Benjamin H. Corder.

From the "Sessional Records of Catholic Church, 1840-1869" by William Banks, pastor, Clerk of Session:

10/9/1853

"BAPTISMS"

Rachel	)	Children of
Agnes	)	Benjamin H. Corder
David Adams	)	& his wife
Samuel Avander	)	Narcissa Corder
Sarah Emily Elizabeth)	
Margaret Orra)	
Mary Isabella Corothers)	

1856, April 19, Joined the Church on Confession of Faith:

Miss Martha Ellen Corder

Miss Rachel Corder

1857, April 17, BAPTISED

Barbara Ann, daughter of Ben & Narcissa Corder”

To go back to the soldier, John Corder; we find that he was living in 1832. In Deed Book W, p. 505, July 25, 1827, a deed from William Curry to William Corder, Jr., for 100 acres of land on Jacob's branch of Rocky Creek, granted to James Bankhead and sold by him in 1801 to William Curry was witnessed by

William Simonton &

Capt. John Corder

William Curry

The historian has in her possession two letters, written by two young men from the Rocky Creek section, attending Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, dated December 25, 1832. "There is a public meeting called at Washington today to express their opinion in regard to the doctrine of Nullification. Although I disapprove of the violent measures of South Carolina, still I cannot help regarding with contempt these little county meetings, which attempt by the irrestable force of resolutions to repress the risings of a state at the distance of 600 miles from them. This bears a striking resemblance to that sagacious and economical system of warfare forever immortalized by Knickerbocker called in common parlance 'fighting by proclamation'. I would have been glad to be present at the meeting to observe these redoubtable toads swelling themselves to the size of oxen and venting their impressible valor in windy declamation.

Nullification is very much the subject of conversation here amongst intellegent persons here, and with many who are woefully ignorant of it. I have obtained among many the sonorous and graceful epithet of the 'young Nullifier'."

From the second student, half-brother to the first:

"I hope you good Rocky Creek Irish, man, woman and child will continue to oppose the 'Peaceful Remedy', Nullification with all the firmness, energy and integrity of Patriots. If Capt. John Corder's base-fast company will move in solid Phalanx against the ordinance the mullies may have to 'cast the Die' over again."

In 1840 a John Corder was given a large vote for elder in Catholic Church but not elected. We do not know if the Revolutionary soldier was this John Corder, or one of several others of the same name. We have no record of when or where he died, who his wife's people were, or of any other children he may have had in addition to the three sons named in the beginning of this paper. We do know that this Corder family was intermarried with the Adams family and probably related to them by blood.

Samuel Adams whose name should have been on the monument, was a soldier of the Revolution and in the copy of the service of John Corder below, you will see that when Samuel Adams went to the treasurer in Charleston to collect his pay for service, he also received that of John Corder. A descendant of John Corder has sent the writer a photostat of his service from the State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.

"7th Sept. 1784, Book I, No. 184. Mr. John Corder, his account of 43 days Militia Duty Amo^{ts}. to 6..2..10½. Six Pounds – two shillings & ten pence farthing Stg."

Another paper as below:

"I do hereby authorize and impower the Bearer Samuel Adams to Receive an Indent to the Amount of my Account Due by the Public for Military Duty And this my order Shall be your Receipt from me." Oct. 7, 1890.

Outside of above sheet: "State of South Carolina Detor to John Corder – 43 Days Horesman Duty under Leut. Bell at 1 pound per day."

43..0..0

6..2..10½

1. Johnsie Gertrude Brown, born Jan. 12, 1882, married April 30, 1908 John Hamilton Barber (born Nov. 15, 1874), died ? living in 1943.

2. Crawford Barber Brown, born Feb. 17, 1884, died July 13, 1906.

Military service of George Crawford as found in Stub Entries to Indents issued in payment of Claims Against South Carolina growing out of the Revolution, in the office of A. S. Salley, Jr., State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.:

Book L	)	Issued the first of October, 1784, to George Crawford
Page 138	)	late Private in Alexanders Troops W. Hampton regiment,
No. 224	)	Sumter's Brigade.
L. M.)	

State Troop, for ninety four pounds Sterling being amount pay and bounty due him for Service in that Troop. Together with interest thereon from the first of April 1782 to date hereof: Agreeable to resolution of General Assembly of the Eleventh March last.

L . . . 10:8 Principal – 94..0..0 Interest 6..11..7

Note: Through error the name of Alexander Crawford, also a Revolutionary soldier, and brother of George, was put on the monument and George's name was left off. We regret this error and we are recording the record of George. We have no proof of Alexander's connection with the Church.

THOMAS GARRET

“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.” Thomas Garret, one of the four founders of Catholic, like the other three, came into the Rocky Creek settlement at an early date. He had lived in several other states before coming to South Carolina and was a well known resident in 1761. During the summer of that year Thomas Garret of Rocky Creek was one of a group of men chosen to go, under the leadership of Thomas Steel, Senr., in pursuit of a party of Cherokee Indians who had scalped Barbara McKinney, murdered John McDonald (often called through error McDaniel) and his wife and carried away captive their seven children. It was “Thomas Garret of Rocky Creek who chanced to kill the Indian who tomahawked Mrs. McKinney and actually found the scalp in his shot bag,” (Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 95). This party also rescued the children of John McDonald and though their parents were dead and their home broken up, Hugh McDonald, an uncle, welcomed their return and received them into his home. The Rev. William Banks said that “Thomas Garret, a man of many virtues and great piety and influence, was converted under the ministry of Mr. Richardson and baptised by him. He was long called the Head of Catholic.”

In 1772, while the Rev. James Campbell was pastor at Catholic, Thomas Garret was elected an elder. How well he served his church is best expressed by the church history record that, “though being a zealous advocate of the Strictest form of Calvinistic Theology himself, he was liberal in his views and feelings towards the breathern of other forms of faith and worship.” There were few of this class in the original congregation of Catholic, or of any other church on Rocky Creek at that period.

Thomas Garret married Hannah Jagers of Sandy River. From the public records (we have no private records of this family) they seem to have been childless, but recently, a friend interested in genealogy, told the writer that some one had joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on his pension record in Washington. His will recorded in the Chester County Court House September 2, 1795, shows that his estate was considerable, for that time. He left all of the real and most of the personal property to his wife Hannah, if she remained a widow; if she married again, she was to have one-third of the estate, the balance to go to certain named nephews and nieces. Hannah also had the privilege of living in the home should she care to do so. He also made provision to pay some one of her choice to live with her and run the farm. John Boatright was to have one negro man; the sister of John to have a bed and the furnishings. These Boatrights were either the children of a sister or a

niece and were living, at the time the will was made, near Richmond, Virginia.

A nephew and niece of Hannah's were to have the same as his own above. Perhaps his dearest possession, Dick, his saddle horse, was left to his brother Elisha Garret; one negro woman and her child to Mary Garret, daughter of Elisha, in the words of the will, "Expected to be living on Spirit Creek, State of Georgia". A nephew was living with the Garrets at the time of Thomas' death.

The last item of the will was as follows: "I allow 20 pounds Sterling to be levied out of my estate, for Catholic Congregation, to be given to the Trustees of it to be laid out at the direction of the Minister and Session of said congregation for pious usage." It would be interesting to know what pious use the Minister and Session made of the twenty pounds Sterling. The executors of the will were his wife, Hannah, her brother John Jagers, and James Peden, Esq.

Hannah lived until 1803 without marrying again and left her part of the estate to her several brothers. John and Nathan Jagers were large land owners on Broad River and were also soldiers of the Revolution, but not of the Rocky Creek section or members of Catholic.

We do not know if Thomas and Hannah Garret lie in unmarked graves in the churchyard at Catholic or in a family burying ground near their home, but we do know that in the closing hours of his life Thomas Garret had the comforting companionship of his pastor, the Rev. Robert McCulluch, for he, with James Harbison, witnessed the will and proved it after his death.

Thomas Garret's service is in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.:

"Thomas Garret - Col. Lacy's Regt. pay received, Account Audited, for Militia Duty. November 27, 1784."

His name also appeared on an old list of those who fought at King's Mountain. This gallant military service for his state was a beautiful parallel to his life of loyal service to his God, and his church, Catholic.

DAVID GRAHAM

The first record we have of David Graham in Chester County is a deed (Book T, p. 265) made Oct. 6, 1786 and recorded Aug. 29, 1820, from Arthur Hicklin Senr. of Lancaster County, S. C., of the one part, Planter, and David Graham of Chester County, state aforesaid, Backsmith, of the other part. Whereas in and by a certain grant bearing date the 23rd of October, 1765, for one hundred and fifty acres of land on a branch of Rocky Creek . . . Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Arthur Hicklin Senr. for and in consideration of the sum thirty pounds Lawful Currant money of the State aforesaid. . . released conveyed. . . now in his actual possession by virtue of the Statute of transferring Uses into possession. . . This deed was signed by Arthur Hicklin Senr., and witnessed by Will Boyd, Margaret Turnbow (her mark), and George Hicklin.

David Graham's lifelong occupation ranks with that of the automobile repair business of today. The horse was the principal, if not the only mode, of travel at that time and blacksmith shops did a thriving business. It is impossible without any help of family records or the "House Bible", willed by David to his son John, to outline correctly this Graham family. We can only copy what the public records have in the local court house.

The deeds, wills and service indicate that David Graham may have had a brother James as well as a son and grandson of that name. There is a deed (Book U, p. 503) made May 28, 1820, recorded Dec. 1, 1823, by David Graham of York District, S. C., for and in consideration of \$250.00 "to me in hand paid by James Graham Junr. of Chester District, state aforesaid, do sell release and convey all my part of that plantation or tract of land containing one hundred acres Situate on the Waters of Rocky Creek on the road leading from the South fork of Fishing Creek to Charleston, in Chester District, State aforesaid (lines here from stakes Hickory trees etc.) being part of a two hundred acre tract sold by M----- Piggot (Note: Micajah Pickett the correct name?) to Jasper Rogers and conveyed by the said Jasper Rogers to William Stroud & by William Stroud to the late John Caskey (regular form of deed).
(Signed) David Graham

Witnessed by Peter Wilson, David Graham and Thomas Caskey. Above deed proved by Peter Wilson and Thomas Caskey before John Douglas, J. Q., Sept. 17, 1823.

Outline of the will of David Graham, drawn April 2nd, 1795, proved in probate office Nov. 18, 1800 (recorded Apt. 21, pkt. 315): "I David Graham of Chester County, Pinckney District & State of South Carolina, Blacksmith. . . I recommend my Soul unto the hands of Almighty God that gave it & my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in a Christian Desant Manner as to the Discrechon of my Executors hereinafter named..... first and princiably of all I allow all my lawfull debts to be paid.

2nd. I give and bequeath to my well-beloved wife Janet Graham her bed and bed cloase and also a lawfull maintance off the plantation and what my Executors think suffecient during life and to be buried desantly at death by John and Marey.

3rd. to my well-beloved son Andrew Graham my two ferring Books.

4th. to my well-beloved daughter Jean Adams wife of Samuel Adams 4—S. and 8—P. Sterling and no more.

5th. to well-beloved son James Graham 4 S. 8.P. and no more.

6th. to well-beloved daughter Jenet Boyd wife of David Boyd 4—S. 8-P and no more.

7th. to my well-beloved son John Graham all my smith tools & a sertin Bay horse and saddle & a sertin Black mare coalt formerly called his Black coalt.

8th. to my well-beloved daughter Marey the young Black Meer & A certain horse coalt named Cugill (?)

9th. to my well-beloved daughter Margaret my old Black meer & Saddle & two cows and calves - her share of all about the house & her Equeal share of all thebed cloase that is the third of them & likewise Thirty Pounds Sterling to be paid to her in hand cash by John and Mary & also her third of all my Books Excepting my House Bible that I allow to John & all the Remainder of my property not mentioned I allow to be Equally divided Between John and Marey and I do hereby constitute make & ordain James Chestnut and Andrew Graham my sole Executors of this my last Will & Testament . . . Signed, Sealed Published & Declared by the said David Graham as his last Will & Testament in presence of us the subscribers.

David Graham

James Chestnut

James Wilson

James Boyd

On Jan. 13, 1819 is the following deed (recorded in Book T, p. 262, Aug. 29, 1820): "Where as David Graham late of Chester District State of South Carolina in his life-time was possessed in his own right of a plantation of one hundred and fifty acres of land which was granted Arthur Hicklin Senr. Oct. 23, 1765 and to David Graham the 5th & 6th of Oct. 1785 Situate on a branch of Rocky Creek. The said David Graham did by his last will and testament leave and bequeath one half mority of said plantation to his son John Graham and the other half to his daughter Mary Graham and where-as the said John Graham now deceased did by his last will and testament bequeath to his sister the before mentioned Mary Graham John Graham's one half part of the said plantation the other half part to her sister Margaret Graham now Margaret Blackstock whereby Margaret Graham became possessed of the said one fourth of the plantation or tract of land. . . The above mentioned Mary Graham of Chester District and state aforesaid in consideration of the sum of \$700.00 paid by Captain Edward Blackstock of county and state aforesaid all my part interest. . . in the above mentioned land.... (regular form of deed)

In presence of
Hugh Knox.
John Kennedy

Her
(signed) Mary X Graham
mark

The estate of John Graham, son of David Graham, was appraised Dec. 29, 1809 by Robert Miller, Robert Wilson, and Robert Strong. His will (Apt. 21, pkt. 332), drawn Aug. 3, 1809 and filed in the office of the probate judge of Chester District Dec. 29, 1809, had the following bequests:

Soul to Almighty God; all debts to be paid.

My Niece Martha Adams \$100.00

My brother Andrew Graham, sister Jane Adams, wife of Sam'l Adams, Jenet Boyse formerly wife of David Boyse, my brother James Graham, - all \$1.00 and no more.

The whole of the Remainder to be equally divided between my two sisters Mary Graham and Margaret Graham. Executors were James Chesnut and Robert Hamilton. (Signed) John Graham.

John Graham was elected an elder in Catholic Presbyterian Church between the years 1802 and 1805 and served until his death in 1809. At that time he was apparently unmarried and his sister Jenet Boyd a widow.

The will of Mary Graham (Apt. 22, pkt. 317), who also died unmarried was drawn Jan. 21, 1822 and filed in the office of the probate judge Oct. 7, 1822, mentions:

My niece Mary Adams, daughter of Samuel Adams	\$50.00
Sanuel Adams, Junr.	40.00
Samuel Adams Senr. to purchase religious books for his children	10.00
Polly Peggy Boyse, daughter of David Boyse, State of Ohio	60.00
My sister Jane Boyse the sum of	40.00
My brother James Graham to buy religious books for his children	10.00
My niece Esther Graham, daughter of James Graham	10.00
My niece Elizabeth Graham	20.00
My nephew David Graham, Blacksmith, to purchase Religious books for his family & to Jane Graham, daughter of David Graham	10.00

I do leave \$10.00 or more if it is my part to repair the graveyard where my Father and Mother and other friends are buried.

I leave and bequeath the whole remainder of my estate to my sister Margaret Blackstock to be at her disposal.

Executors and administrators were Robert Hamilton and Alexander Kelly.

her

(Signed) Mary X Graham

mark

There is no record of Andrew Graham except in the following deeds:

(Book G, p. 94) May 7, 1791: "Between John Cameron of Fairfield County, Camden District, S. C. and Andrew Graham of Chester District and state aforesaid. . . land granted unto George Taylor (Book O.O., p. 347, Secretary of State's office, Columbia, S. C.) on a branch of Rocky Creek, bounded on all sides by vacant land when surveyed . . .conveyed by George Taylor to John Lee & by said John Lee did give and bequeath two hundred acres of above mentioned tract to Rachel Cameron deceased and late wife of John Cameron. . .now two hundred acres sold by John Cameron for One thousand pounds lawful Sterling money paid by Andrew Graham . . .Deed by lease and release the Statute of transferring uses into possession. . . (regular form of deed).

In presence of John Cameron

James Turner

Francis Lee

Matthew McClurkin

Above deed was proved by Matthew McClurkin before James Strong, J. Q., 23d. day of July, 1799.

(In Book E, p. 263) Andrew Graham and wife Margaret Graham conveyed to Hugh McMillan a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred acres granted unto Margaret Coulter "on the

Bounty" (Grant Book F.F.F., p. 249, Office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C.). This Bounty grant to Margaret Coulter must have been a head right of 100 acres, not a soldier's bounty grant.

There is no will or estate settlement of either Andrew or Margaret Graham in the Chester County Court House. His name appeared on many legal papers and there are other deeds in his name but no family here. He may have joined some of the many colonies that went west.

The will of James Graham (Apt. 22, pkt. 323), dated Sept. 24, 1826, filed in office of Probate Oct. 2, 1826, is evidently that of James Graham Junr., son of James and grandson of old David. "I bequeath unto my sister and brother-in-law Alexander Smith and Esther Smith, one Negro. Land in the state of Alabama to be sold as soon after my death as my Executors think best.

To be given to my aged father	\$200.00
To be given to my aged mother	120.00
My brother Thomas Caskey	300.00
My niece Mary Caskey	10.00
My niece Rosannah Caskey	10.00
My nephew John Caskey	10.00
My nephew James Caskey	10.00
To my nephew John Reedy my cloake and what he has in his hands of my estate at the time.	
To brother David Graham	10.00
Amount in notes \$800.00 one-half to be given to my sister Esther Smith and my brother-in-law Alex. Smith	400.00
the other half to my brother David Graham, provided he become into his right mind and if he is in need of it	
This to be left in the hands of my father to give to my brother as he thinks fit.	400.00
To my father my . To Alex. Smith my Black Broad Cloth coat, my body clothing to my brother David Graham.	

Executors named were Edward Blackstock and John Douglas.

In presence of
 John Douglas
 John Wilson
 Josiah Miller

(signed) James Graham

It does not seem possible that the James Graham of the above will could have been a brother or a brother-in-law of Thomas Caskey unless his mother was a daughter of John Caskey Senr. who died in 1786. We have no record of the children of this John Caskey; although deeds mentioned a will it is not recorded in the Chester County Court House. (See John Caskey, Sr.)

The above James Graham, or a James Graham from the upper part of Chester County had a pension. His name does not appear on the Memorial stone because of uncertainty and lack of proof of his residence.

In Court Record Book K, p. 384, basement of the Chester County Court House, Spring Term, 1833, "James Graham appeared in open Court to made a Declaration of his Revolutionary service; also the Rev. John LeRoy Davies and Col. George Gill certified as to their belief of his age (given as 73) and that he was reputed to be a soldier of the Revolution." This petition was granted James Graham Aug. 7, 1833, by the War Department as Private in South Carolina Militia, age 73.

The Rev. John LeRoy Davies was pastor of Catholic Church at this time and Colonel Gill an elder in Fishing Creek Church on opposite sides of the county, so anyone interested may decide for himself.

David Graham's service is from Stub Entries.....office of the Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C., Book O-Q, p. 232:

No. 116)	Issued the 9th of May 1785 to Mr. David Graham for
Book Q)	Fifteen Pounds Ster'g for Sundries for Cont'l & Militia use.... Acct.
	Audited. Principal 15.....0.....0
	Annual Int. 1.....0.....0

PATRICK, JAMES, AND WILLIAM HARBISON

The Harbison family, one of the most interesting and largest of the early settlers that came into the Rocky Creek section of Chester County (then Craven), arrived by way of the port of Charleston, S. C., on the ship Earl of Donegal, Duncan Ferguson, Master, on Tuesday the 22nd of December, 1767. Dougal Ballentine and his wife Elizabeth, the parents of Jane, wife of Patrick Harbison, with their children, also came on this vessel, as did Adam Harbison, Mary Harbison, and Jennet Harbison. William Harbison's name is not on the passenger list of the Earl of Donegal, but Adam and William seem to have been brothers of Patrick Harbison. Records of all the Harbisons show that they were closely related or very clannish.

The passenger list of Harbisons is given below:

	age		age
Patrick Harbison	34	Adam Harbison	46
Jane Harbison	32	Mary Harbison	36
Mary Harbison	8	Jennet Harbison	13
James Harbison	6	John Harbison	4
Elizabeth Harbison	3		
Dougal Ballentine	50	William Ballentine	22
Elizabeth Ballentine	50	Mary Ballentine	19
		Elizabeth Ballentine	17

The list of these families is not complete as the outline of the suit of Jane (Ballentine) Harbison's heirs against Patrick Harbison, after Jane's death, for titles to the Ballentine lands, mentions more children of these families. Many Harbisons lived on Rocky Creek in the early days, but all who did not die in Chester County emigrated west, and there is none of the name now.

From the office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C., recorded in Vol. 17, Class I, p. 326, Grant Books, the outline of a grant is given below:

. . . GEORGE the THIRD, do give and Grant unto PATRICK HARBISON his heirs . . . two hundred acres of land on a small branch of Rocky Creek in Craven County, Bounded to the North East by land Surveyed for John Adams and on all other sides by vacant land when surveyed . . . Witness His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Charles Grenville Montague, Captain General & c. over the Pro-
 vidence of South Carolina, this thirteenth day of May 1768, in the 8th year of our reign.

James Berwick Pro. Surveyor Gen'l.

Book N, p. 164, No. 112, April 10, 1807, Clerk's office, Chester, S. C., deed from Patrick Harbison, his wife Jane, and his son John Harbison: "Do assign over all right title & claim to James Harbison my son, all living in South Carolina and Chester District." "That we have hold or claim to a certain piece of land, it being part of the plantation we now live on, originally granted to Dugal Ballentine." (Lines from rocks, trees, fences, & c. run out and the usual form of deed of that period.) "We do hereby sign and acknowledge the same in presence of

James Jamieson	(signed) Patrick Harbison
Mary Jamieson (Nee Mary Harbison)	her
Robert Boyd	Jane X Harbison
	mark
	John Harbison

The above deed was proved before John McKown, Justice of the Quorum, April 23, 1807, and named Patrick Harbison, Jennet Harbison, and John Harbison.

Deed Book Q, p. 280, Chester Court House, deed made Sept. 11, 1813, State of South Carolina, Chester District, deed from James Harbison to Howell Westbrook for "a tract or parcel of land con-

taining Eighty-two and one half acres, Situate in said District on the Waters of Rocky Creek," . . . being part of the Tract of land the said James Harbison now lives on, conveyed to him by (his father) Patrick Harbison and Jane his wife, for one hundred and sixty-five acres . . . This eleventh day of September, 1813. In presence of us

James Richmond
Jno. McCreary

James Harbison

Dower signed to above deed June 21, 1814, by "Margaret Harbison wife (1st wife) of the within named James Harbison", before Hugh Knox, J.Q.

In the basement of the Chester County Court House, Bills of Equity, B,9-16, Case of Howell Westbrook vs. Patrick Harbison and Jane his wife conveyed to their son James, one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, a part of a three hundred acre tract, claimed under Dugal Ballentine, the father of the said Jane and that the said James Harbison paid to the said Patrick Harbison and Jane Harbison a valuable consideration for said piece of land, that said James Harbison has since sold and conveyed a majority of said land to complainant and Complainant to one John McMillan who is now in possession of the land.

That Jane Harbison lately departed this life and her heirs are now setting up a claim to the land which she and her husband Patrick Harbison conveyed to James Harbison on the ground that the said Jane had only renounced her dower instead of her inheritance and that John McMillan to whom Complainant conveyed the land, refused in consequence of said claims to pay Complainant for the same.

Bill further states that Jane Harbison intended to convey an absolute estate to her son James Harbison but owing to the ignorance or mistake of the Justice, she only renounced her dower, instead of her inheritance. Bill prays that the heirs of Jane Harbison may by a decree of the Court be compelled to release her right to the land, which she sold and conveyed to her son James Harbison and which Complainant sold and conveyed to John McMillan."

Clark (a lawyer) In Pkt. 9-17, dated June 18, 1824, the following interesting information is given in the above case: "The Judge ordered that the Complainant have leave to examine in his home "Patrick Harbison who is old and infirm," and that his testimony be legal and used in the trial of this case. Patrick Harbison testified that Dugal Ballentine died leaving two daughters, Patrick's wife Jane, and Peggy, who has since died leaving two children, Lydia Collett and James Downey. Ballentine had another daughter named Betsy whom he survived, John Collins is her son. The land he sold to his son James Harbison was a part of the large tract on which he, himself (Patrick) lived. He had lived on it about thirty years, though he did not live on it for some years after Dugal Ballentine died. He had paid taxes on the land forty or fifty years, had taken care of his wife's parents for this land while they lived and had buried them when they died. His wife Jane had died September, 1821.

The record of this case mentioned a son William, of Jane and Patrick Harbison, who died in 1810; a son John Harbison; Patrick Spence of Union County and his wife, Nancy Spence, late Harbison; James Jamieson and wife Mary Jamieson, late Mary Harbison; James Harbison the eighteen year old soldier in 1780. James Jamieson served in the Revolution, too, and was granted a pension on June 12, 1833. At that time he was seventy-one years old and is listed as private, later lieutenant and captain. He and his wife Mary are buried in the old Jamieson family burying ground on Rocky Creek, the land now (1934) belonging to Mr. Alex. Young. The writer thinks his name should have been on the monument but lacked information to prove his church connection at the proper time.

Patrick and Jane Harbison are lying in unmarked graves in the Harbison family burying ground, about a mile above Catholic Church. The life and military career of James Harbison, eldest son of Jane and Patrick Harbison, enhanced by the charm of youth, is among the most colorful of all the soldiers of Catholic Church. Mrs. Ellet in her Women of the American Revolution, Volume 3, chapter on Catherine Steel, describes him as "a noble looking youth of eighteen", when he joined Captain Steel's company in 1780. In all the record of his service, one reads between the lines that this handsome boy was an ardent admirer of his commander, and wherever in the fortunes of war duty called brave

Captain Steel gladly and willingly followed young James Harbison. He lacked the experience and skill of his captain but he was a good horseman and determined to keep his idol in sight during every engagement.

From Mrs. Ellet's sketch: "A few days after the surprise of Sumter at Fishing Creek, when Captain Steel's command on their way to rejoin Sumter, were unexpectedly attacked by the Tories at Neeley's, Captain Steel fleeing down the lane with valuable military papers in his possession, his long black hair, which his mother had been combing, streaming behind him, recalled the fate of Absalom and vowed if he escaped a similar end he would cut his hair, at this time worn in a cue. Just behind his captain rode James Harbison, and as his horse cleared the bars of the lane, his cue was trimmed off by a rifle bullet." This unexpected hair cut so angered James that he vowed to wear his hair in a cue as long as he lived, in defiance of English and Tories. During his next visit home the Hemphill girls, sisters of Andrew Hemphill, cut Captain Steel's hair, at his request, and also true to his vow, James Harbison wore his cue until his death in 1835.

After the war James married first Margaret McCrory King and reared a family named in the estate settlement of his third son James Harbison, Jr., who married Mary Peden, lived a year and died childless. James' second wife was Jane ?. In the settlement of his estate his heirs were Jane and two minor children, Mary and Sarah. The "Minutes of Session" of Catholic Church under date of February, 1850, had this item: "On application, certificates of dismissal were granted to Mrs. Jane Harbison and her daughter, Miss Mary Harbison, who are about to move away to the North West."* For many years James Harbison stood in the Precentor's stand at Catholic and parcelled out the lines of Rouse's version of the Psalms and in the words of his pastor, the Rev. William Banks, "With that clear ringing voice, which in the days of yore had often been heard above the storm of battle, he led the congregation in celebrating the praises of God in the sacred songs of Zion". At the close of his long and useful life James Harbison was buried in the Harbison burying ground about a mile above the present site of Catholic church, and the original site of the first log meeting house in which the congregation worshipped. The heavy, boxed marble tomb has this inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of James Harbison, Esq. Born 15th of August A.D. 1762, Died November 2nd, A.D. 1835, aged 73 years, 2 month, and 18 days. A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION, Having served in the American Army more than two years and engaged in several battles that secured freedom for his country. He was one of the earliest members of the Presbyterian church of Catholic, of which he was for forty-two years a Ruling Elder. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." On the same marble slab: "Sacred to the Memory of James Harbison Junr. Born 21st of June A.D. 1797, Died 10th of October 1836, Aged 39 years, three months and 19 days. Third son of James Harbison Senr . . . For many years a useful member and a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church."

Another stone is to "Margaret, wife of James Harbison, Sr. Died May 28th, 1819, Aged 52 years."

The estate settlement of this James Harbison Jr. was divided with his brothers and sisters, his step-mother, and his wife, Jane (Peden) Harbison. Recorded in Chester County Court House, Deed Book B.B., p. 284, Aug. 16, 1838, clerk's office.

Chester County, South Carolina: "Know all men by these presents that we Mary Harbison (wife) Adam Harbison, John Harbison, Jennet Harbison, Jane Harbison, and William Harbison of Chester district and state aforesaid, and Thomas Harbison of Gibson County, Indiana, Legatees of the estate of James Harbison deceased, of Chester District, South Carolina – for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty three cents to us paid in hand by Isiah Harbison (administrator) Residuary Legatee of the District and State aforesaid, paid in the following manner, Viz: To Mary Harbison three hundred and seventy-five (\$375.00) dollars, and to each of the others, Viz: Adam Harbison, John Harbison, Jennet Harbison, Jane Harbison, William Harbison, and Thomas Harbison, fifty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$53.57) our lawful share of the real estate of the aforesaid deceased, have granted bargained sold and released unto the said Isiah Harbison each and all our parts of the plantation or tract of land surveyed for Robert Barclay the thirteenth of December,

*Jane died in Pinckneyville, Illinois, in 1890, aged 90 years.

seventeen hundred and seventy-two, part granted John Bailey, Jan. 27th, 1787, transferred to Thomas Stanford, by Stanford to Thomas McCalla and by said Thos. McCalla to David McCalla, by said David McCalla to William Burns, by said Burns to James Harbison . . . Joining S. W. David McCalla's land, W. by James Harbison Esqr., E. by John Bailey's and James McCalla's lands . . ." (regular form of deed) Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of December 1836. Witnessed by

A. Roseborough	(signed)	Mary Harbison	Janet Harbison
Joseph Dickey		Adam Harbison	John Harbison
		William Harbison	Jane Harbison

Isiah Harbison, administrator of his brother Jame's estate, was a bachelor in 1847 when dismissed by letter from Catholic "to go to the Western Country" (he went to Indiana.) James Harbison Sr., had at least one more son besides those named in the settlement of their brother James Harbinson Jr.'s estate as the following deed declares. He could have died before 1836.

Deed Book Z., p. 79, June 25, 1821, South Carolina, Chester District. "Know all men by these presents that I, James Harbison of Chester District and state aforesaid in consideration of ten dollars and the natural love and affection which I bear towards my son Robert Harbison of the District and State aforesaid . . . do give, release . . . a tract of land whereon I now live containing sixty-two acres being part of a tract of land conveyed to me by my Father and Mother Patrick and Jane Harbison . . . (regular form of deed)

James Harbison

In presence of
her
Jane X Harbison (James' 2nd wife)
mark
William McGarity

Robert Harbison also had property from his grandfather Patrick Harbison as given below:

Deed Book S. p. 229, April 23, 1817, drawn; Oct. 27, 1817, recorded: "I Patrick Harbison of District and State aforesaid in consideration of the sum of \$266.40 to me paid in hand by Robert Harbison of the aforesaid state and district, have granted sold released . . . unto the said Robert Harbison a plantation or tract of land containing fifty-three (53) acres Situate in Chester District on a branch of Rocky Creek (lines here from rocks, trees, stumps, & c.) being part of a tract of land originally granted to Dugal Ballentine for two hundred acres, on the 13th day of May A.D. 1768 . . . (regular form of deed) In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and seal this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1818.

In presence of	his
Richard Fish	Patrick X Harbison
Thomas Peden	mark
James Harbison	

Above deed proved by James Harbison 6th day of May, 1817 before James Strong, J.Q. On the same date "Jane Harbison wife of the within named Patrick Harbison" signed her dower before James Strong, J.Q.

The Ballentine lands in Chester County and also in Fairfield County came into the Harbison family as below.

(In Deed Book S, p. 256, Fairfield County, S. C.) Patrick and Jane Harbison sold to James Allison for \$350.00 a tract of land in Fairfield County containing 250 acres . . . originally granted Dugal Ballentine Aug. 11, 1774 . . . "On the death of said Dugal Ballentine . . . came and descended to his daughter Jane Ballentine, now Jane Harbison wife of the Above named Patrick Harbison."

In presence of	his	her
Sam'l McCulloch	Patrick X Harbison	Jane X Harbison
James Harbison, Sr.	mark	mark
James Harbison, Jr.		

The above deed was dated July 16, 1808.

(Chester County Court House, Book Z, p. 170) Jan. 1, 1832 State South Carolina. "I James Harbison of Chester District and state aforesaid in consideration of the sum of \$100.00 to me secured to be paid by John Harbison of Williamson County in the state of Tennessee, have bargained and granted by quit claim unto John Harbison his heirs and assigns, all my right title and interest unto a tract of land known as Dugal Ballentine's lying and being in Fairfield District, S. C. on the Waters of Wateree, being one of the heirs of Jane Harbison deceased, she being the eldest daughter of Dugal Ballentine deceased, also all my right to the property that my Father Patrick Harbison owned at the time of his decease, now in the hands of James Jamieson all which property I have bargained and sold to John Harbison of Williamson County, state of Tennessee, to him and his heirs and assigns forever. In Witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord 1832. Signed sealed and delivered in presence of

Pat Spence

James Harbison

Robert X. Harbison (his mark)

(Chester County Court House, Book C.C., p. 307) Deed made Dec. 14, 1838; recorded Dec. 7, 1840. State of South Carolina, "I Thomas M. Harbison of Gibson County, Indiana, in consideration of the sum of \$53.57 to me in hand paid by Isaiah Harbison of Chester District and state aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I have granted bargained sold & released . . . unto the said Isaiah Harbison all my right, title, interest and claim to all my part of the lands belonging to the Estate of my brother James Harbison (Jr.) Situate in Chester District on the Waters of Rocky Creek, said estate being bounded by lands of Wm. Hemphill, Henry McDowell and others, together with all and singular . . . In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 14th day of December, 1838, in presence of

J. Y. Mills

Thomas M. Harbison

Wm. Harbison

Very little is known about William Harbison because he died before Chester County was cut out of the large county of Craven. He was probably a relative of all the other Harbisons in the county at that time, but there is no public record by which to prove anything. He and his wife Ann Johnston are buried in the family burying ground near where some of the Harbisons and Johnstons lived. This burying ground is located several hundred yards to the left (if facing west) of the Peden Bridge road on the back of the old Harbison place where the lands of the Harbisons and Johnstons join, the Harbison land facing on Bull Skin Creek road, Johnstons facing on the Peden Bridge road around the corner. The enclosure is small but has a substantial rock wall, without a gate. The stone marking the graves of William and Ann Harbison was evidently erected after the death of Ann who died fifty years after William was killed in the Revolution. The inscription is as follows: "In Memory of William Harbison who died in Sept. 1782, in the 40th year of his age. Also In Memory of Ann Harbison, wife, who died February 17th, 1832, in the 90th year of her age." One other Harbison grave is marked: "To the Memory Mary Elizabeth Born Dec. 1828, Died April, 1850, Daughter of J. C. & E. W. Harbison."

Only one child in the William Harbison family is recorded, a daughter Elizabeth, who was born January 14, 1781 (from the David McCalla family Bible). This Bible states that Elizabeth was born a few months after her father's death. David McCalla (son of Thomas), married Elizabeth Harbison and in this case the writer thinks the Bible had the correct dates. It will be noted that the inscription on the stone has no day of death, just the month and year.

It is believed that this Ann Johnston, wife of William Harbison, was a sister of the John Johnston buried in the same place. As this was the first generation of the Johnston family in this country, nothing can be proved about their parents.

Elizabeth Harbison, daughter of William and Ann Harbison, married Major David McCalla in Chester District on March 4th, 1804. This second generation of the Thomas McCalla family belonged to Hopewell A.R.P. Church from about 1790. In 1836 David and wife Elizabeth and ten children went to Indiana (see Thomas McCalla for this line). Some friend or member of William Harbison's family

signed for his Revolutionary Claim for service in 1786. This was often done as Charleston was 250 miles and the county seat of Craven County was Camden, which was a great deal of traveling by horse-back. The probate records of Chester County show that the early settlers avoided, if possible, getting any of their affairs settled by the regular course of the law, and where will or administration was granted, very few ever showed a final settlement.

In addition to the Harbisons mentioned there are many more about whom there is some information though they cannot be connected with the above family.

To avoid confusion with another James Harbison family in the lower part of the county, a brief outline of this family is added. There is buried in what is now known as the Stone burying ground (no Stones buried there but enclosed in a stone wall) in the Landsford section of Chester County, east of Rowells, a few miles, a James Harbison and his wife Elizabeth Harbison. Their grave stones state that "James Harbison departed this life June 6, 1825, aged 86 years." "Elizabeth Harbison wife of James Harbison departed this life Jan. 27, 1822, aged 80 years." From Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina (Vol. 2, p. 673) it is learned that this burying ground is very near the site of a Presbyterian church called Hopewell, several elders of which church are buried there, also "Here lyeth the Body of William Simpson who Departed this life in the Twenty Sixth Year of his age, June? A.D. 1777. Alas! the brittle Clay that built our Body Firft and every Month and Every Day Tis moulding back to Duft." This is the oldest marked grave in Chester County, though neither the church organization of Hopewell nor the people buried there go back as far as this William Simpson, so it is judged that before either church or burying ground was there, it was a family burying plot of some Simpson family. Note the old f for s. The stone was soapstone with an Egyptian type head cut into the top arch.

This second James Harbison had a land grant in 1774, (recorded in Secretary of State's office, Columbia, S. C., in Grant Books, Vol. 31, Classl, p. 294). Outline of the grant follows: George the III . . . do give and grant unto James Harbison his heirs . . . a tract of land containing two hundred acres on the Waters of Catawba River about two miles from said river, bounding East on John Flemming's land, South on Archibald Elliott's, West on vacant land and North on Mathew Patton's and vacant land . . . Witness The Hon'ble William Bull Esq., the Eight day of July 1774 in the 14th year of our Reign. John Bremar Surveyor General.

After the death of his wife Elizabeth, James Harbison made the following deed (Book U, p. 166, Chester County Court House) "I James Harbison of Chester District, South Carolina, Planter, in consideration of an obligation or bond given me by my two sons Alex. and John Harbison for my maintenance and support during life have bargained granted sold and released unto my son John Harbison Planter, a tract of land on the Waters of Flemming's Mill Creek, containing 387 acres, it being part of different original Surveys unto James Harbison. Situate at the time of survey in Craven County, now Chester District, and another original survey granted unto James Land conveyed by him unto John Flemming thence to Moses Thompson, thence to Thomas Carter, thence to James Harbison, the remainder is part of a survey originally granted unto Rebecca Patton . . . Situate in Pinckney District and Chester District, conveyed by the said James Harbison (lines here from trees and many directions up creeks and back to dogwoods) . . . unto John Harbison his heirs and assigns. Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of April 1822.

In presence of

James Harbison

Gregory Cherry

Wm. Montgomery

William Harbison

(In Book U, p. 170) April 16, 1822 is recorded a similar deed for 250 acres of land to Alexander Harbison, part of the same tract as the land given John Harbison and also for "maintenance and support", with the same witnesses.

From Mrs. Fred Townly of Cedarville, Ohio, was obtained the following information from the John Harbison family Bible: James Harbison's wife was Elizabeth McElroy of Virginia. They were married

Oct. 22, 1774. Their children were: Alexander Harbison, b. July 27, 1775; James Harbison, Jr., b. Feb. 27, 1780; John Harbison, b. May 13, 1782; Elizabeth Harbison, b. May 3, 1784. The 3rd. child, John Harbison, married Jane Bigham, born Dec. 28, 1787 in Chester District, migrated to Ohio in 1826.

There was also a John Harbison who lived in York County and left a will (York County, Case No. 57, file 2565), naming a daughter Esther to whom most of his estate was given, but leaving "my Uncle James Harbison in Chester", some small request regarding his affairs and in case of Esther's death, "I allow the whole of it to my brother James Harbison in Ireland if he comes for it in five years, if not I allow the land to be sold and all to be divided equally betwixt Patrick Spence's children now living in Chester."

(Book C.C., p. 407, April 5, 1841, Chester District, S. C.) A deed from a James Harbison to William I. Stevenson for \$22.00, three and two-tenths acres of land, "Situate in said District & State on the Waters of Rocky Creek. Land joined Wm. I Stevenson's land and John B. Stevenson's, Junr . . . being a part of an original grant to D. Ballentine." Signed James Harbison

In presence of

J. Y. Mills

John B. Stevenson

Dower to above deed was signed by "Peggy Margaret Harbison (her mark), wife of the within named James Harbison", before J. Y. Mills, April 5, 1841, recorded May 3, 1841.

The service of the Harbisons is as below:

In addition to the record in Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, James drew a pension for his service.

From Revolutionary Claims in the office of the Historical Commission in Columbia, S. C.;

No. 2557	)	Issued the 29th of April	to Mr. William Harbison
Book X	)	for Nine pounds five shillings and Eight Pence half penny sterling for Duty done in Colo.	

Water's Regiment as per Acct. Audited: Principal –	9..5..8½
Annual Interest	0..12..11

No. 2887	)	Issued 30th of May 1786 to Mr. Patrick Harbison
Lib. X	)	for duty done in Brandon's Regt. Acct. Audited
	Principal	47..0..0 Sterling
	Interest	3..5..9

ROBERT HARPER

On the passenger list of the ship Earl of Donegal, December 22, 1767, the Harper family of twelve is the largest of any that settled in what is now Chester County, except the Proctor family with nineteen on the Brigantine Chichester. This large Proctor clan was headed by three brothers and located in the upper part of the county and are not of this record.

The Harpers were:

	age		age
William Harper	63	James Harper	16
Margaret Harper	56	John Harper	14
Robert Harper	25	Jane Harper	11
David Harper	20	Benjamin Harper	30
William Harper	18	Martha Harper	24
		Willie Harper	4

The subject of this sketch is Robert Harper, eldest son of William and Margaret Harper. The will of James Bankhead mentions "my daughter Margaret Harper". It is uncertain whether the Margaret above was James Bankhead's daughter or Margaret, the wife of Robert Harper, silversmith, of "the

county of Chester and state of South Carolina", who, on March 31, 1788 (Book B, p. 9-10) sold land to John Hays, silversmith, and later, when this Robert and Margaret had moved to "the county of Green, State of Georgia", (Book E, p. 75, November, 1791), sold to Patrick McGriff a negro slave named Silvia and her three children, Peter, Harvey, and Darkus. The price paid was one hundred and fifty pounds. This deed was witnessed by James Harper, Robert Patterson, and Samuel Lacey, which would seem to place this Robert Harper, silversmith, also among the Rocky Creek Harpers. No other family of Harper is known in Chester County at this time.

Robert Harper's will, copied below, probably does not mention all of his children, as the older ones who had gone out from the parental roof were provided for when they were married and were seldom mentioned in wills.

Will of Robert Harper, original Apt. 27, pkt. 379, Book B, p. 235, Clerk's office, Chester County Court House, S. C., made Sept. 27, 1795, probated Nov. 17, 1801: "In the name of God, Amen. I Robert Harper of the state of South Carolina and County of Chester being very sick and weak in Body but of sound Mind and Memory Calling to mind the Mortality of my body knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die I do hereby give my body to the earth to be buried in a christian manner at the Descreation of my Executors nothing doubting but at the Resurrection I shall Rise the same again by the mighty power of God and as for touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life I do dispose of in the manner and form following, that is to say: Impremis, I give and bequeath to my wife Jane Harper her bed, her clothes her wheel and saddle. Also I leave and bequeath to my oldest son James Harper the half of my plantation I now live upon in the manner following, Viz: to be divided by a line Running from Joseph Conrus plantation to the hundred acres I purchased from Calhun McCane and that hundred to be equally divided suitable to both halves of the plantation the west side of both to be his the hundred acres that was run in his name is included in the whole and I also leave him All the property I give him before this will, which now Remains in his own hand. I also leave and Bequeath to my son Andrew the plantation I last before lived on living with Richard Gather. Also his horse and saddle and one cow. Also I leave and Bequeath to my son Robert the other half of the plantation I now live on Viz: the East side opposite to the half mentioned to my son James. Also the nineteen acres forming lines with William Marion and the house when he comes to the age for it, with this restriction that he is only to have the one half of the house in his possession until my son David Dunn comes to maturity. The other half of the house I leave for the benefit of my wife and the younger part of the family during her widowhood and the half of Robert's part of the clear-land is to be for the benefit of my wife and the younger part of the family during her widowhood, or David Dunn coming to maturity, which ever is longest a coming. Also I leave it in this manner that if my son James or my son Robert dies childless the part of the plantation belonging to the deceased shall fall to the Survivor and not to any. Also I leave and Bequeath to my son Robert the young colt and my own saddle. I also Bequeath to my son David the black Filly and a saddle. I also Bequeath to my wife twenty pounds Sterling in cash. Also I bequeath to my five children towit: Elizabeth, Daniel, David Dunn, Jean and Margaret, twenty pounds Sterling in cash to each of them. I also Bequeath to my daughter Rosy ten pounds to be paid in cows and calfs this fall coming and the Remainder next fall coming. I also leave my sorrel Mare for the use of my wife and young family towit: Elizabeth, Daniel, David Dunn, Jean and Margaret the increase of the afore-said Sorrel Mare to be put to the best purpose for this use towit: to provide horses for Elizabeth, David Dunn, Jean and Margaret, likewise if any of my children that I have left no land unto dies under age their part of money is to be equally divided amongst the rest of them. I also allow a component Measure of schooling for the youngest children to come of the Remaining part of my property. I also leave forty Shillings for the use of Catholick Meeting house to be paid in twelve months after my death. Also after each of my children's part of money is raised off my property what Remains I allow and leave for the Benefit of my wife and six youngest children while they remain together and when one or more of my children last mentioned marry they are to have an equal part of this Remaining property and all the Benefits Arising therefrom and if any of them prove Stubborn or Amongst the rest I allow that one to be set in a state of Separation from the family until the come to maturity

and then to have the part allowed them. Also I Constitute and ordain my son James Harper and Daniel Roddey to be my Executors and William Dunn to oversee of this my last Will and Testament Ratifying this to be my last Will and Testament in witness hereof I have Set my Hand this twenty-seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five and in the twenty-first year of the Independence of America. Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of

In the presence of Robert Harper (seal)
Robert Strong
Andrew Harper

In the settlement of Robert Harper's will, April 6, 1806 – 1808, the following legatees were named: Henry Harper (wife Rosy); David Harper, Robert Harper (possibly the silversmith) and the "widow Jane Harper", daughter Elizabeth, John Steel son-in-law. Many of this family undoubtedly migrated and there is no record of them nor even where Robert Harper is buried, in an unmarked grave where he lived or in the churchyard.

Robert's brother James (son of William and Margaret), died in August, 1803, childless, and left a will dated July 15, 1803 (Apt. 26, pkt. 269, Chester County Court House), in which he left all his estate to "my wife Sarah, my brothers and sisters and my mother, excluding Brother Robert who is to fall heir to the land." The land mentioned must have been from the estate of William, as Robert was the eldest son. William's estate is not in the Chester county records; he probably died before 1785. James Harper's executors were James Harbison and his brother Daniel Harper, M.D., (Book D, p. 442), October 17, 1782. Between Hugh Boyd and Rachel Harper of Rocky Creek and John Richmond of Wateree Creek – All of South Carolina and Camden District, of the one part, and Robert Harper of Rocky Creek of state and district aforesaid – of the other part. Whereby a certain grant bearing date April 2, 1773, under the hand of William Bull . . . a plantation or tract of land of one hundred acres of land, Situate and being on Rocky Creek . . . deed by lease and release to James Harper, dec'd., and the said Harper willed it to the above named persons, for two hundred pounds current money from the said Robert Harper to the said Hugh Boyd, Rachel Harper and John Richman."

James Harper had purchased some land on Broad River from George Manson and had given his bond for same if this note was not given up his executors were to take up the Rights and dispose of the land. Will was witnessed by David Roddey, John Graham, and James Harbison.

The will of Dr. Daniel Harper (Apt. 26, pkt. 376; 7/11/1791, probated 1/2/1792), mentions "that I being in partnership with John Knox, M.D." "To beloved wife Sarah Harper . . . one sorrel mare, now on the plantation, with a side-saddle and bridle. Also I give to her one desk and one chest, together with one bed and furniture": "My brother James Harper two hundred pounds to be raised in manner following: By the sale of two negro men named Prince and Cyrus:" "To my nephew Thomas Blair my riding horse, saddle, bridle and also to son Daniel Blair thirty pounds Sterling:" "My cousin William Foster my silver watch:" "My step-daughter Darcos Cantzon twenty-five pounds, her brother Moses Cantzon the balance of what he is owing me:" "My step-daughter Polly Cantzon twenty-five pounds:" "To the son of John Cantzon money paid for him for a certain mare:" "To my two Brothers (one of said brothers only in-law) and sister that is living in these parts one third part:" "My brother Benjamin Harper another third and the other third part to my brother William Harper, to them and their heirs forever:" Executors of this will were Henry Foster, John Blair, and Thomas Blair. Witnessed by Henry Foster and William Watson. The Blairs, Fosters, and Cantzons all intermarried, were from Waxhaw settlement.

Dr. John Knox moved to North Carolina and Dr. Daniel Harper must have married the widow Cantzon of Waxhaw. William was also a practising physician in this family, at least for a time on Rocky Creek. In 1803 William A. Harper with James Kenny and Elizabeth Walker witnessed the will of Hannah Garret, widow of Thomas Garret (Will Book C, p. 49). In April, 1800, as a witness to the will of Mary Harbison (Apt. 26, pkt. 368), is this statement: "Personally appeared Dr. William Arton Harper, John Harbison, and Matthew Harbison when sworn declared that they saw Mary Harbison sign seal and deliver the within instrument and the said Mary Harbison was then of sound and Disposing

mind and memory." Dr. William A. Harper probably attended both Hannah Garret and Mary Harbison in their last illnesses. The writer believes this Matthew, John, and Alex. Harbison were the sons of the James Harbison buried in the Landsford section. He made a deed for maintenance to John and Alexander Harbison for his land providing for his care for life. Dr. William A. Harper was the first man in Chester County to have a marriage license – and the last for one hundred and twelve years (1799 to 1911). His application was as follows:

"State of South Carolina. County of Chester. William Arton Harper hath this day applied for a marriage license and is to be married to Miss Rachel Ramsey, daughter of James Ramsey of said county and state. If therefore he does well and truly preform his said marriage contract with the aid of Rachel Ramsey according to Law in that case made and provided by and with the consent of the said Rachel's parents then the above obligation to be void or remain in full force.

"Above obligation", was as a bondsman of the estate of Mary Harbison. This license was addressed to the "Honorable the Judges of the Chester County. To any lawful minister of the Gospel," and written by Sam'l Lacy, Clerk, was given and duly recorded in the office of the Probate judge of Chester County.

Service of Robert Harper is found in Revolutionary Claims to Indents, Historical Commission office, Columbia, South Carolina. No. 502, issued the 24th of May, 1785, to Mr. Robert Harper, Book", for twenty-eight pounds, fourteen shillings and three pence Sterling for Militia Duty as Horseman and twenty-five days hire of two horses as per Account Audited. Principal 28..14..3

Annual Interest 1..19..4

From Waxhaw cemetery: "To the Memory of Benjamin Harper, who died June 12th, A.D. 1801, aged 66 years. Friend do not o'erlook this humble shrine; For if thou art a friend of God, Here lies a friend of thine."

ANDREW HEMPHILL

Andrew Hemphill came to South Carolina with his parents, James Hemphill and wife Abigail (family name unknown) some time prior to 1763. In that year James Hemphill Senr., with Thomas Steel and Stephen White went West on a trading expedition with the Indians. They were absent more than a year and when they were returning home Thomas Steel (father of Captain John Steel) was killed, supposedly by Indians, while out of sight of his companions, and his body was never found although they searched for it (Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 96-97, chapter on Catherine Steel).

James Hemphill had a royal grant from George III for 400 acres of land, surveyed March 30, 1757, for William Graham and granted James Hemphill on June 3, 1763. This land was situated "on the South branch of Rocky creek, the waters of Wateree river, by some Called Catawba River, in Craven County, (now Chester)."

The court records of Chester County in a case before 1800, named the sons of James Hemphill, Senr., as Andrew Hemphill, James Hemphill, Junr., Robert Hemphill, and Jonathan Hemphill. James and Abigail Hemphill also had daughters. In the Women of the American Revolution, vol. 3, p. 109, chapter on Catherine Steel, it is recorded that after the surprise attack and narrow escape of Captain John Steel at Neely's, the captain resolved to cut his long black hair, this service was rendered later "by the Misses Hemphill." The Hemphills lived a few miles from the Steels. Life began in Chester County along the Catawba River in the section where Fishing Creek and Rocky Creek empty into that river. Indian records in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, show that these early settlers, when going to Charleston, regarding various local affairs generally had with them the "consent of the King of the Catawbas", and if not, often had to make a return trip for this approval, before their requests were considered.

We have no record of what became of the larger part of this Hemphill family in the county, some probably migrated and others may have died before 1786. It is known that James Hemphill, Nov. 2,

1788, sold "my son Jonathan Hemphill" 150 acres of land. Jonathan Hemphill and his wife Esther were then in South Carolina. In 1795 Jonathan Hemphill sold 100 acres of the above tract to Henry Dye; at that date they were living in Georgia.

On May 18, 1773, Andrew Hemphill, the subject of this sketch, had a royal grant of 100 acres from George III (recorded in the Secretary of State's office, Columbia, S. C., in "Royal Grants, Vol. 29, Class 2, p. 460). This land was in "the forks of Rocky creek on the west side of the Catawba river in Craven County Province of South Carolina." If Andrew Hemphill was twenty-one years of age when he had this grant, he must have been fifty-two when he died in 1804. Andrew Hemphill married Isabel McKown, daughter of old Alexander McKown in the early 'seventies or 'eighties. From an article on the Rev. William Martin in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Sept. 6, 1888, we learn that the McKowns objected to their marriage because they doubted if Andrew Hemphill had the ability to support Isabel. The Hemphills approved, probably because the McKowns objected. Andrew and Isabel (called Ibby) decided to do as they pleased, so went to the Rev. William Martin, pastor of both families, and asked him to marry them. They placed him in an undesirable situation because if he complied with their request the McKowns would be offended, and if he refused, the Hemphills would be resentful, so with a degree of Solomon's wisdom he decided to test the energy of Andrew, which the McKowns questioned, by asking him to cut down a large tree while he observed his skill and speed. Andrew went to work and the Rev. Martin sat on the steps with Isabella – really gaining time for the McKowns to overtake the runaways if they were so inclined. When the tree was felled and no McKowns had arrived to object, he invited them into the house and performed the ceremony and they seemed to have "lived happily ever after", with no regrets. Several of their children died young, only William, named for the Rev. William Martin, living beyond middle age.

From Council Journal in Charleston, S. C., Vol. 40, p. 42, June 24, 1785: "His Excellency laid before the Board a letter from Chester County informing him that Mr. Andrew Hemphill was elected a Justice and Edward Lacy Sheriff together with the recommendation from the Inhabitants." This request from Chester County was granted. In April Court, 1785, Book, A., p. 8, Chester County, South Carolina, "David Hunter, Andrew Hemphill, Robert Stewart and Samuel Neely are by the Court of the aforesaid County, appointed Surveyors of the Road leading from the line of York County, at or near Brown's Mill and from thence through the mountain-gap as far as Chester County extends . . . and it is ordered that the male Tithables that formerly labored on the same Road (or that may have since removed into the bound of the same) do assist the said Surveyors of the Highway in laying off, clearing and keeping the same in Repairs According to Law." "And it is further ordered that the aforesaid Surveyors do make an Equal Division of their Hands and Boundries." (Court Book a, p. 86). "At a Court continued and held by Adjournment for Chester County the 19th day of January One Thousand seven hundred and eighty six, at the house of John Walker And of the Independence of the United States of North America, the Tenth."

Present

Joseph Brown)	
David Hopkins	)	Gentlemen Justices
James Knox &)	
Andrew Hemphill)	

Andrew Hemphill had much public business and bought and sold much land in the county. He died the 24th of May, 1804. Letters of administration were granted his eldest son James Andrew Hemphill, M.D. One item of the Estate settlement was "funeral expenses of himself, a son and daughter." After the death of Andrew, Isabella gave Bond to the "three sons of Andrew Hemphill, James Andrew, John, and William for 400 acres of land", on which Isabella was then living. When Isabella died in 1814, only William was left of "the three sons of Andrew Hemphill." The estate settlement had no list of heirs, as he died intestate (and insolvent). A paper in the proof of the above mentioned land of Isabella Hemphill, after her death in 1814, was made by Rebecca Johnston, wife of Joseph Johnston, then living in Tennessee. Bethia Hemphill McCalla, first wife of James McCalla (see David McCalla) and

daughter of Andrew and Isabella (McKown) Hemphill in the summer of 1834, visited this Uncle Joseph Johnston as she "passed through the Indian Nation by carriage on her way to visit the Adairs in Kentucky."

The will of Jane (Cloud) Hemphill, recorded in Will book A, 1840-1865, wife of William Hemphill, had this item: "I give and bequeath \$1000.00 to the daughters of Rebecca Johnson deceased (the sister of my late husband William Hemphill) who shall be alive at my death and if they are all dead I bequeath the said sum to their children share and share alike." In January, 1870, the final return of Jane Hemphill's estate had this item: "By cash to G. W. Dashne (?) Admr. of Mrs. Isabelle Ganard, legacy under Will clause 2, \$1000.00."

Bethia Hemphill became first wife of James McCalla in 1808 and died when her only child Bethia Hemphill McCalla was born in 1809. The descendants of William Caldwell and Bethia Hemphill are all that are left in Chester County of this Hemphill line of whom we have any knowledge.

James Andrew Hemphill, M.D., married Mary Nixon, daughter of Captain John Nixon and Mary Adair. Dr. Hemphill died and is buried in the Hemphill family burying ground on a hill on the right of the highway, a few hundred yards from the present crossing of Rocky Creek on Highway 96, Chester to Great Falls. Only two stones are in this large plot: one to a child of twelve, and one, "In Memory of Dr. James A. Hemphill, who died Nov. 4, 1808, aged 24 years.

Dr. Hemphill left one daughter, Isabella, who grew up and married the Rev. LeRoy Davies, pastor of Catholic church. After her death in March 19, 1831 (aged 23 years, 7 months, 5 days), he married a Miss Wilson from Virginia. He was a son of the Rev. John Davies for many years pastor of Fishing Creek Presbyterian church.

Rev. LeRoy Davies and Isabella had one son who died at birth in 1829, a daughter who lived a few months after her mother and died Sept. 7, 1831.

A relative of Isabella had, until her home was burned in recent years, the white slippers in which Isabella danced at Lafayette's ball in Columbia in 1825.

In 1811 Mary Nixon Hemphill, widow of Dr. James A. Hemphill, became the second wife of the Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of Hopewell A.R.P. Church and a widower, his first wife, Jane Lind, having died in 1809. The Rev. John Hemphill came into the Rocky Creek settlement as pastor of Hopewell in 1795. He was not related to the Andrew Hemphill family but connected by this marriage. The deed copied below is proof of the above statement.

(Deed Book Q, p. 235-237) Jan. 19, 1814, State of South Carolina. "Know all men by these presents that we, John Hemphill, Preacher of the Gospel and Mary his wife, formerly widow of Doctor James A. Hemphill, deceased, all of the district of Chester in the State aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and thirty-three Dollars and thirty cents and three mills to us paid or secured to be paid by William Hemphill (Note: William Hemphill, younger brother of Andrew Hemphill) of Rocky Creek in said District and State aforesaid have granted . . . unto the said William Hemphill all that interest, right, title, claim and demand whatsoever either in law or equity which the said Mary ever had or hath of in to all and singular the lands belonging to her said deceased husband, James A. Hemphill, situate on big and little Rocky Creek in the District and State aforesaid, being his undivided one-third part of the tract of said land whereon the said William Hemphill now lives originally surveyed for Thomas Land on the 23rd day of March, 1754, for four hundred acres, except such part as is taken off by the dividing line along the road from a black oak N 60, W 22:30 to a small hickory as was agreed upon and made between her former father-in-law, Andrew Hemphill, Esq., deceased, and the Smiths and also all the same interest, right, title, claim and demand whatsoever either to the tract of land adjoining the above whereon the said James Hemphill lived containing one hundred and twenty-seven (127) acres, being a part of a tract originally granted to William Wilson the 4th day of December 1771, for one hundred and fifty acres (150), as was purchased from William and James Braday and Robert Anderson by said James A. Hemphill and William Hemphill as was also the former tract at Sheriff's Sale in joint co-partnership . . . (regular form of deed) Witness our hand and seal the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight and Fourteen . . .

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
John McKown
Margaret McKown

(signed) John Hemphill (Seal)
Mary Hemphill (Seal)

This deed was proved by John McKown the 1st of April, 1814, before Charles Boyd, J.Q.

On the 24th of March, 1814, Mary Hemphill, wife of the Rev. John Hemphill and former wife of James A. Hemphill, signed her dower to the above deeded lands before James Strong, J.Q.

Service of Andrew Hemphill which has been accepted by the D A Rs is as follows: "14 June, 1774, Bill from Revolutionary service records recently found in the basement of the State House and of the Richland County Court House, Columbia, now in the office of the Secretary of State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.: "Pay Bill of the second Division of Capt. Andrew Hemphill's Company of Col. Richard Richardson's Regiment of Militia, which was coming down to Charles Town to do duty and release the First Division, but had liberty from Col. Richardson to return in the month of July, 1776. Exam'd, Certified & Pd. to Lieut. Thos. Dye.

Lieut. Thos. Dye, 14 days @ 38/including Rate - 26..12

Sugt. Thos. Ford, 14 days @ 15/6 including Rate - 10..17

Twelve Privates, 14 days @ 13/including Rate - 109..13"

On inside of above sheet was an itemized statement of provisions of "flower and bacon", signed Andrew Hemphill.

"I do certify that the above provisions were received for the use of troops under my command on their march and at headquarters near Augusta agreeable to the dates of the above Acct.

(signed) John Winn, Col."

(Note: Colonel John Winn was from the adjoining County of Fairfield.)

Claims to Indents. State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C., "Stub Entry Book L 300":
I, 300 Issued to Andrew Hemphill Oct. 12, 1784, for 81 pounds, 18 shillings, for provisions for Militia use in 1778."

ARTHUR HICKLIN

John's Connection
Arthur Hicklin, Sr., and Arthur Hicklin, Jr., and William Hicklin, had the following land in Craven County: Secretary of State's office, Columbia, South Carolina, Land Grants, Vol. 13, page 234, to Arthur Hicklin, Sr., 150 acres situate in Craven County, bounded on all sides by vacant lands, granted by the Hon. William Bull, Esq... the 23rd day of October, 1765, surveyed by John Troup, Deputy Surveyor General, 1765. In Volume 13, page 236: Grant to Arthur Hicklin, Junr., a tract of land containing 100 acres, situate in Craven County, bounded North East by land of Fredrick Ford and to the north west by Benj. Evritt. Grant also by the Hon. William Bull, Esq., 23rd day of October, 1765. Plat annexed and certified by John Troup . . . 17th day of June, 1765.

"Deed Book E, page 199, August 28, 1787", Arthur Hicklin sold to David Bell, 200 acres of land on a straight fork of Rocky Creek being a part of a grant dated August 12, 1767, to John Pike indenture made August 12, 1785. (Signed) Arthur Hicklin

Witnesses:

Andrew Hemphill

John McKown

Geo. Hicklin.

Land Grants, Vol. 13, p. 255, George III do give and grant unto William Hicklin a plantation or tract of land containing 100 acres situate in Craven County on Little Rocky creek, bounded to the south by Hugh McDonald's land, on all other sides by vacant lands. Given under the great seal of the Province of South Carolina. Witnessed by the Hon. William Bull, Esq., the 23rd day of October, 1765. Plat thereunto annexed, by John Troup, Deputy Surveyor General, 1st of August, 1765.

Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church of South Carolina, Vol. 1, p. 427, Catholic Church, says in regard to the services of James Campbell, "With him agrees Mr. Stinson, who says he baptized (Rev.

Campbell), Zachariah Hicklin, b. 1777, and William Hicklin, b. 1780.”

Arthur Hicklin, Sr., and his wife Jane —, were the heads of this Hicklin family in Lancaster and Chester Counties, South Carolina. The late Mr. L. M. Ford, who married a descendant of William Hicklin, wrote a fine article on this family, which is copied below.

THE HICKLIN FAMILY

By

L. M. Ford

“This family is of Scotch origin. On account of persecutions received in Scotland, Arthur Hicklin left his native land and settled in County Tyrone, Ireland, probably about 1730. After a residence here of more than twenty years, the times were again stormy, so much so that he concluded to go to America, where he might serve his God in his own way and under his own vine and fig tree. Sometime in the decade of 1750-60, which nearly decimated Ireland, Arthur Hicklin brought his family over and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It is not thought that he tarried long at this place. He came to South Carolina and settled in Lancaster County, taking up a large body of land along the eastern bank of the Catawba river at Brown’s ferry.

The name of Arthur’s wife is not known. It is likely he was married before he left Scotland. His children were George, William, Arthur, Hugh, John, and Elizabeth.

Some years of peace were spent in the forest, but ‘the dogs of war’ were turned loose, and the Revolution was on hand. Having some experience in the treatment by the Royal government, the sons of Arthur Hicklin, one and all, soon decided on which side they would serve. So the Whigs were strengthened by the five sons of Arthur Hicklin. Arthur, Hugh, and John, lost their lives in battling for their country. One fell at Hanging Rock, another at Eutaw Springs, and still another was so badly wounded at the latter battle that he died. Arthur left two daughters who were reared by their uncle, George Hicklin. One daughter married Henry Cole, the other, a Williams. A daughter of Henry Cole married Captain William Vanlandingham, of Lancaster county and left children. Very likely many of the Williams family of Lancaster county are descendants of the other daughter of Henry Cole. If George ever married he left no children. He was an ardent Methodist, and is said to have been the first class leader in the up-country. His Bible and hymn book are still preserved among the descendants of Henry Cole.

Elizabeth married George Hammond. They lived in the southern part of Lancaster county, and nothing is known of their descendants.

William Hicklin, son of Arthur Hicklin, a Whig soldier in the Revolution, and the progenitor of all the Hicklins in Chester county, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1734. He married Sarah Isbell, probably in Ireland. Sarah Isbell was the sister of Littleton Isbell, a brave and noted Whig soldier in the Revolution, who has descendants in Kershaw and other counties of South Carolina.

William Hicklin’s children were Jason, Hugh, Arthur, William, Zachariah, Reuben, and Sarah. Zachariah espoused Sarah Cloud, daughter of James Cloud and his wife Jane McKown, Aug. 5, 1801. Their children were Jason Isbell, who espoused Isabella Ferguson; Hugh married Margaret Howze; James C. (M.D.), married Rebecca Douglass; Jane married James Williamson; and Elizabeth married John Kell.

Hugh married Mary Cloud, a sister of the wife of his brother, Zachariah, in 1812. Their children were James C., William C., Charles B., and Mary. All of Hugh’s children went west except James C., who espoused Rebecca Poag. One of Hugh’s sons became an eminent physician and was a professor in the Mobile Medical College for some years.

William married Sarah Heath, who bore to them Charlotte, who espoused John Rea Buchanan; Nancy married George Heath; Elizabeth married Chappel Russell; Sarah married Peter Hardin; William (M.D.) was thrice married.

Jason and Arthur never married. Both were men of intelligence and possessed of much business tact. They were partners in their undertakings and prospered. They built the first mill at Thorn’s old

*Both were
Catholics*

mill site on Fishing Creek. This they sold to Charles Thorne, and ever since it has gone by Thorn's name. They owned the home place of the late Dr. William C. Cloud, and did a mercantile business there until Arthur's death. Then all their joint holdings were sold and Jason went to Lancaster and opened a new store, and later he established another at Camden. These he continued until his death. In addition to his mercantile business he had a considerable estate in land and negroes.

After William Hicklin's children became of some size, there being no church near the old homestead in Lancaster county, he bought a tract of land near the Catholic church and thither removed so that all the family could attend church worship. This was his home for many years.

His children grew up and as fast as they became of age they were given a portion of the old homestead in Lancaster, all were provided for, except the two youngest. He then sold the tract near Catholic, and with his wife and two youngest children, Reuben and Sarah, went to Washington county, Georgia. Although Reuben died quite a young man he arose to some prominence and was very popular. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature at the time of his death. He never married. Sarah married Reuben Hall and may have descendants in Georgia.

Much of the life of William Hicklin was stormy. He spent his youth and manhood in Ireland, where the Catholics brought on personal difficulties with the Protestants. These were hard fought and sometimes the death of one of the parties, and, besides, the government persecuted them. No doubt he thought that the wild woods of America would furnish him a peaceful retreat for life. Not many years elapsed ere the Revolutionary storms began. Besides battling with the royal army many of the neighbors joined and helped King George to make slaves of themselves and neighbors. He lost three brothers in battle, which no doubt caused him much grief and sorrow."

Stub Entries for Indents for Revolutionary Claims, in the office of the State Historical Commission in Columbia, South Carolina contains the following:

William Hicklin:

Book Y-Z, page 220:

No. 1562) Issued 30 Nov. 1787, to William Hicklin 15..8..7..
Lib X) sterling. Duty in Sumter's Brigade & Ac. per a from
Commissioners . . . Interest - 0..7..7..

Arthur Hicklin:

Book Y-Z

No. 1225) Issued June 5, 1786, to Arthur Hicklin - 8..11..5
Lib Y) Str. Duty in Winn's Regiment, also in the Cavalry
Col. Postell's reg't Per / from the Comm'rs.
Interest, 12/..

JOHN JOHNSTON

John Johnston and his wife, Elizabeth Harbison, sleep side by side in the family burying ground located about one-half mile back of the once lovely, but now crumbling remains of what is known as the William Peden place on the Peden Bridge road, about ten miles from Chester, South Carolina. This plot of Harbison and Johnston graves, though small, is enclosed by a rock wall without the usual iron gate, which complicates getting out in haste if snakes are in season - if they are not - it is difficult to get in or out. The inscriptions are:

"To the memory of John Johnston who departed this life November the 24th, 1806, in the forty-eighth years of his age. "The wise, the just, the copious and the brave Live in their deaths and flourish in their grave. Grain hid in earth repays the patient care and evening's suns but set to rise more fair'."

"To the memory of Elizabeth Johnston who departed this life Dec. 31st, 1825, aged 68 years."

"Anna Johnston, who departed this life Sept. 17th, 1806, aged 15 years."

"Nancy Johnston who departed this life June the 18th, 1817, aged 23 years."

Administration of John Johnston's estate was granted Elizabeth Johnston his wife and Matthew

Johnston, his son, in January, 1807 (Will Book D., p. 159). Inventory (P. 170-171) made by Thomas McCalla, David McCalla, and Samuel McCollough, Jan. 6, 1807. The McCallas were related to the Harbisons and the McColloughs lived near the Johnstons.

The citation of John Johnston's estate was: "I do certify that the within Citation was read in Catholic Congregation on the 2nd. Sabbath of December 1806, after divine service. Robert McCulluch, Pastor." The estate was larger in both land and household goods than many of that period. The household and personal property were sold on two separate dates, the first held on Jan. 8, 1807, the second on Jan. 29, 1807. Elizabeth and Matthew Johnston bought most of the things sold. Below is a list of a few.

Elizabeth (widow) bot.	2 side saddles
	6 pewter plates
	1 lot cups, saucers, & spoons
	1 Doz. Delph plates
	1 lot pewter Basons
	1 lot Delph bowls
	1 lot small Delph bowls
	1 lot Tinn Panns
	1 reel, 2 prs. of Cards
	6 Chairs
Sallie Johnston bot.	1 lot of Geese
Robert Harbison bot.	1 blowing Trumpet
	2 old shovel moulds

Elizabeth also bot. 1 lot of all the clothes belonging to herself and her girls.

Elizabeth Johnston sold on the 29 of April 1815 (Book R, p. 226) the following slaves: "Elizabeth Johnston of Chester District, S. C., for and in consideration of the sum of \$400.50 to me in hand paid by James Telford have granted, sold & released unto the said James Telford a Negro girl & child named Dine and Big which I Warrant & forever defend against my self my heirs or any other persons lawfully claiming or to claim the the same. Witness my hand this 29th day of Apr. 1815.

	her
D. B. Woodburn	Elizabeth X Johnston
Matthew Johnston	mark

Will of Elizabeth Johnston, wife of John Johnston, made Sept. 27, 1825, recorded Apt. 31, pkt. 472; probate date not given, (Will Book H, p. 269, also):

"In the name of God Amen. I Elizabeth Johnston of the State of South Carolina and District of Chester being weak of Body but of Sound mind and memory Thanks be to God for all his mercies. And knowing that it is appointed for all persons once to die and wishing to Settle my worldly affairs Do this twenty-seventh day of Sept. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Five Make and publish this my last Will and Testament in the manner and form following, that is to say I allow my Body to be Buried in a decent Christian manner at the Discretion of my heirs and Executors and as for my Worldly Estate of which I am possessed.

First, I leave and Bequeath to my son Matthew Johnston Two Dollars.

Next I leave and bequeath to my daughter Sally Cherry and her husband David Cherry Two Dollars.

Next I leave and bequeath to my daughter Rachel Woodburn and her husband Dorance Woodburn Two Dollars.

Next I leave and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Johnston and my daughter Peggy Johnston and my daughter Jennet Johnston all the rest of My Worldly Estate Both real and Personal after my just debts and funeral expenses are paid to be equally divided amongst the three to be divided at their request after my decease and I appoint Matthew Harbison Senr. and Robt. Harbison Senr. Executors

of this my last Will and Testament in Trust for the interest and purposes therein mentioned. Witness my Hand and Seal the Day and Date first mentioned above. Signed, Sealed and Acknowledged in presence of us
Elizabeth Johnston

David Jamieson

his

William X Harbison

mark

her

Phebe X Harbison

mark

As the next of kin generally witnessed the wills and many deeds and administered on the estates, it is believed that Matthew Harbison Senr. and Robert Harbison Senr. who witnessed Elizabeth Johnston's will were her brothers, but there is no proof, and no information of this family of Harbison. A Matthew Harbison was one of the early elders of Hopewell A.R.P. church. The family either went west or are buried in unmarked graves in this Johnston-Harbison burying ground.

In Book Z, p. 199, Feb. 19, 1833, is found: "I Matthew Harbison of Chester District, S. C. in consideration of the sum of \$1050.00 to me in handpaid by Warren Flenniken, Clergyman, do sell, bargain . . . all that plantation of land containing 108 acres, being parts of three original grants, one to John McDill, one to Lard Burns, and one to Thomas Moore, with part of a grant to Benjamin Mitchell. Situate on the Waters of Rocky Creek (lines here from trees, stakes . . .) The act by resurvey by Adam Walker, District Surveyor, the 9th and 10th of May, 1832. Plat of above attached to deed and recorded on the same page in the Chester Court House, Chester, S. C., witnessed by J. Rosborough.

Matthew Harbison

Witnessed by

J. Rosborough

Wm. A. Rosborough

This lovely old home is now in possession of Mr. Alexander Young. He and his wife are still living there and have been for many years.

To go back to Elizabeth Johnston: on Jan. 20, 1816 (Deed Book R, p. 272) she sold land to her son-in-law, Dorrance Woodburn, husband of her daughter Rachel, for fifty dollars: "Fifty acres of land off a square tract, off the West corner of a tract of five hundred and twenty-one acres, now in possession of the said Elizabeth Johnston and to include the houses and cleared land where Matthew Johnston now lives."

Recorded in the same book on the same page: "Jan. 18, 1816, Matthew Johnston of South Carolina, Chester District, for \$150.00 to me paid by Elizabeth Johnston fifty acres of land lying and joining a tract of four hundred acres now in possession of Elizabeth Johnston, it being my full part of the land estate of John Johnston dec'd.
Matthew Johnston"

In presence of

Robt Nesbit

Samuel Woodburn

"Margaret Johnston, wife of the within named Matthew Johnston", signed her dower rights of the above deed before James Strong, J.P., the 29th of Jan. 1816. Margaret was a sister of Dorrance Woodburn.

From Some generations of a Family, by Prof. Albert Woodburn, late of Indiana University, published several years ago, is obtained the following information: "Margaret Johnston, b. 1/1/1792, d. 9/27/1852; Nancy Johnston, b. , d. 6/19/1817; Rachel Johnston, b. 11/4/1788, d. 5/7/1848, m. Dorrance Beatty Woodburn 8/16/1807, Chester County, S. C. They moved to Bloomington, Indiana, in 1830. Margaret Woodburn m. Matthew Johnston 10/24/1808. They moved from Chester, S. C. to Georgia in 1816. Had a family of 4 girls. All died in childhood. Jane. Johnston, b. 1799, d. 1/15/1877, m. John F. Bigham of York County in 1840. John, oldest son of Dorrance Woodburn

married Roxanna Harbison. These Woodburns all belonged to the "Banner of the Covenant" (A.R.P.) Church in Indiana.

There is recorded in Apt. 59, Pkt. 921, Chester County, S. C., the will of Elizabeth Johnston (b. 1/1/1792, d. 9/27/1852) drawn May 17, 1852, accepted for probate Oct. 4, 1852. This Elizabeth left her property to her "Niece Nancy Cherry, my sister Margaret Johnston and my brother-in-law John F. Bigham." J. F. Bigham was named executor and requested in the will to delay settlement, if wise, until after the death of Margaret. Elizabeth's will was signed by "her mark", so she must have been ill several months before she died. Witnesses were John Knox, James McDill, and Mary McDill.

The paper below was addressed to John F. Bigham, Ext. of Estate of Elizabeth Johnston: "State of Indiana, County of Monroe; We, Sarah Cherry, John J. Woodburn, Sarah M. Woodburn, Guardian of the minor children of James Woodburn, State of Indiana, of the County of Monroe, do constitute and appoint James Hemphill of Chester, S. C., lawful Attorney to demand, receive and accept for us any and all money due us as heirs of Elizabeth Johnston dec'd, late of Chester District." Signed Sarah Cherry, John J. Woodburn, Sarah Woodburn, Louisa A. Crow, Martha Woodburn, Guardian of heirs of Mrs. Rachel Woodburn. Dated Dec. 2, 1868. From the estate of Elizabeth Johnston. Notation on this paper said "interest paid on the estate since the death of Margaret Johnston about July 15, 1860."

Sarah Johnston married David Cherry. The writer thinks the Sarah Cherry above was a sister of Elizabeth Johnston, and mother of the Nancy Cherry mentioned in the will.

From Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims, State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.:

No. 506) Issued 11th of June 1785 to Mr. John Johnston for three pounds nineteen shillings and
Book R) Eight pence Sterling for Sundries for Militia use in 1779 and 1782 as per Account
Audited Principal - 10..19..8
Annual Interest - 20..15..4

The John Johnston of this sketch is not to be confused with the Fishing Creek Johnston, though they may have been related. Mary Johnston, a heroine of the Revolution, was the subject of a chapter in *Women of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, p. 206, by Mrs. Ellet. This Mary married a James Johnston in 1780, a first cousin. She was the daughter of Matthew Johnston, b. 1734, and his wife, Jane Gaston, the daughter of John Gaston, a cousin of old Justice John Gaston. Mary's grandfather was David Johnston, born in 1688, married Mary. Boyd. Mary's father Matthew was killed a little distance from the attack on Sumter at Fishing Creek. Her husband, James Johnston, was wounded in this same surprise attack but recovered, and was afterwards known as Adjutant Jemmy Johnston, under Colonel Lacy. He was promoted to captain at King's Mountain and fought in all the battles of the war. James Johnston died in 1795, leaving his wife Mary and seven children. She later moved down into Fairfield County and joined Wateree Church (called Mount Olivet after 1800). In her old age she moved into Chester County and settled in the neighborhood of Catholic Presbyterian Church, living there with her son John Johnston. She rode horseback to church when she was 89 years old. There were many other Johnstons in the state. It is hoped we have the correct John Johnston.

JOHN KING

The heads of the early King families in Chester County were William King, Robert King, and John King, the subject of this sketch. John lived over the Fairfield side of the dividing lines between Chester and Fairfield Counties, which is about five miles, or less, from Catholic Church. In a radius of ten miles in this vicinity lived the families of McDonald, Land, Smith, Hemphill (not related to the Rev. John Hemphill), Lees, Strouds, and others.

The King family were numerous, but must have been peace loving, as they had no cases in the early courts but some land deeds. See Book N, p. 203, Feb. 13, 1783, a deed from William King to Alexander Brady for fifty acres of land on Rocky Creek, signed by marks:

Witnessed:
Richard Smith
Daniel Green

(Signed) William (W) King
Mary (W) King

This deed was proved by Daniel Green before John McKown, J.P. the 29th day November, 1805. On p. 205 of the same book, Feb. 14, 1783, is a deed from William King: one hundred and fifty acres, part of a grant made Dec. 4, 1771, to William Wilson, by George III, under the hand of Lord Charles Granville Montague, situate on Rocky Creek bounded on one side by James Hemphill's land (see Andrew Hemphill) and Hugh Wilson's and on all other sides by vacant land when surveyed. Price paid four hundred pounds lawful current money . . . (Signed by marks) William King

Mary King

Witnessed:
Robert Smith
Daniel Green

Signatures proved by Daniel Green before John McKown, J.P., Nov. 29, 1805. The date of recording is probably that of the death of William King. Book Q, p. 25, Jan. 13, 1797, South Carolina, Chester County records: Henry King, son of Robert King, dec'd, of Pendleton County in consideration of the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450.00) to me paid by Middleton McDonald of Lancaster county, State aforesaid, planter, have granted, . . . unto the said Middleton McDonald a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred and fifty (150) acres, surveyed for James McCullum the 30th day of January, 1753, and granted to Abraham Stoba and conveyed to Robert King from John Stoba in the year 1778. Situate in Craven county, lying and being on the South side of Wateree river (by some called Catawba) including a part of Mountain Island. (Long deed, with lines from trees, stakes, etc.)

Witnessed:
William McDonald
John King

(Signed) Henry King

Signature proved by Charles Boyd before John Rosborough, J.Q., the 9th day of September, 1814.

On page 252 is another deed dated Jan. 13, 1797, from Henry King to Middleton McDonald, seventy-five acres from a one hundred and fifty acre tract granted to William Cloud, Senr., and conveyed by said William Cloud Senr., to John Stoba and from said John Stoba to Robert King in 1778. Situate and lying in Chester County, South Carolina, on the southwest side of the Wateree River. Bounded by lands of William Cloud . . . (regular form of deed)

Witnessed:
Charles Boyd
Wm. McDonald
John King

(Signed) Henry King

Both of the above deeds are recorded the first of September, 1814.

In the Fairfield County Clerk's office, Deed Book P, p. 15, Jan. 5, 1804, Winnsboro, South Carolina, is a deed as follows: Isaac Arledge of Fairfield District for four hundred dollars (\$400.00) to me paid by John King, Senr. . . a plantation or tract of land containing two hundred (200) acres of land, a part of a tract granted to Charles Sims in 1789, part of another tract granted to Frederick Briggs . . .

(Signed) Isaac Arledge

Witnessed:
Samuel McKinney
Thomas Stark
Nathan King

Clerk's office, Chester County, South Carolina, Book S, p. 516, Jan. 5, 1819, has a deed from Nathan King and wife Eliza King of the State of Mississippi in consideration of the sum of ten dollars paid by Robert Knox of Fairfield County, sold. . . "All our undivided part being the one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of a certain tract of land containing 350 acres. Situate on Fishing Creek in the

in old Ireland in 1757, was greatly blessed.

In 1767 he came to the new world of America by way of Charleston, S. C., with his parents, John Knox and wife, Elizabeth Gaston. John Knox settled first on Fishing Creek. In 1768 he had a land grant on Bull Run creek, the old Knox place of today. The children of John and Elizabeth Knox were John, who died a wealthy bachelor; William, who died in Alabama; Sarah, who married John Johnston of Fishing Creek; Dr. James Knox, surgeon in Sumter's command; Robert, whose descendants were merchants near Charleston, S. C., and Hugh, the younger, who with his wife, Jennet Nesbit, lived and died on the old home place on Bull Run.

Elizabeth Gaston Knox (mother of Hugh), was a daughter of William Gaston of Clough Water, Ireland, and his wife — — — Lemon. The children of William and — — — Lemmon Gaston were: John, a justice under the Crown; Elizabeth, who married John Knox; Hugh; Mary, who married James McClure; Robert; Jenney, who married Charles Strong (father of James, Sr.); William; Martha, who married Alexander Rosborough, and Alexander Gaston. All the daughters of this family came to America, and the sons, John, Robert, and William.

Hugh Knox and wife, Jennet Nesbit, had ten children, Dr. John, William, Robert, Nancy, Betsy, Sarah, James Nesbit, Polly, Lucretia, and Hugh Boyd Knox. This may seem a formidable array of kin, but the writer has touched but lightly on these family lines, and should all the connection, by descent and by marriage, of these two families of early settlers be recorded, many more familiar names of Fishing Creek and Rocky Creek sections, as well as others all over Chester county, would be on this list.

There were no better soldiers in the Revolution than the Rocky Creek Scotch-Irish. Their sons and daughters counted no sacrifice too great and without any of the paraphernalia of war defeated the British regulars on the field of battle. The quotation following is from a letter written July 4, 1830, by Dr. John Knox, son of Hugh, to Dr. James Douglas: "I remember with much vividness the tales of those times heard from the lips of my Father, from those of his compatriots who suffered extremes of every deprivations . . . When our Progenitors were writhing under tyrannical Rulers, when their fields were laid waste, their houses burnt and made desolate, relative and friends separating never again to meet on earth."

Hugh Knox had an excellent record of service. In 1776 he enlisted as a private in Captain William Brown's company, South Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Thomas Sumter. He was with this company on an expedition to Florida and one against the Cherokee Indians, being regularly discharged in 1777. Re-entering the service under Captain McClure, his first cousin, and later being elected Captain of a company formerly commanded by Captain Mills, he was attached to Colonel Lacy's Regiment. He was wounded at Rocky Mount, was in the hard fought battle of Hanging Rock where so many of his relatives and neighbors were killed; in Sumter's Defeat at Fishing Creek, Fishdam; Blackstock's Ford; Tiger River, and King's Mountain. It is recorded that in one of those engagements the fighting was so close that Hugh Knox's face was burnt by powder. Details of those times are meager, but having handled the old flintlock rifle that Hugh Knox carried through the war, the writer feels sure, from the weight and length of his old gun, with a pocket full of pewter bullets added, that if his heart ever quailed or his courage faltered, it must have been easier to stand and fight than to run away. After the war Hugh Knox took up the battle of peace on the old homestead, where he lived and labored until his death in 1821.

He was Justice of the Peace for several years and later, Sheriff of Chester County. His children were:

John Knox, M.D., b. 5/2/1792, d. 5/9/1859, a bachelor. The Thirty-Third Degree in Masonry was conferred on him.

William Knox, b. 4/3/1794, died in Alabama, date unknown.

Robert Knox, b. 8/26/1796, d. 11/20/1879, married and lived near Charleston, S. C.; merchant.

Nancy G. Knox, b. 11/8/1798, married Ephriam Moss of York County; died in Gordon County, Georgia, date not recorded.

Betsy Knox, b. 9/1/1801, d. 8/9/1834, m. John McGuire.

Salley Knox, b. 7/18/1803, d. 12/31/1901, married William Wallace.

James Nesbit Knox, b. 6/22/1806, d. 12/31/1880, married Nancy Dunlap; reared a family.

Polly Knox, b. 10/10/1808, d. 9/29/1890, married Peter D. Wallace.

Lucretia Knox, b. 1/1/1811, d. 9/14/1835.

Hugh Boyd Knox, b. 9/6/1814, d. 1/29/1886, married a Miss Hutto, 1850.

One of Hugh Knox' daughters, Sarah Knox Wallace, was a "Gold Spoon" member and one of three original daughters of the American Revolution in South Carolina, when the Columbia Chapter was organized in 1898, her membership being transferred to the "Mary Adair" Chapter of Chester when it was organized in 1900.

Our late, beloved W. D. Knox, Superintendent of Education in Chester County for forty-two years, and for forty-eight years a ruling elder in Pleasant Grove and Purity Presbyterian churches, was a grandson of Hugh Knox.

JAMES KNOX, M. D. AND WILLIAM KNOX
(Sons of John Knox and Elizabeth Gaston.)

James and William, brothers of Hugh Knox above, have the same background and family as outlined in the sketch of Hugh. They arrived at the port of Charleston the 22nd of December, 1767, on the ship Earl of Donegal, and the ship list (Council Journal, State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.), has the family recorded as follows:

John Knox, age 50	James Knox, age 16
Elizabeth Knox, age 40	Hugh Knox, age 10
William Knox, age 15	William Knox, age 50
Sarah Knox, age 17	

The last named William must have been the brother of John Knox. The will of John Knox (Book A, p. 101, Chester Court House), gave his daughter, Sarah, the plantation he lived on. "My son John land formerly of my brother William; my son Hugh, 250 acres he now lives on, lying on Bull Run. My son William 5 shillings and no more; my son James five shillings and no more; my son Robert five shillings and no more . . ." The rest of the estate, one-half to son John and other half to be equally divided between son Hugh and daughter Sarah, except one sorrel mare purchased from Robert Harper, "money in hands of Mr. White I leave to my loving wife . . ." John and Hugh were executors.

his
John X Knox
mark

Witnessed by
James Wylie
James McClintock

Land deeds recorded in the Chester County court house give the names of the children of Dr. James Knox, Book S, p. 244, May 14, 1810, South Carolina: "We James Knox, Gray Briggs and Matilda H. Briggs his wife of state aforesaid and District of Fairfield being lawful heirs of the estate of Doctor James Knox dec'd and entitled to a Distributive share thereof for and in consideration of the sum of five dollars to us in hand paid by Robert Knox of the said state and District . . ." This was 108 acres of land in Chester County on Fishing Creek "being our distributive share . . . of what remains of three tracts of land adjoining each other belonging to the Heirs of Dr. James Knox dec'd. (Surveyed Feb. 14, 1810 by John McCreary, D.S.) (Regular form of deed.)

Witnessed by	James Knox
Edw. Raines	G. Briggs
Reuben Pickett	Matilda Briggs

In Book S, p. 516, Dec. 25, 1818, Nathan King and wife Eliza King, of the state of Mississippi, sold

to Robert Knox of Chester District, South Carolina, for ten dollars her "one fourth of two-thirds share of Dr. James Knox estate". His children then were: Robert Knox, James Knox, Matilda (Knox) Briggs and Eliza (Knox) King. There is no record of the name or family of Dr. James Knox' wife.

Dr. James Knox and William Knox, of whose family we have no record, both served in the Revolution. Dr. Knox was a surgeon in Captain John McClure's company (Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 158). William Knox served as a private (same volume, p. 232-234)

There is no information of the other members of this Knox family, which is one of the best of the Rocky Creek Scotch-Irish of Catholic Presbyterian Church.

HUGH KNOX

Chester County

(December 10, 1792)

Petition

Ms. Military Affairs, Petitions, Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

We the Honorables the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Assembly at Columbia met.

The PETITION of the SUBSCRIBERS humbly showeth that your Petitioners are much alarmed by a determination lately in the Court of Common Pleas in Charleston on a Tryal between John Christian Smith Plaintiff and Hugh Knox Defendant concerning a Negro Captured from the British Army in the late war and Sold at public Sale by the Orders of the then commanding officers of Gen. Sumter's brigade and purchased by the said Hugh Knox and the Money arising from said sale was divided amongst the Captors as a reward for their extraordinary services. The property of which Negro was thought to be sufficiently secured to the purchaser by an Ordinance of the General Assembly passed on the 21st. of March 1784 intituled, 'An Ordinance to Indemnify Brigadier General Sumter and the Officers & c.' On Tryal it was determined - 'That the Officers were indemnified in Making such Sales but the purchasers not indemnified nor Justifiable in holding the property purchased at such Sales and Whereas many of your Petitioners are in possession of Negroes and other property which was disposed of and Sold by the orders of General Sumter and his Officers and are as lyable to Law Suits for holding said property as the defendant in the case above recited and when prosecuted must expect the same Judgment. Whereas the said Hugh Knox did apply by Petition to the Legislature at the last Session and no determination has been given on said Petition, and several of your Petitioners being Lyable to Suits as the said Knox and must expect to share the same fate with him. Therefore humbly prays that their case with his may be taken into your most serious consideration and that they be Quieted and secured in the possession of their property and such other redress granted as to your Honours shall seem most fit, and Your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Richd. Taliaferro
John Bell
Nathaniel Harben
John Wear
Dan'l Kirkpatrick
D. Hopkins
Thos. Findley
Andw. Hemphill
Thos. Stanford
Edward Stedman
David Patterson
Sam'l Neiley
Robert Boyd
Hugh Stuart

Owen Evans
James McGarity
Wm. McGarity
James Kennedy
John Allen
John McElroy
Wm. G. Rosborough
Daniel Green
David Bell
Hugh Dods
John Hemphill
Wm. Shedrack
Reece Hughes
James McCown

James Wilson
 James Kennedy
 James Harbison
 Francis Henderson
 William Stroud
 Thomas Steel
 John Steel
 John Knox
 James Brown
 Peter Daly
 John Ratteree
 Phil Walker
 Hugh Bowers
 Jona. Jones
 Thos. Glenn
 Alexander McCown
 John Hagans
 Wm. Boyd
 Peter Jones
 John Burns
 Robert Caskey
 Samuel Walker
 Thos. Saterwhite
 Abram. Wright
 Sam'l Miller
 Wm. Miles
 James Graham
 Wm. Donnelson
 Jno. Harbison
 Alex Rosborough
 Robert Torbert
 Charles Orr

Samuel Boyd
 Benjamin Murrie
 George A. Hill
 James Blair
 Wm. Stone
 John Willson
 John McClurkin
 Thomas McCulley
 Archibald Martin
 David McCalla
 John McFall
 Robert Stitt
 John McCulley
 John McCrorey
 Alex Kell
 William Blair
 David Weir
 James Martin
 John Nesbit
 Robert Fullerton
 William Nesbit
 George Kennedy
 S. McCreary
 James Gordon
 Edwd. Long
 Sam'l Johnston
 William Martin
 James Johnson
 Sam'l McMillan
 James Dothy
 George Johnston

LANDS

Captain Benjamin Land and John Land (Covenanters)

The Lands were among the earlier settlers on Rocky Creek and lived, as stated in the deed below, in that section a few miles below Catholic Church near the dividing line between Chester and Fairfield Counties, called a "nest of Covenanters". This section was Craven County, Camden District, Anson County, North Carolina, and Pinckney District, all correct at different times. This is confusing for those who read the early records until they understand that the creeks and rivers identify the locations. North and South Carolina were separated in 1729, but not until a re-survey in 1813 were the present boundaries between the two states established. From the records in the Court House at Wadesboro, North Carolina (formerly Ansonville, county seat of Anson County) Deed book 6, p. 197, (87) January 10, 1757: "Between Thomas Land of Anson County and Province of North Carolina on the one part and John Lee of South Carolina of the other part, for sixteen pounds current money of North Carolina, Thomas Land and his wife Eleanor sold . . ." to John Lee a plantation containing

five hundred and forty six (546) acres lying and being in Anson county aforesaid "on the south side of the Catawba river and on the west side of the fork of Rocky creek, originally granted to Townsend Robinson, bearing date 3rd October in the XXIX year of his Majesty's Rein 1755. Transferred by said Townsend Robinson bearing date 20th day of October in the XXXth year of his reign. . .

his
Thomas X Land
mark
her
Eleanor X Land
mark

In presence of
John Sallis
Robert McClinachan

Andrew Hemphill, Esq., made application July 10, 1788, for Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Land, deceased. "These are to certify to all whom it may concern that I read the within contents in face of ye congregation at Rocky Creek October 4, 1788, by Wm. Martin (Covenanter preacher). Thomas Land on Sept. 17, 1797, applied for Letters of Administration on the same estate "and the within citation was read in Catholic church in the presence of the congregation on the 17th day of September, 1797, by me, Robert McCullouch, pastor of said church."

Bondsmen for Thomas Land, administrator, were Clayton Rogers and John Brown. There is no record of what settlement either of these administrators made of the estate of Thomas Land, Senr. in Chester County. Andrew Hemphill requested a copy of the plat of Thomas Land's land grant from the Secretary of State's office in Columbia, South Carolina, and had it recorded in Chester County Court House, Book D, p. 263. "Pursuant to a request from George Hunter, Esq., Surv. General bearing date June 6, 1753, I have administered unto Thomas Land a tract of land containing four hundred acres on Rocky creek the south side of Catawba river about 40 miles from the Catawba town by computation Bounded on all sides by vacant land and hath such shape form and marks as the above plat represents. Certified by me this 23rd day of March, 1754." Samuel Wyly Dept. Surv.
"Surveyor General's Office Town of Columbia, January 10, 1791, a true copy from the original by Ed Peter Bremer prs. Surveyor General."

The plat was a perfect square with lines from trees, rocks, etc. The last figure 1 of the date 1791 is very dim and may be in error.

Deed Book D, p. 261, Dec. 2, 1791: "Between Richard Land, eldest son and heir of James Land deceased of Fairfield County, Camden District and State of South Carolina of the one part and Andrew Hemphill of Chester County, Pinckney District and state aforesaid of the other part . . ." for Forty pounds Sterling two hundred and forty acres (240) . . . "Situate, lying and being, on both sides of Little Rocky creek originally granted unto James Land 16th day February 1778.

his
Richard X Land
mark

In presence of
Moses Hollis
Moses Hollis, Jr.

Book G, p. 172-173, Feb. 20, 1799, Chester County, South Carolina, Between Thomas Cloyd Land of said county and state, planter of the one part and Samuel Sanderfer planter of said County and state of the other part in consideration of the sum of \$2000.00 sold.... a certain tract of land containing 214 acres...lying and being in Chester County, state aforesaid mentioned on the South side of Catawba river, lying on Hague's branch, a branch of Rocky Creek (line from stake, trees, etc.) being a resurvey of land originally granted to Thomas Land Senr., deceased, and when the two above tracts were surveyed, it did appear that the lines contained 214 acres. Surveyed by Joseph Palmer, Dist. Surveyor, the 20 day of Nov. 1797. This deed was for "one year's rent of one pepper corn". Statute of transferring uses into possession.

year's rent of one pepper corn". Statute of transferring uses into possession.

In presence of

Thomas C. Land

Jack A. Thompson

John Bishop

Wm. Yarborough

The above deed was certified by William Yarborough before John McCreary, J.Q., Oct. 29, 1799.

Deed Book H. p. 162 is recorded July 25, 1800, to which the dower is signed by Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Land. Thomas Land Senr. was dead so this was Thomas Land, Jr., and wife Elizabeth.

Chester County Court House Will Book A, p. 199, Will of John Smith, dated June 8, 1793, probated June 29, 1795, mentions sons: Abner Smith, Caleb Smith, Moses Smith and Joshua Smith; daughter Catherine Gulbird and Mary Ann Land, granddaughters Patience and Mary Ann Land and a grandson Richard Smith. Will witnessed by Charles M. C. Boyd and Daniel Green.

(Signed) John Smith (his mark)

From A Family History and Fifty-two Years of Preacher's Life, in Mississippi and Texas, by Rev. Wesley Smith, page 6, published in 1898 (the author a grandson of Joshua Smith) is learned that John Smith and wife were the parents of six sons and one or two daughters, Viz: John, Moses, Caleb, Abner, Amasa, and Joshua; the daughters' names were Mary and Margaret. Of these there is but imperfect knowlege. Joshua Smith,* whose family we are now considering, moved early in the nineteenth century to the West and left his brothers and their families in South Carolina. Mary, the only sister of Joshua Smith, of whose history we have any information, emigrated to Wilkinson County, Mississippi, where she died near the town of Woodville. She had a son by the name of John Land, who settled in northeastern Texas at an early day. He is now dead, but his family are supposed to reside in the vicinity of Clarkville, Texas. Of John Land's father there is no information. Mary was in some way connected with a family of Tidwells. One of her daughters, Mary, became the wife of Edmond Ogden. One of her grandsons, by the name Tidwell, visited the house of Joshua Smith in North Alabama and remained a year or more." (Note: The Rev. Mr. Smith is in error here, as the deed on the following page shows that Mary Land's daughter Mary married Garland Tidwell.)

Book G, p. 53, Chester County, Court House, Nov. 3, 1798, has a deed from "We Mary Land and Garland Tidwell of the County of Chester and state of South Carolina in consideration of forty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence to us in hand paid by Hiram Williams of county and state aforesaid have granted . . . all that tract of land whereon we now live containing one hundred acres cornering on a pine and running to corner on a white oak . . . (regular form of deed). Witness our hands and seals this 3rd day of November 1798.

her

Mary X Land

mark

his

Garland X Tidwell

mark

In the presence of

Thomas Morris

William Williams

On the 1st day of April, 1799, William Williams appeared and made oath that he saw Mary Land, Garland Tidwell and his wife Mary Tidwell sign the above deed. Before John McCreary, J.Q.

This Mary Ann Land, daughter of John Smith and mother-in-law of Garland Tidwell, was also the widow of one of the Lands but whether it was Capt. Land who was killed while "drilling on the muster ground seven miles from Rocky Mount," or some other, the writer has not been able to find out.

*See William Anderson for Smiths.

Chester County Court House, Clerk's office, Deed Book I, p. 83-84, March 6, 1802. Chester District, South Carolina, "I Richard Land the eldest grandson and right lawful heir of Thomas Land deceased, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars to me in hand paid by Andrew Hemphill of the State and District aforesaid have granted . . . unto the said Andrew Hemphill, all that plantation or tract of land containing four hundred acres originally granted to Thomas Land bearing date the 11th of May, 1754, situate on little Rocky creek on the South side of the Catawba river, bounded on all sides by vacant land when laid out and hath such shapes, forms and marks as the plat thereof represents. (Regular form of deed) In presence of us

his	his
Thomas X Gaither	Richard X Land
mark	
his	
Joseph X Land	
mark	

Mr. L. M. Ford in his article on Rocky Mount writes that he had often had the burying place of Capt. Land pointed out to him on a wooded knoll above Rocky Creek. The writer thinks the Lands are buried on this 400 acre tract of land sold to Andrew Hemphill by Richard Land March 6, 1802. Two Hemphill graves are the only ones marked on this wooded knoll but many graves are marked with native stone. This is where the Lands lived and is only a few miles from where they both were killed. Services of Captain Benjamin and John Land are the only ones we have paid to estates, though several other soldiers died before they commenced paying these claims.

There is no record of the given name or family name of the wife of Captain Benjamin Land. In Mrs. Ellet's *Women of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, p. 164, is the following account of Captain Land's death: "Those on the muster-ground were charged upon by a party of British dragoons, having no previous notice of their approach, and dispersed. Their Captain being overtaken and surrounded by the dragoons, who attacked him with their broadswords, he defended himself with his sword to the last and wounded several of his enemies severely before he fell. The news of his death was carried to his wife, who shortly after gave birth to a son. It may be mentioned as an instance of female patriotism, that in the anguish of her recent bereavement, while it seemed the prospect was utterly dark, and the hope of national freedom crushed forever, Mrs. Land called her child Thomas Sumter in honor of the American General."

From Revolutionary Claims, State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, is taken these records:

4418 Gentleman

Please deliver the Indent Due my Husband, deceased (Benjamin Land) to Moses Smith and his Recp^t shall be your sufficient Discharge from Gentleⁿ Your friend and Humb. Ser^t

To Comm ^f of the Treas. of	her
St. of S. C.	MARY X LAND
	mark

Taken and acknowledged before Edward Lacey, J.P., May 5, 1785.

4420.

Gentleman Please Deliver the Indent Due my Husband, deceased, (John Land as Capt.) to Moses Smith and his Recp^t shall be your sufficient Discharge from Gentleⁿ Your friend and Hum. Ser^t

Taken and acknowledged	her
before Edward Lacey, U.P.	MARY X LAND
	mark

May 5, 1785

The reader may decide which of the Land brothers married Mary Smith, daughter of John Smith. Moses was her brother.

There were three John Lees on Rocky Creek as early as 1751. From the Minute Book of Council at Charles Town, South Carolina (Vol. 20, p. 564, in office of the Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina), on Nov. 6, 1752, the two petitions copied below were presented to Council by Francis Lee and John Lee, sons of John Lee, Senr., who at that time was "very old", and so sent his son Francis Lee to represent him before Council. John Lee (II) desired a grant of two hundred acres for his "family rights". The will of this second John Lee shows that he also had a son John.

"Read the petition of Francis Lee humbly setting forth the Petitioner is desirous of erecting a mill for grinding wheat and making flower and hath found a proper place to build the same on Rocky Creek on the waters of Wateree River, and as he is very old his son begs leave to appear for him and as he never had any land in his own personal right he humbly prays his Excellency and their Honrs. to order the Surveyor General to lay out to the petitioner 50 acres of land on Rocky Creek aforesaid and that a grant may be issued to him for the same and the petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray."

"Charles Town the 6th day of Nov. 1752 for my father John Lee the said petition being considered and the petitioner appearing and hearing to the truth of his said Petition, the Prayer thereof was granted, and the Dept. Sur. ordered to prepare a Warrant."

The Petition of John Lee for family rights: "Read the petition of John Lee humbly setting forth that the petitioner being a native of Maryland and thinking to better provide for his family in this Province, about one year ago, and finding a proper spot on the Wateree Creek where he sat down with his family and cleared nine acres to wise provision and build'y proper conveniency for his family, he has a wife one child and a white Servant and never had any land in this Province and humbly prays his Excellency and their Honr^s. order to the Surveyor Gen. to lay out to the Petitioner two hundred acres of land on the Wateree Creek and that he may have a grant for the same and as is in duty bound shall ever pray.

Charles Town the 6th. of Nov. 1752.

In Grant Book 10, Class 1, p. 307, Secretary of State's office, Columbia, South Carolina, Aug. 30, 1762, is recorded a royal grant from George III, by his Excellency Thomas Boone, Esqr., to John Lee for fifty acres of land. Situate in Craven County on a branch of Rocky creek called Bull's branch bounded on all sides by vacant land. Warrant of survey was signed by Egerton Siegh, Surveyor General, Aug. 3, 1762. Mill's Atlas of South Carolina, issued in 1825, Chester County revised from map by Charles Boyd, 1818, on the map of Chester and Fairfield Districts shows Lee's mill to have been very close to the Fairfield line, in Fairfield County, on Lee's Creek, marked on this map as "Lee's old Mill". Lee's Creek, a few miles over in Fairfield District on this map, is the north fork of Little River. John Lee's land mentioned in his will as lying on Little River is in an area of about five miles along the border of the two districts and not on the better known south fork of Little River.

The Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D., in History of Union A.R.P. Church, p. 9, said regarding what John Lee, in his will, called the "great wagon road" (to Charles Town) which crossed Chester and Fairfield Districts: "Regarding the road over which Cornwallis retreated to Winnsboro, which crossed this road from White's Mill near the site of the residence of Mr. Martin McDaniel. In fact the road leading from White's Mill did not lead in the direction of Winnsboro but to what was at the time of the Revolutionary War and long afterwards known as Lee's Mill on Lee's creek, and thence to Broad River."

The first John Lee who came from Maryland with his children and grandchildren, in 1751, was one of the four founders of Catholic Presbyterian Church in 1759. His son, John Lee (II), was the soldier whose name is on the memorial stone of this church. John Lee II was middle aged at this time but many older men fought because near by at Rocky Mount a force of British under command of Colonel Houseman, and at Camden a large number under Lord Rawdon, placed the war on the doorsteps of those living in that border line section of Chester and Fairfield counties.

The long will of John Lee, farmer, of Little River, Fairfield County, State of South Carolina, made

the 16th day of November, 1786, had the following bequests, after the usual beginning: “. . . tuching Such Worldly Estate . . . I dispose of the Same in Manner and form following: I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Mary the plantation whereon I now dwell Containing two hundred acres Also the Mill thereon that she may Enjoy the same during her life or Widowhood and then fall to my son Stephen also an addition of land to the same son Stephen of one hundred acres joining the same two hundred acres on which I now dwell also seventy-five acres joining the said two hundred acres the whole containing 375 acres with the mill thereon at his Mother’s decease and some negroes.

My well-beloved daughter Elizabeth that body of Land Lying on the North side of the Mill creek extending as high as the wagon road and as low down as said Mill creek – also one negro wench called Hannah . . . to her husband Will^m. Marchel one hundred acres of land joining land with Robert Coulter on a branch of Rocky creek.

To my well-beloved daughter Sarah my old place Laying on the great wagon road, containing two hundred acres, also fifty acres run by the pension warrant joining said two hundred acres at the upper end that is the wagon Road – also a negro wench named Phillis.

To my beloved daughter Agnis three hundred and fifty acres run by one James Jurden the same on which she and her husband now dwell, also one negro wench named Gin.

My well-beloved son John, one hundred acres run by John Guinn also two hundred acres run clear round said hundred by John Calvin. Also one negro boy named Sam.

My well-beloved daughter Rachel two hundred acres of land joining my daughter Sarrahs tract on the side northward, also one negro wench named Disa.

My well-beloved son Francis that tract run by Jacob Castels also fifty acres adjoining said Lands & other side joining Mr. Morrise line, also one negro called Prince, also one hundred of land run by Capt. John Turner laying in the forks of the Road . . .

Well-beloved daughter Rosana one hundred acres run by Curtis Calswell and another one hundred acres run by myself adjoining the other hundred on Mill Creek and one negro name Marea.

My well-beloved daughter Rebecca part of a tract run by Jacob Bowers laying where Mr. Willy lived, also a negro wench called Ceily.”

All the stock and household furniture and other personal property to be disposed of by my well-beloved wife and executors “towards the Raising of my children and the schooling of them.”

“My son John Lee and my son-in-law Alex. Gordon* to be the sole executors of this my last Will and Testament.”

his
John X Lee
mark

Witnessed by
Stafford Curry
James Gurner
Benjamin Halsell¹⁷⁸⁶

John Lee, son of above and grandson of old John Lee, had a daughter Susannah Lee, who married James Cloud, Junr., who died in 1808. His will provided for the division of his property among his “beloved wife Susannah”, and his two children, Mary and Jennet. The children were reared by the grandfather James Cloud, Senr. The same year her husband died, Susannah Cloud requested her share of the estate and re-married. *James Cloud Senr* *James Cloud Junr*

Elizabeth Lee, sister (?) of Susannah, married (first), James Wrenn¹⁷⁸⁶ (second), no record; (third) John Dixon. *Ida Frances Wrenn* *Mr. Cal Barnes*

Deed Book D, p. 180-182, May 11, 1794, has this deed between Richard Woodley, Senr., and Elizabeth, his wife, of Chester County, Pinckney District, State of South Carolina of the one part, and Francis Lee of the county district and state aforesaid, planter, of the other part . . . for the sum of

*Husband of daughter Sarah.

seventy pounds Sterling . . . doth bargain . . . (in his actual possession) a tract of land two hundred acres lying and being on a branch formerly called Bower's Mill Creek but now a branch of the waters of Little River.

(Regular form of deed) In presence of

Alex. Gordon

Elizabeth Woodley

James Turner

Chester County has no record of Francis Lee and his family or of the other children of John Lee, the soldier. Some of them lived over the Fairfield side of the line and may be in the records of that county.

This Lee family is not, as far as the writer knows, any relation to the large Lee clan in the western side of Chester County on Sandy and Broad Rivers. The Sandy River Lee family had an Elliott Lee with a wife Lucy and the following children: (Will of April 14, 1828, recorded in 1832) son Ferdinand Lee, the children of a son J. B. Lee dec'd and son John Lee, Lucinder Lee, Jane Lee, and Sarah E. Lee; daughter Rebecca dec'd, wife of John Laontar and her three children (name not given); daughter Annice, wife of William Walker, grandson Elliott Walker, son of Annis Walker.

In Deed Book V, p. 200, January, 1825, Quit Claim, Thomas McDowell bought for \$50.00 each from the children and heirs of the undivided shares being a sixth part of seven of a tract of one hundred acres of land on the waters of Sandy River, Chester District, South Carolina, which "we hold as heirs of Ambrose Lee dec'd. The other seventh part is vested in Vincent Lee, our brother . . ."

In presence of

William Lee

John Lee

Abraham McCollough

Jerimiah Lee

Samuel Bell

David A. Lee

Thos. Preslar and his wife, Sarah Preslar

Dower to above was signed before John Rosborough, by Polly, wife of John Lee; Rebecca, wife of Jeremiah Lee; Fanny, wife of David A. Lee; and Coney, wife of William Lee; also, Rebecca Lee and Francis Lee, Sarah Preslar, wife of Thomas Preslar, Jan. 25, 1825.

Ambrose Lee's estate (Apt. 37, pkt. 567, Nov. 15, 1803), was administered by Frances Lee:

Paid Feb. 4, 1804, Vincent Lee his full legacy.

Paid Feb. 24, 1804, William Lee his part.

Paid July 21, 1818, Nancy Lee Narmon her share.

Book U, p. 286, Dec. 28, 1822 records that Ferdinand Lee of Antange County, Alabama, sold his brother James Lee his right and title to a "Negro slave by legacy from my father." (father's name not given).

There was also an Isom Lee, a Daniel Lee, and others of the early generation of the west Chester County Lees. These Lee families had a John Lee and a Sarah Lee, several of that name in fact, but the given names were still of the Broad River Lees not of the Rocky Creek ones.

Will of a John Lee made in March, 1831, mentions a wife Sooky, "my six children, Thomas, Burrel, Annie Matilda, Patsey, Sarah, and Carolina, the last two having received a legacy from my brother Abner Lee; my friend Jos. Carter, my brother Ferdinand Lee."

Deed Book O, p. 241, May 25, 1808, a quit claim, records that: Isom Lee, Jr., bought from the heirs of Isom Lee, Sr., their share of fifty acres of land on Sandy River Chester County. The heirs of Isom Lee, Sr., (dec'd), living in Fairfield County all signed by mark.

Witnessed by

Robert Seymour

his

Robt. X Pannell

mark

Penelope Lee

Milley Lee

Elizabeth Lee

John Lee

Martha Lee

Above deed was proved by Bob Seymour, Feb. 26, 1810, before Henry Head, J. P.

The land of the John Lee with a will in 1831 included the "Poll Spring."

Below is the Revolutionary service of the John Lee on the Memorial Stone at Catholic Church, taken from the State Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.:

"John Lee Corpl. 4 June 1777, discharged 15th of March, 1778," List of 3rd South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thompson, William Henderson's company.

In 1786, Lee's Mill was reported as much out of repair. In the same year, John Lee petitioned for and was granted Tavern Rights. The reader can decide which of the John Lees kept tavern, probably John Lee II, as he lived on the great wagon road.

REVEREND WILLIAM MARTIN

There are excellent articles regarding the life and work of Mr. Martin in Chester County by the Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D., Mr. D. G. Stinson, and, more recently, a very fine assembling of all of these and some information the earlier writers did not have, by the late Mrs. John Bell. From Council Journal, Vol. 37, p. 15, in the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, is found: "The following persons who had lately arrived in to the Province in the ship Lord Don Luce, from Ireland. Survey agreeable to their Family rights." The name of Rev. William Martin, with 400 acres, was first on the long list of passengers. Among others were the McClurkins, eight in number, James McClurkin with 300 acres and Thomas, James, Samuel, Mary, Eleanor, Jane, and Lillian, with 100 acres each; Samuel Barber, with 200 acres; James Barber, with 100 acres; Isabel Barber, with 100 acres; Joseph Barber, with 200 acres; Thomas Weir, 150 acres; Daniel Weir, 100 acres; Thomas Weir, 100 acres; John Weir, 100 acres; Christopher Strong, 300 acres; David Morrow, 450 acres; Elizabeth Morrow, 100 acres; George Cherry, 100 acres; Robert Jamison, 250 acres; John Flemming, 150 acres, and Alex. Flemming 400 acres; Grizell Maybean, Henry, Thomas, John, and Elizabeth Maybean, 100 acres each; James and William Crawford, 200 acres each; William Storment, 150 acres; This William Storment who "died Oct. 10, 1794, aged 50 years," was a member of Catholic and sleeps in the churchyard there. His name should have been on the Memorial stone. It is deeply regretted that his excellent service was not established in time to place it there.

Mr. Martin's colony numbered many more than those who came on the ship with him. The only way to prove where any of these who landed in Charleston settled, would be to examine every Warrant of Survey issued to the whole list, which in this case was one hundred and eighty persons. We copied only the names of those that we know settled in Chester County.

Mr. Lathan in his History of Union A.R.P. Church (p. 30, sketch of the Rev. Mr. William Martin), says, "Soon after coming to America Mr. Martin began to preach at a number of places in Chester County . . . A house of Worship was built in the year 1773 (Note: by William Anderson), about three miles east of Catholic . . . Here Mr. Martin preached until he was taken prisoner by the British and Tories in, perhaps, 1780. There is no evidence, as far as is known, that Mr. Martin was ever regularly installed pastor of this or any other congregation."

The early historians do not agree as to whether Mr. Martin served the congregation at Catholic before or after the Revolution. Some think he began preaching there soon after he reached the settlement. We quote from the Rev. William Banks in his "Historical Discourse of the Organization of Catholic", "After the death of Mr. Richardson (August, 1771), the church was vacant for some time. Rev. Wm. Martin, a Covenanter, from Ballymena, Ireland, came into the neighborhood, and was invited to supply Catholic for some time, in the hope that all parties would be pleased, and benefited by his ministry, so that he would eventually become the settled pastor of the church. He continued to preach here several years, probably until 1774 or 1775. Under his ministry the church must have become strong, for there was a large and almost constant influx of immigrants from Ireland about this time."

He was dismissed from Catholic for intemperance. In 1780, following the butchery of Buford's men at Waxhaw by Tarleton's order, Mr. Martin on the first Sabbath preached from the pulpit of the

Covenanter Meeting House. "He moved, not, simply his congregation proper, but the whole of the inhabitants of Rocky Creek. He was at this time about sixty years old (Mr. Lathan, p. 33), but strong in body and vigorous in mind." Quoting from Mr. Stinson, (*Women of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, p. 167), is the following: "The enemy knew well what reason they had to dread the effect of Martin's stormy eloquence. He afterwards regained his liberty, and lived to about the age of ninety, dying in 1806. The gentleman who communicated this account remembers to have heard him preach and was struck with his remarkable personal appearance."

"Mr. Martin began the preparation of another Sermon similar in character, but during its preparation a tory reported him to the commander of the British Post at Rocky Mount. A detachment of soldiers . . . were detached to take him prisoner. They found him in his study preparing a 'second blast of the trumpet', as it was called, against the British government. He was dragged to Rocky Mount and there confined (Mr. Lathan, p. 37). There were at the time this attack was made upon Rocky Mount several prisoners in one of the log houses. One of these prisoners was Rev. Wm. Martin. He with some others, perhaps all, was tied and laid on the floor. To save his life which was endangered by the bullets of Sumter's men, Mr. Martin in some way raised a puncheon and crept under the floor . . . From Rocky Mount Mr. Martin, with the other prisoners, was taken to Camden and from thence to Winnsboro, to be tried for his life before Cornwallis. When brought before the British Commander he displayed so much manly courage, and made so favorable an impression upon the Court that he was dismissed."

"When Mr. Martin came to America he bought a large tract of land, six hundred and forty acres on the north side of Big Rocky creek. On this he built a rock dwelling house and a rock spring house. About two years before he died, his dwelling house was burned down. After this he lived in a log cabin. Some time during the year 1806, he died, and was buried near his own house."

The writer recalls a visit made with friends several years ago, on a perfect autumn day, to the remnants of Mr. Martin's rock house; his grave, marked with a large native stone (since by the Mary Adair chapter of *Daughters of the American Revolution*); the beautiful, tree shaded spring not far from the house. In making a picture of this spring the finder of the camera imaged clearly a little old lady in a yellow sunbonnet sitting on the granite stone beside the spring. A startled glance at the spring revealed only a shadowed limb of the tree but the tiny mirrored image was as clear as a cameo. By locating the camera on a stone, each incredulous member of the party could see the little lady of the yellow sunbonnet, which on careful study proved to be a combination of sunlight and shadow on the stone of the dark foliage of the tree and in the foreground a twig of yellow leaves which shaped the bright sunbonnet. If color photography had then been possible, we would have had a truly marvelous picture. There is still a consciousness with us of a hostess at the William Martin spring, in that lonely spot on the back of the Watt Gibson farm, that sunny November afternoon.

Continuing from Mr. Lathan's history (page 39), we read: "The only charge ever brought against the Rev. Wm. Martin was intemperance. That he was intemperate there can be no doubt. The fact is well established and it is not proposed to attempt to wipe out this stain upon his otherwise fair name. All those who ever heard Mr. Martin preach agreed in testifying to his pulpit powers. He was a large man, those who knew him and were capable of judging, regarded him as well versed in theology. The simple fact that he had been pastor of a Covenanter congregation in Ireland, is unmistakable evidence of his theological attainments."

The Rev. Wm. Martin and the Covenanters set a very high standard, so high indeed, that they themselves failed to live up to it. Perhaps, if Mr. Martin with his piety, talent, personality, and training, had not lived and died — a drunkard — there might still be Covenanter churches in Chester County. There is one Covenanter church in the state of Ohio, but those left in Chester County entered the Presbyterian or the Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches. Mr. Martin, himself, said that when the Reformed church admitted the Associates they "let down the bars". The Rev. William Martin's will (Apt. 42, pkt. 652, Chester County Court House), is a statement of the childish wishes of an old man, broken in mind and body, and vexed with worldly affairs. He mentions his wife as "a woman who calls

herself my wife of the name of Susannah Boggs, who I came unto certain promises to and she to me as husband and wife before witnesses, I give the sum of fifty dollars and it is also my will she is to keep the mare I give her, at the judgment of men, at seventy dollars, and also twenty-one dollars she lifted from Col. Senfe of my money."

This will was entered in the Ordinance office of Chester District and after citing and exmaining eleven witnesses, ten of whom swore that to the best of their knowledge and belief, "He was not of disposing mind and memory at the time of executing the will, nor for a long time before the day of his death." This was signed the 5th of June, 1807. The will was made June 3, 1805.

Mr. Martin was married three times. His first wife, Mary ----, died before he left Ireland; his second wife was Jennet Cherry. She had one child, a girl called Nancy for Nancy (Stinson) Anderson. This daughter married John McCaw of York County, who, by Mr. Martin's will was given five shillings. Nancy McCaw was dead before the will was made. His third and surviving wife was Susannah Boggs. There is no record of any living descendants of this union, though someone in the West has joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on the Rev. William Martin's Revolutionary service.

DAVID McCALLA

Young David McCalla, aged sixteen, arrived at Charles Town, South Carolina, from Lorne, Ireland, January 6, 1768, on the ship "Snow, James and Mary", according to the Council Journal Vol. 34, p. 24, in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina. He petitioned for a Warrant of survey, which was granted January 12, 1768, as follows: "I have caused to be admeasured and laid out unto David McCally, a tract of land containing 100 acres in Craven County on a small branch of Rocky Creek and bounded N.W. by land surveyed for Mary Beaty; N.E. by lands of Alexander Burnside, the other two sides by vacant land. Certified March 10, 1768, Francis Bremar, Survr. Genl." This original land grant from George III, with plat annexed, is still in possession of a descendant of David McCalla in Chester, South Carolina. The land has been in continuous possession of the McCalla family since 1768, and is now owned by James McCalla Caldwell. The present residence was built by William Caldwell in 1844.

In 1786, David McCalla had a state grant of two hundred and twenty-five acres, as recorded in the Secretary of State's office, Columbia, South Carolina, Grant Book M.M.M.M., p. 405. This original is also in the possession of Robert B. Caldwell, Chester, South Carolina.

Deed Book W, p. 259, Chester Disrrict, South Carolina, May 25, 1826: "Know All Men By These Present that I, David McCalla, Senr.* of district and state aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of ten dollars paid me by my son James McCalla, have granted . . . unto him the said James McCalla, his heirs (but not his assigns all that tract of land whereon my mills now stand, containing sixty-four acres, together with the mills thereon . . . (regular form of deed). In presence of
William McKown
John McKown
(Signed) David McCalla, Sr.

This deed was proved by William McKown, before William Strong, J.P., Dec. 13, 1826.

David McCalla, head of the McCalla family in Craven County, South Carolina, was the son of David McCalla and his wife Mary (Polly) Harbison, in Ireland. He married Mrs. Mary (Adair) Nixon in about 1781. She was the widow of Colonel John Nixon, killed by the Tories in 1780. The two children of Mary Adair and Colonel Nixon were Margaret, who married Major John McKown, and Mary, who married, first, James Andrew Hemphill, M.D. (see Andrew Hemphill) and in 1811, became the second wife of the Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of Hopewell A.R.P. church. David and Mary McCalla sleep in the church yard at Catholic Church, in well marked graves. Mary Adair, whom the Chester Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter is named, has a marker from that organization as a heroine in the Revolutionary war. The children of David McCalla (d. 11/1/1826, aged 72 years), and his wife,

*David McCalla, Junr., was a son of Thomas McCalla.

Mary (Adair) Nixon, (d. 11/16/1807), in her 52nd year, are the following, but perhaps not in the order named:

Sarah McCalla (1st wife of Thomas Peden), b. 1782, d. 9/2/1822; (he was born 1785, d. 7/23/1848)

Katherine McCalla, married Daniel Peden, went to Tennessee.

Elizabeth McCalla, married Robert W. Peden, went to Tennessee, later to Mississippi, has descendants living there, among them Miss Elizabeth Peden, Luke, Mississippi.

James McCalla (b. 1785, d. after 1834), married (1) Bethiah Hemphill (b. about 1792, d. 6/17/1809).

Isabella McCalla married William H. Armour, lived in Greenville County, South Carolina, later moved to Somerville, Tennessee in the eighteen thirties, died, and was buried there in 1871 "in the 82nd year of her age". She left several children whose descendants still live in or near Somerville, Tennessee.

William McCalla was in business in Charleston, South Carolina and died between the drawing of his father's will in 1826 and the settlement of the will in 1827. Administrator of William McCalla's estate was Ker Boyce. McCalla died young and left no record of any family.

David McCalla, Sr., married, second, Martha (Hughes) Beauford, about November 6, 1816. They had a marriage contract of that date. There were no children by the second wife.

There is no record of the families of David McCalla's daughters, but his son, James, had by his first wife, Bethiah Hemphill (died in childbirth), one daughter, Bethiah Hemphill McCalla, who married in 1835 William Caldwell, Fairfield County, later Chester County. There are many Caldwell descendants in South Carolina.

James McCalla married in 1810 his second wife, Melinda Moore, who was a cousin of his Mother, Mary Adair Nixon McCalla, (a daughter of William Adair and Mary Moore). Some of his children also married into the same Moore family. The children were:

James Moore McCalla married Eliza Irons

Mary McCalla married Isaac McFadden

Jane Moore McCalla married Josiah Moore of York County

Margaret Moore McCalla married John Moore of York County

James Moore McCalla went to Mississippi, lived and died there. He left a large family of seven sons and four daughters. His youngest daughter, Anna McCalla, widow of Judge Cooper Sansome of the Supreme Court of Texas, was living in 1939.

Service of David McCalla, from Mrs. Ellet's Woman of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 275, sketch of Mary Nixon: "She afterwards married David McCalla, who had been with Nixon in camp, and was engaged in the hard fought battle of Eutaw."

From Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims, office of State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, is copied: "I do hereby empower John Adair, Esqr., to receive an indent for the amount of my account against the public of South Carolina whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge from - David McCalla, August 1st, 1786."

"To the Treasurers in Charleston. R. 574, 16 June 185. David McCalley No. 1056. His acct. of sundrys for Militia use, Amotg. to - 95..0..1½ Stg. Ninety-five Pounds and one Penny half Penny Sterling. N.B. 40 days duty, 1 horse and 4½ bushl. corn included in said amot. charged (too dim to read) - 87..5 Curr - 12..9..¾ Stg. have no Certificates. Col. Nixons Accot. is included in said Sum of - 95..0..1½ Stg."

Receipt for the above was signed by John Adair (brother-in-law of David McCalla).

Captain Nixon was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel shortly before he was killed.

THOMAS McCALLA

Thomas McCalla, who was born 9/15/1756 in Cullybackie near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, and died 10/15/1811, at Hazelwood plantation, Chester District, was early left an orphan, his mother

dying at his birth and his father a month later. These three orphaned McCalla children, David, Mary, and Thomas, were reared in the home of an aunt, who was either a Harbison or a Gladney. This aunt was a schoolteacher in Collybackie, where both she and his parents had been born.

Thomas McCalla was appointed to a weaver there, and breaking his indenture came to America in 1774, landing at Newcastle, Delaware. He was a hatter in Philadelphia when he married Sarah Wayne Gardiner at Piqua, Chester County, Pennsylvania in 1775. Sarah was the daughter of Colonel James Gardiner of Piqua, Pennsylvania, sometime Speaker of the Colonial Assembly of Royalists of New Jersey. Sarah's mother was Rebecca Wayne, who was the daughter of Francis Wayne and his wife, Elizabeth Jackson, of "Waynesboro", Rodnor, Pennsylvania. Sarah was a cousin of "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

In the *Women of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, p. 268, Mrs. Ellet has this description of Sarah McCalla: "In person Mrs. McCalla was of medium size. Her constitution was vigorous, her temperament ardent though her self-possession was striking, and it seemed impossible to take her by surprise. With a strong will and steadfast purpose, she had great quickness of perception and reach of apprehension, and her measures were always proportioned to the difficulties to be overcome." From the same source, on p. 241 "In the latter part of the year 1778 Thomas and Sarah McCalla removed from Pennsylvania to Chester District, South Carolina. David McCalla, a brother of Thomas, had previously gone to this state, and was then residing with Captain John Nixon. The first place at which the emigrants stopped, after their arrival, was Nixon's; but they afterwards fixed their home on a plantation upon the roadside, now belonging to William Caldwell (1854). It was the place marked 'by the mulberry tree' that the volunteer company of 27th regiment used to muster."

Thomas and Sarah McCalla lived here until his death in 1811. Sarah survived him ten years and died 4/11/1821, aged 74 years. They rest in the burying ground of Catholic Presbyterian church beside his brother David and his wife Mary Adair McCalla. In recent years a descendant of Thomas and Sarah McCalla, from Ohio, had stones erected to their memory as nearly like the old ones marking the graves of David and Mary McCalla as could be secured at this time.

Thomas and David McCall had one sister who came to this country with them, but diligent search has failed to find any record of what became of Mary McCalla unless she was the first wife of Major John McKown who died young, leaving him with three sons, George, Sampson, and John, and perhaps, a daughter Elizabeth who married one of the several John Harbisons. The records of Mr. Jason Calvin Hicklin state that he had always understood that John McKown's first wife was a McCalla. The three above mentioned were the only McCallas in Chester District at that time. The children of Thomas McCalla and his wife, Sarah Wayne (Gardiner) McCalla were:

Mary McCalla, b. 10/12/1776, married Thomas Archer, b. 1777, d. 12/29/1841. She was born in Piqua, Pennsylvania and died in Princeton, Indiana, where they were then living. There were nine children.

John Wayne McCalla, b. 1778 in Chester, South Carolina, d. 1823, Abbeville, South Carolina. He married Susan Vergereau Tennant and lived in Abbeville, South Carolina. They had two children.

Elizabeth McCalla, b. 1/4/1781, Chester District, South Carolina, married James McMillan. No record.

David McCalla, b. 10/18/1772 in Chester District, South Carolina, d. 12/29/? in Indiana, married 3/4/1804 Elizabeth Harbison, b. 1/14/1784 in Chester District, South Carolina, died 1/2/1859 in Princeton, Indiana. They had 8 children.

Thomas McCalla, Jr., b. 1783, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 1815 in St. Louis, Missouri, married Margaret Ramsey, b. 1805. His widow moved to Georgia and remarried there a David Stovall. There were two McCalla children.

Samuel McCalla, Sr., b. 11/4/1786 in Chester District, South Carolina, d. 1/6/1881 at Bloomington, Indiana, married (1) Jennet Hemphill of Chester District, b. 8/22/1794 in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, d. 5/17/1818 in Chester District, South Carolina. There were three children by this first wife. He married (2) Elizabeth Thompson, Kershaw, South Carolina, b. 12/15/1801, married 1/25/1823,

d. 10/23/1873 in Bloomington, Indiana. There were nine children by this second wife.

Hannah McCalla, b. 1789, Chester District, South Carolina, married William Austin and left no record.

Ebenezer McCalla, b. 1792, d. 1803, of smallpox, Chester District, South Carolina.

James McCalla, b. in Chester District, South Carolina and supposed to have been a sailor, but no record available.

Of the above children of Thomas and Sarah McCalla, David, who married Elizabeth Harbison, and Samuel, who married, first, Jennet Hemphill, second, Elizabeth Thompson, were the last to leave South Carolina, in 1835 and 1836, respectively.

The children of David and Elizabeth (Harbison) McCalla, all born in Chester District, South Carolina were:

Sara McCalla, b. 1/10/1806, d. 7/18/1873 in Burnt Mills, Mississippi, married 1/24/1831, Alex. Peden, of Greenville District, South Carolina, b. 5/2/1802, d. 12/19/1870 at Burnt Mills, Mississippi. There were five children.

James Young McCalla, b. 4/5/1807, d. 2/23/1885 at Texarkana, Arkansas, married 7/1/1841 Eliza Linch. They lived in Iuka, Mississippi and in Louisiana; there were five children.

Ann McCalla, b. 12/9/1809, d. 4/23/1903, unmarried.

Elijah McCalla, b. 2/14/1811, d. 8/3/1858, married (1) Martha Peden; (2), 8/22/1840, Esther Wells. No children.

Eliza McCalla, b. 10/23/1813, married John Delishment, 8/9/1836 in Princeton, Indiana. No further record.

Eusebia McCalla, b. 9/29/1815, d. 12/10/1890, Princeton, Indiana, m. 2/29/1845 Henry Williams.

Malinda Moore McCalla, b. 5/20/1819, d. 12/22/1893, married John H. Campbell, 2/29/1845, lived at Princeton, Indiana. No children. It will be noted that Malinda and Eusebia were married on the same day.

Martha McCalla, b. 2/23/1823, d. 2/20/1895, Princeton, Indiana, married 6/8/1847, David Archer, b. 5/24/1816, d. 6/2/1883. The following amusing advertisement appeared in an issue of a local paper of Princeton, Indiana: "Old McCalla of Princeton, Indiana, is nearly ninety years old. To take stock of him by the adjoining advertisement we reckon him up as a retiring, abstemious, ascetic party, admirably adapted to boarding house purposes in the noble state which generously forwards this announcement:

WANTED – Two or three boarders of a decent stripe, such as go to bed at nine o'clock without pipe or cigar in their mouth. I wish them to rise in time to wash their faces and comb their heads before breakfast. When they put on their boots, to draw down their pants over them, and not have them rumpled about the knees, which is a sure sign of a rowdy. When they sit down to rest or warm by the fire, not to put their feet on the mantelpiece or bureau, or spit in the bread-tray. And to pay their board weekly, monthly, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon, with a smile upon their faces, and they will find me as pleasant as an old 'possum up a persimmon Tree'."

"It will be noted that 'old McCalla' is his own appellation, for he was known by the people of Princeton by the more respectful title of Major McCalla."

"It is recorded by a friend that as long as he could remember Major kept a boarding house and that his house always bore the reputation of being high-class, and was patronized by respectable people whose habits did not require the restrictive reforms suggested in the above advertisement."

Thomas McCalla, Jr., had a state grant for land in 1805 as outlined below: State of South Carolina (Grant Book, Vol. 51, Class 2, p. 388) to Thomas McCalla a tract of land containing four hundred and fifty acres, surveyed for him the 8th day of February 1805. Situate in the District of Chester on the Waters of Rocky Creek . . . Bounded by lands running due South on Thomas Archer's land and James Harbison's land, S.W. on Sam'l Gordon's land . . . Witness his Excellency Paul Hamilton, Governoe and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State at Columbia, S. C., this Third day of June A.D. 1805 and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-ninth. Paul Hamilton

And hath thereunto a plat thereof annexed representing the same, Certified by John Bynum, Surveyor General, May 24th, 1805.

Thomas McCalla, Jr., and his wife, Margaret Ramsey, had two children, Cynthia McCalla, who died unmarried, and

James Ramsey McCalla, b. 8/30/1811, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 5/17/1904, Sheffield Plant, Georgia, married 11/7/1834, Peionia Ann Elizabeth Yancey, b. 9/30/1818, d. 1/10/1902 in Franklin County, Georgia. They lived at Conyars, Georgia, and had twelve children.

Thomas McCalla, Sr., served the War of 1812 and ended his time of service at St. Louis, after the Battle of New Orleans. He was discharged when the troops were mustered out there and died shortly afterwards of fever. He received 640 acres of Missouri land as bounty land which was sold by his son, James Ramsey McCalla. Margaret McCalla's parents were James Ramsey and Rachel Prince, of Chester District, South Carolina (see Robert Herper sketch for marriage contract). They moved to Gainsville, Georgia, where some of the Ramseys were living.

Samuel McCalla's first wife, Jennet Hemphill, and later, his second wife, lived at Hazelwood plantation in Chester District. In 1835 they moved to the vicinity of Bloomington, Indiana with a family of twelve children. Samuel McCalla on Jan. 27, 1835, wrote a friend in Indiana regarding a location near Bloomington, Indiana, and mentioned these Chester County families: "I hardly expect to stay in Bloomington, land is so high. Major Moffet and Molly Moffet is both for that place Sam and Wm. Moffet and Rosy goes to Alabama, old Daniel McMillan and all his sons goes to Illinois with John Adams. John Campbell and Andrew Campbell all to Illinois. There is a great forsaken in the midst of the land . . . At any-rate, how to be happy on little and be contented in perplexity - I want to discover the minimum of sorrow and the maximum of enjoyment that this world affords." Perhaps Samuel McCalla did discover this minimum and maximum of living, for his life sketched to the ripe old age of 94 years. The children of Samuel McCalla and his first wife, Jennet Hemphill, daughter of the Rev. John Hemphill, were:

Thomas McCalla, b. 8/24/1813, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 3/18/1857, Chicago, Illinois, married 12/29/1841, Marianne Davisson, Xenia, O., b. 12/21/1812, d. 1/14/1895.

John McCalla, b. 10/11/1815, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 3/23/1899, Bloomington, Indiana, m. 6/19/1856, Elizabeth Wylie, b. 1/1/1821, Virginia, d. 1/7/1900, Bloomington, Indiana. They had one child, Mary, who married Dr. Charles Harris of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Both are dead.

Jane Hemphill McCalla, b. 12/1/1817, Chester District, d. 10/13/1910, Wheeling, Arkansas, married William Peden, b. 6/25/1816, Greenville, South Carolina, d. 1/7/1900, Wheeling, Arkansas.

The children of Samuel McCalla and his second wife, Elizabeth Thompson were:

Mary McCalla, b. 12/6/1823, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 6/3/1896, Bloomington, Indiana, unmarried.

Agens Elizabeth McCalla, b. 3/13/1825, Chester District, married 5/15/1853, Robert E. Foster, b. 8/8/1830, d. 9/20/1899. They lived at Bloomington, Indiana and had no children.

Captain Henry Laurens McCalla, b. 11/2/1827, Chester District, d. , captain in the War between the States, lived in Chester District, South Carolina and Bloomington, Indiana, where he died unmarried.

Christopher Gadsden McCalla, b. 12/5/1829, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 3/14/1860, Bloomington, Indiana, unmarried. Served in the War between the States as Union soldier.

William Calhoun McCalla, b. 1/31/1832, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 1/24/1860, Bloomington, Indiana, unmarried.

Sarah McCalla, b. 5/4/1834, Chester District, South Carolina, d. 11/26/1892, married 5/27/1857, Milton Hight, b. 2/7/1823, d. 11/3/1887. They lived in Chester District, South Carolina and Bloomington, Indiana, and had five children.

Margaret Hemphill McCalla, b. 11/15/1836, Indiana d. 1/3/1912, Bloomington, Indiana, never married; was a high school principal.

David McCalla, b. 4/19/1839, d. 11/23/1857, lived and died in Bloomington, Indiana; unmarried.

Samuel McCalla, Jr., b. 6/1/1841, d. 11/16/1915, farmer, lived and died near Bloomington, Indiana; unmarried.

Thomas McCalla's service – part of it, for he had two enlistments, having served in Pennsylvania before he came to South Carolina – is recorded in Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 241-242, chapter on Sarah McCalla: "It was no time for a patriot to remain a mere spectator of what was going on, although to join the Whig cause was apparently to rush on certain destruction. McCalla did not hesitate to cast in his lot with the few brave spirits who scorned security purchased by submission. Repairing to Clem's Branch he joined himself to the 'fighting men' and was in every engagement from the beginning of Sumter's operations against the royal forces till the evening of August 17th. when he obtained leave of absence to visit his family. Thus he was not with the partisans at the disastrous surprise on Fishing Creek. Intending to join the Whig force at Landsford, he made his way thither soon after; but was there informed that Capt. Steel had passed down to the battle ground, and was rallying and sending the men on towards Charlotte. The following morning McCalla succeeded in joining Capt. Steel at Neely's, but it was for him a most unfortunate movement. An hour afterwards they were surprised, Steel and some others made their escape but McCalla was taken prisoner and carried to Camden. There he was thrown into jail, and threatened every day with hanging." Thomas McCalla and his companions were finally released from the Camden jail in the spring of 1781. Thomas McCalla also had payment for service as found in the Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims, in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, Book X, 46, Issued to Thomas McCalla for . . . days duty as horseman, loss of a horse and saddle . . . under Col. Edward Lacey.

McCLURKINS

John, Thomas, Matthew McClurkin, Covenanters

John McClurkin had a state land grant (Grant Book, Vol. 27, Class II, p. 45, office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, South Carolina) in 1790 as follows: "For Six pounds Sterling money paid by John McClurkin . . . for two hundred and seventy-five acres of land Surveyed for him the 25th day of August 1790. Situate in the District of Camden on the Waters of the Wateree creek bounded by lines running S.E. by David Boyd's and Joseph Cathcart's land, S.W. by William Winn and Samuel Craig's land, N.W. by a person unknown – all other sides by vacant land . . . Witness his Excellency Charles Pinckney Esqr. Governor, Commander-in-Chief . . . in and over the state at Columbia this 6th day of Sept. A.D. 1790 . . . And hath thereunto a Plat thereof Annexed Representing the same certified by Peter Bremar, Surveyor General, 31st Aug. 1790."

The McClurkins were in Chester County much earlier than 1790, and probably had royal grants from George III or purchased land from settlers already located. In Deed Book F, p. 164, Chester County Court House, is recorded a deed from "John McClurkin (February, 1798) who for thirty-six Pounds Sterling sold to William Smith a tract of land containing one hundred acres and granted to Robert McClurkin (date not given) and conveyed by the said Robert McClurkin to his son by Birth Right John McClurkin."

In presence of
Edw. McFadden
his

John McClurkin

Thomas X Morrison
mark
John Cherry

There is no record of Robert McClurkin in the Chester County deeds and probate files.

John McClurkin married Elizabeth Park, daughter of Hugh Park (Will, Apt. 56, pkt. 870, Chester County Court House). Executor of this will was Jennet Park, wife, and Robert Harbison. The will

mentions, "my son-in-law, John McClurkin."

In Deed Book K, p. 262, Nov. 1, 1804, South Carolina, is a deed from "John McClurkin and Elizabeth his wife of Chester District, state aforesaid, in consideration of six hundred dollars paid by William Wilson of same District and State of South Carolina . . . a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres lying on Rocky Creek Bounded on N. side by Jacob Carter's land - all other sides by vacant land, originally granted in 1774 to Laird Burns conveyed by s'd Burns to John Combast, and conveyed by John Combast unto Samuel Combast his lawful heir and by s'd Sam'l Combast to John McClurkin" . . . (regular form of deed).

In presence of
Dan'l McMillan
Wm. McCaw

John McClurkin

This deed was proved by William McCaw, Nov. 12, 1804, before George Gill, J.Q.

The same day, Nov. 12, 1804, Elizabeth McClurkin, wife of the above John McClurkin signed her dower to above lands before George Gill, J."

Book X, p. 442, Oct. 16, 1829, recorded 2/1/1830, South Carolina, "Deed from John McClurkin and Elizabeth his mother of Chester District and state aforesaid in consideration of seven hundred dollars paid by the Rev. John Hemphill a plantation of land containing one hundred acres laid off and surveyed by William McKown, D.S., on 15 Oct., 1829, and sold the same day to the Rev. John Hemphill being a part of a tract originally granted to George Taylor and conveyed to his daughter Rachel Cameron wife of John Cameron, and by said Cameron conveyed to Andrew Graham and by s'd Andrew Graham to John McClurkin (dec'd) and by will of s'd John McClurkin to his son and wife Elizabeth McClurkin during her lifetime. Situate on the Waters of Rocky Creek . . ." (regular form of deed) Witnessed by

her
Elizabeth X McClurkin
mark
John McClurkin

Dan'l McMillan

James McMillan, Junr.

John McClurkin's will (Apt. 44, pkt. 708), made in 1813, with no month nor day given, and probated Feb. 1, 1819, mentions "wife Elizabeth shall have a comfortable support and two hundred acres of land out of the plantation I now live on and all the personal property; My daughter Elizabeth that tract of land by the name of my old place lying on the South side of little Rocky creek joining lines with Robt. Gibson, Sam'l Gibson, James McConnell and the Rev. John Hemphill; daughter Sarah Trussel to have \$1.00; daughter Molly Gibson to have \$1.00. The plantation I now live on (including wife's part at her death) to my son John McClurkin (this was 200 acres plus 175 acres). Executors named were Robt. Kilpatrick and George McCullough."

his
John X McClurkin
mark

Witnesses

James Murphy
Arch. McClurkin
John McClurkin

Appraisers of the estate were George McCollough, Sam'l Perry, Thos. McClurkin, James Strong, and Alex Brown.

Apt. 46, pkt. 761, Dec. 17, 1831, probated Dec. 26, 1831, has the will of "I, Elizabeth McClurkin the widow of the late John McClurkin dec'd being advanced in age, sick and weak of body but of sound mind and memory and calling to mind my approaching mortality . . . Leave and bequeath unto my son-in-law William Tressel and his wife Sally \$2.00 and no more; son-in-law Sam'l Gibson and wife

Molly, \$2.00 and no more; son-in-law Robt Gordon and wife Elizabeth, \$2.00 and no more. Son-in-law Robert Gordon sole executor."

Witnessed by
Dan'l McMillan
Wm. M. Hemphill
John McHenry

her
Elizabeth X McClurkin
mark

There is no record of where John and Elizabeth McClurkin are buried.

The Revolutionary service of John McClurkin is recorded in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina as follows: 4942 AA John McClurkin No. 86, 473, Nov. 20, 1785. "John McClurkin, his account from Sept. 9, 1781 to February 28, 1782, for duty in Col. Lacy's Regiment, both days inclusive, being 173 days at 20 pence per day.

Charged currancy 172
Added Mon. 1

Lbs. 173

Amt. 24 pounds, fourteen shillings, and three pence farthing Sterling."

To John McClurkin Dr. State of South Carolina. 1781 to 63 Days service under command of Capt. John Turner in Col. Winn's Regiment at 10 Currancy per day:

Lb. 9..03..00
 2..0..0
 11..0.0

Appeared John McClurkin and made oath that the above amount is just and true and that the State is justly due him for the same and likewise the service done by him the whole amounts to Eleven Pounds Sterling. Sworn to before me John Turner Capt. (on back of same paper) 25th day of May, Mr. John McClurkin his acct. of 91 days Militia duty in 1781 - Amounting to 11 pounds Sterling. When the duty was performed should have been indented. Exc. John McClurkin. Received this 25th day of May 1785. Full satisfaction for the amount. Indent 534 - Book Q-L, 11..6 Sterling in Verline of order. John Turner, Order per. 479 Q.

THOMAS McCLURKIN

The will of James McClurkin (Book A, p. 216, Dec. 9, 1794, probated Sept. 21, 1795, Chester County Court House), mentions, "My well beloved son Thomas McClurkin". From the early date of this will and the large family of children and grandchildren left by James, of whom Thomas seemed to have been the eldest, it is believed that Thomas the soldier was the son of James McClurkin, but there is no other proof than the will.

A Thomas McClurkin arrived in Charles Town, South Carolina, in January, 1773, on the ship Lord Don Luce, as did James, Samuel, Mary, Eleanor, Liliias, and Jane McClurkin, each with a hundred acre land grant. The James McClurkin will (1794) named, in addition to Thomas, "my well beloved son James, and well beloved daughters Eleanor, Jean, Catherine, and Jennet McClurkin". These McClurkins bought and sold much land in the Rocky Creek section of Chester County.

Deed Book F, p. 48, February, 1783, records that John McClurkin sold to Thomas McClurkin a plantation of one hundred acres of land "on a creek of Wateree River (now Catawba) called Rocky Creek, granted Dec. 20, 1762 to Isaac Ellege (mis-spelling of Arledge), bought by John Lee from Isaac Arledge March 14, 1764, for one hundred pounds; bought by John McClurkin from John Lee, Feb. 25, 1775 . . . (regular form of deed)

In presence of
Ephraim McCully
Andrew Graham

his
John X McClurkin
mark

Deed Book E, p. 14, Aug. 26, 1787, Chester Court House, records that Thomas McClurkin planter, for one shilling six pence Sterling sold to David Weir planter, a tract of land containing one hundred acres in Chester County on the waters of Rocky creek, bounded on all sides by vacant land when surveyed. This deed was made one day after the next with payment of one pepper corn by the Statute of transferring uses into possession.

In presence of

Thomas McClurkin

John Bell

Matthew McClurkin

This deed was proved by Matthew McClurkin before John Bell Esqr., J.Q., March 11, 1793.

In Deed Book J, p. 255, Sept. 7, 1833, is recorded that Thomas McClurkin sold for two hundred dollars to John Mills of Fairfield County, a plantation of two hundred and fifty acres of land on Rocky Creek, being part of a tract granted William Hood in May, 1772, Conveyed to William McAlister Turner, to Jennet Turner, to Alex. Turner, to Eleanor McClurkin, to John Mills, bounded at the time by lands of Jennet Hemphill, E. by Archibald McClurkin, S. by Edward Blackstock, N. by David Willson, N.E. by John Orr . . . (regular form of deed) In presence of

James Sterling

Thomas McClurkin

Robert Gibson

Dower rights were signed to this deed by Elizabeth McClurkin, wife of Thomas McClurkin, Oct. 18, 1833, before James Harbison, J.P.

Family records in possession of descendants in the west show that Thomas McClurkin was born in 1748, died 3/22/1845, married 9/17/1790 Elizabeth Smith, b. 2/10/1767, d. 12/22/1840, daughter of John Smith and his wife, Agnes Faris, who came to South Carolina in 1772. Agnes died in 1838. John Smith was a soldier in the Revolution; he died in 1784. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth McClurkin were, as taken from the Family Bible:

John McClurkin, b. 5/4/1792, d. 7/12/1874; no record

Archibald McClurkin, b. 11/11/1794, d. , married Sarah King.

Nancy McClurkin, b. 12/25/1797, d. 11/9/1857.

James McClurkin, b. 1/5/1801, d. 10/8/1875.

Thomas McClurkin, b. 3/13/1805, d. 1/10/1867, married Martha Kirkpatrick.

David McClurkin, b. 6/22/1811, d. 3/18/1880, married (1) Annie E. Auld; (2) Jemima Boyd.

All births and marriages above were in South Carolina. In his old age Thomas McClurkin went to Indiana with the younger generation of his family and died and was buried at Elkhorn, Indiana.

In Court Record Book, p. 384, Chester County, South Carolina, Spring Term, "Thomas McClurkin appeared in open Court and made a declaration of his Revolutionary service also that Rev. John LeRoy Davies and Col. Gill certified as to their belief of his age and that he was reputed to be a soldier of the Revolution." (Note: Rev. Davies was pastor of Catholic church at this time; Colonel Gill was a member of Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church.)

From Washington, D. C., from "Report of the Secretary of War", Thomas McClurkin, private in South Carolina Militia, was placed on the pension roll Aug. 7, 1833. Pension began March 1, 1831, when his age in 1833 was given as 78 years. If this date is correct the date of birth as given in the family record (note the Bible) as 1748, is in error.

From the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, there is the following receipt for Revolutionary claims: Thomas McClurkin 472 No. 86, November 21, 1785/ Thomas McClurkin his account for 68 days duty as footman and 73 days as Horseman under the command of Capt. Turner in 1779, 1781 and 1782.

In currancy 107

Amt. Sterling 15..5..8½

Fifteen pounds, five shillings and eight pence half penny Sterling. 584 – No. 42. Mr. Thomas McClurkin, his account of Militia duty, 100 days Duty and provisions for public use in 1780 and 1781

Balance charged – 271..10

Add Mon 1 Currancy 271 – 10 Strl.
 Sterling 38..18..6³/₄ (outside of this paper)
 584 – 42, N.B. This person has an account in Col. Anderson's Return for Militia duty and its' probably the duty (Virte) charged in this account is the same. M.Mc A-G

38..18..6³/₄ Deduct – 121..11
 Deduct 17..7..1/2 Col. Anderson 17..7..1 Str.
 21..11..4¹/₂ Sterling

Passed 21..11..4¹/₂ Strl. E. Lightwood

MATTHEW McCLURKIN

There is no Royal – called Bounty – grant for Matthew McClurkin, though the grant books in the office of the Secretary of State in Columbia, South Carolina, may have one recorded. Owing to the rush of business in the past years, it is difficult to find room to look at the large volumes containing the early grants and the office force does not have time to be bothered with ancients interested in things, past, these one hundred and fifty years. Their courtesy is perfect at all times, but it is wiser to wait a more convenient season.

In Deed Book F, p. 38, 1797, Chester Court House, is recorded a deed of Matthew McClurkin for sixty pounds Sterling paid Mary Doneley Extx. of Hugh Doneley dec'd, of South Carolina, Chester County a plantation containing one hundred acres of land. Situate in said county lying on a branch of Little Rocky creek granted to said Matthew McClurkin by his Excellency Wm. Moultrie the first day of January A.D. 1767 . . . (regular form of deed)

In presence of Matthew McClurkin
 Thos. Ewart
 Alex. Rosborough
 John Ready

In Deed Book F, p. 142-143, Nov. 27, 1792, is a deed "Between Matthew McClurkin and his wife Jenny of Chester County and state of South Carolina, and John McKee of county and state aforesaid, a certain grant bearing date of 20th day of Dec. A.D. 1762 under the hand of his Excellency Thos. Boone, Esqr. . . . in and over the Province (now state) of South Carolina and signed by his Excellency William Simpson Governor-in-Council for that purpose did give and grant unto Francis Penson a plantation or tract of land containing fifty acres. Situate and lying and being on a branch of Rocky creek, bounding S.E. on John Lee's land and on all other sides by vacant land. Francis Penson did sell and convey unto John Lee, and John Lee did give and bequeath unto Alexander Gordon and his wife Sarah Gordon by his last Will and Testament, and said Gordon and his wife did sell and convey unto Matthew McClurkin for the sum of one hundred pounds Sterling paid by John McKee . . . (long deed of lease and release with rent one pepper corn for one year by the Statute of transferring uses into possession.)

Matthew McClurkin
 her
 Jennet X McClurkin
 mark

In presence of
 Andrew Graham
 Robert Caskey

The family name of Jennet, first wife of Matthew McClurkin, is not known, though it is thought by a descendant to have been Jennet Chestnut. There were two Jennet Chestnuts in Chester County at that time; one became the second wife of the Rev. William Martin, the other, the daughter of David Chestnut and his wife, Jane Brown, married George Cherry before her father's will was drawn (Apt.

8, pkt. 122, April 22, 1778, Will of David Chestnut says: "Also I give my Daughter Jennet, George Cherry's wife, ten shillings currancy."

In Deed Book N, p. 558, Nov. 9, 1803; recorded Mar. 1, 1809, Chester Court House, is a deed from Matthew McClurkin and Mary his wife (second wife) of Chester District, state of South Carolina for nine hundred dollars paid by the Rev. John Hemphill, a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres. Situate on a branch of Rocky creek being a part of four hundred acres originally granted to George Taylor, 2nd day of January, 1754, sold to John Lee, to Alexander Gordon and wife Sarah Gordon by will of John Lee, sold by Gordon to Matthew McClurkin Aug. 18, 1790 . . .

(signed) Matthew McClurkin

her

Mary X McClurkin

mark

In presence of

James Young

James McConnell

Mary McClurkin signed her dower to the above lands April 17, 1804, before William Gaston, J.Q. This Mary McClurkin was Mary Gaston. Her first husband was an Elliott. This deed was proved by James Young Feb. 16, 1809, before James Strong, J.Q.

Basement of Chester County Court House, Minute Book, p. 23, Court in 1796, records: "Matthew McClurkin appointed overseer of the Charleston Road from the widow Walker's on Bull Run to the Fairfield county line and all persons within three miles of said road are to be called on to keep the same in repair."

The family of Matthew McClurkin is partly outlined below:

Matthew McClurkin, b. 1756, d. 5/1/ , married (1) Jennet — — — ; (2) Mrs. Mary (Gaston) Elliott. Children by Jennet:

James McClurkin, b. 9/7/1787, d. 1/17/1851

John McClurkin, b. 11/28/1790, d. 3/28/1865, married Margaret C. Wright, b. 4/15/1797, d. 12/22/1863.

Katie McClurkin, b. 3/1/1792, d. 4/17/1869, married David Faris (no dates)

Agnes Nancy McClurkin, b. 1/3/1794, d. , married (1) Matthew Ramsey, b. 1774, d. 1812; (2) John McClure, in 1813 (he was b. 1757, d. 11/3/1837; (3) George Adkins, b. 11/2/1800, d.

Children of Matthew McClurkin by his second wife, Mary (Gaston) Elliott:

Jennie McClurkin, b. 7/10/1801, d., no date

Joseph McClurkin, b. 4/24/1803, d. 1/12/1874, married 10/18/1831, Nancy Cook, b. 2/1/1811, d. 9/2/1900

Letitia McClurkin, b. 5/21/1806, d. 1863, m. John Miller — no dates

Isabel McClurkin, b. 5/14/1808, d. 10/3/1887, married James London, b. 5/12/1803, d. 9/21/1887.

Archibald McClurkin, b. 2/14/1810, d. 1/11/1875, married 4/1844 Rachel Shannon — no dates.

Service for Matthew McClurkin is in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina; "State of South Carolina to Matthew McClurkin, 1781 — To 60 days service under command of Capt. John Turner in Col. Winn's Regiment at 20 shillings currancy per day, — 8..11..5 pence."

"Do. To 40 days prizner (prisoner) 20 s. per day. 5-142-32

Do. To 42 days service under the command of Capt. John Turner at 10 s currancy 3-00-00

Camden Dist. Before me James Craig, appeared Matthew McClurkin and made oath that the above amount is just and true, and that the state is justly due him for the same. And likewise the service done by him amounted to 17 pounds, 5 s, 8 p. Sterl.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of Feb. 1784.

HUGH McDONALD

Hugh McDonald, one of the four founders of Catholic Presbyterian Church, like the other three, was among the earlier settlers of the Rocky Creek section.

In Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, Vol. 2, p. 700, under a "Sketch of the Covenanters on Rocky Creek" by Daniel G. Stinson, is a paragraph regarding the early settlers of what is now Chester County: "The earliest settlement of this part of Chester County took place in 1750 and 1751, by a few emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Among these were Hugh and John McDonald with their families. Hugh settled where Mrs. Moore now (1880) lives on Little Rocky Creek, five miles from Catholic Presbyterian Church. John settled on a plantation known as Daniel Wilson's at the mouth of Bull Run on Big Rocky creek. He and his wife were both killed in 1761 by the Cherokee Indians, and their seven children carried off." Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 95, chapter on Catherine Steel, says that these children, the eldest fifteen, were rescued by a band of Rocky Creek men under the leadership of Thomas Steel Sr. and brought back to their uncle, Hugh McDonald.

Hugh McDonald appeared before Council in Charles Town (Council Journal, Vol. 25, p. 118) on Feb. 3, 1756: "Hugh McDonald humbly setting forth that the Petn'r hath a wife and two children for whom and himself never had any Warrant of Survey or grant of land in this Province." Hugh was granted two hundred acres and a John McDonald, his brother, one hundred acres, the same day, both grants on Rocky Creek. These first settlers often came in and established themselves on the land they selected and waited a few years before making the two hundred and fifty mile trip to Charleston to petition for a grant and Warrant of Survey.

Hugh McDonald's brother John, mentioned previously, was killed long before the Revolution and there are few records of him but there is one deed in the Chester County Court House in Deed Book D, p. 443, which seems to have been made by the eldest son of either Hugh or John McDonald, and also to be for the one hundred acre tract granted to a John McDonald on Feb. 3, 1756. This deed, dated Aug. 16, 1779, states: "I John McDonald of the state of Virginia, Augusta County of the one part and Alex. Miller of the Province of South Carolina of the other part . . . in consideration of the sum of three thousand Pounds lawful current money . . . one hundred acres of land Bounded on all sides by vacant land when first surveyed . . ."

John McDonald

In presence of
Hugh McDonald
Patrick Lowry
William Lowry.

This deed was proved by William Lowry before Andrew Hemphill, J.Q., the 21st of June, 1795.

Hugh McDonald sold part of the two hundred acre grant to Charles Robinson April 16, 1805, as recorded in Book P, p. 248, Chester Court House: "I Hugh McDonald Senr. of Rocky Creek, Chester District and State of South Carolina . . . in consideration of the sum of \$386.73 to me in hand paid by Charles Robinson of Rocky Creek, District and State aforesaid, have granted, sold and released a plantation or tract of land containing ninety-five acres Situated in the South fork of Little Rocky creek (lines here from a lightwood stump to trees, etc.) granted me in 1757 by his Excellency Wm. Henry Littleton for two hundred acres . . . bounding N. on David and Charles Robinson, W. by John Moore, S. by the creek and remainder of the old tract, E. by John Brown's land (regular form of deed) Witness my Hand & Seal this 16 day of April, 1805.

In presence of (signed) Hugh McDonald
Andrew McKee
Hugh McDonald

There was no dower to above deed.

Hugh McDonald had also a royal grant, as found in Royal Grant Book, Vol. 13, Class 1, p. 405, office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, South Carolina: "George III, by the Grace of God . . .

unto Hugh McDonald one hundred and fifty acres of land – Situate on the Waters of Rocky Creek in Craven County bounded Northeast side by land surveyed for Thomas Ford and all other sides by Vacant Land . . . given under the Great Seal of the said Province. WITNESS his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Charles Montague Esqr. Governor Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Province of South Carolina this Anno Domini 1766 in the 10th day of July and in the 6th year of our reign.
John Troup Dep^y. Ch^s. Montague

4th of October, 1763 Jas. Simpson O.C.

Jan. 4, 1797, Hugh McDonald (Book U, p. 103) sold to James Brown for eighty pounds Sterling (or \$342.00) one hundred acres of land . . . Situate on Little Rocky Creek, bounded on all three sides by vacant land and on the 4th side by Hugh McDonald's land, originally granted to Wm. Hicklin in 1765 – sold by him in 1768 to Hugh McDonald and now by him to James Brown.

In presence of (Signed) Hugh McDonald
John Brown
William Brown

This deed was proved by John Brown January, 1798, before James Peden, J.P.

In Deed Book C, p. 24, South Carolina, Fairfield County Court House is a deed made in 1792 by "Hugh McDonald and Rebecca his wife of Camden District of the one part and Wm. Brown of Rocky Creek and the District and State aforesaid planter of the other part – a certain grant bearing date the 17th day of Feb. 1787 under the hand of his Excellency Lord Chs. Granville Montague . . . unto Hugh McDonald . . . a tract of land containing one hundred acres lying and being on the South side of the Catawba River on a branch called Little Rocky Creek, butting and bounding on all sides by vacant land and hath such shapes and marks as appear by a plat thereof annexed to the said grant . . . For the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds." Hugh McDonald

Witnessed by
Thomas Stanford
William Lowry

The John Brown who witnessed this deed was a son-in-law of Hugh McDonald, and a brother of Martha Stanford, wife of Thomas Stanford, both children of John Brown Senr. and wife Jane.

The will of Hugh McDonald is the only legal paper the writer has found in the local (Chester County) court house by which a slave owner tried to free all of his Negroes except the two men left to his grandsons, William and Hugh McDonald. His Covenanter soul must have felt uneasy as the end of his earthly responsibility drew near. This will, drawn July 22, 1813, filed in probate office Jan. 7, 1814, recorded in Chester County Court House, Apt. 41, pkt. 643, with a few introductory passages omitted is copied herewith: ". . . calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body . . . do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament . . ." All debts of the estate were to be paid. "Imprimis, I give and Bequeath unto my Dearly Beloved Wife Rebekah all my monies and debts due me, whether by note, bond, Band account or otherwise.

Secondly – I bequeath unto my sons, John, Henry, and Francis McDonald to each of them One English Shilling; also I give unto my son John McDonald's son William McDonald One English Shilling; and also I give and Bequeath unto my two Daughters Viz: Jean Brown and Agnes Reeves, to each of them One English Shilling.

Thirdly, I Bequeath unto my Daughter Molly Brown the sum of \$25.00 dollars and also I give unto Hugh Gibson son of my daughter Bethiah Gibson the sum of \$25.00 dollars. I also bequeath unto my son William McDonald's son William McDonald by name, One negro boy named Sambow, to be his and his heirs forever and further I Bequeath unto my negro Wench Sylvia her daughter Phebe and her two children, Viz: Sylvia and Sam to be hers to assist her in making out a Living while in life and then at the decease of the aforesaid Sylvia the said Phebe and her two children Sylvia and Sam and what more children she have at the decease of her mother Sylvia, Shall then be at full liberty to make out a Living for themselves. Further I Bequeath unto Hugh McDonald son of my son David McDonald, my Negro Named Giddy (or Gideon) to be his and his heirs forever . . . and Further I do hereby Allow

and make free those of my negroes hereafter named Viz: My oldest Wench Sylvia, with her children Viz: Jacob, Charley, Jack, Isaac, Solomon and Henry. No person or persons Shall claim any Right or Title to any of them but shall be at Freedom and Liberty each and all of them to make a living for themselves by honest Industry and further I Bequeath unto the aforesaid negroes Viz: old Sylvia, Jacob, Charley, Jack, Isaac, Solomon and Henry all that plantation or tract of land whereon I now live upon with all and every appertenance thereunto Belonging to be theirs and Their heirs forever. Also I give unto the said Negroes One mare a Cow and Calf a Sow and Pigs with all my farming utensels to be theirs forever . . . and further I bequeath unto my two sons David and William McDonald all my Books both Divinity and History and all my Body clothes to be equally divided between them.

N.B. The above bequest I have herein made unto my Well Beloved Wife Rebekah are to be hers during her Natural life and at her decease all my estate both Real and Personal shall be disposed of in the way and manner I have above Bequeathed and disposed. Lastly – I Constitute make and Ordain my Well Beloved Wife Rebekah my Executrix and my son William Executor of this my last Will and Testament, to see it lawfully and faithfully Executed and I do hereby utterly disallow, Revoke and Disannul all and every other former Testaments, Wills, Legacies and Bequests and Executors by me in any wise Before named Willed and Bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal the day and year above Written. Signed, Sealed, Published, Pronounced and Declared by the said Hugh McDonald as his last Will and Testament in the presence of us the Subscribers.

his
Hugh X McDonald
mark

Subscribers:

Francis McDonald

John McDonald

Though the papers are missing, the family commenced suits in the fall of 1814, soon after his death. From papers in the basement of the Chester County Court House, it is learned that the sheriff was ordered "without delay to attach the body of Rebekah McDonald wheresoever she may be found within your and each of your respective Districts so that you compel her to be and appear before the associate Judges of the said state at the Court of Common pleas to be holden at Chester Court House in and for the district of Chester on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next to answer to James Hair and Mary Hair his wife, of a plea of trespass on the case etc. and also for unlawfully converting to the use of the said Rebekah three negro slaves – Phebe, Joe and Sylvia of the proper goods and Chattels of them the said James Hair and Mary his wife of the value of one thousand Dollars to the damage of the said James Hair and Mary his wife two thousand Dollars. And have you there this writ before the sitting of the said Court.

Witness the Honorable John Fraucher and Grimke Esquire Senior Associate Judge of the said state at Chester court House the 1st Monday after the 4th. Monday in October in the year of our Lord 1813.

(signed) Clendinin Plffs. Atty.

Entered Sheriff's office March 7th, 1814

Robert Robinson S.C.D.

March 15th. 1815.

I personally served Rebecca McDonald with a copy of this writ with a notice thereon endorsed –
16 miles

Service \$1 '7

16 Miles 85

Rebekah McDonald (often written McDaniel) continued to be sued and summoned: "Filed in office Aug. 10, 1814; Rule posted Sept. 27, 1814; Ordered for Judgt. Oct. 28, 1814." The many legal terms and verbose wording confuse this writer and most of the suits seem endless, and, in this case, Rebekah

was still absent until her death which occurred before 1820.

In the Fall Term of 1820 appears this paper: "John McDonald, George McDonald, Matthew Morrison and Rebecca his wife, William McDonald, George Brown, William Brown and Mary his wife, Hugh Brown, James Stewart and Jane his wife, Anna Brown, Mary McDonald, Eliza McDonald, William Rabb and Sarah his wife, Agnes McDonald, James McDonald, Timothy Erwin and Rebecca his wife, John Brown, Francis McDonald, James Wilson, William McDonald, and David McDonald, were summoned to show cause if any they could, why a writ of Petition should not be issued to make partition and divisions of the following negroes, to wit: old Sylvia, Beckie, Phebe, young Sylvia, Sam, Jacob, Charles, Jack, Isaac, Solomon and Henry, also the tract of land whereon the said Hugh McDonald deceased lived and was seized in fee at the time of his death between themselves and Hugh McDonald, Francis McDonald, William McDonald Senr., John McDonald, Mary McDonald, Joshua McDonald, Samuel McDonald, John Reeves, Jr., Elias Baggot and Susannah his wife, Michale Ingot and Sally his wife, John Harden and Rebecca his wife, Brown McDonald and Rosanna McDonald, and Garvis Gibson in Right of his wife Bethia Gibson, as heirs of the said Hugh McDonald deceased . . .

William McDonald Senr. and David McDonald by their attorney Galeb Clark defend and say the Will of Hugh McDonald deceased by his last Will and Testament duly executed and bequeathed to the said William McDonald Senr. and David McDonald, all his estate both real and personal of which he might be entitled at the death of his wife Rebecca McDonald.

....

South Carolina.

I do hereby certify that I have at the request of Jarvis Gibson resurveyed the land belonging to the estate of Hugh McDonald dec'd being what land lies on the south side of Little Rocky Creek, that is contained in a Tract originally surveyed for the said Hugh McDonald (written McDaniel in error) the 5th. day of December A.D. (blank here but date was 1757) to contain Two hundred acres and by resurvey two hundred and seven acres. Surveyed the 4th day of Oct. 1819.

William McDaniel D.S.

Plat of above land showed it to be bounded on the north by Little Rocky Creek; east by land of John Brown; south by land of William Brown, and John Brown; west by land of James Brown. In Deed Book U, p. 66, Feb. 22, 1820, contains the power of attorney was given by William Brown of Lincoln County, Tennessee, "to my trusty and loving brother James Brown for any part of the estate of Hugh McDonald dec'd that may fall to my part, in Right of my wife."

A son of Hugh McDonald and his wife Rebecca, John McDonald, left a will made Jan. 28, 1812, filed in probate office in February, 1812 (Will Book E, p. 136), mentions his children as follows: A son, William McDonald, daughter, Rebecca, wife of Timothy Erwin, daughter Margaret, wife of John Todd, daughters Elizabeth, Agnes, Polly (given chest and wheel), Washington McDonald, (54 acres of land), sons Young McDonald, James McDonald, each \$1.00; son-in-law, Sam Wilson. Executors were William Rabb, John L. Young and "my son John McDonald." Witnessed by

Francis McDonald

James McDonald

John McCullough

The daughter Margaret mentioned above gave the power of attorney (Book U, p. 325), July 31, 1821, as recorded below: "Margaret Todd of the State of Alabama appointing my brother John McDaniel of South Carolina Chester District my lawful attorney for me and in my name to demand, sue for and receive of Hugh Gibson adms. of the estate of Hugh and Rebecca McDonald deceased in South Carolina . . . all my Right or part of said Estate real or personal which I am entitled to as heir at law . . . Given under my hand and seal this 31st day of July 1821.

her

In presence of
Wm. McDonald

Margaret X Todd
mark

This was recorded March 3, 1823.

There is an old McDonald family burying ground on the plantation of Mr. Sumter Brown in which some of the graves are marked on native stone, with initials without dates, and a few with dates, as the following:

"In Sacred Memory of Jas. Stewart Senr. who departed this life, Oct. 2, 1829, aged 90 years." (This James Stewart seems too old to have been the husband of Jane McDonald mentioned among the heirs of Hugh McDonald in suit 1820. He could, however, have been the father-in-law of Jane.)

M.McD. 1850; J.McD. 1854; E.McD. June 1856; S. McD; R. McD; E.R. McD; J. McD. Dec. 20, 1831; H. McD; W. S. McD; R. M. McD; May 31, 1832.

There are no records of the many branches of this McDonald family that are spread over many states but below has been copied what is known of those who remained in Chester District:

In the churchyard at Catholic lie two William Stormonts, William, Sr., d. Oct. 19, 1794, aged 50 years. The wife of this William was Ann McClure, and there is no record of his children except of one son, William who was born Sept. 15, 1785, died, Aug. 20, 1816. This second William Stormont married Feb. 2, 1809, his cousin Sarah Stormont, the daughter of John Stormont and his second wife, Elizabeth Mayben; his first wife was Nancy Wilson. William Stormont, son of the elder William, and his wife Sarah, had five children, John, William, James Madison, Martha, and Samuel. Martha Stormont, the fourth child in this family, married Daniel McDonald, and their children were: Madison McDonald, married (1) Mamie Montgomery, (2) Sallie Hemphill. Children by 1st wife: William McDonald, Samuel McDonald, and Mary McDonald; by 2nd wife: Hemphill McDonald, Loula McDonald, Belle McDonald, Jane McDonald, Bessie McDonald, Annie McDonald, and Brice McDonald.

The second and third children of Daniel and Martha Stormont McDonald were Louisa and Jane McDonald who were unmarried.

Sarah McDonald married Leroy Black and had children but their names are not known.

William McDonald, their 5th child, married Sarah McDonald. Their children were: Daniel, Andrew, William, Robert, and John.

Mary McDonald, the 6th child, married Jebez Sexton and had no children.

Martha McDonald, 7th child, married James Bankhead. Children were: Donald Bankhead, David Bankhead, Natty Bankhead, Irene Bankhead, Neely Bankhead, Vess Bankhead, Janie Bankhead, McLin Bankhead, and Stormont Bankhead.

The 8th child married Mack McDonald and left no record.

Thomas McDonald, the 9th child, married Alice Young and had: Mamie McDonald, Mattie McDonald, Wrennie McDonald, Eunice McDonald, J. T. McDonald, and David McDonald.

The Revolutionary service of Hugh McDonald as recorded in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina is: "Hugh McDonald, 1775-1776, as orderly sergeant under Capt. Brown and Col. Sumter, S. C. line and in 1778 in Capt. McClure's Co. Col. Winn's Regt. of Dragoons."

WILLIAM McDONALD

From the family records of a descendant of Donald (or Daniel) McDonald we quote the following: "Donald McDonald, a Scotchman, came to America about 1725. He was the first pioneer to the eastern side of the Catawba River, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, where he lived fifteen or twenty years among the Indians in entire seclusion from any of the white race. He lived in friendship with the Catawba Indians and amassed considerable wealth and reared a large family of sons and daughters. It is thought he was born about 1702 in Scotland." (See Mrs. Ellet's Woman of the American Revolution, Vol. p.)

"Donald McDonald, son of old Donald McDonald, Senr., was born about 1723; married Rebecca Middleton in 1742; died in Lancaster County, South Carolina in 1777."

These McDonalds owned large tracts of land on both sides of the Catawba River and the Chester

County records have many of these deeds. Below are outlined a few of these early deeds:

(Deed Book A, p. 191, Chester County Court House, Clerk of Court's office) Feb. 18, 1777, Daniel McDonald sold to William McDonald for five hundred pounds current money of the Province of South Carolina, two hundred and fifty acres of land . . . Situate on Wateree River (now Catawba) in Craven County, Camden District, Land surveyed for Thos. Haynes Sept. 22, 1749 and granted by Jas. Glenn Governor to Sam'l Waggoner the 18th day of April A.D. 1756 (recorded in secretary's office of said Province in Book R.R., p. 9) conveyed from Samuel Waggoner to Daniel McDonald Feb. 24, A.D. 1761. In presence of

Thos. Caston
Jessie Tilman

Daniel McDonald

his

Wm. X Wood
mark

This deed and a second one, recorded in the same volume, on page 193, dated the next day after the first, for this two hundred and fifty acres of land were for "lease and release", with ten shillings current money . . . with rent for one year of one pepper corn by the Statute of transferring uses into possessing.

In Book A, p. 198-200, Feb. 19, 1777, is another deed from Daniel McDonald to William McDonald, for one hundred and fifty acres of land for five hundred pounds, with the same terms as above, land lying on the South side of Wateree River, granted John Gibson in 1749 (Secretary's office, Columbia, South Carolina, in Grant Book O.O., p. 183) conveyed from John Gibson to Daniel McDonald March 25, 1754, and now to William McDonald by Daniel McDonald . . . deed one of lease and release with rent of one pepper corn by the Statute of transferring uses into possession.

In Book B, p. 75, is a deed made the 27th day of Dec., 1782 "between Daniel Collson of Camden District Craven County and State of South Carolina, miller, of the one part and William McDonald of the same state and county planter, of the other part", in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds, a tract of land containing one hundred acres originally granted to Arthur Hicklin Junr. by the Honorable William Bull, Esqr. the 23rd day of October 1765 and transferred by the said Arthur Hicklin unto the said Dan'l Collson by Deed of Gift, the 30th day of May, 1774 (regular form of deed) in presence of

Wm. Howell
Thos. Howell

Daniel Collson

The second deed of the above tract, recorded in the same book on page 76, was one of lease and release, as were all others of that date.

Donald McDonald's will, made 24 day of September, 1777, probated 8th day of December, 1777, recorded in Charleston Will Book 1776-1784; abstract:

Item, I give and bequeath to my son Middleton McDonald the Lower Plantation except 96 acres whereon Frederick Kimball lives, together with four Negroes . . .

Item, to George Wade fifty acres of land together with five negroes.

Item, to John Woodward, five negroes.

Item, to Frederick Kimball 96 acres of land where he now lives, together with three negroes.

To my Granddaughter Becky Kimball one negro Boy. Item to my son William McDonald 300 acres adjoining the Upper side of land I now live on, together with four negroes.

Item, To my Daughter Eleanor McDonald five negroes. Item . . . To Shem Thompson five negroes.

To my Grandson Donald McDonald one negro girl. Item to my grandson Jackson McDonald one negro. Item, to my grandsons Thomas Wade and Daniel Wade the Tract of Land whereon I now live including the Island opposite to my house. In all four hundred acres.

Item, to Boston King one negro girl.

Item to Pattrick Glass' seven children - 700 currency of South Carolina.

Item to Elizabeth Scoggins - 200 of South Carolina currency.

Executors were George Wade and William McDaniel

Donald McDonald married Rebecca Middleton. Their children were: Middletin; William, b. Nov. 2, 1749, died March, 1808; Mary, married George Wade; Sarah, married Frederick Kimball; Esther, married John Woodward; Ann, married Shem Thompson; Eleanor, married William Stubbs and moved to Texas.

William McDonald, Sr., and his wife, Charlotte Massey, had four children: Mary, Thomas, Henry, and Daniel.

William died intestate. Charlotte, his wife, died in 1818 and left a will as recorded in Will Book E, p. 180 of Chester Court House. It mentions sons, Thomas, Henry, and Daniel, and one daughter, Mary, also her granddaughter Thirsa Polly McDonald.

"Henry Massey, my brother" was to be sole executor.

This is the William McDonald who was the soldier. All of the McDonalds were patriots. Donald McDonald was too old to enter the regular army, but he fought in battles near his home. The magnificent food crops grown by the Wades and McDonalds along the Catawba River fed Sumter's army.

The Revolutionary service of William McDonald is in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, under Revolutionary Claims. William McDonald was a Sergeant in Colonel Lacy's Regiment, Marion's Brigade. A descendant of William McDonald has joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on the above service.

Also in Book R, p. 88, No. 543, in the same office is an Indent "Issued June, 1785 to Mr. William McDonald for Ninety-three Pounds, Sixteen Shillings and one Penny half-Penny Sterling for Sundries for Militia Use as per Acct.

Audited	-93..S.16..P.1½
Interest	6..10..4

WILLIAM McGARITY

Patrick McGarity was the head of the McGarity family in Chester County and left a will which is not in the local records. He could have lived in an adjoining county, probably Fairfield, or may have died before 1785, when Chester County was formed from Craven. In Deed Book N, p. 154, Chester County, South Carolina, Jan. 20, 1807, John McGarity for \$200.00 paid by Samuel Bradley, a planter, sold him a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred acres, being part of a grant to James Turner, June 16, 1768, for two hundred acres; Bounded on all sides by vacant land when surveyed "of the old tract from which a dividing is run, agreeable to the last will of Patrick McGarity for dividing the old tract to his heirs." This was situated in the District of Chester on the Beaver Dam, etc., and signed John McGarity, in the presence of Wm. Wyly and Wm. McGarity.

It is known that James, William, and John McGarity were sons of Patrick McGarity. James, on May 29, 1818, sold to Henry Bradley (Deed Book S, p. 434) for \$300.00, "all that plantation whereon I formerly lived, bounded by lands of John Campbell, Samuel Bradley, James Ferguson and David Weir, containing one hundred acres (regular form of deed).
James McGarity

her

Sarah X McGarity

mark

Robert Stevenson

This deed was proven by Robert Robinson before James Gaston, J.Q., on Oct. 12, 1818. Agnes McGarity, wife of James McGarity, signed her dower to the above lands before John McClung, J.Q., Nov. 10, 1818.

The will of James McGarity (Apt. 41, pkt, 638, Chester County mentions Henry L. Bradley and John McGarity, executors, "my beloved wife Agnes McGarity, my son James and James Ballentine, Andrew McGarity, my daughter and her two sons (names not given) my daughter-in-law, Sarah

McGarity.

(Signed) James McGarity

In presence of

Henry L. Bagley (his mark)

James McFadden

Andrew Stinson (his mark)

A deed found in Book B, p. 565, Jan. 20, 1792, from William McGarity of Rocky creek, Chester County, Camden District, in the State of South Carolina, planter, of the one part for ten pounds current money to me in hand paid by Francis Henderson, conveyed all that plantation or tract of land containing forty acres, lying and being on the waters of Rocky creek . . . for rent of one pepper corn. The Statute of transferring uses into possession . . .”

his

(Signed) Wm X McGarity

mark

Witnessed by

Wm. Donaldson

Thomas McCulley

William McGarity had a will (original in apt. 50, pkt. 802; recorded Book N., p. 125), dated July 7, 1832, probated Feb. 8, 1836. It reads as follows: “In the Name of God Amen, I William McGarity of State of South Carolina, Chester District . . . do think it necessary to Dispose of my worldly substance which I do in the following manner.

I leave and bequeath to my son Wm. McGarity, a part of my tract of land beginning at the corner of said Wm. McGarity’s cotton patch, thence running by my barn to a pile of rocks on James Bigham’s old survey. Also I leave to Will McGarity my large Bible, also an equal part of all my Body Close I leave and bequeath to my grandson William Washington a part of my tract of land beginning at post Oak by the Rocky branch and running with McCulley’s line to old Francis Henderson’s line, which I gave to Samuel Jackson, thence to James Bigham’s line, thence to the pile of rocks before mentioned, from thence to the corner of John McGarity’s field, thence to the post Oak and the Rocky branch, this part rented out three years I leave and bequeath to my grandson William Washington, son of John McGarity, a part of the new survey beginning at the post Oak above mentioned and running with John McCulley’s and William Wylie’s line ’till it intersects with my son William’s line, thence to the corner of John’s field, thence to the post Oak on Rocky branch. My son John to live on the land ’till William my grandson comes of age, or during his life if he chooses to live on it, and also I leave him Equal share of my body close with his brother William. I leave and bequeath Hanah Drennan a Chest of Drawers. I leave and bequeath to Rachel Sims her own bed and furniture and half a dozen pewter plates. I leave and bequeath to Betsey Wilie one cow. I leave and bequeath to Elizabeth Weire five shillings. I leave and bequeath unto Jean Wilie (Wylie) the old negro woman Patsy and then all the movable property not otherwise specified, to be sold and after all debts and funeral charges and two decent head stones be paid for then the balance to be equally devided betwixt Jean Wylie and Polly Drennan.

I hereby revoke all former wills by me heretofore made.

In Testamoney whereof I hereunto set my Hand and Seal this twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight and Thirty Two.

Witness

his

Agnese McCammon

William X McGarity

Rebecca McGarity

mark

his

Edward X Sims

mark

In Book of Wills No. 2, Folio 122, from the estate of William McGarity, a paper reads as follows:
South Carolina
Chester District.

I Clarey L. McGarity, widow of William McGarity, dec'd, late of State and District aforesaid, certify that I wish that Lamuel Jackson do administer on the estate of my deceased husband above named. Also, James L. McGarity and William W. McGarity, the sons of said deceased, do accept with our mother . . . of administration. Nov. 18, 1839.

Witnessed by:
Robert Thompson
Peter Wylie

her
Clarey X McGarity
mark

his
James X McGarity
mark
Wm. W. McGarity

This estate of William McGarity had to have administrators because his will did not name Executors. In the estate settlement there was a bill for one hundred dollars for a daughter of William McGarity. Sworn to before John Cherry, J.P. and (Signed) Wm. McGarity

Administrator

The estate settlement also mentioned Alex McGarity and Mary McGarity who were not included in the will.

John McGarity, son of Patrick, lived higher up Rocky creek, nearer the Richburg section of the county. The estate settlement of Henry McKinney, dated Jan. 1, 1814, with Ralph McFadden administrator, has this item: "Paid John McGarity and Tempe his wife, formerly the wife and widow of the Deceasant, in full all her share of lawful dividend of the personal estate. Also the hire of negroes up to the first day of April 1814, at which time a final division of the estate was made by a Court of partition. March 30, 1818." (Signed) Ralph McFadden

On November 19, 1825, (Book W, p. 111), John McGarity for \$1500.00, sold to John McKinney two tracts of land, one containing fifty acres, part of a grant to William Paul for 300 acres on the waters of the Beaver Dam a branch of Rocky creek (lines, etc., given). The other tract containing 165 acres situate on Beaver Dam conveyed through William Gaston to Henry McKinney and assigned to the above named John McGarity by Writ of Partition of the lands of the said Henry McKinney by resurvey containing 230 acres.

Witnessed by
William Anderson
William Anderson, Jr.
Daniel Anderson

John McGarity

Temperance (McKinney) McGarity had two children: John McKinney and Frankie (Frances) McKinney.

On the same page as the deed was recorded dower of Temperance McGarity (her mark) wife of John McGarity, before Jos. Gaston, J.Q., March 1, 1826.

The deed was proved March 1, 1826, before Jos. Gaston, J.Q., by William Anderson, Jr.

In Book 11, p. 357, Chester County, South Carolina, Feb. 2, 1855, is a plat of the estate of William W. McGarity by James H. Crawford and Jason Hicklin, deputy surveyors of the said State and District called upon by William Westbrook and Ada Bradey, a demonstration of the estate of W. W. McGarity, deceased, 31st of January 1855. Return of William McGarity, lately deceased, Nov. 7, 1859, land of William appraised.

Andrew McDonald
D. R. Stinson

29 Oct. 1859

The estate was not sufficient to pay the debts.

A descendant of John McGarity told this writer that one day while John was plowing, some friends had passed on their way to Charleston to volunteer for the Mexican War and invited him to join them. He changed his horse from the plow to a saddle and went with them, but after a few weeks of camp

life and no orders to go to Mexico, John McGarity, thinking of his family and farm, returned home and resumed his plowing. Perhaps the war ended about this time, because one of his most prized possessions was his Honorable Discharge from the Mexican service. His name is on the list in Columbia, South Carolina, of those honorably discharged from that service.

In Book C.C., p. 516-517, Chester Court House, is a deed from James L. McGarity and wife Henrietta McGarity (her mark), to William C. McNinch for sixty acres of land on the waters of Rocky Creek . . .

From Revolutionary Claims, State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina:

Book L.N. p. 28	)	Issued 7 October 1784 to William McGarity for eighteen pounds, seventeen
No. 231	)	shillings and a penny half penny Sterling for Sundries for Militia use as per Acct.
L	)	and
		Principal — . . 18..17..1½
		Interest — 1.. 6..4

McKOWNS (McCOWN & McQUOWN)
Alexander, Moses, James, & John

It might be well to state first that the above Alexander McKown (or McCown) was not the Alex. McKown who lived near Waxhaw Church and died in 1768; nor the bachelor Alex. McKown, an invalid, son of Moses McKown, Sr., and wife Franky; nor the younger (?) Alex. McKown, wife Elizabeth, mentioned in the will of John Flemming as “my nephew Alex. McKown and wife Elizabeth”; nor the Alex. McKown who lived in Fairfield County and had a bill to be collected from the estate of Robert Cherry, hatter.

The Alexander McCown of this sketch was one of the organizers of — in the words of the Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D., in his Hopewell A.R.P. Church, p. 11, “the meeting house as the church of Dissenters was then called — Catholic”. Alex. McKown came into the Province from Pennsylvania with the Waxhaw settlers in 1755 or 1756. In January, 1756 (Council Journal Vol. 25, p. 12) he petitioned “Council to cause to be laid out to the Petitioner a tract of 400 acres of land on Wacksaw settlement 30 miles to the Southward of the Catawba Nation and that he may have a grant for the same.” This tract granted Alex. McKown, later came into possession of the Clouds. James Cloud, Senr., married Alex. McKown’s daughter Jane (or Jennet). In January, 1866, according to Deed Book M.M., p. 214, Dr. Wm. Cloud, son of James Cloud Senr., “in consideration of the love and affection I have for my daughter Eunice R. Cloud (full name was Eunice Rejina Blewet Cloud) of Fairfield District, State of South Carolina . . . a portion of my real estate. Situate in Chester District . . . to consist of five hundred acres of land including my dwellinghouse and the adjacent buildings (usually known as Beckhamville).” (Regular form of deed.)

In presence of William Cloud
S. J. Hemphill & E. Gladden

In the basement of the Mecklenburg County Court House, Charlotte, North Carolina, in Deed Book 11, p. 5, February 3, 1769, is this deed: “Between Archibald McDowell of the County of Mecklinbrough in the Province of North Carolina of the one part and Alex. McCown of the County of Craven and in the Province of South Carolina of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Archibald McDowell for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds Current money of the Province of North Carolina to me in hand paid by the said Alexander McCown . . . the Messuage, Tenements, Plantation Tract or parcel of land Situate lying and being in the County of Craven, Province of South Carolina. Containing three hundred Fishing Creek running through the midst thereof (lines here from hickory and pine trees . . .) Bargained . . . unto the said Alexander McCown . . . from the day before the date hereof for and during the Term of one year from thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended yielding and paying therefor the yearly Rent of one Pepper Corn at

the Feast of St. Michael* the Archangel. If the same be then demanded to the Intent that by the Virtue of these presents . . . the said Alex. McCown may be in actual possession of the premises and to be enabled to accept a grant of the Revisions and Inheritance thereof to him and his heirs and assigns, etc.

Archibald McDowell

In the presence of us

Wm. Davis

Wm. Scott

John Davis.

Deed to this was made the "next day after", for "Three hundred acres of land made over by Daniel Rogers and his wife Jane Rogers to Archibald McDowell by lease and release . . ."

North Carolina) To Wit: April Term 1769

Mecklenburg County)

"This is to certify that the examination of the within lease and release was acknowledged in open Court and recorded in the Clerk's office according to Law."

Copied, in part, below is a letter written to a friend who had made inquiry about this McKown family, by Mr. Jason C. Hicklin, a descendant of Alex. McKown through his grandfather, James Cloud, Senr., and wife, Jane McKown:

"My dear friend:

I will answer yours in reference to the McKown family . . . First Alex. McKown came from Scotland and settled on the Catawba River about 1755. You will find his name on the list of those who commenced the organization of Catholic Church. He owned the land where Uncle Wm. Cloud lived, and a large tract on both sides of Fishing creek. He had three sons and several daughters . . . Moses McKown never married; his brother, Major John McKown, was twice married. My impression has always been that his first wife was a McCalla but not sure. He had three sons by the first wife, George, Sampson, and John. George married but had no children, John and Sampson never married. Those McKowns were wealthy, old Alexander had large tracts of land. They were no relation to the McKowns at Cornwells."

J. C. Hicklin (in the 1890s)

That is from the family records of Mr. Jason C. Hicklin, copied from those of his uncle, Mr. Hugh Hicklin in 1870. Mr. Hicklin's father was a brother of Mr. Hugh Hicklin. This book is now in possession of Mrs. W. W. Gaston, Sr., Rodman, South Carolina.

"The McKowns came from Pennsylvania thence to South Carolina, Chester County, on Fishing Creek about 1756. He (Alexander) had several daughters and three sons. They all served in the Revolution. He was buried in the McKown grave yard now owned by Dr. Samuel Anderson. Jane McKown, daughter of Alex., married James Cloud, the father of Zack Hicklin's wife Sarah Cloud. Isabella McKown married Andrew Hemphill."

In Deed Book J, p. 175, April 29, 1802, dower was signed by Elizabeth McKown wife of Alexander McKown Senr. deceased, before John McCreary J.Q., of land sold to James Heath and William Heath of Chester District (but late of Lancaster District.) Tract of land containing 210 acres. Situate on Fishing creek being part of two grants to Alex. McKown; one the 21st day of April, 1774, the other to Lawrence Gallager the 3rd day of Nov. A.D. 1770, the other to Lawrence Gallager the 3rd day of Nov. A.D. 1770 and was conveyed to the said Alexander McKown, part to James McKown and by the said Jas. McKown to John McKown and by the said John McKown to Jas. and Wm. Heath by deed the 24th day of Oct. 1799."

her

Elizabeth X McKown

mark

Old Alex. McKown must have died between the drawing of the Heath deed Oct. 24, 1799, and the signing of Elizabeth's dower to the land, April 29, 1802.

* Old Michaelmas Day: The day that would have been called the 29th of September if the old style had been retained without correction. Since this changes it has been the 12th of October.

Alexander McKown, as was the custom of those of his day, disposed of his large estate before he died, and therefore had no will or estate settlement in the public records of the county. In 1789 he deeded (Book B, p. 214-220) land to his sons, James and John, and also slaves; to his daughters Nancy, Sarah, and Elizabeth, Junr., all unmarried at this time, slaves and household goods. The children mentioned in these deeds, with Jane (McKown) Cloud, wife of James, Senr., and Isabella (McKown) Hemphill, wife of Andrew Hemphill, are all of whom we have any record, though there may have been more.

In Book F, p. 242, February 9, 1789, Moses McKown, Senr. (?) sold to Alex. McKown fifty acres of land for one hundred dollars, Situate on Fishing Creek, "Surveyed for me about the year 1765, by John Glasscock Dep. Sur. with a special warrant which I obtained for that purpose." Moses McKown
In presence of
David Fullerton
John Jones Senr.
John McCreary

This Moses was the father of the Alex. McKown who died in 1816.

The McKown family that lived at Cornwell in Chester County, also had a Moses in their family, though they were not in the county until after the Revolution, as far as this writer knows. This Moses, according to Book A, Naturalized Citizens, p. 117, came into open Court and declared that he had been a resident in the county since 1785, Aug. 2nd to April 14, 1802. On p. 115, Samuel McKown appeared with the same statement of dates and both were granted citizenship.

James McKown, the eldest son of Alex. and Elizabeth (family name unknown) McKown, married Hannah Bankhead, sister of James and John Bankhead. There was also a James McKown Junr., with a wife Agnes, daughter of Samuel Ferguson and wife Isabella Barber, according to the estate settlement of John Bankhead and the will of Samuel Barber. The records we have do not show that this James McKown, Junr., was or was not, the son of James McKown with wife Hannah.

A receipt from the estate of John Bankhead, Dec. 3, 1811, follows: "Then rec'd of John McKown Adm. of the estate of John Bankhead, dec'd, the sum of 1105 dollars being in full of the legacy due to Agnes Bankhead as the wife of the said John Bankhead, dec'd, now the wife of James McKown, Jr., received by us in full of all demands against the said administration of said estate."

(signed) James McKown

her

Agnes X McKown

mark

In Deed Book D, p. 42, 1793, Dec. 1st, "Between James McKown and Hannah his wife of South Carolina, Pinckney District, County of Chester, of the one part . . . and James Prentice of same state and county of the other part, for Ten Shillings Lawfull Currant Money, of the State aforesaid . . . A plantation or tract of land - Soldier's Bounty (*italics ours*), containing one hundred and thirty three acres. Situate lying and being in Pinckney District, Chester County and Fishing Creek." Recorded in the office of the Secretary of State in Columbia, South Carolina, Bounty Grant Book B.B B.B. 2, p. 49. Bounded (when sold) S.E. by James McKown's land; S.W. on John Leonard's land & Nicholas Thompson's land; S.E., S.W., & N.W. on Wm. Nettle's land. (Regular form of deed.)

James McKown

her

Hannah X McKown

mark

In presence of
Alex McKown
his
James X Roach
mark

Major John McKown and his first wife, thought by Mr. Hicklin to have been a McCalla, had three sons, George, Sampson, and John; one daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Harbison. In 1798 Sampson McKown, and perhaps his brothers, was living in Willson County, Tennessee. In Deed Book M, p. 282, June 6, 1806, Sampson McKown deeded to William Anderson one hundred and thirty acres of land on the west side of Fishing Creek where Sampson and Margaret McKown formerly lived. In this deed Sampson reserved the burying ground (Book S, p. 246). Dower of this land was signed by Margaret, wife of Sampson, before John Dock, J.P., June 23, 1807, Willson County, Tennessee.

John McKown's second wife, who survived him, was Margaret Nixon, youngest daughter of Colonel John Nixon and Mary Adair. There were no children by his second wife. Letters written in 1832-1836, in possession of this writer, from "Aunt Peggy", mentioned often Betsey Harbison and the state of her health, which at that time seemed to be very serious.

Those of the McKown name in this family dropped out of the Chester County records in the early 1800s. The older ones died and the younger generation went west. The war service of the four McKowns is in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, in Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims.

Old Alexander McKown was middle aged or older, when the war came to South Carolina in 1780. He lived on Fishing Creek very near the British fort at Rocky Mount. Mr. Ford's History of Rocky Mount says: "Upon reaching the residence of Alex. McKown, which was a short distance north of Beckhamville . . ." All the Whigs, both old and young, fought in the several engagements along Fishing Creek. McKown's service has been accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

From Stub Entries, L-N:

Book L, p. 42	) Issued the 13th day of Oct. 1784 to Mr. Alex. McKown for Five Pounds Sterling
No. 279	) for 35 Days
militia Duty as per. acct. Audited	Principal – 5-0-0
	Annual Int. 0-7-0
Book L.	) Issued the 13th. day of Oct. 1784 to Mr. James McKown for Six Pounds Sterling
No. 280	) for 42 days Militia Duty as per. Acct. Audited.
	Principal – 6-0-0
	Annual Int. 0-8-4
Book L.	) Issued Oct. 13, 1784, to Mr. John McCown for Eight Pounds One Shilling and
No. 281	) five pence Sterling for 92 Days Militia Duty as per. Acct. Audited.
	Principal – 8-1-5
	Annual Int. 0-11-3
Book L.	) Issued the 13th. day of Oct. 1784 to Mr. Moses McCown for thirteen Pounds
No. 285	) five shillings and Eight Pence half penny Sterling for 93 Days Duty Militia as per
acct. Audited.	Principal – 13-5-8½
	Annual Int. 0-18-7

JOHN McWATERS

On August 10, 1932, the following letter was addressed to Mrs. R. M. Strange, Historian of the Memorial Association of Catholic Presbyterian Church:

"Dear Madam:

My great, great, grandfather John McWaters, a soldier of the Revolutionary War in the command of Gen'l Sumter was a member of and attended Catholic church. He lived on lands lately owned by H. C. Grafton and was buried in what is known as the McWaters' grave-yard on the estate of H. C. Grafton (Fairfield County). It is sad to state but his grave was never marked and cannot be identified today. Glad to give you this information.

Fort Lawn,
Chester County South Carolina

Yours very truly,
Sumter A. McWaters."

Mrs. Eliza Ragsdale Wylie, assistant historian, visited this family burying ground near her old home and copied the inscriptions from the marked grave in this McWaters' half acre.

“William McWaters,
Born Nov. 16, 1802, Died Sept. 5, 1854.”
Sarah McWaters
Daughter of Samuel McWaters, wife of
Jessie (!) McWaters, died August 27, 1862,
Age 17 years and 7 months
Mary Reynolds,
Wife of Samuel L. McWaters died Jan. 11, 1862
Age 42 years.
Mary Ellen
Daughter of Sumter and Nancy McWaters,
Died March 26, 1862, Age 3 months and 10 days.
John McWaters
Died Aug. 28, 1862 – (who departed this
life in the field.) Aged about 69 years.
Benjamin L. McWaters,
Died on John's Island, a soldier, April 2,
1862, age 26 years, 11 months.

A deed recorded in Book E, p. 9, June 23, 1795, “Between John McWaters of the County of Chester and State of South Carolina of the one part and Robert Archer and William Peden (Executors of the estate of William Archer, deceased), of the County and State aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth that the said John McWaters for and in consideration of the sum of ten pounds, ten shillings, ten pence to him in hand paid by the said Robert Archer and William Peden at and before the sealing and delivering of these presents the receipt whereof they release unto the said Robert Archer and William Peden, their heirs and assigns that plantation or tract of land on which I now live, containing one hundred acres originally granted to John Baylis, situate and being on the waters of Rocky creek in the county aforesaid. To have and to hold the said messuage lands and tenaments above mentioned.”

In the presence of
Anthony Savage
James Peden
(Signed) John McWaters

In Book E, p. 36, Jan. 16, 1795, is recorded: “Know all men by these present that I John McWaters of the county of Chester and State of South Carolina for and in consideration of the sum of Ten pounds, Twelve shillings and Six pence Sterling to me in hand paid by John McCreary have bargained, sold . . . unto the said John McCreary of the County and State aforesaid one negro woman named Violet, country born about thirty years of age. Also three feather beds coverings and steads . . . (regular form of deed).”

(Signed) John McWaters

Witnessed by
James Norton
James Talford

On page 82 in the same book, Jan. 25, 1796, John McWaters resold this “negro woman named Violet to John Allen for Eleven pounds, four shillings and eight pence, and warranted her to be sound, healthy and clear of fits, or any other impediment whatsoever . . .”

John McWaters

Witnessed by
Samuel Thompson
George Perry

In Book E.E., p. 61, Feb. 19, 1844, William McWaters of Fairfield District and State of South Carolina, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars to me paid by James A. McCrorey of Fairfield District . . .

all that plantation or tract of land containing eight and nine tenths acres, lying in Chester District on the waters of Rocky creek . . .”
(Signed) Wm. McWaters

Witnessed by
Silas Gladden
Jas. Beaty.

John McWaters has descendants in Chester County today and each generation has several Sumters since John fought with General Sumter in the American Revolution.

The service of John McWaters as found in Stub Entries . . . in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina follows:

No. 245	)	Issued the 9 October 1784 to Mr. John McWaters for Eighteen pounds Sterling
Book L	)	for One Hundred and twelve days Militia Duty as per Account Audited.
		Principal – 18..0..0
		Annual Interest – 1..5..2

Also in Mrs. Ellet’s Women of the Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 268, chapter on Sarah McCalla, John McWaters is mentioned: “On her, Mrs. McCalla’s return from one of her trips she made to Camden, she chanced to meet two of her whig acquaintances, John McWaters and Thomas Steel on the Wateree. They were seeking information from Camden. The whigs at that time were meditating a visit to this army post of the enemy.”

WILLIAM NESBIT
(Covenanter)

When the Memorial at Catholic Presbyterian church was erected in 1933, the historian had only a few months in which to look up service and church attendance. There were no original records of membership of any of the several varieties of Presbyterians who worshipped there, or in any of the other early churches on Rocky Creek. The main dependence was on family connections, descendants still in the church, and proximity to the place of worship. It was hoped to fill in details later when there was more time to work. After ten years, the written records of some of these Revolutionary soldiers are still veiled in as much uncertainty as if they had never lived and labored on Rocky Creek.

The meager information there is on William Nesbit has not been enlarged, despite diligent efforts made to find more. He was of the Covenanter faith – or some of the Nesbits were – but apparently not of the class who worshipped everywhere the Rev. William Martin preached. His parents in Ireland were William and Nancy Nesbit. His sister Jenet married Hugh Knox, and he may have been a brother of James and John Nesbit buried in the church yard of the Brick Church. Most of the Covenanters buried there have dates of an earlier organization, as the Brick Church was erected in 1810.

In Deed Book B, p. 514, recorded March 23, 1792, Chester County Court House, is this deed: “This indenture made the 10th. day of November in the year of our Lord 1769, between Wm. Nesbit of Rocky Creek in Chester County, State of South Carolina, planter and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and James Nesbit of County and State aforesaid of the other part. Whereas by a certain grant bearing date the first day of August in the year of Our Lord 1756, under the hand of William Henry Littleton, Esqr., Captain General Governor and Commander in chief in and over the Province of (now state) of South Carolina thereof, that appointed and give and grant unto Phillip Walker a tract of land containing 200 acres, lying and being on the waters of Rocky creek (then in Craven County), Chester County. Bounded on all sides by vacant land . . . Said Phillip Walker sold said grant to George Morrow and said George Morrow having transferred his right to said William Nesbit by lease and release bearing the date 16th and 17th October, 1769 . . . Sold for 90 pounds to said James Nesbit by virtue of the statute of transferring uses into possession – 100 acres of a tract of 200 acres . . . (Long deed, regular

form)
In presence of
Philip Walker
John Kell
James Kell

(Signed) William Nesbit
her
Elizabeth X Nesbit
mark

In Deed Book N, p. 499, No. 375, January 3, 1794, is a deed Between William Nesbit and his wife Elizabeth of Rocky Creek, Chester County, South Carolina, Planter of the one part and Abraham Adams in the Waxhaw, Lancaster County of State aforesaid . . . (same description as deed to James Nesbit and sold to Abraham Adams) for one hundred pounds Sterling surveyed for Robert Steel deceased, 1756, and again for Phillip Walker January 2, 1757.

In June Court, 1792, recorded in Court Books in the basement of the Chester County Court House is this entry: "On the Oath of motion of Wm. Nesbit he is allowed the sum of Two pounds, Two shillings and six pence for seventeen days attendance as a witness in behalf of James Gordon against Robert Miller."

Revolutionary service of William is found in Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, "Surprise of Sumter at Fishing Creek", by Daniel G. Stinson: "William Nesbit was in his tent asleep at the first alarm, but taking a horse from one of the wagons, escaped up the river, and was the foremost at McDonald's ford . . ."

JOHN NIXON

John Nixon came to America to enjoy the blessings of freedom to work and worship but the fortunes of war brought his young life to an untimely end before he had time to profit from the privileges he came to the New World to secure.

There is no record of him except those left by earlier writers. In Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 273-274, the chapter on Mary Nixon, a heroine of the Revolution, is this about John Nixon: "John Nixon had been living in the Rocky Creek settlement for several years, when he married Mary Adair in 1774. Mary was the daughter of William Adair (wife Mary Moore). The Adairs came down from Pennsylvania with the Waxhaw settlers in 1754."

In the Anson County Court House, Wadesboro, North Carolina, office of the Recorder of Deeds, is a deed recorded the 16th of May 1754, from Abraham Kirkendall and his wife Elizabeth of State and County aforesaid, to William Adair . . . a tract of land containing 570 acres, for and in consideration of the sum of three pounds current money of Virginia, paid in hand by the said Wm. Adair . . . Situate on the South side of Catawba River.

From the Chester County Court House, Clerk's office, Deed Book A, p. 387, on the 12th day of November, 1777, William Adair and his wife Mary Adair deeded to Claudius Charvin . . . a tract of land containing 280 acres . . . lying on the South Fork of Fishing Creek . . . being the lowest half of a 560 acre tract granted the 29th day of March 1753, to Abraham Kirkendall, and conveyed to the said William and Mary Adair by the said Abraham Kirkendall by a lease and release being dated May 16, 1754, and from them to the said Claudius Charvin. Reference being had to the original Patent & Conveyances as also to the plat hereunto annexed. Resurvey by J. C. Palmer, District Surveyor, will more fully appear." (This was an exact, but not complete copy.) Witness our hands and seal this day and year above mentioned.

William Adair
Mary Adair

From Mrs. Ellet: "John Nixon was among the foremost of the fighting men at the outbreak of the war. When the British had possession of the Country in 1780, he raised a company, having much influence in his neighborhood and the unbounded confidence of his men . . ."

From Gates' defeat till the 7th of November, the Tories had ascendancy through the country,

taking possession of the property of the Whigs, including their plantations, negroes, stock, etc., and dividing it among themselves. John Nixon (now a colonel), got on the trail of a party of loyalists from Newberry, assisted by some from Sandy River, and pursued them to the line of Newberry and Union Districts. There they took refuge in a house, from which, as it was strongly fortified, they could not dislodge them. Colonel John Nixon went alone to set fire to the house, and just as he reached it he received a rifle wound which ended his life. After the death of their leader the Whigs had to retreat and though they later went back and searched carefully they never found his body or had any information as to what became of it.

Colonel Winn, of Fairfield District, hearing that the loyalists were going to take vengeance on his family, sent a message in haste to Mrs. Nixon advising her to remove with her property. She left home that night with her negroes and as much as could be carried in a wagon, and made her way to the Yadkin in North Carolina. The Tories arrived the next day and took what she left, destroying what they could not carry off. Some members of her mother's family of Moores lived in that section of North Carolina, so we suppose that Mary Nixon and her two small daughters stayed with these kindred while in North Carolina.

She returned to Rocky Creek in 1781 and some time later married David McCalla. Her little girls grew up with the McCalla family of six children, and Margaret, the elder, became the second wife of Major John McKown, a widower with three sons (see McKowns). He and Margaret Nixon had no children. Mary Nixon married first, Dr. James Andrew Hemphill (see Hemphills), who died in a short time; later, Mary became the second wife of the Rev. John Hemphill (not related to her first husband), pastor of Hopewell A.R.P. church. From a sketch of the Rev. John Hemphill, by the Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D., in his History of Hopewell Church, (Mr. Lathan was one of the church's most accurate historians), is taken the following regarding Mrs. Mary (Nixon) Hemphill: "Posterity would complain were nothing said, in this meager sketch, concerning the second wife of the Rev. John Hemphill. This good woman was the daughter of Col. John Nixon. She was born in 1779. The exact day has not been preserved. No doubt the peculiar conditions of the country had much to do in causing the neglect. It may be for aught that is known to the contrary, that the family Bible in which the record was made was torn to pieces or burned to ashes by the Tories or British. Col. John Nixon, the father of Mrs. Mary Hemphill, was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland. He married in 1774, Mary, a daughter of William Adair. Sometime previous to the Revolutionary war he fled from oppression in Ireland and came to Chester District in South Carolina. William Adair came from Pennsylvania in 1758. (Note: This is an error. correct date is 1754). They were all Scotch Irish Presbyterians and in full sympathy with the colonies in the struggle for independence."

The grave stones in the churchyard at Hopewell, A.R.P. church, have these dates: Margaret McKown, 11/5/1777, d. 9/14/1860; Mary Hemphill, d.2/1/1854, aged 75 years.

Major McKown must have been many years older than his wife Margaret, as he was serving in the Revolution when she was three years old. His estate settlement in the Chester probate records shows that he died in 1829.

There was so much trouble trying to find out which local church these men belonged to after the war, as the membership of Hopewell, organized in 1787, was largely from Catholic Church, that it is a great relief to have Dr. Lathan's statement that the Adairs and Nixons were Scotch Presbyterians, especially as Colonel Nixon's daughter married the pastor of Hopewell church.

Item 5 in David McCalla's will was "That plantation whereon I once lived adjoining lands of John McDill, the estate of Robert McCulloch and others and known by the name of 'Nixon's old place', I will and devise unto Mary Hemphill wife of the Rev. John Hemphill and Margaret McKown wife of Major John McKown, dec'd to them and their heirs forever - to be equally divided between them share and share alike both with regard to quantity and quality." This will was drawn Oct. 14, 1826, recorded in Chester County Court House in Book 1820 to 1837. The original is not in the probate files.

JAMES PEDEN

James Peden, born in Ireland in 1734, arrived in the Province of South Carolina by the port of Charles Town, January the 6th, 1773, with others of the Rocky Creek section of Chester (then Craven) County, as recorded in the Council Journal of that date in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina. This record reads:

"It is ordered by his Excellency the Governor that the Secretary do prepare Warrants of Survey for the under mentioned persons in the ship Pennsylvania Farmer:

John Peden, 150 acres	John Brown, 350 acres
James Peden, 300 acres	Thomas McDill, 400 acres
Joseph Lowry, 150 acres	James Stinson, 200 acres."

James and John Peden were sons of old John Peden and his wife Margaret (called Peggy) McDill. They were married in Ireland in 1730 and all of their ten children were born there before the family came to South Carolina. Peggy and John Peden sleep in unmarked graves in the Moffatt, Strong, McDill burying ground near where the McDill family lived. Peggy McDill, born in Ireland about 1715, was the eldest daughter of John McDill and Jenet Leslie. James Peden and his wife Mary Brown settled first in Spartanburg County, as did most of the Pedens, later coming to Chester County, where they lived in the vicinity of Catholic church. He and some of his children and grandchildren worshipped there for many years, while others of the Peden families went to Spartanburg, then to Greenville, and later to various western states.

James Peden was on the committee to represent the Upper District of South Carolina, which included the counties of Spartanburg, Fairfield, and Chester, called to meet in Charles Town, South Carolina, on May the 12th, 1788, to ratify the Constitution of the United States. It is said that James Peden objected to the lack of religious influence in that famous document. Like all the Pedens, James loved a joke and it is recorded of him that when he, with others, went to call on the Governor of the State, the Governor received them in full dress, powder, ruffles and gorgeous apparel. James said to him: "I see your Excellency is of the same calling as myself, (miller) referring to the powder which had not been brushed off the Governor's shoulders. This remark created much merriment. It is not known whether James Peden's mild reproof to the Governor of a free state had anything to do with it or not, but anyway, powder soon went out of fashion for the gentlemen."

There was a regiment of Whigs raised in Chester County (then Craven) as early as 1775, to which James Peden, and supposedly, two of his sons belonged.

The children of old John Peden and Peggy McDill were:

1. Mary, b. 1732, d. _____, m. James Alexander Sr., in Ireland.
2. James, b. 1734, d. 1811, m. Mary Brown and became the head of the Chester branch of the Peden family.
3. Jane, b. 1737, d. _____, m. (1) a Morton (James or David); (2) Samuel Morrow; d. in North Alabama, near Somerville.
4. Thomas, b. 1743, d. 1834, m. Elizabeth White.
5. William, b. 1749, d. 1817, m. Mary Archer of Pennsylvania.
6. Elizabeth, b. 1750, d. 1824, m. William Gaston. No children.
7. John, b. 1752, d. 1824, m. Elizabeth Ann Baker. Lived in Greenville County, South Carolina.
8. Samuel, b. 1754, d. 1835, m. Katherine White, sister of Elizabeth White, wife of Thomas above.
9. Alexander, b. 1756, d. 1841, m. Rebecca Martin; 11 children.
10. David, b. 1760, d. 1823, m. (1) Eleanor Goodgion by whom he had 10 children; (2) Elizabeth Hughes, by whom he had 4.

This writer is interested in the family of James Peden, head of the Chester branch of the family, eldest son of old John Peden and Peggy McDill. The children of James Peden and his wife, Mary Brown were:

1. William Peden, married and emigrated to the state of Illinois about 1830, because of his views

on slavery. No record of whom he married or about his family or descendants can be found.

2. John Peden, also married and went to Illinois and no record about him is available, although he is supposed to have had a large family.

3. Jenny, married Anthony Savage and died in 1848, leaving 4 children.

4. James, married Margaret Alexander and had three daughters. Two died unmarried; the third married a Gordon. James and Margaret Peden died in Decatur, Georgia.

5. Thomas Peden, of Chester County, married (1) Sarah McCalla and had five children: Mary, Peggy, David, Ginnie, Catherine. He married (2) Isabella Peden (house of William above), and had four children: William, Sarah, Belle, Emily Teresa. He lived near Catholic Presbyterian Church.

6. Mary married John Stennis, of Fairview and had no children.

In Book B, p. 216, pkt. 223, date 1849-1850, in Chester County Court House, a Bill of Partition of land named the children of Thomas Peden, fifth son of James Peden and wife Mary Brown, as 1st wife, Sarah McCalla – children, Mary, m. (1) James Harbison, Jr., (2) – – – Brown; Peggy, David McCalla, Jane, m. William Stormont, went to Mississippi in 1852, Catherine. Thomas Peden's second wife, Isabella Peden (house of William), had the following children: William A., Sarah B., Isabella, Emily.

There is no record of the Greenville branches of this Peden family. The Chester County Pedens' homes were on what is now known as Peden's Bridge road and descendants of this family still own land in that vicinity.

The Revolutionary service of James Peden is taken from Eleanor M. Hewell's book, Pedens of America, 1900, p. 201 and 210: "John Peden, patriot, gave to the Revolutionary Army seven sons, James, Thomas, John, William, Samuel, Alexander, and David."

DAVID ROBINSON

The records of David Robinson in Chester County are few and do not enlighten the reader as to his family and relatives. He seems to have been without children, with no heirs except Mary, his wife, whose family name is unknown. He was a brother of Charles Robinson, and probably of Hugh and Robert Robinson, though there is no proof of this kinship. They were neighbors of Hugh McDonald and connected by marriage, or blood, with the Stevenson family, from whom Daniel R. Stevenson descended. The Robinsons lived very near the dividing line of Fairfield and Chester Counties. Some of the older generation of this family settled first in Fairfield County, moving later into Chester. On June 16, 1812, as recorded in Deed Book R, p. 245-246, in the Chester Court House, was given a deed from "David Robinson of Rocky Creek, Chester District and State of South Carolina, in consideration of the sum of Fifteen pounds Sterling, paid by Charles Robinson of Rocky Creek, Chester District and State aforesaid . . . a plantation or tract of land containing two hundred acres. Situate on Little Rocky Creek, Chester District, South Carolina, originally granted to William Wallace in 1773, by him transferred to me, the aforesaid David Robinson. Land joined N.W. by Hugh Robinson and James Mills, S. by John Moore and land purchased by Hugh McDonald (regular form of deed). In presence of

James Lowry

his

his

David X Robinson

James X Hamilton

mark

mark

The deed from William Wallace to David Robinson is not recorded in the Chester County records, so it could have been made before 1785.

In Book R, p. 248, is a deed dated Ap. 16, 1805, recorded Feb. 5, 1816, from Hugh McDonald of Rocky Creek in consideration of the sum of \$386.73 for ninety acres (90) of land on the south fork of Little Rocky Creek, "being part of a tract originally granted to me in 1757 by his Excellency William Henry Littleton, for two hundred acres, bounding N. on David and Charles Robinson's lands; West on Brown's land . . . (regular form of deed)

Witnesses present

Hugh McDonald

Andrew McKee

Hugh Robinson

This deed was proved by Hugh Robinson the 4th day of June, 1805, before James Harbison, J.Q.

Another deed, found in Book R, p. 250, has dower signed by Molly Robinson, wife of the within named Charles Robinson, to a tract of land sold by Charles Robinson to William Brown. Before James Harbison, J.Q., Jan. 30, 1816, signed Mary Robinson.

In Book S, p. 131, Oct. 24, 1816, is recorded a deed from John W. K. Wilson of Fairfield County, South Carolina, for one hundred and twelve acres of land, originally granted to John Mills, deceased, on Jan'y 11, 1773, and "by will invested in me the present owner".

John W. K. Wilson

In presence of

Wm. Miller

Josiah Miller

In Book BB, p. 80, Feb. 1, 1837, is a deed from "Moses Robinson in consideration of the sum of Eleven hundred dollars (\$1100.00) paid by David McCreight . . . all that plantation of land whereon I now live . . . Situate on a branch of Rocky Creek, containing one hundred ninety-four acres (194) originally granted to Micajah Pickett by Govr'n Bull in the year 1769 and by different conveyances vested in me, bounded at present by lands belonging to Thomas Caskey, Peter Wallace, James Miller, James Lynn & Wm. Wilson, having such shape, form & c. as a plat of the same made by Wm. McKown, Deputy Surveyor, on the 27th day of April, 1824 (regular form of deed). In presence of

Samuel McKown

Moses H. Robinson

Wm. Jas. Strong

Dower to these lands was signed by Margaret B. Robinson, wife of the within named Moses H. Robinson, Feb. 1, 1837, before Christopher Strong, J.Q.

Simon Robinson and Moses Robinson were brothers and both elders in Catholic church. When Upper Catholic and Lower Catholic were separated in 1847, these two elders with their families were among the number dismissed by letter to Upper Catholic, which later was called Pleasant Grove. The list, besides the above elders, included Peninnah Robinson, Margaret Robinson (wife of Moses, Archibald H. Robinson, Helen Robinson, and Nancy Robinson. Many of this Robinson family descendants went west before 1860.

In Book HH, p. 256, is recorded an interesting Deed of Gift:

Andrew Hood)

to)

Deed of Gift

Jane Peninah Robinson)

State of South Carolina

Chester District

Know all men by these present that I Andrew Hood of said District and State for and in consideration of the love and affection which I have and do bear to my daughter Jane Peninah Robinson (now the wife of Simon C. Robinson of sd. District) do give unto her the following property to-wit: Negro Boy named Tom 21 years old at the value of \$800.00 to be hers during the term of her Natural life and at her death to descend to the heirs of her body (Including alike the children of her deceased husband Robert Ross and the children of her present husband and of any future husband she may have). Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of February A.D. 1815."

his

Andrew X Hood

mark

Present

Wm. Archer

Jane P. and Simon C. Robinson signed a receipt for this property on the same day that the deed was drawn, 2/1/1851. It was proved by William Archer and recorded Feb. 21, 1852.

Robert Robinson, according to Deed Book O, p. 48, on Nov. 22, 1808 made and recorded April 4, 1809, of Rocky Creek, District of Chester and State of South Carolina "in consideration of the Love and Natural affection which I have for my only son John Robinson do grant . . . a plantation containing one hundred acres (100) of land. Situate on the Waters of Rocky Creek. Bounded by lands of Thomas Thorn and Francis Adams, being part of the plantation whereon I now live, originally granted to Blakeley Stumake the 22nd. of Feb. 1771 for two hundred acres . . . (regular form of deed).

Robert Robinson

In presence of
John McCreary
Susannah Robinson
Wm. Y. Ferguson

Dower to these lands was signed by Elinor Robinson (her mark), wife of the within named Robert Robinson, Dec. 13, 1808, before Joseph Gaston, J.Q.

From L. M. Ford's History of Rocky Mount, the following incident is copied: "Robert Robinson of Rocky Mount stood on the 'Round Rock' at the Falls and dipped for fish. He left this stand and waded towards the bank. Before reaching it he was drawn into a Swirl or 'Suck hole'. He was never seen or heard of again. This was about 1808." (Note by historian) The Robert Robinson and Hugh of this Rocky Creek section should not be confused with those of the same name of the Fishing Creek section, in the northern part of the county. The Fishing Creek Robert Robinson was, at this time, sheriff of the county.)

The will of David Robinson, drawn June 16, 1812, and filed in the probate office in September, 1812, in Apt. 58, pkt. 894, follows:

WILL OF DAVID ROBINSON

In the name of God Amen. The sixteenth of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Twelve, I David Robinson of Rocky Creek, Chester District and State of South Carolina Being Sick and very weak in Body but of perfect Mind & Memory, Thanks be given unto God. Therefore calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and Ordain this my Last Will and Testament, that is to say Principly and first of all, I give and Recommend my Soul to the hands of Almighty God who gave it and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my Executors Nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Mighty power of God & c. . . And as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to Bless me in this life I give devise and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form . . . First of all I allow that all my lawful just debts be paid out of my Estate . . . Impremus, I give and Bequeath unto my dearly Beloved wife Mary all my Plantation of land I now live upon containing one hundred acres and upwards perhaps, also my personal property Viz: a mare all my stock of cattle, hogs, sheep and with all my household furniture and Lumber, Body and Bed clothes all my ready Money and Notes or debts due me with whatever else (though not enumerated here) Belongeth unto me whether Real or Personal. I do bequeath (as said before) unto my beloved wife Mary and to be at her disposing.

Lastly I constitute Make and Ordain my well beloved wife Mary Executor or Executrix of this my last Will and Testament . . . in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above written. Signed Sealed Published and pronounced and delivered by the said David Robinson as his last will and Testament in presence of us

his

David X Robinson

mark

Subscribers
James Lowry
Charles Robinson

David Robinson is buried in the churchyard at Catholic, and perhaps also his wife Mary, though only David's grave has a head stone. He "died in June 1812, aged 74 years." His service is Stub Entry, Lib. 1573, p. 221, in the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina. "Issued Nov. 1787 to Mr. David Robinson for Militia Duty – from the Commis.

Principal – 33..1..9
Interest 2..6..3

THOMAS STANFORD

Thomas Stanford was the son of William Stanford and inherited from his father the land recorded in Deed Book H, p. 339, dated 12/5/1788, recorded May, 1801. It was the general custom to hold deeds until the death of the grantor made it necessary to prove possession of the land, so William Stanford probably died early in 1801. Thomas married Martha Brown. The deed mentioned was from Thomas Sanford and Martha Sanford his wife of Chester County, South Carolina, planter, to William Dunn, also of Chester County, South Carolina, for two hundred acres of land, Situate on the South Fork, a branch of Rocky Creek, originally granted to William Sanford and surveyed for him the 21st day of January, 1772. This said tract of land devolved from William Sanford to his son Thomas Sanford, lawful heir to said William Sanford, deceased. Price 50 pounds Sterling (long deed, much description from stake . . . regular form of deed).

Witnessed by Signed Thomas Sanford

her

Andrew Dunn

Martha X Sanford

John Balley (mis-spelling of Bailey)

mark

This deed is in the Office of the Clerk of Court, Chester County, Court House, Book G, made June 1, 1799, p. 304-305: State of South Carolina, Chester District, deed from Thomas Stanford to Samuel Telford of State and County aforesaid, a plantation or tract of land containing one hundred acres on the Beaver Dam, a branch of Rocky Creek, for \$250.00. Thomas Stanford

Witness

John McCreary

William Telford

Francis Erwin

Below the deed just given, on the same page 305, is a dower made before John McCreary, one of the Justices of the Quorum, and signed by Martha Stanford, wife of above Thomas Stanford, dated 9th of May, 1800.

In the basement of Chester County Court House, in Record Book J, March 1822-1826, p. 66, is this legal paper: "THOMAS STANFORD VS. MRS. ANN BROWN. Whereas George Brown, deceased, of Chester District, State of South Carolina, at the time of his death was possessed of a tract of land containing two hundred and eleven (211) acres, being part of a tract originally granted to John Bond. George Brown died intestate, leaving at the time of his death: Ann Brown, his widow and the following next of kin: John Brown, James Brown, William Brown, Thomas Brown, brothers of the said George Brown dec'd; James Hamilton surviving husband of Jane Hamilton, formerly Jane Brown, sister of the said George Brown, dec'd, Thomas Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Eby. Hamilton, Jane Hamilton, William Hamilton, Moses Hamilton, Matty McDaniel, formerly Matty Hamilton, and John McDaniel her husband, the children, the children of the said James and Jane Hamilton; and Thomas Stanford, Senr., surviving husband of Martha Stanford, formerly Martha Brown, sister of the said George Brown dec'd, Thomas Stanford, Junr., William Stanford, George Stanford, James Stanford John Stanford, Mary Morton, formerly Mary Stanford, and Willie Morton her husband, and Jennet Lamb, formerly Jennet Stanford and Isaac Lamb her husband, Martha Mobley, formerly Martha Stanford, and Daniel Mobley her husband, Peggy Bennett, formerly Peggy Stanford and John Bennett her husband, Jane Perry, formerly Jane Stanford and William Perry her husband, and Rebecca Almon, formerly Rebecca Stanford and Jacob Almon her husband, the children of the said Thomas Sanford,

senr., and Martha Stanford dec'd., heirs of the said George Brown, deceased. Whereupon the said Ann Brown widow of the said George Brown dec'd became entitled to one half of the said tract of land and the aforesaid Heirs to a distributive share of the remaining half."

In the clerk's office, Chester County Court House, Book wW, p. 438, No. 479, appears the following: "The State of Alabama Marion County (8/30/1821) We William Stanford, George Stanford, James Stanford, William Morton, the husband of Mary Stanford, John Stanford, Isaac Lamb the husband of Jennett Stanford, Daniel Malloy, the husband of Martha Stanford, John Bennett the husband of Peggy Stanford, all of the county and state aforesaid do by these present appoint Thomas Stanford Junior of the same county and state, our lawful attorney in fact for us and in our names to use all lawful means for the purpose of collecting by law or otherwise all monies and personal or real estate to which we may be entitled as the lawful heirs of George Brown, late of Chester District, in the state of South Carolina, deceased, in whose estate we the said . . . became interested by our Mother Martha Stanford, formerly Martha Brown sister of the full blood to the said George Brown and we, the said William Stanford . . . do by these present ratify and confirm the acts of our said Attorney lawfully done by Virtue of these presents they are hereby declared to be as lawful obligatory and conclusive as if such acts had been performed by ourselves in person.

Witness our hands and seals this 30th day of August, 1821.

William Stanford	Seal
George Stanford	Seal
James Stanford	Seal
John Stanford	Seal
William Morton, husband of Mary Stanford	Seal
Isaac Lamb, husband of Jennet Stanford	Seal
Daniel Malloy, husband of Martha Stanford	Seal
John Bennett, husband of Peggy Stanford	Seal

The Revolutionary service of Thomas Stanford, as found in Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 302, chapter on Jane White, follows: "One of the Whigs, Thomas Stanford, came alone in the dead of night to Tarleton's encampment on the creek, and picked off some sentinels as he passed from one point to another, being so well acquainted with the ground that he easily avoided reconnoitering parties."

From Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims, in the office of the Historical Commission in the Historical Building, Columbia, South Carolina, Book L-N, p. 63 is taken this record:

No. 397	)	Issued the 27th Oct. 1784 to Mr. Thomas Stanford for Sixteen pounds
Book L	)	eleven shillings and five pence Sterling for 137 Days Militia Duty as Pr.
		Account Audited.

Principal –	16..11..5
Annual Interest	1..3..2

CAPTAIN JOHN STEEL

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

performance of duty which later marked the military career of her eldest son, John.

Across the river from the Steel place lived Donald McDonald, a resident of that section for more than fifteen years before the Steels arrived. From this old settler and his friendly intercourse with the Catawba Indians, young John Steel learned much of wilderness lore that made his services very valuable to his country during the Revolution.

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

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

Captain Steel was in every battle during 1780 and with Sumter at the taking of Cary's Fort, during the retreat following this engagement he was a scout for the American forces in charge of the provisions and stores, taken from the British. A few days later, at the "Surprise of Fishing Creek", it was Captain Steel who carried the weary, half-sleeping General Sumter, without hat or boots, from his tent, assisted him to mount his horse, and protected by the faithful rangers and guided by Captain Steel, they escaped the British who were hot in pursuit.

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

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

In 1781 he married Margaret Beard and reared a family consisting of the following children, but not in the order named: Catherine, named for his mother, born in 1782, later became the wife of John Agnew. She died August 25, 1848, and is buried in the old Anderson burying-ground on the Great Falls road via Richburg. His other children, William, John, Thomas, Jane, Rebecca, and Margaret, were all minors when Captain Steel's will was made in 1802. In this testament he requested the "Executors to be guardians of my children and I allow that they be brought up in an orderly Christian manner."

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

The exact place of his burial, like that of many others of the period, is uncertain, but is supposed to

be in the family burying ground on the Old Steel place, where he lived and died. In this plot is a stone to "William Steel, died August 2, 1815, aged 30 years," and one to a child of William's. Mrs. Ellet, in her interesting sketch of Catherine Steel in the Women of the Revolution, says that all the Steels went west. This is not entirely accurate, as the descendants of his daughters, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Agnew, are still in South Carolina, most of them in Chester County.

Thomas Archer, son of Mary Steel, John's sister, and Robert Archer, married a daughter of Sarah and Thomas McCalla. The Archer family migrated to Indiana in 1803.

THOMAS STEEL

This second son of Thomas Steel, Sr., and Catherine Fisher of Pennsylvania, though not as prominent as his elder brother, Captain John Steel, was a very substantial citizen of the lower Fishing Creek, Catawba River (then called Wateree) section of Craven County. He married a Beard, a sister of Captain John Steel's wife, Margaret, but her given name was not in the record in the chapter of Catherine Steel in Women of the American Revolution.

Thomas Steel had a land deed from his brother, John Steel (Book B, p. 115, 1789), for 200 acres, which may have been his share of his father, Thomas Steel's, estate. There is recorded in the Clerk of Court's office, Chester, South Carolina, in Deed Book O, p. 325, a Deed of Gift to his children on March 17, 1808, as follows: Chester County, South Carolina, Office of the Clerk of Court, Deed Book O, p. 325 (218). To all people to Whom these Present shall come. I Thomas Steel of the District of Chester and State of South Carolina Send Greetings: Know ye that I the said Thomas Steel for and in consideration of that love and Natural Affection which I bare to my daughter Katherine Fisher Steel and two sons Malcom Steel and James Steel and for devers other good causes and considerations Me here unto moving have Given and Granted and by these Present Do Give & Grant unto the said Katherine Fisher Steel, John Malcom Steel & James Steel All my Seven Negroes, Viz: Man Adam, woman Chain boy Isaac girls Eliza & Rachel and two younger children of Solomon, To have and to hold all and singular the said Negroes with their increase at my Decease to them & To the next Heirs of their Bodies Begotten to be Equilly Devided amongst them & To the only proper use & behoof of them the said Katherine Fisher Steel, John Malcom Steel and James Steel their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns for ever.

Nevertheless Reserving to myself the Right & Use & Disposal of the said Negroes During my lifetime and also to alter or change this Deed of Gift by any other Deed Instrument of writing or Last Will and Testament & Etc.

In Witness Whereof of the above I the said Thomas Steel have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Seven and of American Independence the Thirty-First. Signed Sealed & Acknowledge in the presence of

Arthur Hicklin

Thomas Steel (seal)

John Steel

John McCreary

This deed was proved by John Steel before Joseph Gaston, J.Q., 4th day of September, 1807.

This Thomas Steel is not to be confused with Thomas Steel of Fairfield County, who was a son-in-law of Violet Allen and whose wife was Jane Allen. They were related to the Harpers, and McDonalds of Rocky Creek in Chester County.

Thomas Steel's children went west and perhaps in his old age he went also. They have no record remaining.

The Revolutionary service of Thomas Steel as found in Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 100, chapter on Catherine Steel: "Katherine Steel called upon her younger son, the only child remaining with her, and then about seventeen, to go out with the rest." On page 268, chapter on Sarah McCalla, "On her return from one of her trips (Mrs. McCalla) she made to Camden, she chanced to meet two of her whig acquaintances, John McWaters and Thomas Steel, upon the

Waterree. They were seeking information from Camden. The whigs at the time were meditating a visit to this army post of the enemy.”

ANDREW STEVENSON
(Also spelled STEPHENSON)

It might be well to state first that this is not the Andrew Stevenson who joined Fishing Creek church on June 15, 1800. From “Minutes of Session” of that church (1799 to 1859) the following is copied. “This day Mr. Andrew Stinson late of the Covenanter Church, and a resident in the bounds of this congregation for some time past produced certificates and expressed his desire to be admitted a member of this church. One of these papers presented him as being from Clogh Ireland in 1771 and stated that he was then a single man and had from his infancy lived in that congregation – that he had always behaved himself soberly and inoffensively, free from public scandal, and that as his intention was to remove to America, he might be safely received into any Christian congregation.”

(signed) Joseph Douglas V D –

M * – W

Edmonson S. Clk.

“The other paper was given on his removal from Pennsylvania, which represented him as a sober young man free from any incombrances or debt. He had lived in the bounds of Fishing Creek seven years.”

The Andrew Stevenson (in some papers spelled Stephenson), of this sketch had a state land grant (recorded in Office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, South Carolina, in Grant Book Vol. 27, p. 277) for 103 acres of land. “Know ye, that in consideration of two pounds 8 s – money, paid by Andrew Stevenson into the Treasury for the use of this State. We have granted unto the said Andrew Stevenson . . . a plantation of land containing one hundred and three acres surveyed for him the 4th day of Nov. 1784 Situate in the District of Camden on the Waters of Rocky Creek, bounded North-east by John Carson, Benjamin Mitchell, Francis Henderson, and John Cooper. North West by Benj. Mitchell, South east by John Cooper and Dugal Ballentine. South West by John Caron. Given under the seal of the State Witness his Excellency Charles Pinckney Commander-in-chief at Columbia this third day of May 1790. In the 14th year of the Independence.

Plat certified by F. Breemar, Surveyor Gen’l, the 22nd. of April, 1790.

This tract of land granted Andrew Stevenson in 1790 was sold by him Nov. 8, 1792 as recorded in the Chester County Court House, Deed Book C, p. 40: “Andrew Stevenson and Elizabeth his wife sold to John Simonton of York County two hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred and three acres granted Andrew Stevenson the 22nd. of April 1790 by Charles Pinckney; the second tract granted to John Carson by Thomas Pinckney the 22nd. day Nov. 1784 containing fifty-one acres (recorded Chester County, Book A, p. 534-5) conveyed unto Agnes Stevenson and now unto John Simonton; 3rd. tract granted John Carson by Lord Chs. Granville Montague the 13th. day of May 1768 containing one hundred acres and conveyed to Andrew Stevenson Sept. 7, 1787 (recorded Book A, p. 531-2) and now conveyed to John Simonton . . . Land Situate and lying on the Waters of Rocky Creek . . . Price paid one hundred pounds Sterling.

(Signed) Andrew Stevenson

In presence of

Elizabeth Stevenson

Wm. Boyd

Robt. Harbison

Wm. McCulluch

This deed was proved by William McCulluch April 17, 1793.

In Deed Book A, p. 531, Chester District, South Carolina, September 7, 1787, is this deed: “Between John Carson and Andrew Stevenson of County and State aforesaid, planter . . . a certain grant bearing date the 13th of May A.D. 1768 under the hand of his Excellency Chs. Granville Montague Capt. Gen’l Commander-in-chief & c. . . . did give and grant unto John Carson a plantation of land

containing one hundred acres then in Craven County (now Chester County) on a small branch of Rocky Creek. Bounded N-E by land surveyed for Dugal Ballentine and to the S-E by land surveyed for Mary Harbison and on all other sides by vacant land . . . Plat and grant being duly recorded in the Secretary's office, Columbia, South Carolina, in Book D.D.D., p. 137 . . . unto the said Andrew Stevenson – now in his actual possession being a deed of one year's rent of one pepper corn . . . by the Statute of Transferring uses into possession . . . (long deed of lease and release with detailed boundaries from springs, houses, trees, etc.) In presence of

John Carson

James McLanan (?)

Elizabeth Carson

James Kell

her

Sarah X Miskelly

mark

In Deed Book A, p. 534, Chester County South Carolina, April 16, 1788, Camden District, is a deed "Between John Carson of Rocky Creek, planter of the one part . . . and Andrew Stevenson of County, District & State aforesaid, planter of the other part. . . . Whereas a certain Grant bearing date the 5th of Nov., A.D. 1787 under the hand of his Excellency Governor Commander-in-cheif . . . (regular form of deed) do give and Grant unto John Carson a tract of land containing fifty-one acres – Situate in the District of Camden on the Waters of Rocky Creek Bounded N. on John Carson land, N.W. on Jos. Tellford, S. on Ann Harbison, N.E. on Mary Harbison and hath such form and shape & markers as appear on a plat and Grant being duly recorded in the Secretary's office in Grant Book T.T.T.T., p. 591 (Columbia, South Carolina) for Twenty-five Pounds Sterling Current money paid by the said Andrew Stevenson in presence of us

Jas. McLoan (?)

John Carson

Jas. Douglass

Elizabeth Carson

her

Ann X Harbison

mark

Andrew Stevenson had two sons, John and Andrew, Jr., as shown by the deeds below:

Deed Book P, p. 67, Chester County Court House, March 13, 1811, South Carolina: "Between John Stevenson of Chester District and State aforesaid of the one part and James Kell of said State and District of th other part, in consideration of the sum of Fifty-one dollars to me in hand paid by the said James . . . a plantation or tract of land twenty-five and one half acres Situate and lying on the Waters of Rocky Creek being part of a tract originally granted to John Stevenson for two hundred and ninety-three acres (293) the 6th. day of April 1807, (regular form of deed) In Witness hereunto I have set my hand and seal this 13th. day of March, 1811, in presence of

James Kell

John Stevenson

Charles Boyd

From Book P, p. 168, March 13, 1811, is a deed from John Stevenson to James Kell, both of Chester District, South Carolina, for seventy-five dollars paid by the said James Kell, for a tract of land containing 293 acres, "originally granted me the 6th day of April 1807 which I at this time claim as well as the old survey that I had conveyed to me from my Father Andrew Stevenson as of the survey agreeable to me the day and date aforesaid, being the place on which I now live. In Witness hereunto I have set my hand and seal this 13th. day of March, 1811, in presence of

John Stevenson

Charles Boyd

James Kell

This deed was recorded Oct. 30, 1812.

In Deed Book P, p. 314, Chester County, South Carolina, made May 21, 1812, recorded Nov. 5, 1812, is this deed: "Know all men by these presents that I John Stevenson son of Andrew Stevenson of Chester District, in the state aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred and

ninety dollars to me paid by Abner Beckham of the said District and State have granted . . . unto the said Abner Beckham all that plantation of land containing one hundred and fourteen acres. Situate in District aforesaid on Rocky Creek beginning at a Red oak corner on Philip Walker's line (lines from trees, rocks, stakes, etc.) bounding on lands belonging to John McCully . . . being part of a tract of land originally granted to Francis Henderson the 13th day of August, 1762 for one hundred and fifty acres (regular form of deed) Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of May 1812."

In presence of
John Westbrook
Isaac Bigham

John Stevenson

This deed was proved by John Westbrook Oct. 24, 1812, before John Cherry, J.Q.

In Deed Book S, p. 35-36, March 7, 1816, Chester District, South Carolina, is this deed: Thomas Collins sold to Andrew Stevenson Junr. for three hundred dollars a plantation or tract of land containing seventy acres Situate in Chester District on the waters of Rocky Creek . . . Surveyed for Mary Harper May 5, 1772, bounded S.E. by Patrick McGarity's land, West by James Bankhead's (now John Adams) conveyed to Rachel Harper by deed March 27, 1776 by Joshua Edwards in the presence of Joseph Barber, Jas. Harper (now both deceased). John Hunter of Sandy River State and District aforesaid first heir (of Joshua Edwards) to said tract of land did grant the same to Alexander McMillan and James McMillan on the 6th day of Dec. 1790; then Alexander McMillan to Thomas Collins Nov. 27, 1806 . . . and by Thomas Collins to Andrew Stevenson Junr. the plantation or tract of land first above written & c.

In presence of
James McFadden
Joseph Barber

his
Thomas Collins
mark

Dower to above tract of seventy acres of land was signed by Morning Collins (her mark) wife of the within named Thomas Collins before Justice Joseph Gaston J.Q. on the same date as the deed.

In Deed Book Q, p. 246, Nov. 21, 1813 is a Deed from Andrew Stevenson Junr. to Joseph Bigham for one hundred acres of land for one hundred and ninety-five dollars. Situate in South Carolina District of Chester on a branch of Rocky Creek . . . bounded S.E. by Isaac Bigham, S.W. by John Curry, N.E. by Thomas Gillespie's land . . . part of a tract originally granted to Jas. Bigham four hundred and fifty acres the 15th day of April 1773 . . . (regular form of deed)

In presence of
Wm. McGarity Junr.
Isaac Bigham

Andrew Stevenson (mark)

The John Stevenson, son of Andrew Stevenson, is not the John Stevenson who, with his wife Mary, was living in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and on Dec. 1, 1801 sold to Hugh McMillan one hundred acres of land for \$72.00, in Chester District, South Carolina. Situate on the Waters of Rocky Creek . . . Bounded by lands of Joseph Carley originally granted to the said Mary Stevenson (then Mary Coulter) the 5th day of Feb'y 1773.

Witnessed by
Daniel McMillan
J. W. McCreary

John Stevenson
her
Mary X Stevenson
mark

This deed was proved by Daniel McMillan Dec. 22, 1801, before J. M. McCreary J.Q. Dower was signed to this tract of land by Mary Stevenson the 13th day of March, A.D. 1802, before J. M. McCreary J.Q.

There was also another John Stevenson whose will, recorded in Will Book 5, p. 449, Fairfield County, South Carolina, Apt. 31, file 481, was drawn March 5, 1808 and proved April the 5th, 1808. This mentions a wife Jennet Stevenson, son William Stevenson, son James Stevenson, Hugh Stevenson, John Stevenson. "My three sons Andrew, Robert and Samuel the land I now live on." These three

young sons were "to be learned to read write and go as far as the rule of 3." His daughter was Margaret Stevenson. The executors were wife, Jennet, John Simonton, and John Waugh.

The writer has no doubt but that Andrew Stevenson, John Stevenson and Andrew Junr. had large families of sons and daughters, but they are not easy to locate at this day.

In the record of Revolutionary Claims in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, under 6917, AA. Andrew Stevenson of Camden District served under Lieut. (John) Bell, Militia service in 1781 and 1782.

From Stub Entries to Indent for Revolutionary Claims, Book B, p. 207, in the same office is found:

No. 690	)	Issued the 24th of July 1787 to Mr. Andrew Stevenson for Seven
Lib. B	)	pounds, ten shillings Sterling in Lieu of another Indenture No. 364, Lib.
Q – granted the 13th May 1785 for a Similar Sum which Indent is lost & affidavit made & c.		
Principal –		7..10..0
Interest		0..10..6

WILLIAM STINSON (STEVENSON)
(Covenanter)

Chester County is indebted to Daniel Green Stinson and the Rev. Robert Lathan, D.D., for most, if not all, of the history we have of the early settlers and their manner of life along the Wateree (later Catawba) River and the creeks and smaller streams of the county. Dr. D. G. Stinson in an Autobiography, written for Lyman G. Draper at his request, states of his people: "My grandfather, Robert Stinson, emigrated from Scotland to Ireland and settled in County Antrim. My father, William Stinson, was born in 1752 and emigrated with his brother James, and sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, in the colony with the Rev. William Martin in 1772. They all settled on Rocky creek except my father, who married a Miss Beattie, and lived within three miles of King's Mountain. He was in that battle, and belonged to Capt. Barber's company. After the Revolutionary war he moved down to Rocky creek. His first wife died about 1788, leaving six children. My mother, Elizabeth Wylie, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, with her brother Richard and wife Sallie, in September, 1787, on board the ship Volunteer, which was three months on her passage from Belfast to Charleston. She was married to my father in 1789. They had four children, two older and younger than myself. My father kept a public house, operated two stills, owned a mill, kept a wagon on the road to Charleston, sold rum and whiskey and some merchandise, in exchange for which he took deer skins, venison, ham, bacon, butter, lard, tobacco, and indigo. He came home from Charleston on one occasion, two days before Christmas, with a hogshead of rum – the still running every day, nevertheless, on Christmas morning he did not have a dram for himself, it all having been sold. I was said to have been born on the first day of May 1794. At that time my father was on a trip to Charleston, and Daniel Green having no children of his own, had me named for himself in my father's absence."

In William Stinson's day owning a still was quite proper. When Arthur Starr entered the eldership of Bethesda Presbyterian Church in York County in 1794, it was said, "He was not a substantial man; and the explanation was, that he did not own a distillery," (Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, Vol. 1, p. 610).

There is no record in Chester County of when William Stinson came into possession of the lands in the deed outlined below, but it was prior to 1785 or it would have been recorded in the office of the clerk of court of Chester County.

Book N, p. 337, Sept. 12, 1806, State of South Carolina. "I Wm. Stinson of Chester District State aforesaid, planter, have granted unto John Stinson all that tract of land containing Sixty-two acres . . . with the one half profits of a mill that is on the premises reserved, lying and being on the Waters of Rocky creek, Chester District, being part of a tract . . . containing two hundred acres originally granted to Grish. Maben . . . (lines beginning at a pine on old corner thence to Andrew Dun's line – to the creek, etc.) To have and to Hold, only the half of the said mill reserved . . . (regular form of

deed) In presence of
Samuel Ferguson
James Ferguson

William Stinson

This deed was proved by James Ferguson, Sept. 12, 1806, before Eben^r. Elliott J.P.

In Book O, p. 468, July 23, 1793, is a deed "Between Wm. Stinson of the State of South Carolina and Chester County, planter, and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and Francis Elliott of the state and county aforesaid, planter, of the other part - sold a certain grant bearing date the Fourth day of May, 1775, by the Honr'ble Wm. Bull of the Province of South Carolina. One hundred acres of land . . . Situate and lying on a branch of Rocky creek . . . for Five Pounds Sterling lawful money of the said State. (very long deed of lease and release by the Statute of transferring uses into possession) In presence of

Edward Stedman
John Parks

William Stinson
her
Elizabeth X Stinson
mark

In Apt. 63, pkt. 977, is the will of William Stinson, drawn Oct. 2, 1809 and proved in the office of probate Dec. 1, 1809: South Carolina, Chester District. "Know all men by these presents that I William Stinson of State and District aforesaid being in a low State of health though in perfect senses do make and constitute this to be my last Will and Testament and wishes my estate both real and personal to be Distributed in the following manner Viz: In the First place I allow my beloved wife to have and possess my two negroes named Daniel and Nan & one bed and furniture the old cupboard and one third of the Remaining household furniture Except beds. In the third place I leave my oldest son Robert one negro boy named Cuff, in the fourth place I leave my son John my mill and plantation on which it is built, in the fifth place I leave my son James my old plantation on which I formerly lived Lying on Rocky creek with the addition of Clemmon's place adjoining then I allow my two sons Robert and John to take care of him while he remains in this present condition his property before mentioned to descend to them if he dies with the present complaint under which he labours, in the sixth place I allow my daughter Nancy my negro girl named Seal, in the seventh place I allow my daughter Elizabeth one negro girl named Mary, in the eighth place I allow my daughter Mary two cows, in the ninth place I allow my son Samuel to have one half of the plantation on which I now live Lying between Rocky and Fishing creeks to be divided according to Quantity and Quality at the discretion of my Executors only I allow my wife a support from the plantation last mentioned during her widowhood, I also allow him my negro boy named Bob and the horse called his and another name Raul, in the tenth place I leave my son Daniel the Remaining part of my last mentioned plantation I also leave him my negro boy named Solomon and my sorril horse and a colt commonly called his, in the Eleventh place I leave my daughter Catherine one negro girl named Aim (?) and one bed and furniture and two cows and the remaining part of my property I allow to be divided among the whole of the lagetees at the Discretion of my Executors. I do choose Wm. Anderson, Robert Stinson and Daniel Green to be my executors to Execute my will in witness whereof I set my hand and seal this 2nd day of October 1809. Signed sealed & published in the presence of

Wm. Anderson
James Cloud
Arthur Hicklin

his
(signed) William X Stinson
mark

In Book P, p. 116, Chester Court House is this deed: "South Carolina. Chester District. I Robert Stinson of State and District aforesaid Do bind myself my Heirs, Executors, Adms. unto John Stinson his Heirs etc. in the sum of \$1000.00 to be levied of my goods, lands, if the said Robert Stinson should make default in the under-written conditions.

The conditions of the above obligation is that whereas Wm. Stinson late of State & District aforesaid in his last will and testament did leave upon condition that the said James Stinson again became of sound wit & memory if not it was to be divided between Robt. and John Stinson aforesaid & Whereas John has agreed to help the said James Stinson upon condition that I Robert Stinson do agree to relinquish my right to said land – I therefore consider myself bound in the above manner, if I fail in making good sufficient title to the above mentioned land if he the said James should die in his present Condition. In Witness whereof I set my hand and seal this 3rd. day of March 1811. Signed & Sealed in presence of
Robert Stinson
Wm. Anderson J.P.

Elizabeth Stinson, wife of William Stinson, dec'd, signed her dower to these lands on Little Rocky creek known by the name of Stinson's mill place and on which John Stinson now lives, the other tract originally granted to John Clemmin's unto the said John Stinson which was left to him by his father Wm. Stinson. This 21st day of Sept. 1811.

Before me
Charles Boyd, J.Q.

her
Elizabeth X Stinson
mark

In a family history, The Stevensons, by J. C. Stevenson of Nashville, Tennessee, 1906, Mr. Stevenson claims descent from William Stinson through an older son Hugh, supposed to have been born in Ireland. In his will William Stinson mentions "my oldest son Robert". An article by Daniel Green Stinson, the historian, says that his father had six children by his first wife. The William Stevensons were quite numerous in South Carolina and it is probably that Mr. Stevenson of Tennessee was in error as to which family his ancestor Hugh Stevenson belonged. The children of William Stinson and his first wife, Miss Beattie, were, Robert, John, James, William, Nancy and Elizabeth, the last twins, whose mother died when they were born in 1788. The children by the second wife, Elizabeth Wylie, were: Samuel, Mary, Daniel Green, and Catherine.

Of the first wife's children there is little information and no proof of that little. Nancy, b. March 3, 1788, d. June 24, 1857, married (1) William Orr, (2) John Ferguson, and is buried in the Anderson family burying ground.

The second wife's children married as follows:

Samuel Stinson, b. 1790, married Elizabeth Westbrook, daughter of Jacob and Sarah.

Mary Stinson, b. 1792, married James Ferguson, son of Samuel Ferguson and Isabella Barber. They had nine children, seven girls and two boys. The eldest daughter, Isabella, married Jason Hicklin (father of Jason Calvin Hicklin, whose daughter Susan Hicklin and husband Wm. W. Gaston still live near Fishing Creek church.) *Mr. Parter Gaston's parents*

Their second daughter, Elizabeth married a Mr. Sterling.

Their third daughter, Agnes, married Mr. Coleman.

Their fourth daughter, Kate, married Mr. Grafton.

Their fifth daughter, Mary Ann, married Mr. Hindman.

Their sixth daughter, Hepzibah, married Dr. William Stevenson (not related to the Stevenson family of this sketch.)

Their seventh daughter, *Sarah* Jane, married Mr. *Don Hall, Sr.* ~~_____~~

William, the first son of James Ferguson and Mary Stinson, married a Miss Wade.

Barber Ferguson, the last child of James Ferguson and Mary Stinson, was three times married but there is no record of his wives or of his family.

Daniel Green Stinson, b. May 1, 1794, d. Sept. 10, 1879, married (1) Esther Gaston, daughter of Joseph Gaston and Jane Brown, on the 29th of January, 1819. Esther Stinson died in 1854, aged 35 years. The second wife was a Mrs. Hinkle, daughter of Mr. Turner and Margaret Morgan.

D. G. Stinson was the father of six daughters and two sons, all by the first wife. One of his sons died in infancy; the other died in college in his twentieth year. Of the six daughters, in 1871 only Mrs. S. J. Lewis and Mrs. L. McDonald were living. From the Sessional Records of Catholic Church,

under BAPTISMS:

1844. July 7, Sarah & Wm. Charles, children of Mrs. Agnes Coleman.
 Sept. 14, Wm. Grafton & Elizabeth Juda, children of Mrs. Stevenson (Mr. Stevenson not a member)
1846. Aug. 7 Mary Jane, d. of Elizabeth Stevenson.
 Sept. 20 Daniel R. Stevenson joined the church and was baptized.
 Oct. 11 Mary Stevenson, d. of Agnes Coleman.
- ✓ 1849. Apr. 14 Daniel Hall, s. of Daniel and Elizabeth Stevenson.
1850. July 25 Henry McNiel & Juda, children of Mrs. Hepzibar Stevenson.
 1851. Oct. 4 Margaret McCollough, d. of D.R. & E. Stevenson.
 1853. July 23 Maria, d. of Dr. Wm. & Hepzibar Stevenson.
 1854. April 14 Janie, d. of Dr. Wm. & Hepzibar Stevenson.
 1855. April 14 Charlotte Ann, d. of Dr. Wm. & Hepzibar Stevenson.
 1857. April 18 "At the special request of Capt. Daniel R. Stevenson one of the Ruling Elders who has been confined to bed for four months . . . the Pastor and some of the Elders with a few of the members had the Lord's Supper administered in his room for his special benefit."

From the grave stones in the Anderson (formerly McKown*) family burying ground where William Stinson and his second wife, and perhaps his first, are buried, were taken these inscriptions: "William Stinson who died . . . 1809, Aged 57 years." "Beth Stinson who died Oct. 11, 1811, aged 49 years"; Nancy Ferguson, b. Mar. 3, 1788, d. June 24, 1857".

In the Jones Patterson graveyard, beyond Liberty Hill, is this inscription: "William S. Stinson, b. Nov. 17, 1811, d. Oct. 1, 1845."

Some of this Stinson family moved to North Carolina, as recorded in Book W, p. 116, February 17, 1825: State of South Carolina, . . . "We Cecilia Beckham, Mary Beckham, Philemon Beckham, Nancy Stinson, Joseph Stinson, Margaret Campbell, James Campbell, John Westbrook of the State of North Carolina, Rutherford County – all being heirs to the estate of Jacob Westbrook late deceased, sold, for \$100.00, to Jacob and William Westbrook our undivided part lately Surveyed by Hugh Simpson . . . Situate on the Water of Rocky creek, Chester District, South Carolina. Bounded S. by James Kell's land, E. by Samuel Little's land, N. by James Martin's land and W. by R. Cooper. In presence of

Robert Eckles	Howell Westbrook
John Cherry	James Westbrook
	John Westbrook
	Catherine Westbrook
	Nancy Stinson
	Joseph Stinson
	Margaret Campbell
	James Campbell
	Sarah Gunthrop
	William Gunthrop
	Abner Beckham
	Elizabeth Stinson
	Samuel Stinson

Wives of the above all signed their dower Jan. 6, 1825 before John Cherry, J.Q.

In Book G. G., p. 196, April 16, 1848, is a trust deed:

Maria F. P. McNeal)
 to) Trust Deed
 Wm. J. Stevenson)

That I Maria McNeal for one dollar in hand paid by Wm. J. Stevenson have granted released unto

* See Deed Book M, p. 282-285, a deed from Sam'l McCown to William Anderson.

the said Wm. J. Stevenson all that plantation or tract of land in the District of Chester on the Beckhamville road bounded by lands of John Westbrook, Jesse R. Stevenson, Charlotte Buchanan, Vincent Brown, containing sixty-four acres on which I at present reside . . . The said Wm. J. Stevenson is to hold the land in trust for my use during the time of my natural life and at my death in trust for Henry McNeal Stevenson,* and such other lawful children as the said Wm. J. Stevenson may then have living or may afterwards have to be equally divided among them and possession delivered to them of their respective share at their arriving at the age of twenty-one or marriage. In case the said William J. Stevenson should not have any lawful children living at the time of my death, then the said tract of land is to belong to him and his heirs absolutely and forever. Signed Sealed and Delivered on this the 17th day of April A.D. 1848. In presence of

J. M. Rutland

Maria F. P. McNeal

R. B. Richmond

On page 195 of the same book is a deed like that above, with the same conditions from Maria McNeal to Wm. J. Stevenson for six negro slaves, Peter, aged 24 years, Celace, aged 26, and her four children, all household goods, furniture, money and personal property in trust as was the deed of land on the other page.

The Revolutionary service of William Stinson was with a York County company under Captain Barber. Mrs. Ellet, in her *Women of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, p. 4 of preface, says: "The gentleman is of Revolutionary parentage, being the son of William Stinson, a brave soldier, the adopted son of Daniel Green, and the son-in-law of Joseph Gaston." It is believed that he also had pay from the state in claims for his service, but as there are several William Stevensons on the list and we do not have certified service and know Mrs. Ellet's statement is acceptable, it seems sufficient.

WILLIAM STROUD AND SONS

William Stroud Sen^r. and his seven sons, four of whom served with him in the Revolution, did not belong to Catholic or any other church, as far as is known. A descendant (now dead) informed the writer that the Strouds did attend this church with their friends, the Baileys. This descendant asked that their names be placed on the Memorial stone, as no family on Rocky Creek bore a more honorable part in the Revolutionary struggle. Mr. D. G. Stinson, in a sketch he contributed to Mrs. Ellet's *Women of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, p. 123, states that the "Strouds, Kitchens and Morrisis formerly regarded as the Philestines of the land were regular in their attendance upon divine worship." On page 126 he says, in regard to William Stroud, Sen^r., "This man with his sons was noted for strength and bravery. They were so tall in stature that like Saul they overlooked the rest of the congregation." The present generation of this Stroud family are still men of tall stature and among the most substantial citizens of Chester county today.

It is not known when William Stroud, Sen^r. and his family came into the Province of South Carolina. The probable date was in 1770 as he had a royal grant from George III (*Royal Grants*, Vol. 21, Class 11, p. 280, Office of Secretary of State, Columbia, South Carolina.) It was for "Four hundred and Fifty acres of land Situate on the East side of Rocky Creek in Craven County Bounded on all sides by vacant land. Witness the Honr'ble Wm. Bull, Esqr. Lieut. Gov. A.D. 1770, Nov. the 9th. Certified by John Bremar Surveyor General 5th of June 1770.

William Stroud owned other land not recorded in Chester County as the records there commence in 1785 when the county was cut out of Craven. In Book B, p. 613, July 5, 1779, is a deed "Between Wm. Stroud of Craven County, Province of South Carolina, planter, and Sarah Stroud his wife of the one part, and Thomas Morton of the Province aforesaid, planter of the other part . . . a certain grant bearing date the 17th day of May A.D. 1774 under the hand of his Excellency the Honr'ble Wm. Bull Esqr. Lieut. Governor Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province . . . a plantation or tract of land containing fifty acres in Craven County on the Waters of Rocky Creek. Bounded S. by James Bigham's

* This William J. Stevenson must be related to this child (Henry McNeal) baptized by Hepzibar Stevenson, wife of Dr. Wm. Stevenson, in 1850, at Catholic church.

(should be Bigham) land, all other sides by vacant land . . . William Stroud and Sarah his wife for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred Pounds lawful current Money of the Province have bargained . . . by force of the statute of transferring uses into possession (two long deeds, regular form). Plat recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, South Carolina, Book 222, p. 352. In presence of John Boys (Boyse)
John Kell

his
Wm X Stroud

mark

her

Sarah X Stroud

mark

This deed was proved by John Kell Dec. 21, 1779, before John Gaston, J.”

The order in which William Stroud named his sons to the Rev. William Martin, Covenanter preacher, was as follows: “Mr. Minister, here is old Bill, – that is two – then here is young Will, Tom, Jack, Hamp, Erby, Ransom, and Hardy. I have heard you say children are a crown to old men who sit in the gate.”

William Stroud left no will or estate settlement and the last deed recorded in his name was the sale bill of a slave, Oct. 25, 1791, named London, to John Kitterey for Ninety-five pounds, as found in Book B, p. 628. Strange things happened to estates settled by law in the early years of our state, and the worldly goods sometimes passed out of, instead of into, the possession of the legal heirs. William Stroud, Senr. may have had daughters as well as sons, though no record of any was found. The sons will be taken up in the order in which he named them.

The fate of young WILLIAM STROUD is best described in the Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 132, in connection with the battle of Rocky Mount in 1780. “Some days prior to the battle William Stroud of the Beckhamville section borrowed some ammunition of the garrison at Rocky Mount to ‘kill some whigs’, he told them. He went into the battle with Sumter’s men and while the fight was raging, he called to the British that he was returning the borrowed ammunition. After Sumter withdrew a squad of British went up and caught him in a neighbor’s crib shelling corn. He was arrested, carried to the main road and hanged on a tree on the west side of the Road a few hundred yards north of the residence of Mrs. R. B. Boyleston, Beckhamville, and there his body hung three weeks in the hot month of August, with a placard attached to the corpse, forbidding the burial under severe penalties. At last a few friends, bold enough to risk the vengeance threatened, came at night, dug a hole under the corpse, climbed the tree, cut the rope and let the body fall into the grave. This young man during the last months of his life killed more Tory soldiers than any other man during the entire war. Captain Dickson of York County cut him down. Another account states that he was buried by Sumter.” Recently a marker, sponsored by the Mary Adair Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chester, South Carolina, was placed over the spot where the body of young William Stroud has lain for more than one hundred and sixty years.

THOMAS STROUD, second son of William, had a land grant from the state (Vol. 29, Class 11, p. 605, Columbia, South Carolina), of “one hundred and sixty acres surveyed for him the 20th of February 1792. Situate in Camden District on Rocky creek on a branch of cold water in Chester county Bounded S.W. by Hugh Wilson’s land N.E. by William Nettles’ land N.W. by Thomas Stroud’s land . . . Witness his Excellency Charles Pinckney Esqr. Governor & Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State at Columbia this seventh day of May Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-two and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States the Sixteenth.

Charles Pinckney

And hath hereunto a Plat thereof annexed representing the same, Certified by F. Bremar Surveyor General

30th of April 1792.”

In Deed Book C, p. 346, a deed from Alexander McCown to Thomas Stroud, dated Nov. 24, 1789,

sold . . . two grants of land, one bearing date May 18, 1773, the other, Aug. 19, 1774 . . . granted to Alex. McCown, containing one hundred and fifty acres each. Situate on a branch of Rocky Creek bounded on all sides by vacant land when laid out, the other bounded N.E. by Barber's land, and Neeley's land; N.E. by Wm. Willson's land all other sides by Alexander McCown's land. For three hundred Pounds lawfull current money of the State and Province aforesaid (long deed of lease and release by force of the State of transferring uses into possession).

In Book B, p. 185, Nov. 12, 1788, "Between Thomas Stroud of the State of South Carolina and County of Chester of the one part and John Barber of Fairfield County and State aforesaid for and in consideration of ten shillings lawful current money, a plantation containing one hundred acres of land originally granted to James Jack* and Jean Jack released by them to Arthur Scott and Jean Scott Dec. 6, 1773, released by A. Scott and Jean Scott to Thos. Stroud Jan. 16, 1779. Bounded on all sides by vacant land . . . Situate on Big Rocky Creek then Craven County, now Chester County . . .

In presence of	his
Samuel Fraser	Thomas X Stroud
Andw. Hemphill	mark

The estate of Thomas Stroud, found in Apt. 63, pkt. 955, Nov. 10, 1815, was administered by wife Sarah and son William Stroud. A Sale Bill had "C'd of Debts & Expenses, Widow's Third, five legatees, each to have a child's part; Six dollars to be taken off for corn sold." The will of Sarah Stroud, wife of Thomas, mentions, "James Stroud and William Stroud my two sons, my daughter Rebecca Westbrook's three younger children Nancy, James and Thomas Westbrook, to have their mother's part which will equal with James and William Stroud's claims, two dollars excepted which is to be disposed as follows: one dollar to my son Thomas and one dollar to my son John". James Stroud and John Ferguson were named Executors.

Witnessed by John A. Finley	her
Wm. Westbrook	Sarah X Stroud
Peter S. Yarborough	mark

In Book U, p. 145, Nov. 9, 1821, State of South Carolina, is this deed: . . . "We Widow Sarah Stroud, Wm. Stroud, John Stroud, and James Stroud for and in consideration of the sum of \$500.00 paid by Thomas Stroud of the District of Rutherford, North Carolina, have released . . . Fifty-four acres of land Situate in Chester District on the Beaver Dam creek retained by Thomas Stroud, dec'd, out of two grants, one to Hugh Wilson the 20th of July, 1775, for one hundred and eighty-three acres originally granted to Townsend Robinson by the Governor of North Carolina; the other granted Robert Archer for one hundred acres in March 1768 and I have resurveyed the above part at the request of the heirs of Thos. Stroud and by their mutual agreement marked the one third to Widow Sarah Stroud for which we bind ourselves Jointly and severally unto the said Thomas Stroud, his heirs assigns, etc. . . .

Attest.	her
	Sarah X Stroud
John Ferguson, Esqr.	mark
Daniel Green	William Stroud
	John Stroud
	his
	James X Stroud
	mark

On page 94 of the same deed book appears this record: Nov. 9, 1821, I Thos Stroud of Rutherford County, North Carolina, am held and firmly bound unto Sarah Stroud my mother to the sum of \$1000.00. The conditions of the above obligation is such that if the above bound Thos. Stroud shall

*The name Jackson was often written Jack, even on grave stones.

agree for his mother Sarah Stroud to live her lifetime on a certain tract or parcel of land containing fifty-four and two-third acres conveyed to said Thomas Stroud on the day above written and also to rent it out and renew the rents and all benefits of said land during her lifetime or good pleasure then this obligation to be void or otherwise to remain in full force.”

Thomas Stroud

Test.

Wm. Heath

John Stroud

This paper was proved by John Stroud Feb. 14, 1822, before P. Wylie, J.P.

There is no record in the local court house of Erby Stroud. Ransom and Hardy Stroud being too young to fight in the Revolution have no part in this record. John Stroud, son of William Stroud, Senr. seemed to have dropped out of the South Carolina records with the payment of his service claim in 1786, though a John Stroud did have a state land grant in 1795 (Vol. 38, p. 69, Columbia, South Carolina). Nothing can be found of what he did with this land, so it was decided that it could have belonged to another John Stroud of “Lynches Creek Lancaster County.” He may have gone west with some of the early colonies from this county.

HAMPTON STROUD had a state land grant (Vol. 29, Class 11, p. 61, Columbia, South Carolina) for “Three hundred and ten acres of land Surveyed for him the 21st. day of April 1791. Situate in the District of Camden on Rocky Creek in Chester County, bounded N.E. & N.W. by John Geger’s (?) land, N.E. by Robert Robinson’s land all other sides by vacant land . . . Witness his Excellency Charles Pinckney Esqr. Governor . . . in and over the said state of Columbia. This 5th Day of September, A.D. 1791.

Charles Pinckney”

And hath a Plat thereunto annexed representing the same, Certified by P. Bremar This the 3rd. of Sept. 1791. Sur. General, (Book A, p. 253) Oct. 31, 1786, South Carolina “Between Hampton Stroud of Rocky Creek Chester County and state aforesaid, planter, of the one part and Edward Stedman of Fishing Creek and state aforesaid of the other part . . . for and in consideration of Fourteen pounds Five shillings and Eight pence paid by said Edward Steedman . . . hath granted . . . to the said Edw. Stedman now in his actual possession a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land on Rocky Creek bounded on the South by the creek and on the W. by Thos. Dye’s land, and on the E. by John Smyth’s land, (long deed of lease and release by the Statute of transferring uses into possession).”

In presence of

his

Hempton X Stroud

Elijah Backstrom

mark

Samuel Ferguson

,

his

her

Thomas X Stroud

Mary X Stroud

mark

mark

It is very unwise to guess at anything having to do with these early family connections, but the writer believes that the Mary Stroud of the above deed is the Mary Wilson, a witness on the deed following; only members of the family were given land for so small an amount of money.

In Book A, p. 143, Oct. 10, 1785, is a deed “Between Jean Wilson and James Wilson both of Rocky Creek Craven County and Camden District of the one part and Hampton Stroud of Rocky Creek state aforesaid of the other part . . . Witnesseth that the said Jean and James Wilson for the sum of Five pounds paid by Hamp. Stroud to the said Jean and James Wilson a tract of land containing fifty acres being part of land belonging to William Wilson deceased, husband of the said Jean Wilson and father of the said James Wilson. Situate on the N. side of Rocky Creek joining to Thos. Dye’s land and now in possession of James Morrow. In presence of

her

(signed) Jean X Wilson

Robert Robinson

mark

Daniel Strange

James Wilson

her

Mary X Wilson

mark

There is no record of the family of Hampton Stroud and his wife Mary, though he is supposed to have lived and died in Chester County.

The Revolutionary service for the Stroud family is in the office of the State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina, under Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims, Book L-N, p. 57.

No. 426	)	Issued the 29th of Oct. 1784 to Mr. William Stroud for 21 Days Militia Duty.
Book L	)	Principal – 3..0..0
		Annual Int. 0..4..2
No. 427	)	Issued the 29th Oct. 1784 to Mr. Thomas Stroud for 103 Days Militia Duty.
Book L	)	Principal – 12..14..3½
		Annual Int. 0..17..9
No. 428	)	Issued Oct. 29, 1784 to Mr. Hampton Stroud for 49 Days Militia Duty.
Book L	)	Principal – 5..0..0
		Annual Int. 0..7..9
No. 429	)	Issued the 29th. of Oct. 1784 to Mr. John Stroud for 88 Days Militia Duty.
Book L	)	Principal – 12..11..5
		Annual Int. 0..17..7

Also in Mrs. Ellet's Women of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, p. 128.

THOMAS THORN

Thomas Thorn was born 1735, supposedly in Mecklinburg County, Virginia. His place of residence during the Revolutionary War was Warren County, North Carolina, according to the Census of 1790. He afterwards moved to Rocky Mount, Chester County, South Carolina, where he died after 1800. His will, dated September 9, 1815, with an inventory of the estate made in 1816, is in Chester County, South Carolina, Will Book F, 1816-17. He did not have a land grant.

According to Deed Book F, p. 82, Chester County, South Carolina, Jonathan Hemphill sold to Thomas Thorn of South Carolina, Pinckney District (now Chester County), January, 1792, 250 acres of land. This was recorded Aug. 7, 1797. In Deed Book O, p. 67, Dec. 24, 1808, Thomas Thorn sold to his son-in-law, Charles Wall, 105 acres on Rocky creek "where I now live, being a part of my plantation." He lived on or near Catawba river, according to Mill's map of 1825, which has a "Thorn's Mill".

Thomas Thorn was of English descent and an Episcopalian in Virginia. In Chester County he found no church of that faith, only several varieties of Presbyterians, and the Covenanters. It cannot be proved that Thomas Thorn accepted any of these faiths. He and his children were buried in the family half-acres near their homes, as was the custom at that time. Some later descendants are buried in the churchyard at Catholic and a few are still members there.

"Graham Sandifer, son of Thomas Thorn Sandifer, took down information given by his father, who was born in 1818, and was living during the life time of Thomas Thorn's wife. From this information it would seem that Thomas Thorn not only served in the patriotic army but also under General Green and was at the Battles of Guilford's Court House, Eutaw Springs, King's Mountain, and other battles."

Thomas Thorn married Mary Williams of Virginia 1765 (b. Mar. 26, 1749, d. Apr. 8, 1847); descent, English. This is from the Wall family Bible.

The children of Thomas Thorn and Mary William Thorn were:

1. Captain Charles Thorn, born 1769, according to his tomb in the family burying ground near Great Falls, died 5/15/1835. He married 7/22/1794, Delilah Gilliam of Granville, North Carolina, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Gilliam (will in said County). She was born 9/18/1772 or 7/18/1776, died July 23, 1839.

2. Jane or Jennie B. Thorn, born Jan. 5, 1772, died March 24, 1856, aged 84 years, 1 month, and 19 days, according to her tomb in the Chisholm family grave-yard about half-way between Richburg, South Carolina and Chester, not far from the highway, on the right side going to Richburg. She married William C. Beckham, born Mar. 17, 1768, died Jan. 14, 1821, buried in the same family graveyard as his wife. He was the son of William and Nancy Beckham.

3. Sarah Williams Thorn, born June 12, 1789, died Nov. 8, 1873, married Philip Randolph Sandifer, born Nov. 16, 1786, died May 19, 1863.

4. Frances Thorn, born May 14, 1774 (from family Bible) died Nov. 4, 1857, married Charles Wall — — — ? born Oct. 6, 1768, died Sept. 8, 1844.

5. Susannah Thorn, born _____, died Dec. 29, 1840, married _____ Spencer Marrison, her first cousin.

6. Lucy Thorn, born _____ died _____, married (1) _____ Bratton; (2) James Dye, and moved to Alabama.

7. Catherine H. Thorn (Katie), born _____, died _____, married _____ Robert Winfield Echols, born _____ died _____, moved to Texas.

8. Mary Thorn, born _____ 1784, died 1870; married (1) Benjamin Clifton; (2) James McClure, married 1816, (James died 1844) who was born 1784. They lived at Glenville, Arkansas.

Grandchildren of Thomas and Mary W. Thorn were:

1. Captain Charles Thorn and Delilah Williams had:

1. Dr. William Thorn, born Dec. 28, 1808, died _____; married Martha Miller McCrorey, daughter of John McCrorey (1773-1849) and Molly Peggy Turner.

2. Dr. Charles Thorn, born April 24, 1812, died _____; married Miss _____ Jackson.

3. Olive Lee Thorn, born Dec. 3, 1815, died _____, buried at Mt. Pleasant Valley, Lancaster County, South Carolina. Married — — — — Ross.

4. Delilah Gilliam Thorn, born Nov. 30, 1800, died _____; married Rev. Philip Terrell Hammond, a Baptist minister.

5. Elizabeth Huff Thorn, born Aug. 5, 1795, died between 1829 and 1830. Married (1) Dr. A. M. McDowell, 1820; (2) Francis Ingram. There were no children by either marriage. There was a property suit in 1829, so she must have died between 1829 and 1830.

6. Mary Williams Thorn, born Mar. 28, 1798, died _____, married — — — — Mason.

7. Thomas Thorn, Jr., born July 2, 1803; died Oct. 22, 1820.

8. Sarah Loundy Thorn, born July 14, died _____; married James A. McCrorey (1803-1893).
The children of this couple were:

1. James McCrorey, married Mary Adger.

2. John McCrorey, died in prison, Fort Delaware.

3. Sarah McCrorey, married James Beaty.

4. Turner McCrorey, married Martha Hawthorne.

5. Mary McCrorey, died single.

“Capt. Charles Thorn was murdered by a slave. His body was found in Catawba River. The negro was hanged and his head placed on a pole as a warning. Thomas Thorn Sandifer as a boy witnessed the hanging.” (Graham Sandifer)

From Mrs. Bessie Rose, formerly of 821 Olive Street, Texarkana, Texas, now dead: “Capt. Charles Thorn was a very tall and straight man. He was murdered by one of his slaves, who was incited to the act by two contemptible men of the neighborhood. The negro caused a pig to squeal at night, when Capt. Charles Thorn, then an old man, heard it, he ran to the hog pen. His little dog followed him and when the negro attacked him the little dog tried to defend his master, and bit the negro several times. The negro ran off and when caught admitted the act. Also told of the dog. He was hanged.”

The children of Jane and Jennie Thorn and William C. Beckham:

2. (1) Julia W. Beckham, born April 17, 1815, died Sept. 23, 1823 (dates from her tomb). The will of William C. Beckham, Box 5, pkt. 89 mentions wife Jinney; four children: Leithia Rainey (married

Samuel Rainey); Wm. C. Beckham, Jr., Lewis Allen Beckham, Julia Beckham (must be same as above).
Will is dated Jan. 6, 1821, and signed

his
Wm. C X Beckham
mark

Witness:

R. W. Gill
Wm. Stringfellow
James McClure

In Box 120, pkt. James Beckham's will, made February, 1857, mentions son "Wm. C. Beckham, and gives son Lewis A. Beckham "where I now live 350 acres, all my interest in and to the estate of my Mother Mary Thorn. At her death . . . I give to my son Lewis A. Beckham and the children of my daughter Leithy L. Rainey, dec. to be divided equally, that is to say one-half to go to the children of my daughter Leithy and I hereby appoint Samuel Rainey who was the husband of my daughter Leithy trustee for the benefit of said children of my daughter L. Rainey. Dated Mar. 12, 1845.

her
Jane X Beckham
mark

Witness:

Turner Jackson
J. B. McCulley

Sworn to February 20, 1857.

3. Sarah William Thorn and Philip Randolph Sandifer. There is no list of their children available. They lived about ten miles from York, South Carolina. She lived near what is now (Adnab?) Methodist Church near Tirzah, about four miles from Besthesda Presbyterian Church, where they are buried.

4. Frances Thorn and Charles Wall had these children:

1. James Wall, married Mrs. Pickett.

2. William Wall, married Mrs. Pickett.

3. Thomas Smith Wall, married and died in Arkansas, leaving one son, who died when he was about 16 years.

4. Eliza Smith Wall, married Burr Harrison Ragsdale, b. May 19, 1811, d. Mar. 10, 1891. He was born Jan. 10, 1806, died Sept. 3, 1859.

5. Susannah A. Thorn and Spencer Morrison had these children, as noted in Book Inventory and Sale, p. 40-42, folio 3-6, Deed Book B.B., p. 209:

1. Spencer Charles Morrison.

2. Robert Morrison, who married Kate or Katherine Ragsdale, his first cousin. Two small children died very young. The only surviving child, Thomas Thorn Morrison, died September, 1941, unmarried.

3. James William Morrison, a medical physician, practised in Chester, South Carolina, to an old age. He never married, and is said to be buried in the Chester Cemetery, Chester, South Carolina. There was a Spencer Morrison who lived near what is now Great Falls, South Carolina, as may be seen in the article by Daniel Stinson. "Morrison was both Commissary Sultan for the troops at Mount Dearborn, War of 1812."

Susannah Morrison's estate file 84, pkg. 1319, Book I, page 4, 1840, Book B.B., page 209, mentions "Mary Thorn to my daughter Susannah Morrison deed of trust."

6. Lucy Thorn, married (1) Bratton; (2) James Dye, perhaps in reverse order. She went to Alabama. Deed B.Z., page 460, Apt. 2, 1830, "Mary Thorn for and in consideration of the natural Love and Affection which I bear to Lewis Green Dye, Wildon Dye and James T. Dye, children of my daughter Lucy Dye, do give one negro girl named Betty to them and their heirs forever, reserving to my daughter Lucy T. Dye the use of said negro.

May 15, 1834.

(Signed) Mary Thorn

Witness L. A. Beckham

7. Katie or Catherine Thorn and Robert Winfield Echols.

In Deed Book Z, page 547, Book of April 2, 1830, p. 539, is a deed: "I Mary Thorn, do give to my daughter Catherine H. Eckels, a negro Tom between 2 and 3 years of age. June 30, 1834.

Test: C. Thorn

(Signed) Mary Thorn

The Eckels moved to Texas. There were no children.

8. Mary W. Thorn, married (1) James Clifton. In Book E, 1810-1815, Mary Clifton makes suit to grant her letters of administration on the estate of James Clifton, May 2, 3, 1811. The sale of the property was Feb. 6, 7, 8, 1811. James Clifton was evidently a widower when he married Mary Thorn, as he had five older children, one of them Elizabeth Hambleton, besides Mary's two minor children, whose names were:

1. George Clifton
2. Winnifred Clifton

Her second marriage was to James McClure, before 1825, for in Record Book, Minutes of the June term, 1825 appears this: "I, Mary McClure, do consent that N. R. Eaves may be appointed guardian for B. W. Clifton."

(Signed) Mary McClure

June 2, 1825

In Deed Book of April 2, 1830, p. 84, Chester District, South Carolina is this: "this is to Certify that Mary Thorn of State and District aforesaid do lend to Mary McClure a negro woman named Sidney in trust of Charles Thorn for the use of said M. W. McClure during her life and at her death the said negro woman and her increase to be equally divided between Jane Martin McClure, Elizabeth Emily McClure, Harriet McClure.

Dec. 10, 1832

(Signed) Mary Thorn

Witness: Olive Lee Thorn.

From Mrs. Rose, of Texas, the children of Mary Thorn and James McClure were:

1. Mary, married Gamble
2. Harriet, married (1) Leys, a Jew; (2) Lay.
3. Jane Martin, married John Williams.

McCLURES

(From Mrs. Rose, Texas)

James McClure, son of James McClure, born in Ireland, died about 1760, Chester, South Carolina. Descent was Scotch; religion, Presbyterian. Tradition says James McClure was a descendant of King David of Scotland, married Mary Gaston, Ireland, died 1800, in Chester, South Carolina, of French descent, and Scotch. His religion was Presbyterian. Tradition says Mary Gaston McClure was a patriot of the Revolution, known as the Cherokee heroine (McCrary's History of South Carolina during the Revolution). The children of James and Mary Gaston McClure were: Matthew, Hugh, and Mary.

John married Mary Porter

Olive married Edward Martin

Martha married Judge William Gaston

James married Jane Martin

James McClure, son of James McClure, was born in Chester, South Carolina. His military service was as a private in the South Carolina Militia during the Revolution. Authorities: Many local histories, Pioneer Women of America, and United States War Department says he served as a captain in the Battle of Kings Mountain. He married Jane Martin, who was born in North Carolina. The children of James McClure, born 1784, married Mary Thorn, 1816, were:

Mary, married Hugh White.

James McClure, who married Mary Thorn. Military service: 1st lieutenant, First South Carolina Regiment during War of 1812, according to the United States War Department.

Thomas Thorn had several Revolutionary claims for service paid in North Carolina, and his de-

scendants have joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on this service.

On inquiry regarding the service of several men by the historian of this memorial, the Historical Commission of Raleigh, North Carolina, sent certified service without any charge and offered any assistance it might render. We deeply appreciate this courtesy, as the Historical Commission of our own state was not so gracious and we only have certified service from them which was paid for by descendants.

This is a copy of the certified service of Thomas Thorn which was sent us by the North Carolina Historical Commission: Raleigh, N. C.

Signed R. B. Howse, Archivist. From the Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Feb. 20, 1933. List of Specie of certificate paid by Green Hill, Esq., Treasurer of the District of Halifax. C. No. 17

Thomas Thorn

18..0..0

(Book C. No. 17 is undated in this volume but D. No. 18 is dated 1783 in Volume X, page 1.)

From: North Carolina Revolutionary Army Accounts, Vol. 7, page 71, folio 2.

RALEIGH, February 20, 1933

A. R. Mu-rane (?)

Secretary

The original of this paper is in the possession of Mrs. Eliza Ragsdale Wylie, of Richburg, South Carolina.

North Carolina Revolutionary Accounts Vol. VI, page 35, folio 4.

Hillsborough Treasury Office

Benjamin Ward, Sheriff of Warren County

Persons names to whom issued

	Principal	Int.	Total
Thomas Thorn	-2.9.4	-0.10.8	13.6.3
Undated (See Certificate)			