

Quakers in the South Carolina Backcountry

Wateree and Bush River

Indiana Quaker Records
4020 East 34th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46218

1969

INTRODUCTION

The subject of Quakerism in the South Carolina Backcountry has been an area of interest to me for many years. Quakers appeared at a very early date in what is now Kershaw and Newberry Counties. The origin of these settlements has been (and still remains) an enigma.

Part One is concerned with Wateree Meeting - often referred to as Fredericksburg. This is from pages 67-101 of *Historic Camden: Colonial and Revolutionary* by Kirkland and Kennedy (1905).

Part Two is about Bush River Meeting. It is taken from pages 28-36 & 329-359 of *The Annals of Newberry* by O'Neall and Chapman (1892).

These two accounts are the only printed sources that deal at length with these meetings.

Quakers had settled in South Carolina at Charleston as early as the 1680s. There seems to be no connection between Quakers in Charleston and those in the backcountry.

Quakers at Wateree (now Camden, Kershaw County) date from at least 1751. In that year three families, Josiah Tomlinson, Samuel Wyly and Robert Milhouse, settled there. These Friends were from Timahoe, Ireland and had intended to settle in North Carolina. [See page 96 *Arthur Dobbs, Esquire, 1689-1765* by Clarke (1957)] "...but the captain of the ship in which they went, not being well acquainted with the coast, ran to the southward [of North Carolina] landed them at Charleston, South Carolina, and thereupon they settled in that province." [See page 28, Vol. 9 *Friends Library*.]

These Friends left Ireland in April, 1751. In October of that same year, Samuel Wyly petitioned for land in South Carolina, stating that he was "desirous of settling near the rest of his Friends on the Santee or on the Wateree rivers..." [See Council Journal 18, part 2, page 338.] It is not clear whether Wyly was referring to Friends already settled there or to Friends who came with him. *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765* by Meriwether (1940) pages 103-105 points the way to further investigation.

No records of the Wateree Meeting are known to exist. There is no doubt that it was an established monthly meeting as epistles were exchanged with London and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings. Certificates of membership were sent to and received from Wateree by various monthly meetings. Only regularly established monthly meetings sent and received certificates. How it was established is unknown. It is my guess that it was set up by Carver's Creek Monthly Meeting, Bladen County, North Carolina, whose records are also lost.

The origin of Bush River Monthly Meeting is also somewhat of a mystery. It is probable that it was set up by Wateree Monthly Meeting. The earliest records for Bush River are lacking. Those that do exist have been published in Hinshaw's *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Volume I, pages 1015-1039.

The originals of these records are in the Quaker Collection of the Guilford College Library, Greensboro, North Carolina.

There is no doubt that considerable information can be found in South Carolina civil records as well as other archives and repositories - should time ever become available. The full story may never be told, but a much fuller one could be.

- Willard Heiss

PART ONE

QUAKERS AT WATEREE

Kershaw County, South Carolina

The district for some miles above and below Camden, on both sides of the river, was early known as "The Waterees," a name which was sometimes used to designate Fredricksburg, the township on the eastern side. According to the petition of Thomas Brown, the Indian trader, his family was among the few inhabitants, in 1735, residing in "that remote part of the country."

So far as careful research reveals, the very first landowner in the vicinity of Camden was one James Ousley, who obtained a precept for 300 acres on the western side of the river, nearly opposite Camden, on January 17, 1733. Near the same site came Thomas Hanahan, August 16, 1735. The land of James Ousley passed to the Quaker, Nebo Gaunt, then to Joseph Kershaw, and now forms a part of the "Westerham" plantation of Henry Savage.

After close scrutiny of the township grants for evidence of the first settlers on the Camden side, none earlier can be found than February 8, 1737, on which date a group of families obtained precepts for land in Fredricksburg Township. Fifty acres being allotted for each member of a family, the number of individuals may be inferred from the number of acres granted to the head. The following may therefore be cited as the original prospectors of Camden:

Adam Strain	200 acres	4 in family
David Alexander	100 acres	2 in family
James McGowan	300 acres	6 in family
Hugh McCutchin	100 acres	2 in family
Michael Harris	50 acres	1 in family
William Seawright	250 acres	5 in family
Robert Seawright	50 acres	1 in family
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The unnamed family, mentioned in the Council Journal of 1736 as murdered by the Indians on Pine Tree Creek, belonged, no doubt to this little colony. We can but marvel at their hardihood in bringing wives and children into such surroundings.

Of these seven families, William Seawright and Robert Seawright settled in Belmont Neck, just south of Mulberry; Hugh McCutchin, Michael Harris, and James McGowan about seven miles southeast of Camden, on waters of Swift Creek; Adam Strain and David Alexander cannot be precisely located, but were probably within hailing distance of some of the others.

It is six years later before the records show any other arrivals in Fredricksburg, after which there is a small annual accession. A list of these comers, down to 1750, has been made up after much exploration of the old grant books, and is here presented as matter of curiosity:

Thomas Bryan,	100 acres, February 7, 1743.
Charles Ratcliff,	250 acres, February 7, 1743.
Mark Catterton,	200 acres, February 7, 1743.

John Williams,	350 acres, March, 1744.
John Black,	400 acres, October 6, 1744.
William Gray,	350 acres, October 6, 1744.
Michael Branham,	200 acres, October 6, 1744.
Ann Duyett (widow),	300 acres, November 2, 1746.
John Hope,	350 acres, November 2, 1746.
Benjamin McKinnie,	600 acres, November 2, 1746.
John Hudson,	500 acres, February 7, 1747.
John McConnel,	250 acres, May 15, 1747.
Edward Malloy,	150 acres, January, 1748.
Thomas McCormick,	*450 acres, January, 1748.
Patrick McCormick,	300 acres, January, 1748.
Paul Harlestone,	140 acres, January, 1748.
Thomas Leadom,	100 acres, January, 1748.
William Bready,	50 acres, January, 1748.
Daniel Bready,	100 acres, January, 1748.
Bryan Rork,	140 acres, January, 1748.
Roger Paget,	200 acres, February, 1748.
John Collins,	350 acres, February, 1748.
Ann Shelton,	200 acres, February, 1748.
Anthony Duesto,	500 acres, February, 1748.
Alexander Rattray,	500 acres, February, 1748.
William Newitt Edwards,	290 acres, February, 1748.
John Bennet,	100 acres, March, 1748.
Daniel McDaniel,	500 acres, June, 1748.
Samuel Neilson,	400 acres, November 1748.
William Kelley,	550 acres, December, 1748.
George Senior,	440 acres, May, 1749
Samuel Buxton,	50 acres, August, 1749.
Thomas Harper,	50 acres, October, 1749.
John Maddox,	300 acres, October, 1749.
William Guess,	200 acres, October, 1749.
Edward McGraw,	100 acres, October, 1749.

To illustrate this comparison has been made of the plats annexed to the original grants in Fredricksburg Township, found in the State archives. These have been fitted together, and the accompanying Diagram constructed according to scale.

These settlers, with but few exceptions, located adjacent to the river, their lands joining one to another for some six miles above and the same distance below Camden. But three of the whole list, viz.: John Black, Bryan Rork, and Roger Paget, owned a foot within the present corporate limits, and that barely within the southwestern corner. They seemed to be attracted by the immense fertility of the river bottoms, and to ignore the uplands, except spots for their houses above freshets. Most of them resided so near the swamps that we can imagine they must have suffered seriously from malaria, disposing them to sell out to subsequent colonists, and accounts no doubt for the disappearance of most of their names from this locality.

Immediately west of Camden, between it and the river, located Anthony Duesto,

*Granted in 1768 to John Weatherspoon.

Mark Catterton, Roger Paget, William Bready.

To the north of them, above the Indian mound, were Daniel Bready, John Hudson, Thomas McCormick, Samuel Buxton, Samuel Neilson, Michael Branham, Thomas Harper.

Just south of Camden came Bryan Rork, John Black, John Bennet, Patrick McCormick, Edward Malloy, whose name is still perpetuated by "Malloys Pond"; William Gray, Thomas Leadom.

Around Mulberry: John Collins, George Senior, William Newitt Edwards, William Seawright, Robert Seawright, and John Williams, whose tract was acquired by James McGirtt in 1752.

On Town Creek were John McConnel, Ann Shelton, Charles Ratcliff, * Thomas Bryan, Ann Duyett, Benjamin McKennie, Alexander Rattray, William Guess.

John Hope had the courage to take his abode on the sandy and secluded wilds of Gum Swamp, northeast of Camden. A few other settlements of this date outside of Fredericksburg will be noted. In February and March, 1748, Edward Howard and James Gamble took grants at the mouth of "White Oak Creek"; Oliver Mahaffy and Michael Branham, in 1749, on "Grannys Quarter Creek," and John Ragland, the same year, near the creek which bears his name. All of these streams had received their titles as far back as the dates of these grants.

On the western side of the river, opposite, were an almost equal number of settlers, among whom may be mentioned: Anthony Wright, whose name is preserved by "Wrights Branch," Roger Gibson, Luke Gibson, William Paine, William Harrison, Nathaniel Hill, Charles Russell, Richard Gregory, Thomas Paget, William Scott, Roger Roberts, John Arledge, John McKenzie, and some others.

In the above enumeration the names of Alexander Rattray and Roger Gibson have been "writ large," for the reason that from them alone of the number have we derived a contemporary narrative of the experiences of pioneer life. The following documents, extracted from the ancient State records, speak more graphically of the times than could be expressed in volumes of description:

Affidavit of Alexander Rattray before Governor Glen, May 24, 1751: "That he has lived for Ten years past near the Wateree River, and is at present captn. of the company there, in which there is one hundred men; that the country thereabouts was pretty well settled, and there would have been many more Inhabitants, had it not been for the Constant alarms from the Cherokees almost every year since he has been there. That at present the fear of the People in those outposts is so great that all the familys have left their habitations, and betaken themselves to Forts with their wives and children, and their most valuable effects. That numbers of them must lose their crops notwithstanding he takes all manner of care to Preserve them by sending parties of men from Plantation to Plantation, and so while one party works the other party guards them."

Roger Gibson to Governor Glen:**

*On the plat attached to grant of fifty acres to Charles Ratcliff, dated April, 1745, is represented a stream marked "Sims Creek," which seems to correspond with Town Creek; also a mill dam, and house of one G. Davis. This was in all probability the very first attempt at a mill in these parts.

**Indian Book, Vol. 2, p. 51, State Records.

Wateree, May ye 9th, 1751.

I am informed this day by some my Company just returned from the Congarees that the Inhabitants of 96, Seludy and upper inhabitants are fled to the Congaree Fort* for safety because of the Cherokees and Norw'd Indians who have killed several white People, and as my Company is the nighest to the enemy of all the Wateree Inhabitance we are in most danger, and is at present altogether unprovided with ammunitiion, the people being mostly new settlers here, within these two years my Company having advanced from 35 to 83. We would therefore pray your Excellency to grant us such a supply of ammunitiion as may Enable us to defend ourselves and familys against these Heathens who Theateneth our Present Destruction. Without it (if attackt) we must fall a sacrifice to their Heathen Fury. One hundred wt. of Powder, one of Bulletts, and 100 lb. wt. of swan shot would supply our Present necessity.

Roger Gibson.

In another letter of July 22, 1751, this same Gibson complains to Governor Glen of the hardships of his men, and their poor pay: "My men also complain that the pay allowed them is too Little, that to Ride in the Heat, and often sleeping wett by Day and Night in the wilderness, 120 miles from their familys, having their Provisions to provide, and too farr to carry, their Horses Tyring and themselves often taken sick and no proper means to help them, as also Day and Night in danger of their Lives, requireth a better reward than 14 Pounds per month."

We now come to an important epoch in our story, the advent of the colony of Irish Quakers, in 1750-51, to whom, in all the sketches of Camden heretofore written, from 1816 downward, is attributed the foundation of Camden. But as demonstrated above, they were greeted by not a few white faces already on or near the spot, and while they were the most notable body among the early immigrants, they must share the credit for the origin of Camden with those who preceded and followed. As will be seen, it was not a Quaker who in fact located Camden, or even its antecedent, "Pine Tree Hill."

This band of Quakers most probably came by way of the river, as did most of the pioneers, and landed near the site of Camden, for we find them, soon after, distributed equi-distantly above and below this point. The precise date of their coming is not known by a twelve-month. We should say, however, it was in the fall of 1751, for the earliest grants discovered to any of their number are those to Josiah Tomlinson, October 25, 1751, in West Wateree, and to Robert Milhouse, November 20, 1751, in "Friends Neck," also in West Wateree, a part probably of the Baum plantation.

How much we should like to know about them! But there are few authentic facts to relate, picked out of old records by slow and tedious process. Their very names are but partly known, and some of these have only been identified by the probate of some antique document wherein the witness, being a Quaker, affirmed instead of swearing, which was against their tenets. By similar roundabout means others have been ascertained, and thus we are enabled to make up the following imperfect roll:

Robert Milhouse, who has been accredited as the leader of the colony; Samuel Milhouse; Henry Milhouse; John Milhouse and Abigail, his wife; Daniel Mathis and Sophia, his wife; Joshua English; Robert English; Thomas English; Jonathan (or John) Belton; Abraham Belton, who, however, did not come out until probably as late as

* The present site of Columbia.

1770; Joseph Evans; Robert Evans; John Wright; Samuel Kelly and Hannah Belton, his wife; Timothy Kelly; Walter Kelly; Samuel Russell; Josiah Tomlinson; William Tomlinson; John Furnass; Nebo Gaunt; Zebulon Gaunt; Zimri Gaunt; Samuel Wyly and Dinah Milhouse, his wife; James Adamson and John Adamson, who are classed as Quakers by Colonel Shannon, but by Doctor Boykin said not to have been of that persuasion, though connected by marriage with the Milhouses.

The following named, while they cannot be positively rated as Quakers, were probably such, judging from the date of their grants, their names, the adjacency of their locations to others of the sect, and various circumstances:

Anthony Wright; Samuel Thomas; Samuel Buxton; James Haley; Thomas Moon; Cornelius Melone; William Widos; Timothy Plunkett; Timothy Morgridge; Archibald Watson; Bryan Toland; John Tod; John Cook; Jonathan Christmas; Moses Downing; Ann Dunsworth; Thomas Finin; Philip Fain; David Courson; John Cain, and others who might be added to this list, with names suggestive of Quakerism.

Strangely, it was some eight or ten years after the arrival of these Quakers before a single one of their number, or as to that, any other person, obtained a grant for any land now within the boundaries of Camden (aside from the small area already mentioned as falling within the tracts of Black, Paget and Rork). We are informed by Colonel Shannon, in his sketches of old Camden, that Daniel Mathis located with his family in that quarter of the town lying between the Courthouse and the Cemetery, although the records show no grant or conveyance to him of a foot of land anywhere. The statement, however, may be true, as his son Samuel was the first white male born on Camden soil. He may have occupied a spot of land, without grant, and omitted to obtain or record his papers.

Samuel Wyly, surveyor and merchant, acquired the tracts of Bryan Rork, Roger Paget, and William Bready, lying to the southwest of Camden, just beyond the Cemetery, now the Smyrl place. His dwelling must have been beyond the town limits, for although his son, Samuel, was born in 1756, yet Samuel Mathis, born four years later, is accredited as the first male native to Camden. He went first to Williamsburg, and came to Fredricksburg in 1752, a year later than his other "Friends," but from that time to his death, sixteen years after, he was the most prominent member of the colony, and his store its chief center and nucleus, until the coming of Joseph Kershaw. The business of Wyly & Co., conducted by his sons, existed during the Revolution.

North of Wyly, between the river toll-bridge road and the Indian Mound, John Belton, surveyor, located, purchasing the tracts of Mark Catterton, now part of the Cureton place. The branch which rises at the southern foot of Hobkirk Hill, and flows through the northwest corner of Camden, and down through these lands to the river, originally called Harolds Branch, became known as Beltons Branch, a name which it should retain, though now almost obsolete. This branch in olden days did not enter the river, as it does now, but made a great detour to the east and emptied into Pine Tree Creek just below the bridge on the Charleston road. Mr. W. W. Lang, when he became owner of the property, cut a channel and diverted it to the river as it now is. Its old course is marked by what is called "Baitman's Ditch." Josiah Tomlinson purchased the adjoining tract of Anthony Duesto. These lands were conveyed in 1776 by John Belton to his younger brother, Abraham Belton, who, it is related, selected a situation for his home near the Indian Mound, upon the swamp edge, where he lost eight sons from malarious effects.

The Adamsons settled north of the Beltons, acquiring the lands of Daniel Bready, John Hudson, Michael Branham, and others, the property being still known as the Adam-

son place, subsequently owned by the Curetons and Dunlaps, now of Witte. The military tendency of the Adamsons would indicate that they were not of the persuasion of Friends, though they may have been of the "fighting" variety. The brave exploits of James Adamson in the Indian wars have been recounted. John Adamson was a valiant Royalist during the Revolution.

The Milhouses made choice of the lands around Mulberry, two miles south of Camden, purchasing from the first owners, John Collins, George Senior, and James McGirtt, who had acquired the John Williams tract. Robert Milhouse, for the purpose of a mill, obtained a grant of fifty acres on Pine Tree Creek, just below Camden, where now is Carrison's Mill, which is known to have been a mill site prior to 1780. The first mill, which was burnt by Lord Rawdon in 1780, was in all probability built by Robert Milhouse. Its site was on the creek, a few hundred yards north of the present one, and the trace of the old canal which led to it may still be seen. Robert Milhouse died in 1755. His son, or nephew, of the same name, died in 1771, at Camden, where he owned a tannery. The family gradually disappeared from these parts and removed, it is said, to the Edisto, in Barnwell County, where descendants lived in recent years. We find the name in Camden so late as 1798. Their lands were purchased by the Kershaws and Canteys, and later by John Chesnut.

Thomas and Robert English settled west of the Milhouses, on Town Creek and Swift Creek. Joshua English selected Spears Creek, on the west side of the river, some thirteen miles south of Camden. He became a great landowner, and is said to have had grants for 70,000 acres. In the Revolution he was a Royalist, and letters of Lord Rawdon addressed to him were found in his old homestead, now destroyed. The letters, in recent years, were lost or mislaid.

Others of the Quakers settled in West Wateree, such as the Gaunts, * Kellys, and Evanses. Indeed quite half of their number seem to have taken post on that side. Their Meeting-House and Graveyard they established on the eastern side, on a spot within our present Cemetery inclosure and within the limits of Camden. Samuel Wyly, in 1759, made conveyance to them of four acres, for this purpose, of which the following is a copy:

"This Indenture, made the sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith and so forth,

"Between Samuel Wyly of Fredricksburg Township in Craven County, in the Province of South Carolina, Esquire, of the one part and Timothy Kelly, Samuel Milhous and John Milhous of Craven County and Province aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth

"That the said Samuel Wyly for and in consideration of the yearly Rents and Covenants hereinafter Reserved and contained on the part of the said Timothy Kelly, Samuel Milhous and John Milhous as Trustees for the People called Quakers in Craven County aforesaid, to be paid, observed and performed on the part of whatever Trustees shall be hereafter appointed and Nominated by the said People called Quakers,

"Hath Demised, granted and to farm Lett unto the said Timothy Kelly,

*Nebo Gaunt became owner of the Camden Ferry, known in early times as Gaunt's Ferry. It was purchased by the Kershaws, and in the deed Nebo is designated as a "millwright."

Samuel Milhous and John Milhous for the use and in trust for the aforesaid People called Quakers in Craven County aforesaid,

"A Tract of Land containing Four Acres, situate, lying and being in Fredricksburg Township aforesaid and butting and bounding Southwestwardly and Northwestwardly by the said Samuel Wyly's Land, to the Southeast by Land granted to John Black, and to the Northeast by land not yet laid out (as by Platt hereto annexed may appear)

"Together with all and Singular the Houses, Buildings, woods, wells, waters, ways, paths, passages, easements, profits, Commodities, advantages, Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said Tract of land belonging or in anywise appertaining or accepted, Reputed, Deemed, taken, known and enjoyed, held, occupied, Leased or Demised as part, parcel or member of the same or of any part thereof,

"To have and to hold, the said Tract of four Acres of Land together with their and every of their Rights, members and appurtenances, unto the said Timothy Kelly, Samuel Milhous and John Milhous in Trust as aforesaid or unto whatever Trustees shall be appointed by the said people called Quakers as aforesaid from the day next before the day of the date of these presents, for and during and untill the full end and expiration of the term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended.

"Yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term unto the said Samuel Wyly his heirs and assigns, the rent of one Pepper Corn, in and upon the first day of August every year if the same shall be lawfully Demanded.

"And the said Samuel Wyly for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, Doth covenant and agree to and with the said Timothy Kelly, Samuel Milhous and John Milhous, or with any other person or persons which shall be hereafter appointed as Trustees by the said people called Quakers That they the said Timothy Kelly, Samuel Milhous and John Milhous or other the Trustees appointed by the said people as aforesaid shall and may by and under the yearly rent and covenants herein reserved and contained peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy the said Tract containing four acres of Land, and all and singular the premises herein mentioned with the appurtenances in trust for the aforesaid people called Quakers, for and during the said term hereby granted, without Lett, Trouble, Hindrance, Molestation, Interruption and denial of him the said Samuel Wyly his Heirs and Assigns or of any other person or persons claiming or to claim by from or under him.

"And, moreover, the said People called Quakers shall have power to nominate and appoint other Trustee or Trustees in place and room of the said Timothy Kelly, Samuel Milhous and John Milhous at the time of their or either of their Deaths or at such other time as the said people called Quakers shall choose in order that the number of Trustees may be always kept up.

"In witness whereof the said parties to these presents their seals and hands have Interchangeably sett the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered
in presence of
John Gray
John Kennedy.

Samuel Wyly (Seal)
Timothy Kelly (Seal)
Samuel Milhous (Seal)
John Milhous (Seal)

"Endorsement

"At a meeting of the within named people called Quakers, held on the within

mentioned premises the 23d day of the 10 month called October 1776, Have chosen and appointed William Tomlinson and Samuel Russell Trustees in the room of Timothy Kelly and Samuel Milhous Deceased, Two of the Trustees within mentioned. In witness whereof they have sett their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.

Witness
An Gaunt,
Nebo Gaunt
Zimri Gaunt."

Samuel Russell (Seal)
William Tomlinson (Seal)

Upon this four acre tract, near its western end, was erected the Meeting-House, probably had been erected some time prior to the date and execution of the above deed, which mentions "Houses, Buildings." To its site Meeting street directly leads, probably so named from that circumstance. Around or beside the House, a small plot, surrounded by a ditch, was reserved for the burial of Quakers, indicated by the letter "C" in the annexed Diagram. The House and ditch have long since been obliterated, but their location might be very nearly fixed by survey.

The Quaker graves, too, have been encroached upon, but some of them, evidently ancient, may still be traced, marked by a mere arching of bricks. This plain people eschewed all forms and display, and did not indulge in monuments.

The Quaker lot was enlarged from time to time, until it has expanded into our present Cemetery, where all sects are interred. When we come into these precincts on memorial days, where the beauties of spring seem more ineffable than elsewhere, these few Quaker mounds deserve attention. Their tenants were the ancestors of our place, those who first "with the olive branch of peace and industry, made the lands of our district smile with examples of thrift and economy." We may well take pride in them, these disciples of George Fox, of whom Cromwell said: "They are a people whom I cannot win with gifts, honors, offices, or places." Odd though they were, no people were ever more staunch and incorruptible.

The Quaker sect, after planting their settlements, received few accessions, and were steadily disintegrated or merged by marriage into other denominations. Another cause of their decline, as expressed by Colonel Shannon, was the "advancing civilization of slavery."

A wise people in their day and generation! Their wisdom now shines like Portia's "good deed in a naughty world." Had all the colonists been as they were it is obvious their descendants would have escaped much of the calamities that befell them.

Whether this spirit of exodus infected the Camden Quakers we have no means of knowing, for alas, we cannot boast for our locality such an annalist as O'Neill. We learn more from him about the four Quakers whom he mentions as having gone from Camden to Newberry, than we know of all those who remained with us. We give here a short summary of what he tells of these four.

Samuel Kelly settled in West Wateree, north of Camden. He was from Kings County, Ireland, and his wife, Hannah Belton, of Queens County, a sister of John Belton. Samuel and Hannah removed to the large Quaker colony on Bush River, in Newberry County, about 1762. Their daughter, Anne Kelly, married Hugh O'Neill, the distinguished jurist, was born April 10, 1793. John Furnass and Robert Evans went to Newberry from Camden (or what was soon after to be Camden) about the same time as did Samuel Kelly.

It seems quite warrantable to say that John Wright was originally one of the Camden colony, for he appears as witness on a deed of Mary and Robert English, dated May,

1760, and proven by him before Samuel Wyly, at Pine Tree Hill. He became, however, a resident of Bush River, Newberry. He lived to be aged, and, before his death, gathered around him his descendants, their husbands, wives and progeny to the number of one hundred and forty. His two daughters, Charity Cook and Susannah Hollingsworth, were gifted with speech, Charity especially. She became a notable preacher, although mother of a large family, and in her mission work traveled through the States extensively and twice visited England. Her husband was not unlikely of the Camden family of Cooks; and to her with much probability may be attributed the following unique example of eloquence from the sermon of a Quakeress, extracted from the Charleston Courier of 1807:

"A Quaker Woman's Sermon.

"Dear Friends: There are three things I very much wonder. The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brickbats and clubs into fruit trees to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone, it would fall of itself.

"The second is, that men should be so foolish and even wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would only let one another alone, they would die of themselves.

"And the third and last thing, which I wonder at most of all, is that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would only stay at home, the young women would come after them."

Companion settlers with the Quakers, though not members of the sect, coming between 1750 and 1755, were several with names familiar to us, such as: John Cantey, 1752; Francis Lee, 1752; Richard Kirkland and Joseph Kirkland, 1752; Joseph Mickle, 1753; John Drakeford, 1754; William Boykin, 1755; and the catalogue could be greatly extended, did time and space permit.

It would perhaps be a matter of interest to many to know the connections of our Camden families of today with the old Quakers. To trace these in all their ramifications would doubtless be too tedious for most readers, so that we will only attempt here to point out some of the leading lines of Quaker descent.

Daniel and Sophia Mathis left, so far as known, four children, Samuel, Israel, Mary, Sarah. A daughter of Samuel married Dr. Joshua Reynolds of Camden, their descendants being represented here (by Miss Sophia Zemp) and in other parts of the State. Sarah married Col. Joseph Kershaw. Israel practiced law at Camden in partnership with his brother, Samuel, until about 1810, when he moved to Sumter County. Mary married Capt. William Nettles. Of Samuel more will be told in the next chapter.

The Lang family, also the descendants of Dr. E. M. Boykin and Burwell Boykin, trace to Samuel Wylie and Dinah Milhouse through their daughter, Sarah Wylie, who married William Lang in 1775.

From John Belton, who married Mary, a sister of Joshua English, through their daughter, Martha, who married Maj. Joseph Mickle, are descended the families of John, Joseph and Robert Mickle, and of James Lyles. John Belton died in 1790. We are not quite sure Mary Belton was sister to Joshua English. She may have been a niece.

From Abraham Belton, who married Elizabeth Alexander before coming to America, through their daughters, Rebecca, who married Everard Cureton, and Ann, who married John Doby, are descended the families of Cureton and Doby. Abraham Belton died in 1826, aged seventy-eight.

From an old family Bible we gather something of the lineage of Joshua English,

who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut. James Adamson. Of their children, James married Nancy Darrington, whose daughter, Sarah, married James C. Doby. Sarah English married James Kershaw and, so far as known, left no descendants. Elizabeth English married Thomas Hopkins, whose daughter married Lemuel Boykin. Harriet English married a Singleton. Mary English married Austin F. Peay. From another son, Joseph English, who married Harriet Fitzpatrick, is descended Beverley M. English, of this county. Joshua English Sr. died in 1795.

Robert English (brother of Joshua) married another daughter of Lieut. James Adamson. Being a Royalist, he was banished from the colony at the end of the Revolution, and settled in the West Indies. His daughter married Isaac Lenoir, and to them trace the families of Lenoir and descendants of Benjamin Haile (the second).

John English (a younger brother of Joshua) in 1800 married Elizabeth Tucker, descendants unknown.

From Thomas English, who as early as 1761 settled on Town Creek, probably is descended the extensive Shannon family, through the marriage of Charles J. Shannon with Martha Allison English. It is possible that this Thomas English may have been the father of Joshua, Robert, Mary, John, and progenitor of the entire English family. We have been unable to obtain sufficient data to unravel this branch of English ancestry.

Thomas English, son of the first Thomas, married Miss Allison, daughter probably of that Andrew Allison, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Craven County, and before whom, in 1763, Thomas DeLoach makes affidavit as witness to execution of a paper by Abraham Odum and Cibbie, his wife. This old document found among papers of Dr. E. M. Boykin--Mouzon's Map, 1775--shows that Allison's lands were in West Water-ee, on Cornals Creek, Richland County.

The coming of Joseph Kershaw to Fredricksburg, in 1758, marks another stage in the evolution of Camden. He found the country dotted with inhabitants along the riverside, and here and there on the creeks, but the area which is now Camden was unoccupied woods, except, perhaps, the spot in the southwest corner, where the Mathis family alone resided. He came up from Charlestown, with the purpose, it would appear, of establishing a country branch of the mercantile firm of that city, composed of William Ancrum, Lambert Lance, and Aaron Loocock. Soon after, he himself became a member of the firm, the local branch going under his name and management, as Kershaw & Co.

The other partners never became residents of Fredricksburg, and it is not known that they ever came up except to visit or prospect. But just after the time of Kershaw's arrival we find the territory now covered by Camden being granted in blocks to the individuals of this firm. On the plat attached to the original grant of 150 acres to William Ancrum, dated June 12, 1758 (see Diagram No. 9), is marked Pine Tree Hill. This settles beyond dispute that what we now call the Magazine Hill was the original Pine Tree Hill. The name must have been given at the time of the grant, which affords the first recorded mention of it so far discovered. By whom was it bestowed? It seems reasonable to attribute it to Joseph Kershaw, who was the local head of the business there established by him, and as appears by later documents, which will be cited, the land on which it stood was partnership property, though granted to one member, William Ancrum.

The name was probably suggested by that of the adjacent creek, and the hill was no doubt covered with a growth of sturdy primeval pines. The store here situated is mentioned in the old Charlestown papers as "Pine Tree Store." The firm continued to secure grants of many surrounding tracts of land, through Kershaw, who displayed great energy, and built up an extensive and prosperous trade.

Just where the store of Samuel Wyly was situated nothing has been found to deter-

mine. He became, however, quite a landowner, for in 1761 he obtained a grant of 650 acres, covering all the central part of Camden, including the present DeKalb Mill site and lake, and extending in a narrow strip to the river (see Diagram No. 9). But this body of land, too, the next year was purchased by Kershaw & Co. The diagram shows that so early as 1761 a mill was situated on this tract, just where it exists today, rebuilt, of course, on the pond which we call the "Factory Pond."

In 1766 Lambert Lance withdrew from the firm, conveying his interests to Ancrum and Loocock, who were then, it seems, the moneyed members. Just before this time the Chesnut family came to Pine Tree Hill--John and James, with their mother and stepfather, Jasper Sutton. John entered the store of Kershaw & Co. as an apprentice, where he must have been very efficient, for after a brief service he became a partner.

In ante-bellum days there existed an official memorial of the origin of Camden, in the shape of the municipal seal, which, unfortunately, disappeared during the military occupancy of the Council Chamber by Federal officers in 1865. No document has been discovered showing an impression of this old device, which, it will be conceded, from the description, was appropriate, and evinced a commendable pride in our past. We are informed by the minutes of Council, wherein the loss is recounted, that it represented (undoubtedly an emblem of primitive Camden) "A Pine Tree on a Mound."

For just ten years did the name Pine Tree Hill endure, from 1758 to 1768. So little disposed do the first settlers seem to have been to congregate, that during that decade there were not probably more than a dozen families within a radius of a mile around the present center of Camden. There is no evidence of the existence of the slightest division into streets or lots. However, tracts in the outlying district were being constantly occupied by newcomers.

As has been heretofore stated, the very first mention of the name of Camden is found in the Act of Assembly bearing date April 12, 1768, which provides for a court to be established at Camden, "lately called Pine Tree Hill." The bestowal of this name has always been assigned to Joseph Kershaw, and no doubt rightly. The same year he became the owner of a tract of 250 acres, which now constitutes the northern section of Camden, but which was not within the limits of the first town. This tract he named "Log-Town." (See Diagram No. 9.)

The common statement that Camden was laid out into lots and streets by Kershaw in 1760 rests upon no proof, and seems improbable. The name certainly does not antedate 1765, and the earliest recorded plan of the town cannot be given a date earlier than 1774. This plan, shown in a preceding diagram was the work of John Heard, deputy surveyor, and may be termed official.

In the year, we might almost say the day, of the birth of the town of Camden, on February 13, 1768, Samuel Wyly died, and was laid in the Quaker burial square. His death is announced in the South Carolina Gazette of March 17, 1768, as having occurred at "Pine Tree Hill," by which it appears the new name had not come into use, although, as we have seen, not a month later, on April 12th, the Act of Assembly mentions Camden as "lately called Pine Tree Hill." We should therefore be justified in fixing the christening of Camden between February 13, and April 12, 1768,

The materials for anything like a picture of the first six years of Camden are scant indeed. It seems to have been but a mere "neighborhood," without definite boundaries. The building here in 1771 of a Courthouse (located where it now stands), serving for a large district, known as "Camden District," now subdivided into nine counties, must, of course, have created an epoch, and together with the two stores of Kershaw & Co., Wyly & Co., and the Quaker Meeting-house, have been a powerful magnet for residents.

While it is certain that Camden at the time of the Revolution was a very small community, it is now possible to name but a few of its few residents, among whom may be mentioned: The families of Joseph and Eli Kershaw; Samuel, Israel and Mary Mathis; John Cantey; the Wylys; William Lang; Joseph Clay; James Brown, Jasper Sutton, and the Chesnuts, John and James; Adam Fowler Brisbane; William Nettles; the Milhouses; the Adamsons; the Postells, and one P. Morong, in Log Town; Thomas Jones; Thomas Charlton; James Carey; John Cook; Richard Wadison; James Martin; Richard and William Tomlinson; probably John Belton; William Murrell, a schoolteacher; Bettie, a dealer; Murchison, a tailor; Thompson, a blacksmith; and one Castelo, a shoemaker. As to some of these we cannot be entirely certain, but all were in or near Camden, and of course there were others not unknown to us.

Having brought the meager narrative up to the Revolutionary period, before embarking into that broad field, we shall attempt here to record a brief memorial to the "first white person born in Camden," one well worthy a tribute on his merits, aside from the circumstance of his birth. The inscription upon his gravestone, in the old Quaker ground, reads as follows:

"The remains of SAMUEL MATHIS, son of Daniel and Sophia Mathis, Born 22nd March, 1760, Died 26th Sep. 1823, aged 63 years 6 mo., 4 days. The Departed was the first white person born in Camden. Naturally active and enterprising, and living in an age of extraordinary events and revolution, he passed through many chequered scenes which taught him this important truth: 'That all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in early piety'."

The excellence of the character of Samuel Mathis is also attested by another tablet to his memory, erected in 1849 on the wall of the Methodist Church, to which the Town Council contributed, in these words:

"Sacred to the Memory of SAMUEL MATHIS, the first male born in the town of Camden. He was an exemplary and useful citizen, and filled many offices of honor and trust, the duties of which were discharged with punctuality and fidelity. For many years he was an active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, and departed this life in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. Born 22nd March 1760, Died 26th Sepr. 1823."

It will be noticed that the epitaph and tablet differ slightly in stating, the former, that he was the "first white person born in Camden," the latter, "the first male." It may be inquired by some how the statement can be true that he was born in Camden, and it be also true that there was no Camden until 1768? Both assertions may be reconciled upon this ground, that Samuel Mathis was the first white person born within that area included in the limits of Camden, defined and named a few years after his birth.

Although full-blooded Quakers, he and Samuel Wyly, who was four years his senior, joined the patriot ranks in the Revolution, and were captured at the fall of Charleston in May, 1780. The story of the cruel murder of Wyly by the British at Camden is told in a

subsequent chapter. Young Mathis, being then but twenty, after his return home took care of the affairs and family of Joseph Kershaw, who had married his sister, Sarah, at the country place, Burndale, having been driven from the Camden home by the British. Here he struggled with the problems of the plantation, and kept a minute diary of his doings. In the midst of his plantings of corn, cabbage, peas, and potatoes, and worries with the slaves, he records the sound of musketry and cannon on Hobkirk Hill. When the British evacuated Camden, and his sister could spare his protection, he joined Marion's men.

Immediately after the war was over he opened a store in Camden. But in 1790 his name is found among the lawyers of the Camden bar, where for twenty years or more he was engaged in numerous and important cases. Samuel Mathis died at Camden, May 18, 1820.

PART TWO

QUAKERS AT BUSH RIVER

Newberry County, South Carolina

The Quaker settlement was on Bush River and the Beaverdam. It extended from three to four miles on each side of the river. A line drawn from the Tea Table Rock, by the place once owned by Wm. Miles, now the property of Mathias Barr, to Goggan's old field, now Washington Floyd's, would be about the northwest limit. The settlement was prolonged down the river to the plantation, formerly the property of Col. Philemon Waters, now of Chancellor Johnston. No finer body of land can be found in South Carolina, than that embraced within those limits.

When the settlement commenced, or whence came the great body of settlers, it is out of my power to say with certainty. Certain it is that Wm. Coate, before '62, lived between Spring Field and Bush River, and that Samuel Kelly, a native of King's County, Ireland, but who came to Newberry from Camden, settled at Spring Field in '62, John Furnas at the same time, and adjoining, made his settlement. David Jenkins, about the same time, or possibly a few years before, settled on the plantation where major Peter Hare resides. Benjamin Pearson and Wm. Pearson lived on the plantation, once the property of John Frost, now that of Judge O'Neill, as early as '69. Robert Evans, who settled the place now owned by Sampson Marchant, came also from Camden, probably between '62 and '69. John Wright, Jos. Wright, Wm. Wright, James Brooks, Joseph Thomson, James Patty, Gabriel McCoole, John Coate, (Big) Isaac Hollingsworth, Wm. O'Neill, Walter Herbert, Sr., Daniel Parkins, Daniel Smith, Samuel Miles, David Miles, William Miles, Samuel Brown, Israel Gaunt, Azariah Pugh, William Mills, Jonathan and Caleb Gilbert, John Galbreath, James Galbreath, James Coppock, John Coppock, Joseph Reagin, John Reagin, Abel and James Insko, Jesse Spray, Samuel Teague, George Pemberton, Jehu Inman, Mercer Babb, James Steddum, John Crumpton, Isaac Cook, John Jay, Reason Reagen, Thomas and Isaac Hasket, Thos. Pearson, the two Enoch Pearsons, Samuel Pearson, Nehemiah Thomas, Abel Thomas, Timothy Thomas, Euclidus Longshore, Sarah Duncan, Samuel Duncan, and John Duncan, were residents of the same tract of country before or during the revolution, and were Friends or were ranked as such by descent.

The Friends had three places of meeting, one, the oldest and principal, at Bush River, where their house of worship still stands, neglected, but not desecrated. Within the grave yard, south of it, sleep hundreds of the early settlers of Bush River. Often have I seen more than five hundred Friends, women and children, there gathered together to worship God in silence, and to listen to the outpouring of the spirit, with which some of the Friends, male and female, might be visited. In imagination, often can I see the aged form of the elder David Jenkins, sitting immediately below the preacher's bench, on the left of the southern entrance to the men's meeting, leaning on the head of his staff, his large protruding lower lip, the most remarkable feature of his face. Alongside of him might be seen the tall form and grey hairs of Tanner Thomson, as he used to be called. Scarcely could the sacred stillness of Friends' meeting keep him from snapping his thumb and finger together, as if feeling a side of leather. Just here I recall the person of Isaac

Hollingsworth. His was a stalwart form, more than six feet high. He sits the picture of firmness, and ever and anon, throwing up the ample brim of his flapping beaver, he looks as if he was restless for execution. He it was of whom youngsters, who did not know the meaning of "turning out of meeting" used to suppose the duty was demanded of leading an erring member to the door, saying to him, as he applied his foot to the seat of honor: "Friends have no further use for thee." A little further to the right or lower down, might be seen the pale features of that excellent man, Joseph Furnas! Near to him was to be seen the tall, erect form, florid complexion, clear, blue eye, ample forehead, and grey hair of John Kelly, Sr.; just alongside of him might be seen Isaac Kirk. Friend Kirk, as he used to be called, was a true Quaker. He was plain and simple as a child, kind and forbearing in every thing. No better heart was ever covered by a straight-breasted coat. He had his peculiarities: one, that in reading, he read as if he was singing the passages--another, that when talking to any one his foot had always to be in motion. It was, therefore said, when he called on a debtor to dun him, his mission was known by his kicking the chips, sticks, and stones all around. In this vicinage might be seen the person of Samuel Gaunt, dressed with all the precision of a Quaker, but neat as a pin. A little above him might be seen the tall form and gray hairs of James Brooks. A little lower might be seen the brothers, Abijah, Hugh, William, John, Henry, and Thomas O'Neill. Some description of some of these may be afterwards attempted, but here will not now be given.

In the women's meeting, on the preacher's bench, under their immense white beavers, I recall the full round faces and forms of the sisters, Charity Cook and Susannah Hollingsworth. Both wives, both mothers of large families, still they felt it to be their duty to preach "Jesus and him crucified." The first, Charity Cook, was indeed a gifted woman. She traveled through the States extensively. Twice visited England and Ireland. When her husband drove his stage wagon into Rabun's creek, at a time when it was high, drowned tow horses, and only escaped drowning himself by riding a chunk to land, she swam to the shore, and thus saved herself. Her sister, Susannah Hollingsworth, was not so highly gifted. Henry O'Neill, and other young Friends, used to affirm, that when Aunt Suzey, as she was called, began to pray, they could always keep ahead of her by repeating the words she was about to say. Just below the preacher's bench, the once round and graceful form (afterwards bent by 82 winters) of Hannah Kelly, once Hannah Belton, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, might be seen. No more intelligent, kind, or benevolent face ever met the upturned gaze of her juniors. Well might it be said of her, that she was indeed "a mother in Israel." Her eye of blue, her long straight nose, high cheek bones, and clear Irish complexion, can scarcely ever be forgotten by those who saw her. Their other places of meeting were Rocky Springs, now a Baptist meeting house, and White Lick, on the land where Robert Burton now lives. They were much junior to that of Bush River, and therefore they are not necessary to be further described.

Every thing relating to Friends here is now a novelty. Their very dress, the broad-brimmed, low-crowned hats, straight-breasted, collarless coats; breeches without suspenders, and of the plainest color, is strange to us now, but was and is defended upon the ground that they seek no change--it is comfortable, and as they found society dressed in the time of George Fox, so it is with them now. The dress of the females, was equally plain, and defended on the same ground. White beavers, with the mere indentation for a crown, with a brim around it of full six inches every

way secured on the head by a plain white ribbon passing through loops, or perfectly plain silk bonnets called hoods; caps as plain as possible; long-waisted gowns or wrappers and petticoats, constituted the tout ensemble of a Quaker lady's dress. Their language 'thou,' to a single person, or 'you' to more than one, was grammatical, and free from all personal idolatry, and therefore they used it. It is true, that it was corrupted, and 'thee' the objective instead of the nominative case of the personal pronoun was used.

They met to transact business and worship on the fifth day (Thursday,) weekly, and on the seventh day, (Saturday,) monthly. There were also quarterly and yearly meetings of representatives. The meeting for worship was every first day (Sunday) at 11 o'clock. At that hour all entered the house, and sat covered and in silence for an hour, unless the spirit moved some Friend to speak. Any Friend may speak under the influence of the spirit, but in general only those speak in public whose gifts have been approved. If prayer be made, then the Friend who prays, undovers himself, and kneeling down, utters the petitions which the spirit prompts. The congregation rise and the men are uncovered during prayer. As soon as it is closed, all take their seats covered. At the end of the hour, the elder members grasp one another by the hand, walk out and every body starts for home.

Just here, I may be pardoned for stopping and relating an anecdote. John Wright, the father of Charity Cook and Susannah Hollingsworth, was a very aged man at the time of which I am about to speak, but principally accustomed to walk to and from meeting. He was living with his daughter, Susannah Hollingsworth; something prevented her from going to meeting; she induced the old man to ride her mare. This he did; but after meeting, he walked out of the meeting house, and home as usual. As he entered the door, his daughter said to him, "Father, where is the mare?" "Dads, me, Sue, I forgot her," was the old man's prompt reply. This old gentleman before his death, assembled his sons, his sons' wives, his daughters, his daughters' husbands, his grand children, and their respective wives and husbands, and his great grand-children. When all were assembled, they numbered one hundred and forty-four. Did he not deserve well of the Republic? Where can such a family now be found?

A pair of young people about to marry are said to pass meeting by their purpose being announced at one monthly meeting, when a committee is appointed to inquire if there be any objections. At the next, if their report be favorable, Friends assent to the marriage, and on the succeeding fifth day (Thursday) it takes place by the man and woman standing up and holding one another by the right hand, and repeating the ceremony. The man says about as follows: "I take this my friend to be my wedded wife, whom I will love, cherish and her only keep, until it shall please the Lord to separate us by death." The woman says: "I take this my firend to be my husband, whom I will love, honor and obey until it shall please the Lord to separate us by death." I may not be accurate in the words. I am sure I am in substance, although I never saw but two marriages of Friends, one of Robert Evans and Keren Happuch Gaunt in 1806; and the other of Joseph Stanton and Sarah Hollingsworth in 1807. As soon as the ceremony is repeated, they sit down; a Friend, most generally the clerk of the men's meeting, reads a certificate of the marriage, which is signed by Friends present. The meeting then proceeds, as usual, to its close. I ought to have mentioned before, that there is a clerk of both the men's and women's meet-

ing. Every thing of importance is regularly entered upon their books, such as business transactions, marriages, births and deaths. Every child born of parents who are Friends, is by descent a Friend. The same result follows, if the mother alone be a Friend. No beggar or pauper was ever known among Friends. They take care of all such. Their meeting of Sufferings provides for these and all other wants.

The Quaker community of Bush River was a most interesting one. Small farms, enough and to spare, among all, was its general state. Hard working, healthy yet an honest, innocent and mirthful, though a staid people, make up altogether an interesting picture. It is true, among them were many hickory, or formal Quakers; now and then some wet, or grog-drinking Quakers; and now and then some cheating Quakers. But these are now no more--of each I would only say, "requiescat in pace." The only valid objection which I know to the practice of Friends is, that they do not generally sufficiently attend to the religious education of their children and the reading of the Scriptures. In this respect, there are, I know, many, very many illustrious exceptions; and I believe their rules require the Scriptures to be read, and their children to be religiously instructed. In other points, I think no religious community can present better claims for respect, and even the admiration of men.

In the beginning, Friends were slave owners in South Carolina. They however, soon sat their faces against it, and in their peculiar language, they have uniformly borne their testimony against the institution of slavery, as irreligious. Such of their members as refused to emancipate their slaves, when emancipation was practicable in this State, they disowned. Samuel Kelly, who was the owner of a slave or slaves in '62, when he came from Camden, refused to emancipate his, on the grounds that he had bought and paid for them: they were therefore his property; and that they were a great deal better off as his property, than they would be if free. He was therefore disowned. His brother's children manumitted theirs. Some followed them to Ohio; others have lived here free, it is true, but in indigence and misery, a thousand times worse off than the slaves of Samuel Kelly and their descendants. For the far-seeing old gentleman took good care in his last will, that the bulk of his slaves who were left to his widow, should not be emancipated, by giving her the power to dispose of them at her death, provided it was to some member of or among his family. Friends are opposed to war; they therefore hold everything which appertains to it to be contrary to their discipline.

Between '97 and '99, Abijah O'Neill and Samuel Kelly, Jr. bought the military land of Jacob Roberts Brown, in Ohio; the great body of it was in Warren County, near Waynesville. Abijah O'Neill visited, located the land, and in '99, he commenced his toilsome removal to his western home. When about starting, he applied to Friends for his regular certificate of membership, &c. This they refused him, on the ground that his removal was itself such a thing as did not meet their approbation. Little did they then dream that in less than ten years they would be all around him in the then far West!

Abijah O'Neill was about five feet eight inches high, stout, round-shouldered, light brown hair, eyes grey, nose Roman, mouth protruded slightly, his face had the appearance of great firmness. Such was his character.

A young man boarding with him, disposed to play off a joke on an old family negro, who had manumitted, but who still lived with Miss Anne, (as he called Mrs. O'Neill,) seized the old man on his way to mill, and said to him, "Jack, I'll carry you off and sell you." "You can't do dat," said Jack; "de bery Bije (the usual abbreviation of the name Abijah) can't do dat."

He had some strange peculiarities. For many years before his death, he would not sleep on a feather-bed; he must have a straw bed. Again, he cut his hair as close as possible, and had at least two windows in the crown of his hat. This was to keep his head cool. He drank neither tea nor coffee. He was a surveyor, and after he went to Ohio spent much of his time in the woods as such, and as a hunter in the pursuit of game. He believed firmly that this State would, in time, become as sterile as the deserts of Arabia. Such at least were his words in 1810, when I last saw him.

But it will be asked, what became of the Friends? Between 1800 and 1804, a celebrated Quaker preacher, Zachary Dicks, passed through South Carolina. He was thought to have also the gift of prophecy. The massacres of San Domingo were then fresh. He warned Friends to come out from slavery. He told them if they did not their fate would be that of the slaughtered Islanders. This produced in a short time a panic, and removals to Ohio commenced, and by 1807 the Quaker settlement had, in a great degree, changed its population. John Kelly, Sr., Hugh O'Neill, John O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, James Brooks, Isaac Kirk, Walter Herbert, William Wright, Samuel Gaunt, William Pugh, and Timothy Thomas alone remained. Land which could often since, and even now after near forty years cultivation in cotton, can be sold for \$10, \$15 and \$20 per acre, was sold then for from \$3 to \$6. Newberry thus lost, from a foolish panic and a superstitious fear of an institution, which never harmed them or any other body of people, a very valuable portion of its white population. But they are gone, never to return! It is our business to repair the loss, by better agriculture, more attention to the mechanic arts, and more enterprise. Thus acting, our wasted fields will yet blossom like the rose, our streams will resound with the music of machinery, and our hills will be vocal with the songs of industry and peace.

The screw auger was invented in Newberry by a Quaker, Benjamin Evans, who lived on a place now owned by Gillam Davenport, and who removed with other Friends to Ohio. Joseph Smith and John Edmondson learned the trade with him, and followed it; the first until he was unable to follow it longer; the latter until he secured an independence. Many a box of screw augers have I seen sent by wagons to Charleston, between 1800 and 1807. I think Samuel Maverick, who now resides near Pendleton, then in Charleston, shipped some to England. Some one will ask, what sort of auger was previously used? The barrel, auger, with a mere bit to enter the wood.

The readers of the Annals of Newberry will be glad to find, I think, the following supplementary chapter to Judge O'Neill's work, contributed by Mr. David Jones, of Ohio, a relative of Lambert J. Jones, Esq., of Newberry. The chapter is strictly supplementary and not a continuation in time of the former work:

"I have read one very interesting narrative or history of Newberry District written, as I have been informed, by the late John Belton O'Neill, a resident of said district, from birth until death, embracing a period of more than sixty years, during a long portion of which he held the office of Supreme Judge of the State. Having learned that another history of said district is in preparation by Mr. John A. Chapman, I will furnish, at his request, some account of the most prominent families who left there near the beginning of this century, and contributed to the peopling of three counties, namely, Miami, Warren and Clinton, in the State of Ohio.

"I feel interested in the task because my parents and maternal grandparents came from there, bringing those grand traits of the pioneer, namely, industry, enterprise, fortitude and indomitable courage. I know that the present inhabitants of Newberry District will not feel dishonored when they learn something of what has been wrought by her emigrant citizens and their descendants.

"In O'Neill's history we are told in part of the Friends, or Quakers, who resided in the district, the exodus of whom and others between the years 1800 and 1810, reflexively decimated the district. He says, also, that they held a large quarterly meeting on Bush River, where he had often seen more than five hundred Friends assembled.

"There must have been some great moving cause or causes that induced such an exit in so short a period. O'Neill ascribes it to their repugnance to the 'peculiar institution' of the South, together with frightful predictions of war and carnage made by an itinerant minister of this church, named Zachary Dicks. During the year 1803 this minister made a visit to Wrightsborough monthly meeting, in Georgia, an integral part of Bush River quarterly meeting. He there told the Friends of a terrific internecine war not far in the future, during which many men like those in the Apocalypse would flee to the mountains and call on those mountains to hide them. With reference to the time of fulfilment, he said the child was then born that would see it; thus intimating the time, not as immediate, but not very far off. He also advised them to leave there, which they did. Forty-eight years after came the predicted war. I heard this account more than forty years ago from a man who was at the meeting. From Wrightsborough, Z. Dicks went to Bush River meeting, held in a well made house erected only five years before with the full calculation of a long continued occupancy. I give his first words there as related by a dear aunt of mine who was present, and was just blooming into womanhood: 'O, Bush River! Bush River! How hath thy beauty faded away, and gloomy darkness eclipsed thy day!' Going into particulars, he depicted the silence and loneliness that would attend that house after its abandonment by those who had erected it; that herbage would ere long grow in its now well beaten paths. I did not understand that he advised removal here as at Wrightsborough, but only foretold it. Indeed, it did not suffer during the war like the other place, for I have learned no hostile troops came near it.

"Friend Dicks must have been at this time rather elderly, for I am informed that not long before the Revolution he had been at Guilford, North Carolina, and foretold that war. Pointing to the walls of the meeting house he said its floors and walls would be stained with human blood. This was literally fulfilled, for, after the bloody battle of Guilford, the Friends carried the wounded soldiers, both British and American, into the house and performed for them the part of the good Samaritan; the stains of whose blood, though faded, were on its walls many years afterwards. To those who are skeptical as to Z. Dicks' prophetic attainments, I will only say that he was at least a 'good guesser.' Whatever effect his (Dicks) visit may have had in causing the Friends' removal, other causes cooperated. Those living east of the Alleghanies had looked upon them as a barrier against savage invasion, and also as one against removing to an unexplored and unknown savage wilderness.

"Allowing much for exaggeration, the description was still tempting enough, with the first-named cause, to produce the exodus which began soon after Dicks' visit. I must remark, however, that this exodus was far from being confined to the Friends. The Barretts, Elmores, Halls, Dennys, Campbells, Laytons and others, who removed during that period, were not members of the Friends' Church, and many of them were not of any. The first removal, as well as I can find, took place some months after Dicks' visit there. This was John Jay, the only Jay mentioned in the Annals, though with him came seven sons and three daughters. They came to Miami County, I think, during the autumn of 1803. They found Friends from Guilford, North Carolina, who had come the year before, and as all belonged to the same yearly meeting, namely, Guilford, North Carolina, the matter of removal seems to have been well understood between them. The same may be said of Wrightsborough Friends in Georgia, for they came in great numbers, leaving the parent meeting in the same condition as that of Bush River.

"I will now give an account of some of the most prominent persons who came from Newberry and settled in the three counties previously mentioned. Many of those emigrants being unknown or forgotten by the author of the Annals of Newberry, are not mentioned by him, and we need not wonder, for he was a boy at the time of their emigration. The traits of some, however, are given with almost surprising accuracy; and could he have known their subsequent lives it would no doubt have given him much satisfaction, and would have been a supplement to the Annals.

"The first I'll mention is Thomas Pearson, 'Little Old Tommy,' who lived to the greatest age of any who came from Newberry, besides being the oldest emigrant to his township and, as near as I can learn, county. Born in 1728, he was older than the Father of his Country, a fact which seemed to attach additional importance to him. In early life he lived in Philadelphia, following the trade of saddler and harness-maker. Years before, and during the Revolution, he and his family resided in Newberry District and had their full share of its honors. Once, when a captive, his enemies required his service in saddlery and harness work, regardless of his lack of tools. He answered them by saying that 'Neither wise men nor fools can work without tools,' the piquancy of which caused them to laugh and excuse him. He appears to have occupied the first seat in the 'Common Meetings' of Friends. A granddaughter of his told me that once during the solemn quiet of a meeting a partially insane woman came in with fruit in her apron and

going up to him said, 'Here, Mr. Pearson, I'll give you the apples if you will preach to-day.' Being a harmless person they got rid of her in a quiet way; but whether or not they regarded her interruption as a rebuke upon their silent worship I was not informed. I think it was in 1805 or 1806, that Father Pearson left Newberry with a numerous retinue of children, grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Coming directly to Miami County they pitched their tents in proximity to the Jays and Jenkinses, who had preceded them. It was not many years before his many descendants were settled comfortably around him and he saw teeming fields, in place of dark, tangled forests. His wife died, and, though in advanced age, he took another. A few years more and his walk became tremulous, his eyes grew dim, and his hearing blunted. The writer saw him in 1820, when he had Old Dodson's Three Warnings:--'he was lame, and deaf, and blind.' He could walk only with support on both sides, could hear only by loud speaking in his ear, both day and night were alike to him. In this lamentable condition we may well suppose time hung heavy on his hands. Upon asking what time it was, if answered ten o'clock, he would say and repeat, 'Ten o'clock, ten o'clock,' striving, but in vain, to impress it upon his memory, for it would not be long before he repeated the question. The author, child as he was, pitied him whose lamp of life, so nearly gone out, seemed to be leaving him rather impatient. How much the weight of blood upon his soul distressed Napoleon, we cannot know; but we do know he had his sight and hearing, which old Thomas Pearson had not. In natural ability they bear no comparison, neither did they in ambition. The first died in the calmness and quiet of Christian resignation; the second a few months after with his spirit deliriously engaged in the strife of battle and the rage of tempests around him.

"A short time after the above-described sight of Old Thomas, the author heard a grandson of his announce his death and burial, which elicited but little remark, seeming to be acquiesced in because of his relief from his lamentable condition. Of some of his relatives I will write hereafter, but will now take up the names seriatim of persons, of whom I know something, mentioned in the Annals of Newberry, on pages 1 and 2, who emigrated to Ohio.

"David Jenkins and family came to Miami County, Ohio in 1805. He had married Martha Evans a few years after the Revolution and brought several children with him. He made a good selection of land which he cultivated to advantage. He built a hewed log house of good size, which is considered the oldest one in his (Monroe) Township. He reared two sons and four daughters, not one of whom, I think, was born in Ohio. They all did well except one son, who became intemperate. A very quiet and unassuming little man, he performed his part well and died in good old age about the year 1842.

"Benjamin Pearson, a relative of Old Thomas', emigrated about the same time as David Jenkins, being nearly his age. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters, but few of whom were born in Ohio. They all married to good advantage; all prospered and lived to good age, but none of them are now living.

"Of William Pearson but very little is known, and his descendants do not appear to have belonged to the Friends.

"Robert Evans, at least one of that name, went with his family to Tennessee. His brother Joseph, not mentioned in the Annals, came with his family to this county. Being of an enterprising turn, he purchased land on the west fork of Stillwater River, located a village, West Milton, there in 1807. This site was a good selection, being seventy-five feet above low water mark; in proximity to several

perennial springs that poured over precipices nearly, or quite, fifty feet perpendicular, affording ample power for the propulsion of machinery. Evans built, I think, the second mill on Stillwater, the first being by Frederick Yount, from North Carolina. The scenery here was grand and almost inspiring. The towering, umbrageous forests; the magnificent cascades; the slopes and grassy banks of Stillwater, might make it seem to the imaginative beholder as the place where the queen Violenta led her fairy troupes in their mazy moonlight dances. On the first sale of lots the buyers were few and the prices low. Two boys rode two steers to the sale, which would have seemed singular at Newberry. Evans started the first store and postoffice on the place and continued them until after the war of 1812, when he went to Cincinnati to engage in greater business. About 1828 he returned to Milton; opened a store which he continued a number of years, dying of abdominal dropsy in 1837; having, a number of years before, lost his right among Friends. Father Evans' four daughters and son were, as near as I can learn, born on Bush River. They were well educated and highly accomplished, but, like their father, left the Friends. The eldest daughter was such an admirer of Paradise Lost that 'tis said, it induced her father to name his village after its illustrious author. Evans was a man of more than ordinary ability, who, it was said, could see as far into a trade as any man. He was a full-handed man in Cincinnati, but the shrinkage of currency and of values after the war of 1812, so reduced him as to cause his return to Milton. His family was for years what might be called 'Quaker Aristocrats,' when disowned. He possessed much courage, decision and fortitude. Whilst sitting at his bedside one night during his last sickness, at his request I read a newspaper article on the machinery propelling powers of animal magnetism. When done he said, 'Young people will live to see wonderful things in mechanical and physical science, which I have not seen.' A prediction fully realized. Not one of his descendants now lives in this county, but a grandson is a millionaire in St. Louis, Missouri.

"John, Joseph and William Wright, next mentioned in the Annals, settled and died, I think (except John, who died in Newberry,) in Clinton County, Ohio, in Indiana and Illinois. Two other brothers not mentioned, namely, Thomas and Isaac Wright, came West also, where, in 1834, the author saw Isaac, his great uncle. He was then a little, old, dingy man and said to be intemperate.

"James Brooks must have died in early times, but two sons who came with him, Nimrod and John, were practical farmers, both rearing many children and living to good age.

"Joseph Thompson came with a number of children, some of whom were married, and settled in the region called Ludlow's Creek, a tributary of the Stillwater. He did not, however, live long at his new home, but his children did. One of his sons was a preacher, though never recommended, awhile among the Friends, and next among the New Lights, or Christian Church. But few of them belong now to the Friends.

"James Patty must have been the father of James, David and Charles Patty, who came also from Newberry, as did three married sisters. The author well knew the last three Pattys, but not the first; so he must have died not many years after arriving. James Patty had a large portion of 'suaviter in modo,' and perhaps much 'fortiter in re.'

"His marriage with Anna Brown at Bush River not long before their removal is said to have been partly caused by the jocular recommendation of some, or one

of the young folks. James was not acquainted with her, but had seen her at church and noticed that she limped a little in her walk. After hearing her fitness for him described he answered with characteristic gravity: 'Who is this Anna Brown? Is she the girl that when she walks goes one pound ten?' After marriage he found that she would 'Storm like March, but not weep like April.' It seemed through their whole marital life that he was as proper a mate for her as Socrates was for Xantippe. On one occasion I heard of when she and her husband went to a magistrate's office to sign a deed of land conveyance; she was asked in private by the magistrate, as the law required, if she did this signing under her own will, or under fear of her husband. 'No,' said she, almost indignant, 'I ain't afraid of Jimps.' 'That's one time,' said Squire T., laughing, 'that I know she told the truth.'

"She, however, like others had good qualities. She brought him four sons and five daughters, only two of whom are now living. The sons were of more than ordinary ability, and three of them followed professions, all showing that they had not received bad maternal training. One anecdote of James Patty is similar to that of John Wright told in the Annals. For many years he rode a mule to West Branch, whose hybrid neighings or brayings often broke upon the stillness of the meeting. Forgetting the mule once he walked home and when told of it was taken aback; but whether he said 'Dads me, Anna!' or 'O pshaw!' I am not informed. In conclusion, his whole life was economical, quiet and peaceful. He died in 1833 and his widow about the year 1846.

"Gabriel McCooles, with his five sons and two daughters, came here, I think, in 1806. His wife dying some years after, he spent his last days among his children and grandchildren. He was a highly conscientious and good old man, but his sons partook far more of the ways of the world. One of them, Thomas, who was married to a daughter of old 'Tanner Thompson,' (see Annals) in Newberry District, had a hankering as well as an aptitude for office. He served for many years as Squire, in what was called the 'Creek Nation,' composed mainly of Newberry people and their descendants. If he did not exhibit the wisdom and legal acumen of a Hale he tried to the dignity of a Mansfield. Many of the suits which he decided were unique in their character; two of which I will briefly relate. One F. Jones, not a Newberry but Georgia Jones, the laziest man 'in all creation,' had rented a small farm to W. Friend, reserving a small house in which he lived, and a favorite apple tree. Their residences were near together and for a time things went well. After awhile Jones, who, though too lazy to work, was not too lazy to get mad, became offended at something, and as Friend's geese had eaten a few of his reserved apples lying under the tree, he sought satisfaction by suing him, Friend, for damages. Spectators, as well as witnesses, attended the trial, which, being managed by the parties, was rather devoid of declarations, replications and argued technicalities, resting entirely upon its proved merits. When the one-sided and almost infinitesimal testimony was ended, Squire McCooles put on his dignity and slowly patting the floor with his foot to keep time, thus gave his decision: 'I hardly know how to apply law to this case, so I will just strike at Justas. I decide that W. Friend pay F. Jones six and one-fourth cents damage, and each party pay his own costs.' The guffaws of the spectators can be better imagined than described. The defendant was well pleased. He, having made little or no cost, had little or none to pay, while the plaintiff had several dollars. He, the plaintiff, was the only one there that could see nothing to laugh at. Could any one have decided that case better than did old Squire McCooles?

"The other case was between a German and a Tennessean. It was hard to tell which of them was most tricky. Lawyers managed the case, and, of course, there was much wordy warring. One of them being more prolix than pointed, the magistrate's patience gave out and he stopped him short with, 'Well, Samuel, I guess you've spoke about long enough; I guess I'll have to give judgment against you.' 'Why,' said Samuel in much affected surprise, 'haven't I proved thus and so?' 'Yes,' answered the Squire, 'you've proved it, but I don't believe your witnesses.' The discomfited attorney felt about small enough to crawl into an auger hole. Squire McCoole's decisions were believed to be generally correct and were but seldom reversed through a long official course. His chirography was almost unreadable and may have resembled Senator Choate's, whose writing was said to look like the marks made by a spider, after crawling out of an inkstand.

"Squire McCoole reached good old age and died in Iowa but a few years ago. I may mention that Gabriel, his father, died on Stillwater not far from the year 1828. None of his other sons merit being mentioned.

"John Coate is next mentioned in the Annals, but I think 'John' is a mistake. Marmaduke Coate, with six sons, came here among the earlier emigrants. His sons, Moses, Henry and Samuel, having married at Newberry.^{S. C.} His other sons, John James and Jesse, married here. They all became prosperous farmers, reared numerous families, some dying at advanced age; all dying in membership with Friends. Henry Coate became a most useful and efficient blacksmith, making sickles for many years, supplying that desideratum to the farmers of Stillwater Valley. He amassed a handsome estate and left it to his children. Old Marmaduke, the father, did not live many years after coming here; so, little is known about him, but of his numerous descendants it may be said: They are an honor to Miami County and do no discredit to Newberry District.

"Big Isaac Hollingsworth comes next, who is so graphically, though briefly, described on pages 1 and 2 of the Annals. He possessed great physical strength and unbounded courage. During the Revolution when a British officer approached his corn crib he was forbidden entrance. The officer drew his sword and threatened. Big Isaac went to him, took the sword from him, saying: 'Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.' The officer succumbed. Once, when he was about starting to meeting, a poor Irishman accosted him desiring employment. Isaac having nothing else for him to do set him to moving a pile of stones. On returning from meeting and finding the job done he had him to move the stones back. After which he paid him. While on the road to Ohio he was one day sitting upon a log while his horses were eating. A man came along and asked him where he was moving. 'I am not moving,' said Isaac, 'I am sitting still.' 'Well, where are you bound then?' 'I am not bound at all,' said he, 'I am a free man.' The discomfited man passed on. When reprimanded by his daughter for his uncourteous answers he naively answered that he did not know that it was any of that man's business where he was going. Five daughters and three sons, six of whom were married, accompanied him, making quite a company. All of them, except two daughters and with husbands, settled near him in Miami County.

"Those woods or forests they began to level; to build cabins for shelter and clear the lands for cultivation. Log rollings, which I need not describe, became common. The practice of wearing suspenders, vulgarly called gallows, was then coming into vogue among the young men. Big Isaac looked upon this innovation as savoring of pride, and as he possessed 'fortiter in re' without 'suaviter

in modo, ' when he met the young men at log rollings or stable raisings, with suspenders unprotected by coat or jacket, he would, when opportunity offered, thrust his forefinger under one of them and giving a jerk the button had to fly. It was useless for the boys to get angry on such occasions, so their plan was to watch and avoid him. Yet with all his exterior rudeness he had a good and tender heart; more internal than external piety. This I have learned from his children. He used to say that his crops never grew better than when Susie his wife, (mentioned on pages 2 and 3) was away from home preaching. By which it seems he gave her all necessary assistance. He died of pleurisy in 1809, aged about 61; and though having enjoyed but three years residence, the opening in the forest, the buildings and fences long remained as the work of his hands.

"His second son Joel merits a place in Newberry history. Born in that district in 1778 he married there and came to Ohio with two children. Possessing the size, strength and courage of his father, he had more suaviter in his deportment, making himself agreeable to every one. Of his five stalwart sons, none were quite equal to him, and the man was not known who could break him down at the hand-spike. The forest soon showed his power and industry, for it melted away, succeeded by teeming fields of grain and grass. Being of an adventurous spirit he made frequent voyages to New Orleans on flat-bottomed boats loaded with pork and flour, for himself and neighbors. These enterprises were attended with much hardship and danger, yet Joel appeared to delight in them. During the year 1830 he, with his wife, returned on a visit to Newberry and hunted up their friends and relatives yet living. Boating and clearing having measurably ceased, Joel's rather restless spirit induced him to move again and settle in the Indiana forests. There he cleared another farm and lived until near his 80th year, when one day being engaged in butchering and rendering lard, he fell upon the floor and died, perhaps of heart disease. I believe he is the only Newberry man emigrant that met with instantaneous death. His elder brother William and younger brother John had left Ohio long before he did and the deaths of the three occurred within three months of each other, the news of which was received by their only surviving sister all in one day.

"Of Isaac Hollingsworth's daughters, namely, Rachel, Ruth, Keziah, Sarah and Susanna, the four first were married at Bush River, and the last, Susanna, in Ohio. She married Elisha Jones, a twin brother of Elijah Jones mentioned on page 115 of the Annals. As Elisha moved to Ohio in 1805, Susanna the following year, and they married soon after, it looks as if they might have made the marital agreement in Newberry District. They settled on land joining their father's, and being young, courageous and industrious, a farm was opened and plenty was smiling around them. Nearly eleven years of married life had passed and they had become the parents of five children, when a terrible event occurred, which no human prescience could discern, nor human power avert. They each had a saddle which hung together against the wall. One night they awoke and saw a bright spot on Susanna's saddle. They first thought a hunter was passing with a torch; but the bright spot did not move and a visit to the window disclosed no torch. What could this mean? they wondered. Not long afterwards, about 10 o'clock in the morning, a small cloud was passing southeastward. Its ominous rumblings were heard while passing and it went over the house. Susanna had stepped to the open door with something in her hand, when a tremendous peal was heard, not only there, but far over the country, and she fell lifeless on the floor.

"This occurred in 1817, not far from the time of her brother-in-law, Elijah Jones' death. On the 66th anniversary of Susanna's funeral, two surviving children, too young to have retained her image, went to her grave to drop their tears there and etch anew the moss-grown inscription on her tombstone. I may further add that she was the youngest daughter of Susanna Hollingsworth mentioned in the Annals, and that I, the author, am her youngest child. Further, I may mention the remarkable fact that the brother, Joel, and the sister, Susanna, met instantaneous deaths. Newberry, I believe; furnishes no more such examples.

"Before Isaac Hollingsworth's family is dismissed I must give a short after-biography of his wife, my most revered maternal grandmother. Left a widow, as before stated, in 1809, at the age of 54, she lived among her children the remainder of her life. She made religious visits after her husband's death, one of which was, I think, to Newberry, others to the East. Possessing an excellent memory and having long experience, she was an excellent conversationalist. With great interest have I heard her tell the fearful tales of the Revolution in Newberry District; of Hal Foster, the desperate Tory and criminal, who, refusing to heed the warning her father had given, was shot through the head after peace was made. Her piety, equanimity and kindness, particularly towards her grandchildren, were such that they loved her with the most ardent affection, believing that no grandmother could be better. One Sunday evening in July, 1830, she went on horseback from her daughter's residence to that of her son-in-law, his wife being dead. On the way she said to her accompanying young grandson: 'I am going to thy father's just to die.' This was said with as much calmness of feeling as though she had said I am going there to live. The next day she was taken ill. To her son Joel who visited her she said 'I am going, but not as speedily as I could wish.' Death came to her as a friend. Near the close of the week she died and was buried on the following Sunday. Her sister, Charity Cook, mentioned in the Annals, traveled extensively in the ministry. She once crossed the Atlantic; visiting the Friends' churches in England and Ireland. In the last country she had an interview with the Irish giant, Patrick O'Brien, who respectfully received her testimony. She died in 1820, but the particulars thereof are unknown. Another sister, Kirial Hanks, not mentioned in the Annals, a widow, came here with three sons and two daughters. Her second son, James, became a school teacher and most efficient surveyor. Her eldest daughter, Mary, possessed more than ordinary ability; was useful in the church, but was the only one of the children not disowned.

"Judge O'Neill appears to have forgotten Big Isaac Hollingsworth's brothers, namely, James, George and Nathan, who went also to Ohio; the two first bringing families. Their descendants were strong, hardy and adventurous, spreading themselves over portions of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. Of all the Newberry emigrants none were equal to the Hollingsworths in physical strength and none excelled them in courage. Being of peaceable natures they sought no quarrels, and being of wuperior prowess, quarrels were not sought with them. I do not know of any criminal record that has the name of a Hollingsworth upon its pages; which is honorable to them, though many are not now members of the Friends' Church.

"William O'Neill, whose name in the Annals follows that of Isaac Hollingsworth, was a Quaker minister somewhat advanced in years when he left Newberry. He seems to have dropped the O' from his name, for, in Ohio, he and his descendants have Neall as their surname. Two sons, James and Mahlon, came

with him and James became a preacher at an early age, living and dying a very humble and pious man. William was employed to teach some of the earliest schools; but really was better qualified to preach the gospel than to teach the sciences, as the following anecdote will show: A young full grown man took a sum in long division to him which he had worked out, desiring to know if it was done correctly. After examining it the teacher handed it back, saying with serious candor: 'Well, Jonathan, it looks very pretty, but I really don't know whether it is done right or not.' His school government was not, like that of Richard Clegg, of Newberry, sustained by the birch, but by pleasantness and kindness, by which he generally succeeded. It indeed took a hard-featured boy to violate the rules of so old and good a teacher. Once, however, they trespassed so far upon his forbearance that he told them 'if they did not behave he would bring Granny tomorrow.' This seems to have had the desired effect, for one of the offenders said many years afterwards, 'I thought if Granny had to come and see my misbehavior I'd quit right off.' This good old man, it was said, was once accosted by a presumptuous skeptic who said: 'Mr. Neall, I am an unbeliever in the Bible, but can deliver as good a discourse as you, and if you do not believe me just listen and I'll convince you.' The old man assenting, he took his place and spoke his piece. Asking what he thought of it, the answer was: 'What thee has said is good enough, but it has come through a very dirty channel.' He died at an advanced age more than sixty years ago.

"In following the Annals I mention only those with whom I've had personal or second-hand knowledge, and whose life here was worthy of a brief notice.

"Samuel, David and William Miles, relatives, were worthy, industrious and prosperous farmers, who lived to good age, leaving behind them a numerous and enterprising posterity, many of whom are living in other and newer States.

"Samuel Brown was a rather elderly man when he left Newberry. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, but rather too much governed by strong impulses that sometimes caused him trouble. He left, when removing, a son, Joshua, who departing from Quaker habits and teachings, went to Charleston and became quite rich by privateering during the last war with England. Being elated with riches, he treated his venerable father, who in after years returned to Newberry and then went to see him, with such coldness and neglect that it greatly wounded the old man's heart. Returning to Ohio, he was said to have spoken condemnatorily of the manner by which his son had obtained his wealth; uttering the trite but rather vulgar expression 'that what comes in over the devil's back generally goes out under his belly.' In after life this was fulfilled, the sheriff selling even his bed to pay his creditors. He brought another son, Samuel, to Ohio, who also caused more sorrow than joy to him. He was the father of Anna Brown, mentioned before as the wife of James Patty. He died in 1827 at an advanced age.

"William Mills lived and died a plain farmer in Warren County, Ohio. Charles Mills, not mentioned in the Annals, was educated at Newberry by John B. Mitchell and Richard Clegg. Coming to Ohio, he made school teaching the principal business of his life for a period of forty years. He was a good penman or scribe, and was remarkable for his success in school government, causing his scholars to both respect and fear him. Some of his scholars were children of parents who had gone with him to the Newberry schools, and who always showed willingness to employ him in teaching. In his latter days he used to speak with pleasure of the positions his many pupils occupied in different communities. He

died in Indiana some twenty years ago, remembered with the kindest regards by his few living scholars, whose hair is now whitened by age.

"James, John, Benjamin and Samuel Coppock emigrated from Newberry, with many more of that name, and settled in Miami County. Many of them did not retain their Society rights, but were nevertheless good citizens. Moses, son of James, was a very solid and useful member of the Friends' church, dying at an advanced age a few years ago.

"Abel and James Insko were brothers. Abel was son-in-law of Thomas Pearson mentioned near the first of these memoirs. He was remarkable for stut-tering, and doubtlessly caused many a laugh at Newberry, as he afterwards did in Ohio. I've heard it told that while living at Newberry he was at a corn-shuck-ing where a man who had been caught stealing a turkey kicked his dog. Not liking it, he said to the man, 'I don't even allow thee to say, tut, tut-turkey to my dog.' I was told that at another corn-shucking, or husking, a man who had offended him accused him of having given him a blow and threatened prosecution. To this Abel replied whenever accused: 'Sh-sh-sh-show the wound.' The men who were carrying away the shucks in the dark were much amused, and as no one saw him strike and he wouldn't own it, the matter had to drop. Abel more than fifty years ago died childless, and James' children being all girls the name Insko is now possessed only by his grandson, Insko Yount, and which being his first name, will at his death become extinct.

"The Annals mention Jesse Spray, which may be a mistake. I well knew old Samuel Spray, who lived in another county. He was a minister who lived in the time of the Revolution, and one whom I have heard preach. His daughter Dinah, who was born in the South, was rather eminent as a minister, and often traveled as such. Both father and daughter have for many years been dead.

"Samuel Teague was not originally a Quaker. He was reared near Black Jack, in Newberry District. Being a lad during the Revolution, he had escaped conscription by the Whigs, but was exposed to the cruelties of Tories. One day they were seen approaching the house, when a puncheon was lifted and he was hidden under the floor. The Tories came in and by their terrible demonstra-tions so frightened his sick father that he rose from his bed and ran across the adjoining lot. The Tories shot him down, hacked him over with their swords and so stripped the house of everything in the clothing line that Samuel had to take the shirt from his back to bury his father in. Truly, these were the times that tried men's souls. Samuel Teague, to avenge the murder of his father, to serve his country, or both, afterwards enlisted in the service of the patriots, but to what extent I have never learned; but presumably until the end of the war. He married and lived at Newberry until the exodus, when with a considerable family he came to this (Miami) county. He purchased and cleared land success-fully and became an efficient and useful citizen. He joined the Friends, I think, some time before leaving Newberry. He was a Quaker in the strictest sense of the word, hardly tolerating singing. One day as he was husking corn under his crib-shed, assisted by two Newberry boys named John Turner and Elish McCook, he was asked if McCook, who was a good singer, might not give them a song. Consenting rather reluctantly, McCook did his best, acquitting himself well. When finished and asked if that was not good singing, he replied, 'Perhaps it was if there is such a thing as good singing.' It was said he could have obtained a pension in his latter days, but he would not apply for one. He was very useful

in his church, lived to advanced age, leaving a numerous train of descendants, his children all keeping their rights in the church, though none of them are now living.

"Three Pemberton brothers, namely, Isaiah, Robert and John, came from Newberry to Miami County, perhaps being sons of George, mentioned in the Annals. They opened farms and reared families some of whom yet live. John in after life went into a state of 'melancholia.' Concluding he was useless to the world and had better leave it, he sent for James Hall, a once Newberry neighbor, but not a Quaker, and asked him if he did not think that he (John) had better commit suicide. Hall, who, though illiterate, had common sense, encouraged him in the project. Well, how had it better be done? Would not drowning in Ludlow Creek, which was near, be the best way of accomplishing it? 'Yes,' replied Hall, 'and I'll go down with you and if necessary help you do it.' Having arrived at the creek, Pemberton stood hesitating upon the bank, when Hall shoved him in. He would not drown, however, but came out with a good wetting and, what was better, an entire cure of his suicidal desires. He lived many years afterwards, but in a state of semi-dementia, an object of pity to those who saw him.

"The Inmans, several in number, settled near the above named creek and were plain, unpretentious farmers.

"James Steddum must have settled in Warren County, and must have died long ago. His two sons, John and Samuel, not mentioned in the Annals, settled there and became two of the most prosperous farmers in the county. They lived to good age and left behind them numerous and worthy posterity. John Crumpton, or properly Campton, and Isaac Cook appear to have settled in the adjoining county of Clinton, and, like the others, were industrious, prosperous and efficient church members.

"John Jay merits special mention, the removal of whom and family was more loss to Newberry than that of any other. He was married during the Revolution, and his seven sons and three daughters were born and, in part, married there. Courage, industry, enterprise and thrift were characteristics of the entire family. He and his sons were remarkable for rearing and training horses. No other seven brothers drove as many fair horse teams as they; could crack their whips as loud and haul as heavy loads. In those early days grain, flour, pork and merchandise were transported on wagons and often long trips had to be made. Their names were Jesse, Samuel, Walt D. (always called Denny), Thomas, John, William and James. All lived to advanced age except Thomas, who died soon after the birth of his fourth child. Five of them lived on lands adjoining and reared such families that they long had the name of the 'Jay Settlement,' a name that carried with it the idea of industry, enterprise, success and independent fortune, coupled with such honesty, probity and morality as made them a blessing to the country. John, the father, died in their midst in or about 1828, having lived to see his good example followed by both his sons and daughter, all retaining their rights in church and some being pre-eminent in it. Walter Denny, the third son, was a most remarkable man. One who knew phrenology said he had a head much like that of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in many traits he resembled him. In planning and carrying on difficult enterprises he showed large combination and concentration, qualities essential for a general. He also showed indomitable courage with prudence, hardly knowing what fear of men was. These, together with great activity and push, which made him succeed in his enterprises, would

have made him a formidable leader of armies had he turned his mind that way. Indeed, he was past middle life before, as he himself said, he had been completely changed from a state of nature to one of grace. A part of his sons attained to eminence in the college and pulpit. He was the first man that refused to furnish whiskey at his log-rollings, having seen evil grow out of it. And when some of his invited neighbors told him that they would not help him without it, he replied, 'They might stay away, for he and his horses would try to do the rolling without them.' So they had to succumb.

"In the year 1850, after an absence of forty-seven years from Newberry, he, together with this writer, returned to it. He sought out the few of his old acquaintance living. Amongst these was Judge O'Neill, who, though a number of years his junior, had gone to the same school taught by John B. Mitchell and Richard Clegg. They had a long, pleasant talk over the scenes of their early days and other matters, during which Denny asked the Judge this question: 'Does thee remember when thee and my brother Sam spent nearly all an afternoon in trying to divide twelve by four, and then didn't get it done?' The Judge, who was then quite a boy, and who, like brother Sam, was a tyro in figures, did not remember it. O'Neill, like many others when divested of official robes, exhibited that vein of humor and facetiousness to his old schoolmates which runs through much of his writings. He told of two tom-cats that fought over the mouth of a poorly covered dry-well and both fell into it. The owner of the well descended to help them out; but the belligerent felines not only resented his proffered help, but ran repeatedly up its sides, falling back upon his neck and shoulders, scratching him severely. He quickly got out of the well, but how the cats escaped I did not learn. Another story he told, which, if comical, was almost tragical. A warlike family of many years back, perhaps the Jess Dorvis one, of which I've heard my father tell, often had family battles, the father leading one side, the mother on the other and the children dividing. One day, after a set-to in which, as usual, they were only bruised and blood-stained, the chivalrous husband proposed that they finish after the manner of 'the honorable code.' 'You take this gun,' said he, 'and I'll take that; you get behind this post; I will get behind that yonder, and we will shoot whenever one of us can see enough of the other.' The wife agreed; they took their places, and when she peeped around the post her husband fired and she fell. He and the boys promptly dug a grave, but when they went to take her to it they found she had risen and gone into the house. To ease their disappointment the father said, 'Never mind boys; I'll fetch her sure next time.' She was wounded near the eye, but not fatally. The Judge told this with such an air of nonchalance that even old Quaker Denny was almost amused by it. Denny, while at Newberry, also made visits to his old church sisters, the widows Hawkins and Pugh, the latter being seventy-five years old and eleven years his senior. These, with Nancy O'Neill, whom he also visited, were the only survivors who attended Bush River meetings when he did. He and myself were guests of L.J. Jones and his lady may remember how, to show his activity, he would skip upon their porch floor, letting himself clear down on one foot with the other thrust out: then, rising half way up, would reverse them and sink upon the other, continuing the exercise until he had set them all to laughing. This feat I have never seen performed by any other one. In Ohio those who saw it called it the Quaker dance. He could take a wagon whip, throw himself on his back, or spring astride of the ridge-pole of his wagon, and crack it round his

head, following the tune of 'Yankee Doodle.' We may well suppose his horses knew what the cracking of his whip meant. It was said that he could come nearer hitting all four of them at once than any other teamster, and his team never failed to pull its best when he required it. Though his business brought him often in the company of rude and immoral men, his candor and courage perserved him from imposition. Once when a bullying fellow threatened to whip him he replied, it is said, 'Well, if thee will whip me thee must, but I'll keep the mosquitoes from thee while thee's at it.' That was enough; the man let him alone. He had been a most incessant laborer, and it might almost have been said of him, as the poet said of Charles XII of Sweden. Not the fire of unhallowed ambition and war, but the baptismal fire of the Prince of Peace. Highly conscientious, he never swerved from walking in the path of apparent duty; he never departed from plain apparel or language; and whatever enterprise of a public nature received his sanction also received his support. His vigor at the time of his Newberry visit, though he was sixty four years old, was such that, though he walked all day, ascending and descending the mountains, he was not weary. He had given up labor shortly before that time and after his return to Ohio lived at his ease, often visiting other meetings until his death, which happened near 1870. Though he had more of Luther's firmness than Melancthon's mildness, he was well fitted to accomplish what he did during a life of over eighty years. That he had faults, is true; and who has not? But they were nearly hidden by his virtues, and I feel warranted in saying that I would have trusted his word, his honesty, probity and reliability as far as those of any man I ever knew. I admire him as a man the like of whom I never saw before and will never see again.

Such was Walter Denny Jay, an honor to Newberry, his native county, and to Miami, his adopted one. Well might we inscribe upon his tombstone:

" 'Requiescat in pace!'

"Thomas and Isaac Hasket left Newberry during or about 1806. They were carpenters, as Hugh O'Neill informed me, and built the Bush River meeting-house in 1798. Thomas, of whom I knew but little, went to Indiana, but Isaac to Ohio. He was born in 1778, married at Newberry, and took his wife, Rebecca Evans, and their first child to Miami County on horseback. He was a large and strong man, but very modest and diffident. One anecdote of him shows that, though a serious young man, he could be jocular. One morning while at mill, perhaps Hugh O'Neill's, he was standing by an out-door fire, when David Jones, uncle to L.J. Jones, and myself, came also to the fire. In crossing the mill-pond he had fallen into it and was dripping wet. Wishing to be funny and make the best of it, he said to Isaac, 'Mr. Hasket, you see, I'm a Baptist; but I suppose you're a Quaker.' 'Yes,' said Isaac, 'I believe in going to the fire this cool morning, but thee believes in going into the water.' Friend Hasket, young and sturdy, went to work with his axe, felled the forest, and soon had fields in cultivation. He helped to build the West Branch Quarterly meeting-house in 1808, just twenty years after building the one at Bush River. The West Branch house, built of brick, by the Newberry Friends mainly, still stands, having been lately renovated, while the parent one, I learn much to my regret, has been demolished. Friend Hasket prospered, and reared five stalwart sons, none of whom ever thought of being broken down at a handspike lift. He was a very worthy and upright man, respected by all who knew him. He died in 1848.

"Thomas Pearson, following Hasket, has already been written about. The

two Enoch Pearsons next mentioned were born in 1760 and 1761. One was the son of Thomas, the other was his nephew. They brought, or came with, many children, not one of whom is living. Three other Enochs came, which, with one born here, made six. They were designated thus: Preacher Enoch, Blacksmith Enoch, Lame Enoch, Pony Enoch, Nuck Enoch and Teent Enoch. All are now dead. Preacher Enoch was a man of high standing, both at Newberry and West Branch. He was a son of Thomas. He visited as minister once, if not more, North Carolina yearly meeting and the remnant of Bush River Friends. He traveled much. His sons, Robert, Thomas and Isaac, were worthy and useful men. He died in 1850, and the Blacksmith in 1860.

"Of the Thomases who emigrated, several are not mentioned. They were Abel, Isaac, John, William and Nehemiah. They came with considerable families and formed a settlement for a while called Thomastown. They were plain, modest, clever and moderately successful farmers, which about comprises their history. The same may be said of the Duncans, who came here with them, who died in early times, not leaving many children.

"The elder David Jenkins, next mentioned, was the man to whom my father, Elisha Jones, an orphan nine years old, was apprenticed in 1795. Baal Butler, a Quaker of some note, was the guardian who bound him until his eighteenth year.

"Barclay Benham and another Friend with two initials, B.D., in his name, seem to have escaped the author of the Annals. Their descendants are in Indiana, Clinton County and elsewhere, so I know but little about them. It was said that David found a joint-snake at Newberry which, on being switched, flew to pieces, afterwards becoming united. The present inhabitants ought to know if such an incredible thing ever happens there.* David removed to Ohio with Elisha Jones in 1805, who, though out of his apprenticeship, had continued with him and learned the chairmaker's trade. Settling with his family near the Great Miami, he cleared a farm, where he died nearly forty years afterwards. David Jenkins, Jr., went to Ohio a young man full of expectation and promise. He became school teacher and magistrate, holding the last position, I believe, until his death. He twice at least returned to Newberry, the last time during the winter of 1839. His long continuance in office made him about as good a judge of law as the Troy attorney, and his decisions were seldom reversed. He was so useful in his township that the people could hardly do without him. His death occurred many years ago, but at what time I have not learned.

"Two Wallace Joneses, father and son, emigrated from Newberry about the year 1806. The son was born in 1773, but the time of the father's birth I cannot learn. The most that need be said of him is, that he reared a family and died in 1823. Wallace, Jr., possessed much skill and courage. Not born a Friend, he was in early life not governed by their principles, and so at times violated one command of the Decalogue. One night when at a neighbor's where he should not have been, the wronged husband unexpectedly came upon him. While the man was jerking down his gun the guilty one rushed into the yard, hurrying across it. The man fired, but, it being dark, missed him. Wallace,

*Note. --The compiler of these Annals when he was a boy often heard such stories told of the joint-snake, but the stories were never true. The joint-snake, poor fellow, is like other snakes. If he is ever broken up into two or more pieces, he never becomes whole again.

fearing nothing but the loaded gun, now empty, turned round and coolly said: 'You are a d___d poor marksman when you can't hit a man ten steps off.' It is not reported that he stayed till the gun was reloaded, nor that he went there afterwards. He became a military officer, and continued such until he emigrated, when he took his uniform with him. His four sons and two daughters were nearly all, if not quite, born in the district, which some of them remembered. Being a carpenter and mechanic in wood, his services were sought after and he did well at his trade. His wife, the daughter of James Patty, was a mild, forbearing Quaker, and her influence, together with that of her neighbors, caused him to become seriously concerned for himself, and he at length applied to the Friends for membership among them. They, according to custom, appointed a committee to visit, learn the sincerity of his heart, and report accordingly. During their conference they asked him what he had done with his uniform. Forgetting himself, he answered, in his old strain, 'I've sold it to Sam Edwards (his Newberry nephew), and I reckon he thinks he'll play h__l with it.' Whether the committee smiled or frowned at this expression I am not informed; but they reported favorably. He was accepted as a member, becoming a very consistent and useful one. His brusqueness and comicality, however, never entirely left him. Once, after reading at West Branch church a marriage certificate which was to be signed only by the groom and bride, he forgot to read the one to be afterwards signed by the witnesses. Discovering his mistake, he exclaimed: 'I'll be whipped if I haint forgot the last of it!' and then read it amidst the tittering of the large congregation. After sitting down with the married couple, together with a large number of guests, to a sumptuous repast, and thinking there was useless delay in giving the signal to 'fall to,' he exclaimed: 'I wish somebody would tell us to go to eatin', for I am tired of settin' idle so long.' This provoked another titter, but every one knew what allowance to make for Uncle Wallace. We went back to his native Newberry, I think, in 1836, but found only few of his old neighbors and acquaintances living. Returning to Ohio, he lived until, I think, 1854, when he peacefully passed away, having, notwithstanding a few peculiarities, lived a very correct, useful and conscientious life. His second son, John, born in 1798, became when young a minister of some note and traveled in other lands. During 1831 he returned with an approving mission to Newberry, where at Bush River meeting-house (where he had gone when quite a child) he preached to a large congregation of willing listeners. Judge O'Neill, who remembered him of old, I learned, attended his meeting, and after its close invited him to his house. Seeing John's timid hesitancy, the Judge became earnest and told him he would almost consider it an 'open affront' if he did not go home with him. This expression caused compliance, and no doubt the visit was mutually satisfactory. John traveled considerably in the ministry after that trip, removing to Missouri long afterwards, where a few years ago he died. A grandson of his elder brother, Philemon, is an active surveyor and lawyer, being now prosecuting attorney of Miami County.

"I must not omit to write of Samuel Reagan, called Blacksmith Sammy by way of distinction from younger ones of that name. He came here, I think, in 1806, with five sons and one daughter. Four sons were born in this county, in all nine, who grew up to respectability and married here. Only three and his daughter Rachel, who married Isaac Pearson of Newberry, retained their rights among the Friends. Samuel bought and settled on good land, having a large spring, on which he cleared a large farm and raised an abundance of fruits, particularly

cherries. He was a most skillful and useful mechanic in both iron and wood, not ceasing work until compelled by age. Regular in attendance at meeting, he was almost as regular in nodding, if not sleeping, when there, attributable, perhaps, to his almost ceaseless activity. The time of his death I know not, though it happened many years ago.

"Tanner Thompson, the leather man, I think came here and died a great many years ago. I knew several of his sons, but their lives do not warrant particular notice.

"I have given a short biography of those of whom I had personal knowledge, mentioned on pages 1 and 2 of the Annals, besides some not mentioned there. On page 2 first comes the name of Joseph Furnas. Perhaps he was the father of Robert and Thomas W. Furnas, whom I well knew and who emigrated from Newberry with a considerable number of children. The old man must have died not long after his emigration. He must have had other sons whom I never knew, for there is a long list of Furnases, all related. A granddaughter, Sarah, traveled in Egypt, Palestine, and about all the countries of note in the old and new worlds. A short time ago she published at West Milton her 'Ten Years' Travel,' as interesting a work of its kind as I have ever read. Robert Furnas lived in Warren County, dying there many years ago a plain old Quaker; while his brother Thomas W. lost his right, became a politician, and was several times sheriff of Miami County. He had a wonderfully active son, perhaps the most fleet-footed man in the country. His son Robert, I have heard, went to California* and became its governor.

"John Furnas, born at Newberry in 1798, became wealthy, reared a numerous family, did much public business, besides going to the Legislature. A man of irreproachable life, and member of the Christian Church, he was in the fullness of his years not very long ago gathered in the garner of the great hereafter as a shock of corn fully ripe. The few Furnases of whom I have written may serve as specimens of the race; a race of whom the present inhabitants of Newberry need never feel ashamed. The Kellys and Kirks, I think, settled in other counties, and little is known about them.

"Samuel Gauntt never came here. James Brooks I think I mentioned before. Of the O'Nealls I have seen John and Henry many years ago living among my Newberry relatives in Green County, Indiana. John was a plain old Quaker professor, but Henry seemed to be more of a politician than churchman. Thomas taught school in Miami County nearly seventy years ago. His wife, the daughter of old Thomas Pearson heretofore mentioned, died about that time, which caused the breaking up of his family. When and where he died I know not.

"Of the women who emigrated to Ohio mentioned in the Annals on pages 3 and 4 I have already written. One sister of Charity Cook and Susannah Hollingsworth, named Kesiah and not mentioned, deserves to be. She was born in 1763 and married a man named Hanks. After becoming the mother of three sons and two daughters her husband died leaving to her the support of their minor children. She brought them to Ohio with her relatives, among whom they were divided until maturity. The eldest daughter, Mary, became a woman of uncommon sense and ability. Coming to the wilderness at the age of fourteen she soon accustomed herself to all its conditions, making the best of whatever happened to

*Nebraska, instead of California. --(J. A. C.)

her. While living with her uncle, Big Isaac Hollingsworth, she learned the art of making corn mush, which I think needs no describing. It was said that when her uncle found a lump of dry meal in his mush encrusted in a covering of dough, he would take it in his spoon and dash it across the table at her, which if it hit her on the face, was not pleasant. Remonstrance she knew was useless, as the old man was immovable in his way of thinking and doing. So her only remedy was to stir the mush better in the future. In after life she was a very useful member in the female part of the Friends Church, who, as my readers may not know, had a department to themselves. She died in Iowa a few years ago. Her brother James, was born in 1796, and was about ten years old at the time of their removal. He had uncommon mental ability, easily became a scholar and school teacher. He learned trigonometry and became one of the most efficient surveyors in Miami County. Liking the employment he followed it until age rendered its abandonment necessary. His conversation was always moral, instructive and entertaining. He possessed the philosophy of contentment and was satisfied with the realization of Agar's prayer, 'Give me neither poverty nor riches,' etc. If he had possessed the energy and push of some of the Newberry emigrants he would have made his mark in the world. But these he had not, and made what the world calls a failure; but perhaps stands as high in the estimation of his Maker as though he had filled great earthly positions. He died several years ago in Iowa. His brothers and other sister need no particular notice.

"There were many Halls and Pennys went from Newberry; also Barrets, Elmores, Laytons, Campbells and others, of whom some were very worthy, but need not further notice.

"The school teachers who taught the Ohio emigrants must next be noticed. They were Richard Clegg, John B. Mitchell and James Howe. I have often heard my father speak of going to Richard Clegg's school in Newberry District. An Englishman with native domineering spirit, to which intemperance was added, one could hardly have expected him to be much different from what he was. The previous history of this man is given in a book called The Permanent Documents, pages 128, 129 and 130. It is the seventh chapter of the 'Drunkard's Looking Glass' written by Judge O'Neill, who kindly gave me the volume when at his home. He, Richard Clegg, reached Ohio, I think, not far from 1819, though I've no certain account. He resumed his old practice of school teaching and continued it till age compelled its abandonment. One remarkable thing is, that he taught in Ohio some of the children whose parents he had taught in South Carolina. Not one remembers him with reverence. Stern and irritable they feared but loved him not. It is said that he once when old fell asleep in his chair when a coal of fire was laid upon his head. When wakened by its burning not a scholar would tell who did it and Poor Richard had to bear it. It does not appear that he drank much liquor here, perhaps because hard to get, or perhaps because forbidden by his employers. He died in poverty more than fifty years ago, and his silly wife, Creese or Creesy, went to the poor house where in blindness she died. Richard is represented as having married this silly woman while he was silly from the effects of liquor, and however much he regretted it he could not undo it when sober. Their children partook somewhat of their mother's silliness and their father's improvidence, though not of his intemperance, and never amounted to much. Such are some of the fruits of intemperance. Richard has wealthy and respectable relatives in Dayton who avoided the rock on which he split.

"John B. Mitchell also taught many of the Newberry people who came to Ohio. I remember in my youth seeing a long well written manuscript, which my father told me was written by Mitchell for him. It was called the 'Advantages and the Disadvantages of the Married State.' I did not learn that Mitchell was its author. It was an Allegory, the scenes of which were laid in ancient days, old Babylon being mentioned in it. His concluding advice, beginning with 'From thy old friend John B. Mitchell,' showed him to be a man of fine thoughts and profound religious convictions, which, with his learning, made him a proper instructor for young people.

"It appears that James Howe taught a school or two here as far back as 1808 or 1809. I have seen a birth record, of my parents married here in 1806 and their eldest child born here in 1807, of incomparable beauty of penmanship. I was told this writing was done by James Howe, and as the next birth of 1809 was not his writing it would seem that he soon returned to Newberry where he died.

"In closing these brief memoirs of the emigrants from Newberry, far the most of whom I knew personally, besides a great many more not mentioned, I must say with sorrow that but one of those early emigrants is living. This one is Benjamin Pearson, born in 1805 and brought here in 1808. He is bowed with age, and only remembers crossing the Ohio on the way here. Those heroic adventurers left the balmy South, the land of the chestnut, the cedar and the pine; crossed the Alleghanies and entered the 'dark mephitic, tangled woods' of the far-off Northwest, whose giant oak, towering hickory, majestic walnut, spreading beech and lofty poplar, &c., frowned upon them and seemed to forbid their ingress. But with heads to plan and hands to execute, the forests disappeared, the wild beasts fled, waving fields of grain arose, dwelling houses, churches, villages and towns were built, all by the courage, industry, skill and labor of the brave people of the South. Should the question be asked, what county or district in the United States has furnished the most men, women and children to people the great Northwest? the answer must come from all the knowing ones that to Newberry District, South Carolina, belongs this great honor.

"DAVID JONES.

"West Milton, Ohio, August, 1889."

I well remember the John B. Mitchell mentioned by Mr. Jones in the foregoing. He moved into Edgefield County, where he lived to be quite an old man. He was a Methodist and a local preacher, and I used to see him at Zoar church at love feasts and class meetings, for in my boyhood the class meeting was a regular institution of the church, and should be yet, I think. The last time I remember to have seen Mr. Mitchell was at a Baptist camp meeting at Mount Enon, where he preached and related some remarkable experiences he had then recently had. In a dream or a vision he thought he had passed into the other world, where he saw many of his old friends and neighbors; some in the good world and some in the other, and some in neither, but midway between the two, seemingly hesitating as to which they should at last gravitate.

This camp meeting was held some time between 1835 and 1840, but in what year I do not remember. But I very well remember seeing a young man, who had been at school at Mount Enon with me in 1835 and 1836, but was then in the South Carolina College, parade the camp ground, dressed in old style, with

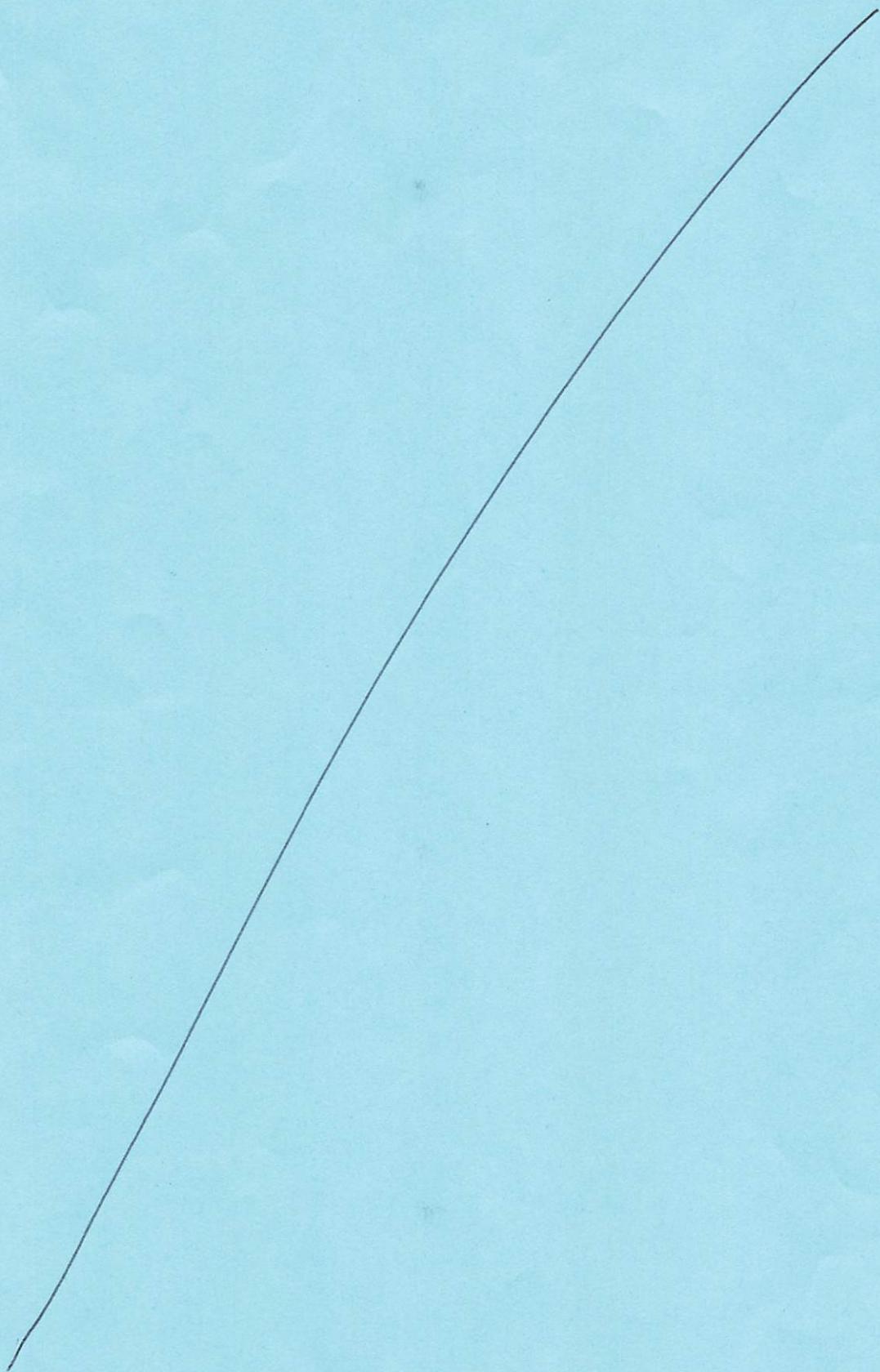
knee-breeches, silk stockings, with buckles in his shoes and ribbons and buckles at his knees, and coat and vest of the antique Revolutionary cut. His father was a staid, well-to-do farmer who lived near by, a member of the church, and you can well imagine how supremely disgusted he was at the exhibition.

Mr. Mitchell died not a great while afterwards, probably in that same year. He was then very feeble, both in mind and body. After a long and useful life he quietly fell asleep. His remains lie buried, I think, but I am not sure, at Zoar church. He has descendants, great-great-grandchildren, now living in that neighborhood, in Edgefield, and others in Georgia, mostly Methodists.

In regard to the O'Neill family I am able to give the following additional information which I learn from a letter received from G. T. O'Neill, of Waynesville, Ohio, written October 2, 1889.

Henry O'Neill, a native of Newberry, was the father of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to rear families. One of his daughters, Rhoda, married Lewis Chapman, youngest son of Rev. Giles Chapman, and was living in Missouri in the year 1884, in her 82nd year. Elizabeth married John Bays, and was living in Warren County, Illinois, in her 72nd year; and Rebecca, who married Jno. T. B _____, was living at the same time near Newberry, Indiana, in her 64th year. These are all the children of Henry O'Neill who were living at the above date.

The Hon. John H. O'Neill is the son of Henry Miles O'Neill, and the grandson of Henry, and was born near Newberry, S.C. He and his sisters were left orphans at an early age, and he became the ward of Judge John Belton O'Neill. About 1846 his grandfather Henry removed both him and his sisters to Southern Indiana, Davis County, where he has since remained. He is a lawyer and politician of prominence, was a member of the last Congress, and was, I think, re-elected.



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Two 1787 Tax Lists

Ninety Six District

South Carolina



TWO 1787 TAX LISTS FROM NINETY SIX DISTRICT, S. C.

The following lists are the only extant ones from Ninety Six District. The originals are located in the South Carolina Archives in Tax List Box 3. The list of John Gray covers the area designated Edgefield County in the 1790 census. The list of Adam Crain Jones covers the area of Abbeville County in the 1790 census. The columns on John Gray's list remain the same throughout. Those from Adam Crain Jones' list vary from page to page. The designations are given on the following page.

Most extant tax lists are from the coastal area of South Carolina, although there are a few from what was Camden District and other areas. These will appear in the South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Box 694, Kingstree, S. C. 29556.

Brent Holcomb G. R. S.
Merrie Oaks
Clinton, South Carolina 29325

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Wm. Martin Estate



Columns for John Gray's list:

- 1 Number of Acres
- 2 1s
- 3 2s
- 4 3s
- 5 5s
- 6 8s
- 7 10s ;
- 8 20s
- 9 40s
- 10 60s
- 11 Slaves
- 12 Professions
- 13 Wheels
- 14 Stock in trade
- 15 Lots in towns
- 16 L
- 17 S
- 18 D

Aggregate on last page
 "Sworn to 9th Oct 1789 before Wm Hunt"

Columns for Adam Crain Jones' list:

<u>Page 1</u>	<u>Pp. 2-3</u>	<u>Page 4</u>	<u>Pp. 5-6</u>	<u>Page 7</u>
1 Number of Acres	1 Number of Acres	1 Number of Acres	same as	same as
2 Negroes	2 Negroes	2 Negroes	pp. 2-3	Page 1
3 Town lots	3 1	3 Wheels		
4 1	4 2	4 1		
5 2	5 3	5 2		
6 3	6 5	6 3		
7 5	7 6	7 5		
8 6	8 10	8 6		
9 10	9 15	9 10		
10 15	10 L	10 15		
11 L	11 S	11 20		
12 S	12 D	12 --		
13 D		13 L		
		14 S		
		15 D		

Aggregate on first page
 "Sworn to before me
 15 May 1788
 Peter Bocquet"

John Gray's Return of the General Tax For the yeare 1787 in Ninety Six District Above Snow Hill

Page 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
George Siglar	123		123														2	5/2
David Siglar	250				250												12	6
John Hencock Senr	700	200	250		150		100				8					4	19	2
John Hencock Jnr	150		50		100												6	--
Arthur Bennet											1						9	4
John Roberts	100				100												5	--
Mathew Stoker	250				100		150									1	--	--
Nicholas Minor	50				50												2	6
Richard Qualls	400				400						3					4	14	8
Daniel Huff	250				250												12	6
John Anderson	300						300				6					4	6	--
John Curry	266		166		100												8	3/3
John Morris	25				25												1	3
John Clakelar Snr	100				100												5	--
Jacob Averlin	50				50												2	6
Edmond Watty	80				80												4	--
George Martin	400		200		200						10					5	7	4
Marshel Martin	190				190						4					2	6	10
Russell Beckum	125				125												6	3
Joab Wooton	112		112								5					2	8	10/2
Rubin Beckum	50				50						3					1	10	6
David Buckhalter	50				50												2	6
John Buckhalter	100				100												5	--
William Mosley	500				500						3					2	13	--
Drury Adams	155				155						1						17	1
James King	390		90		300						2					1	15	5
James Adams	300				300						10					5	8	4
Thomas Beckum	100				100												5	--
Littleberry Adams											1						9	4
Demsey Beckum	100				100												5	--
Ellis Marcus	82				82												4	1
Thomas Mosley	100				100												5	--
Wm Halaway Mosley	115				115												5	9
Daniel Marcus	82				82												4	1
Aquila Miles	2140		1890		250						25					14	3	7/2
William Jeter Sr	120				70		50				7					3	13	10

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Stephen Tillman	225				225						2					1	9	11
Tirey Fike	90						90										9	--
Arthur Thomas											1						9	4
John Lucas	369				369						6					3	14	5/4
John Ryan	2163		1163		1000						19					12	10	7
Estate of																		
Lacon Ryan	550		100		450						10					5	17	10
Gasper Gallman	160				160						1						17	4
Willis Odum	200		100		100												7	--
Lewis Nobles	171				171						7					3	13	10/2
James Hargrove	383		183		200						4					2	10	11 3/4
Thomas Pearce	100		100														2	--
Benjamin Ryan Jnr	125				125						3					1	14	3
Benjamin Ryan Snr	250				250						3					2	0	4
James Walker	200				200						5					2	16	8
Samuel Walker	655	305			350						8					4	15	2/?
Edward Mitchell	175				175						6					3	4	9
John Cockburn	322				322						1					1	5	4
Robirt Melton	50		50														1	0
Isaac Foreman	420	160			260						7					3	19	11
Margret Clarke	100				100												5	--
Charles Martin	250				100		150				25					12	13	4
Sherod Watly	100				100												5	--
Benjamin Darby	45				45						1						11	7
William Martin											1						9	4
Barkly Martin	190		90		100						7					3	12	1/2
Thomas Adams	100				100						2					1	3	8
Thomas Carter	756	506			250						7					4	2	10 1/2
William Watson	250				250												12	6
George Miller	1333	1110			223						8					4	16	10 3/4
Thomas Weatherton	55				55												2	9
Leonard Nobles	150				150						5					2	14	2
Benjamin Cook	1644	1189			469						5					4	1	6/3
John Barns	149		75		74												5	2 1/4

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Nathan Jonson	400	100	200		100						1						19	4
John Homes	250	200	50														3	--
Abraham Youngblood	375		300		75												9	9
Richard Jonson Snr											6					2	16	--
Edward Martin	1116		716		400						8					5	8	11 3/4
Thomas Mosley	101				101												5	0/3
John Clakelar	100				100						3					1	13	--
Henry Allumberry	100		100														2	--
Feallin Renelds	100		50		50						2					1	2	2
James Lowe											1						9	4
Mathew Devon Snr	100		100														2	--
Lawrence Rambo	60				60						2					1	1	8
James Durham	200		200														4	--
Shirly Watly	175				175						3					1	16	9
William Glover	400		200		100		100				13					7	0	4
Absolem Robirts	100				100						1						14	4
William Jeter Jnr	200		130		60		10				10					4	9	11
John Acredge	100				100						3					1	13	--
John Price	100				100												5	--
John Hogh	200		100		100						1						16	4
James Cobbs Snr	300				200		100				2	100				1	2	2
Peter Carns	1800				1800						2					6	8	8
Briant Green	100				100											1	3	8
Daniel Devone	90		90														1	9/?
Ralf Cartor	25				25						3					1	1	3
Shirly Watly Jnr																16	8	-- 3/4
William Boby	738	250			488											1	6	10 3/4
Samuel March Snr	100		50		50												3	6
Nicholas Dillard	233	33			200						1						19	8
Elisha Walker											4					1	17	4

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Norwood Samuel	932				215	142	250			25	11	13	11
Braden James	942				820		222			40	1	9	6
Fagerson Jones	150				150							3	0
Wallis James	500				500							10	0
MCadam: James	244				244							4	10 1/2
Kilpatrick Andrew	500	1			500							19	4
Cowie Joseph	100				50		50					3	6
Foster Thomas	546	3			300		246				2	10?	3 1/4
Yarborough Wm	160				160							3	2 1/4
Bowie John		14	15	640	229	500	200						
Dr. Greenville County	4309			650		1720		170				11	6 7
Executor for Hugh Kirkwood						200							
Thacher Joel	300				300							6	0
Butler Thomas		2										18	8
Bogs Ezekial	150				150							3	0
Smith George	150				150							3	0
Ritchie John	180[sic]				80		80					6	0
Sharpe Edward	100				100							2	0
Tayler William	142	1			142							12	2
Webb Andrew	100				100							2	0
Wallis William	100				100							2	0
Kinson[?] James	173				73		100					6	5 1/2
Smith Jessy	200				200							4	0
Mcadam John	450				450							9	0
Dickson William	300				300							6	0
Lowry John	174				174							3	5 3/4
Brownlee James	366	1			366							16	4 3/4
Brownlee George	574				574							1	5 3/4
Ross William	250				250							5	0
Powel John	150				150							3	0
McKee Thomas	200				200							4	0
Tims Vincen												10	0
Webb James	250				250							5	0
Hathhorn James	625	4			625					2		9	10
Agnew Samuel	500	7			400		100			3		18	4
Reed Samuel	285	2					285			1		12	11
Wilder George	200	1			200							13	4
Ware William	590						590			1		9	6

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Shaw Samuel	450			310		100			40		17	2 1/4
Hallum John	2025	1		140	1885					6	4	7 2/?
Brown John			who pays no other Tax								10	0
Moore William	233			233						4	7	3/4
Moore Robert	100			100							2	0
Hodges John	111	1		50		61					13	4 1/2
Mckoy			who pays no other Tax								10	0
Bass Matthew		5								2	6	8
Purdey Henry	673	1								1	1	2
Ritchy Robert	250			250							5	0
Mecrone William	749			549	200						16	11 3/4
Ritchy James Jur	150			150							3	0
Dunn James	300			300							6	0
Nixon Henry			who pays no other Tax								10	0
Shurley John	264	1		264							14	7 1/2
Stucky Thomas	141			141							2	9 3/4
Brown William	150	2	150								1	0 2
Starrit Benjamin	606	1	606								15	4 1/2
Callins James		1									9	4
Dodson Enoch	200	1		100		100					10	4
Lawson James			who pays no other Tax								10	0
Cowin John	552			500		52					12	7
Cowin Isaac	100			100							2	0
Norwood Thomas	200				200						5	0
Rosamond James	734	6		534		200					3	16 8
Brownlee John	100	3		100							1	10 0
Brownlee Joseph	50			50							1	0
Haynie John	345	3		195		150					1	19 4 3/4
Crow John	113		113								1	1 1/2
Crow Isaac	100		100								1	0
Reed William	336		336								3	4 1/4
Long James	272	4		272							2	2 9 1/4
Gibson Robert	750	2		450		300					2	2 8
Jones John	317			317							6	4
Bennison William	316			316							6	3 3/4

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Hackleman George			who pays	no other	Tax						10	0
Rutledge Tanny	150			150							3	0
Fowler William	100		100								1	0
Massy Noel	100		100								1	0
Stone William	378			378							7	6 1/2
Swain Robert	472			472							9	5 1/4
McMullin Roley	100			75		25					2	9
Cox John	100		100								1	0
Boughn James	100		100								1	0
Taries James	200	1	100		100						13	4
Weatherall John	272	5		272						2	18	10 1/2
Marshell John												
Hodges James	108			108		90						
Tugel William			who pays	no other	Tax						10	0
Hunter David	227			200				27			8	0 1/2
Culp Jonathan	100			100							2	0
Rowel Jessy	50			50							1	0
Wallis Robert	100			100							2	0
Graham James	1183			743	350		50				18	5
Robertson Jean		3								1	8	0
Robertson William W.	753	2		753						1	13	8 3/4
Robertson Robert	767	2		767						1	14	0
Branden Mary	150			150							3	0
Branden Henry	300		300								3	0
Swain John	100			100							2	0
Woods William	250			175		75					7	3
Shurley Thomas	1090			940	75		75				14	7 3/4
Watkins Henry		2									18	8
Brown Hugh	200	2	200							1	0	8
Burton John		1									9	4
Mckee Adam	300			300							6	0
Read Jacob	559		559								5	7
Brown Joseph Jur.	150	1	150								10	10
Neel Samuel	290			290							5	9 1/2

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