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A MYSTERIOUS PEOPLE OF
UNKNOWN ORIGIN FROM
VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, TENN.
AND THE CAROLINAS

SCOTT WITHROW

OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT NEWSLETTER

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GENEALOGIST*

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Captain William Lynch
(1742-1820)

An Intriguing Past, but An Uncertain Future

By:
Dennis Chastain

They say he was a big man -- a man possessed with the physical stature of an Olympic athlete. But everything known about old William Lynch indicates that he was a prominent figure in ways that go beyond physical stature.

While living in Pittsylvania Virginia in the mid-1700's, he was a recognized leader in his local community and served as Captain of the local militia. Later, during the American Revolution, he fought under the command of General Nathaniel Greene. Lynch served one term in the Virginia House of Delegates, and by 1836, he had gained sufficient notoriety that no lesser personage than American icon, Edgar Allan Poe, felt compelled to write a commentary in the Southern Literary Messenger about the Lynch Law, naming William Lynch as the author. Lynch later relocated to the Pendleton District, where he became a substantial landowner. His homestead in the Holly Springs community in northern Pickens County was depicted in the Mill's Atlas (1820) map of the Pendleton District as the most prominent landmark in the immediate area. And it can now be said with some authority that he was, indeed, the source of the term "Lynch Law", which is a story within itself.

No less than a half-dozen individuals throughout history have been proposed as the source of the Lynch Law, and theories regarding the origin of this controversial system of summary justice abound, but all the speculation can now be put to rest. Just as some of his descendants have maintained for years, it was indeed, old William Lynch, who took matters into hand and initiated the actions that led to the historically significant phenomenon known as the Lynch Law.

The story begins back in 1776 in colonial Virginia, specifically the area around Pittsylvania, near the Dan River along the North Carolina/Virginia border. During this awkward period in American history, the arm of the law was not quite so long as one would have liked. As a matter of fact, it seldom reached beyond the limits of the major centers of population. Lawlessness in the backcountry was rampant and folks in the hinterlands of the colonies were forced by necessity to fend for themselves. It was the same phenomenon that, in the 1760's, led to the Regulator movement in South Carolina.

In Virginia, William Lynch decided to do what he could to remedy the situation. He gathered his neighbors together one Sunday afternoon and established a rudimentary system of summary justice for errant souls and roving gangs of scofflaws that terrorized the colonists. In their written agreement, Lynch and his neighbors, wrote that they had, "sustained great and intolerable losses by a set of lawless men, who have banded themselves together to deprive honest men of their just rights and property, by stealing their horses, counterfeiting, and passing paper currency, and committing many other species of villany, too tedious to mention, and that those vile miscreants do still persist in their diabolical practices, and have hereto escaped the civil power with impunity." The group decided to form an organization, later known as the "Lynch-men", and vowed to

“put a stop to the iniquitous practices of those unlawful and abandoned wretches...”. That very afternoon they wrote and adopted a set of guidelines for dispensing summary justice, the document that later became known as Lynch’s Law. It was a bold stroke of “can do” spirit that even critics described as imminently successful, and a phenomenon that later spread to other colonies and even into Europe.

Much of what we know about William Lynch during his later years in Pickens County comes from the diaries of two 19th century surveyors who boarded with Lynch while engaged in surveying the border of between the two Carolinas and Georgia. First was George Blackburn, a professor of mathematics and astronomy from South Carolina College (later the University of SC). Blackburn surveyed the border between North and South Carolina between Caesar’s Head and the Chattooga River. He wrote in his journal that, “The captain is a lively active Virginian of 69 years – he delights much in telling stories of which he is himself the Hero. He gave us an account of a law called Lynch’s law”. Blackburn, who was a scientist and a self-styled poet, also wrote a bit of prose about old William Lynch in his journal. George Blackburn, by the way, was a colorful character in his own right. His students, back in Columbia, so despised him that they burned him in effigy one evening. A large crowd gathered, a melee ensued, and the Governor had to call out the state militia to quell the riot. Nevertheless, his journal entries regarding William Lynch are an invaluable resource for those wishing to know more.

Andrew Ellicott, who in 1811 was engaged by the state of Georgia to determine the border between the two Carolinas and Georgia at the 35th parallel, also spent some time with William Lynch. Notably, Ellicott wrote in his journal, “Captain Lynch just mentioned was the author of the Lynch laws...”. Ellicott went on to say that, “I should not have asserted it as fact had it not been related to me by Mr. Lynch himself and his neighbor Mr. Lay, one of the original association together with several other Lynch-men as they were called.”

It should be noted that George Blackburn, Andrew Ellicott and Edgar Alan Poe were unanimously critical of the principle of summary justice behind the Lynch Law, which they saw as nothing more than vigilantism, but nevertheless Blackburn and Ellicott both expressed a favorable impression of Lynch himself. The truth is that the actions of every man, living and dead, must be judged in the context of the times in which they live. There is no denying that in later years, and particularly in the years after William Lynch’s death and up to the time of the Civil War, the principle of summary justice was much abused and probably did, indeed, eventually lead to many acts of pure vigilantism. But one has only to read the text of the Lynchmen’s compact to know that their motives were sincere and their goal was noble in spirit.

William Lynch was an important figure in American history and it would only be logical to assume that the gravesite of such an important figure would be a way-point on any historical tour of Pickens County, but few people even know where his grave is. It would seem appropriate that his role in American history would be detailed in high school textbooks, but not a word of William Lynch’s residence in Pickens County or the Lynch Law can be found in textbooks on the history of South Carolina. One would expect that, at a minimum, his gravesite would be maintained and cared for and identified for posterity with a permanent historical marker, but that is not the case. Furthermore, the gravesite is not only poorly maintained, it barely escaped the blade of a bulldozer last year.

On an obscure pine knoll in the midst of The Rock resort development, located at the intersection of US #178 and the Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway in northern Pickens County, the neglected remnants of Captain William Lynch's gravesite lies hidden away. In order to access the grave, one must first obtain permission from the landowner and then try to locate the grave behind a patch of briars and broomstraw, and a jumbled mess of storm-felled Virginia pines. All that remains to mark the final resting place of old William Lynch is a crumbling wall of fieldstones and a somewhat primitive granite monument, which has toppled over on its backside.

Except for the efforts of several of his descendants, which led to a recent article in the Greenville News, the gravesite would likely be lost forever. Among William Lynch's many descendants and extended relatives in the upstate, only a small group, led by Karen Patterson, of Travelers Rest and Linda Skelton, a descendant who now lives in South Carolina's lowcountry, has sustained the effort to get recognition and permanent preservation for the gravesite. But despite their dedicated efforts, the future of the William Lynch grave can only be described as uncertain.


ABOUT OUR SOCIETY

The Old Pendleton District Genealogical Society is a non-profit, 12-36-2120(41) educational society organized for the purposes of uniting people interested in Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina, history and family genealogy, encouraging preservation of records, promoting educational programs, and publishing literature related to local records and genealogies. Our prime aim is to help others to find and identify their ancestors and origins of birthplace.

Our genealogical and historical files are housed at the Clayton Room, in Southern Wesleyan University, Central, S. C. 29630.




You are welcome to come browse through these records and visit the Clayton Room during the Library Hours: Monday-Thursday 7:45 A.M. to 11:00 P.M.
Friday: 7:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. and Saturday : 12:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND RESPOND. E-MAIL THE GOVERNOR AS
WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT. YOUR FAMILY CEMETERY MAYBE NEXT!!!

From: "Paul M Kankula - nn8nn" <kankula1@innova.net> 

Date: 2004/05/12 Wed PM 07:23:51 GMT

To: <SRU@scsenate.org>

CC: <governor@govoepp.state.sc.us> , <info@scattorneygeneral.org> , <leader@sc.edu> 

Subject: Private Property Cemetery Visits

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Dear Senator Martin,

Reference Your Bill:

S-0760 General Bill 12-02-03, By Senator Larry Martin, Knotts, Leventis and Reese
TO PROVIDE AN EASEMENT FOR THE RELATIVES AND DESCENDANTS OF ANY PERSON BURIED IN A
CEMETERY FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF VISITING THE CEMETERY.

Your 12-May-2004 e-mail reply to David Payne:

Unfortunately we weren't able to move it out of subcommittee. We ran into questions about whether or not the provision in the proposed bill might unnecessarily "cloud" the title to a piece of property. I do intend to try again.

Being denied the ability to visit the grave of a deceased love one is a very sore subject with many people in this state. Also, there seems to be various opinions on the rights of family members. Whatever the case, SC's Cemetery Laws need to be upgraded.

GET OFF MY LAND - IT'S PRIVATE PROPERTY!

Do descendants of deceased persons have a right to visit and maintain family graves which are located on private land? Per Mr. Kenneth P. Woodington, Senior Assistant, Office of the South Carolina Attorney General, the answer is a qualified YES, as will be seen herein.

For the purpose of this opinion, it is assumed first, that the landowner or his predecessors in title actually dedicated the property for use as a cemetery. Such a dedication could occur expressly, such as in a deed, or impliedly, as where the landowner or his predecessor in title acquiesced in the use of the family burial ground.

(The term "dedication" is used herein in a non technical sense, that is, not limited strictly to such formal dedications as occur when a developer opens streets or parks to the public.)

Secondly, it is assumed that the cemetery has not been legally abandoned. Under the current state of the law in South Carolina, it is almost a practical impossibility for a cemetery to be deemed abandoned unless the graves themselves are moved, although a statutory procedure for the removal of graves does exist.

(Absent some positive evidence of abandonment, (see S.C. Code of Laws, Title 27 Chapter 43, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries, <http://www.scstatehouse.net>), a family burying ground probably cannot be deemed abandoned until

the graves are actually removed. Removal of the graves normally requires approval by the county or municipal government and thirty days' notice to any known relatives of the deceased persons (see SC 27-43-10))

As a third and final assumption, it almost goes without saying that the location of the cemetery is actually known. While we have found no case addressing the point, it is likely that a person who merely suspects the existence of a cemetery on someone's property would need to persuade either the landowner or if necessary, a court, that there are reasonable grounds for believing a cemetery might be present on the site.

The point of making all these assumptions is to indicate that in some cases, the real issue may not concern the existence of a right to visit a known burying ground, but instead may involve disputes the matters listed above: whether the cemetery even exist on the site, whether a dedication to burial uses has ever been made, or whether the cemetery has been abandoned. These issues can only be resolved on a case-by-case basis.

If the answers to all the issues above are in a given situation, however, there is little question that relatives of the deceased persons have a right in the nature of an easement to visit and care for the graves. As one court has held:

(A cemetery is a place not only for the burial of the dead, but for an expression of love and respect by the living for the dead. Hence there must be accorded to (living interested persons) not only the right of burial but also the right to visit, maintain and beautify the graves of relatives interred therein....)

In summary, there is little question that the descendants of persons in a cemetery or private burial ground have a right to visit and maintain the graves, provided that their crossing of the lands of others to do so is done in a reasonable manner and at reasonable times. Obviously, the best course of action for availing oneself of such a right would be to try to work out an arrangement with the landowner as to the times of visits, the route to be taken to get to the cemetery, etc. The disputes which arise even when there is a clear right to visit the cemetery tend to involve persons trying to visit the cemetery in ways which are unnecessarily offensive to the landowner.

This is only a general statement of the law. It does not and cannot address the many specific questions which will arise over whether individual cemeteries or family burial grounds exist, were dedicated to burial uses, or have been abandoned.

What recourse is available in cases where citizens report that local law enforcement officials will not enforce S.C. Code of Laws, Title 16, Chapter 17-600, Offenses Against Public Policy, (<http://www.scstatehouse.net>), which provides for criminal penalties for various acts which constitute destruction or desecration of human remains or repositories thereof? Mr. Woodington reports in his informal opinion that he has no knowledge of the facts of any specific case in which this has occurred, but would advise the family members to bring civil actions for trespass and even for damages (if such can be proven) when cemeteries are being destroyed or desecrated.

○————○

Descendants and their representatives may not be denied access to cemeteries located on private property. It does not matter a bit whether or not the cemetery is shown on the land plot, deed, tax map or whatever. If you are not a descendant or their representative, then the private landowner is not required to grant you access. Jonathan M. Leader - SC State Archaeologist, 19-Apr-2002

I'm not from this state and have no family living here. However, I do know right from wrong and this whole cemetery visitation matter reeks with disgrace! Our state government should hang their head in shame...

I'm sure that there are many locals who would like to personally thank you Senator for your past efforts. However, it seems that unless there is a outcry of protest coming from the public, it's just going to be one delaying concern after another in the future. I guess people really need to start expressing their concerns to governor **Mark Sanford** Phone: 803-734-2100, Email:

governor@govoepp.state.sc.us - let me be the first...

Paul M Kankula

Does anyone know the identity of the people in these photos?

They could be from these families of Old Pendleton District:
Stephens, Trotter, McCoy, Looper.

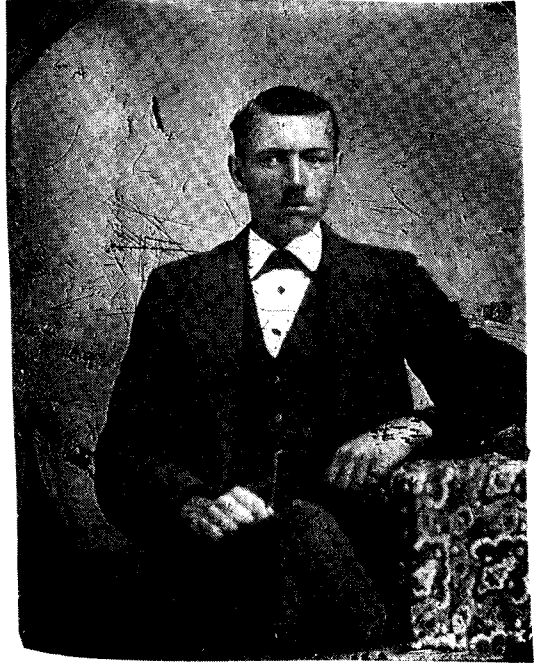
The Trotter Family lived in the Walhalla area near Bethel Presbyterian Church. The Stephens Family also lived in this area. At different times prior to and during the Civil War the Stephens/McCoy group lived at Pickensville outside Easley. The McCoy who married into the Stephens family was from the Anderson Area . The Loopers were from the Dacusville Area.

All are tintypes except one and were found in the trunk of Jane (Janie or Jennie) Stephens. One is a photo on glass. At the time of her death Janie was living in the home of a Satterfield family near Bethel Presbyterian Church, who were cousins of hers. (Jane)Jennie Stephens was born Dec. 13, 1855 and died Sept. 5, 1940. She along with her mother Letha A Trotter Stephens are buried in unmarked graves at Bethel Presbyterian Church, Walhalla, SC.

Appreciate any input. Thanks.

Frankie Stephens Brandt
Phone: 864 - 439-8134
Email: fbrandt1220@charter.net

Researching: Stephens, McCoy, Trotter, Looper, Hagood, Roberts, Lyles, Franklin, Garrett, Holtzclaw, Green, Smith, Brockman,





JOHNATHAN LEE BOLDING

1806 - 1879

By Robert G. Dodson

Where Jonathan Lee Bolding was born is unclear. The 1850 and 1860 Federal Census for Pickens District, South Carolina shows him being born in South Carolina. His father may have been either John or William Bolding. It is believed by most that his father was William because of the close association that they had with each other. In the late 1840's William disappeared and was not heard from again. Jonathan Lee and his family are the only Boldings appearing on the 1850 Census in any spelling of the name.

Jonathan may have had two brothers, Buck and Dyson, who went to Georgia. They did come back occasionally to visit with Jonathan and his family.

In 1829 or 1830 Jonathan married Rebecca Powell. She was born in 1812 and died April 5, 1883 and is buried in the Bolding-Morgan family cemetery. It is not known if Jonathan is buried there or not. Rebecca's father was believed to be William Powell. She had a brother named Sampson and a sister named Elvinia and may have been a sister to Allen Powell.

In 1835, Jonathan purchased 209 acres of land from Daniel Durham known as the John Stuart place. Here he and Rebecca raised twelve children. Some of his neighbors were Jefferson Pilgrim, Charles Durham and Mark Lively. Their children were, Mary Adaline, Melissa, John Thomas, James Mattison, Daniel Paine, Green B., William Nelson, George Washington, Benjamin Marcus, Elizabeth Jane, Elender Catherine and Rebecca Susan.

The Civil War took three sons and one son-in-law. John Thomas (Bud), Daniel Paine, Green B. and Mary Adaline's husband, William Pilgrim. After the Civil War, Jonathan lost his farm because he could not pay the taxes that were levied against it. Years later a grandson, Julius Bolding purchased the farm and lived there until his death. Julius was the father of Clyde Bolding who was sheriff of Pickens County for many years.

The descendants of Jonathan Lee Bolding were instrumental in forming two Baptist Churches, Praters Creek Baptist Church and Mountain View Baptist Church. Many of his descendants are still members of both churches and the cemeteries are filed with his kin.

The area where Jonathan Lee Bolding lived has been known by several different names, Pea Ridge, Praters Creek Community, Gates School community and also as Terrapin Crossing area. The name you hear would depend on whom you talked with and then you might hear it called by more than one name. The creek or branch near his home was known as Stewart Creek at one time but now we simply call it the Hort Watson Creek and you would be hard pressed to find anyone now who knows the original name.

I am a great-great-great grandson through his daughter Mary Adaline Bolding who married William J. M. Pilgrim, the son of Jefferson and Hannah Pilgrim. Adaline and

William had two children before William joined the Confederate Army. Their names were Mary Ella and William Daniel Paine (Dink) Pilgrim. I am sure that William Daniel Paine was named after his uncle, Daniel Paine Bolding. Mary Ella married Jim "Hamp" Gilliam and had one son whom Dink raised after Hamp Gilliam was killed in a hunting accident. Mary Ella moved to Georgia and contact with her was lost. Dink married Martha Elizabeth Cothran and they raised eleven children. Their children were George Thomas, William Monroe, Bertha, Joseph Nelson, Lola Pearl, John Seaborn, Lula Elizabeth, Molly S., Samuel Jefferson, Rose and James Pilgrim. James died February 16, 1908 and his place of burial is unknown. Dink and Martha are buried at Praters Creek Baptist Church.

William Monroe Pilgrim married Elsie Thynie "Kate" Riggins and they had eleven children whose names were Oscar, Essie Mabel, William Clarence, Lucy Elizabeth, Leo, Winslow Hovey, George Tilman, Joseph Verner, Florene, James Edward and Irene Pilgrim. Irene is the only child of William and Kate that is still living.

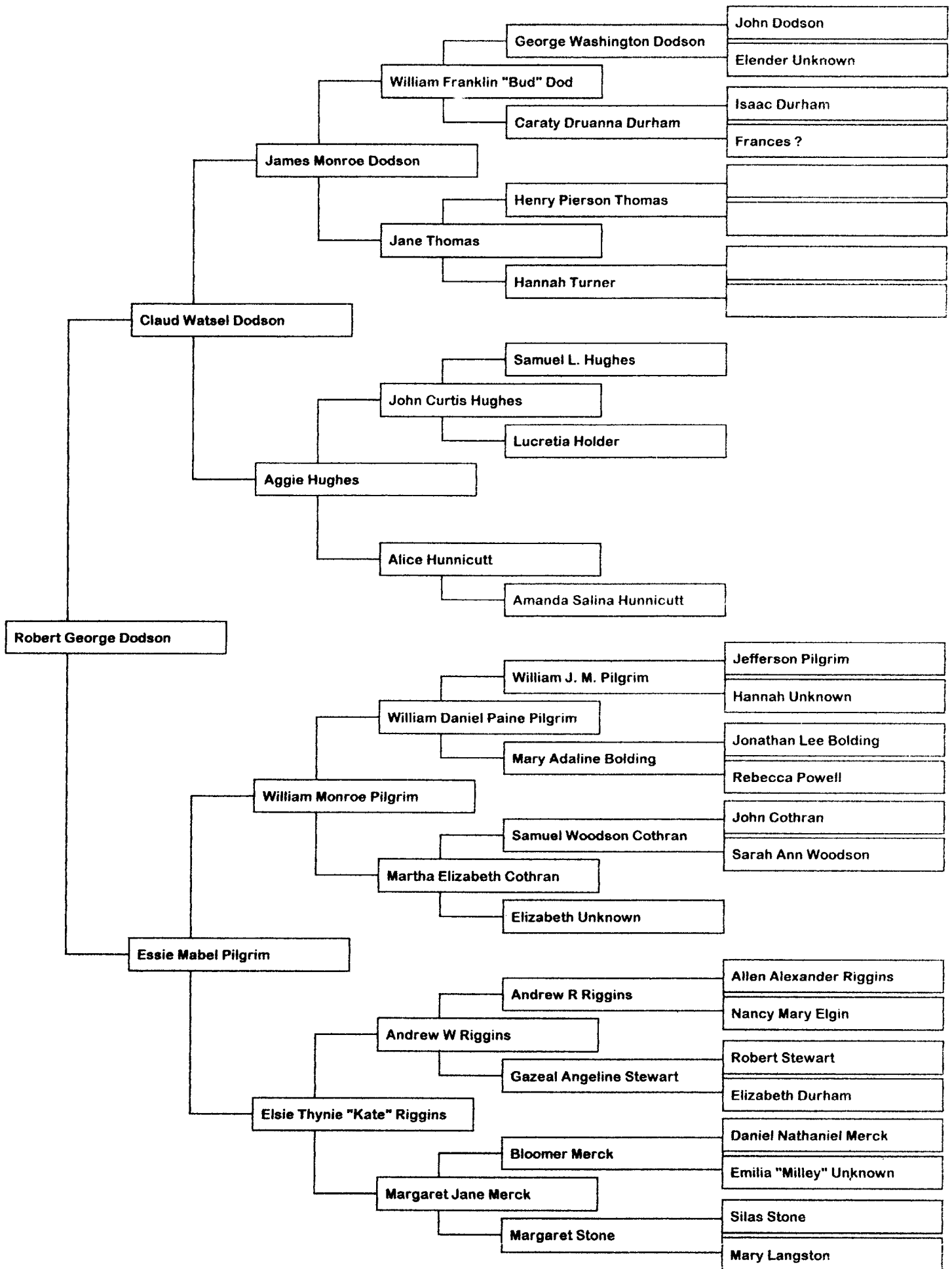
My parents were Essie Mabel Pilgrim and Claud Watsel Dodson. There were six children in this family, Harold Watsel, Floree Essie, Hovey Monroe, Robert George, Franklin Coy and Keith Edward Dodson. Harold is the only child in this family that has died. Essie, Claud and Harold are buried at Hillcrest Memorial Park near Pickens, SC.

Agnes Bolding Lesley published a Bolding Family book from which most of this was taken. At a Bolding reunion a committee was formed to update and reprint this book with the permission of Agnes Bolding Lesley. After much time and effort a new book was printed in 1985. The book is still available by contacting Melvin Watson. The cost of the book is \$6.00 plus postage. If anyone would like to purchase the book they can contact Melvin at the following address.

Melvin Watson
198 Watson Road
Pickens, SC 29671
Phone: 864-868-2455

Jonathan Lee Bolding's home is still standing in a corner at the intersection of Bridgewater Road and Bolding Road. It has been remodeled several times and is still being used as a residence. It is one of the few structures that remain of the community of my childhood.

Ancestors of Robert George Dodson



Paternal Ancestry of Frances Featherstone, wife of Rev. Robert Gaines

1654 William Featherstone I (-c.1720)**His Pedigree Chart** ►

William Featherstone I was in Charles City County as early as October 1689 when he appeared as a defendant in a lawsuit. ^{Ref} William had married Mary (—) May, the widow of Henry May who had left some property to Ruth Wilkinson in his will. William Randolph, Ruth's guardian, pursued a judgement against Featherstone for the value of the property but Edward Chilton, Featherstone's attorney, asserted May gave away in his will more than he owned. The court ordered two citizens to assess May's property and distribute it proportionately to the May heirs. ^{Ref}

In August 1695 **Thomas Cocke** sued for an attachment on the estate of William Featherstone who had unlawfully left the county. Featherstone owed Cocke 572 pounds of tobacco and sub-sheriff Joshua Wynn attached Featherstone's property. ^{Ref}

We do not know if William Featherstone was born in England or the Colony. Several submitted the name of William Featherstone as a land patent headright: Robert Richardson for land in Accomack in 1666 ^{Ref}, Nathaniel Bradford in Northampton ^{Ref} in 1672 ^{Ref}, and John Wallop in Accomack in 1674. ^{Ref}

William Featherstone and John Edwards secured a patent to 545 acres in Westover Parish, Charles City County, on 6 June 1699. ^{Ref} Drury Stith and Samuel Eale held a neighboring 680 acres ^{Ref} on the north side of the James River on 24 Apr 1703. Featherstone got 50 acres on the southeast side of Herring Creek in July 1717. ^{Ref} It was next to **William Cole**. When John Roach Jr. got 85 acres on Herring Creek on 19 December 1711, he submitted the name of William Featherstone — perhaps William Featherstone II — as a headright. ^{Ref}

William Featherstone wrote his will, now lost, on 23 December 1718 leaving Herring Creek land to his son William. When William Featherstone II sold 150 acres ^{Ref} on Herring Creek in Westover Parish to Elias Booth in 1726, the deed confirmed he inherited it from his father, William Featherstone, by his will of 23 December 1718.

827 — (Featherstone) Cross [1654.1]**Her Pedigree Chart** ►

William and Mary (—) Featherstone had a daughter who grew up along Herring Creek. We do not know her name but she was *possibly* Mary — the name of her mother and of her only known daughter. **John Cross** was living on the same creek by 1714 and they later married. *See Family Topic 826* ►

William Featherstone II [1654.2]

William Featherstone II, only known son of William and Mary (—) May Featherstone, lived in that part of Prince George County that is now in Dinwiddie County near the Amelia County line. On 27 January 1725/6, Robert Bolling surveyed for William Featherstone 200 acres on both sides of Bear Swamp ^{Ref} in Prince George County. It was not until 22 September 1739 that he secured it with a patent. ^{Ref} The tract was next to land of Charles Howell for whose estate Featherstone was the administrator in 1728. ^{Ref} We believe William married a daughter of Charles Howell because William's son named a child *Charles Howell* Featherstone.

Featherstone held 400 acres ^{Ref} near Wigg Island in Prince George County on 22 September 1739

that he soon sold ^{Ref} to Capt. Richard Taylor. William was still living 5 April 1748 when **Abraham Cocke** and Charles Jennings got a patent to 354 acres ^{Ref} on Namozine Creek next to William Featherstone Sr. and William Featherstone Jr.

Only known child of William and — (Howell) Featherstone:

- **William Featherstone III** [1654.2.1] married **Susanna Grigg**, daughter of William Grigg and his wife, Elizabeth, about 1737. In the *Bristol Parish Register* is the record of her birth on 11 June 1720.

Featherstone held land on Leaths Creek near his Grigg brothers-in-law in 1757. ^{Ref} We presume this was land his wife inherited from her father. William was "the younger" when he secured a patent to 150 acres on the head of Woody Creek of Deep Creek in Amelia County 20 Jul 1738. ^{Ref} He and Susannah sold the land to Timothy Murrill on 21 March 1739/40. ^{Ref} William was still "junior" on 12 March 1739/40 when he got 321 acres ^{Ref} on White Oak Swamp of Prince George (later Dinwiddie) County. William's cousin **Richard Cross** owned land nearby on White Oak Swamp. ^{Ref} On 25 July 1746, "junior" held 100 acres ^{Ref} on Namozine Creek next to his father.

William Featherstone moved from Dinwiddie County to Amelia County buying 200 acres ^{Ref} on Middle Cellar Creek of Deep Creek in Amelia County from Francis Raney for £100 on 15 December 1755.

William survived his wife and died in Amelia County about 1769 (will dated 22 Aug. 1767 ^{Ref}, recorded 27 April 1769). He divided his 200 acres on Deep Creek among four youngest sons. William and Lewis appeared as tithables as early as 1763 and were undoubtedly the older sons. His Leaths Creek land was apparently partitioned into 42-acre tracts that all the children shared.

- **Burwell Featherstone** [1654.2.1.1] inherited 50 acres. Amelia County listed Burwell Featherstone head of a family of four with three blacks in 1782. ^{Ref} He was in Nottoway County in 1810. ^{Ref} The Bible belonging to Burwell's son, William, identified Burwell's wife as Ann.
 - **William Featherstone** [1654.2.1.1.1] (27 Feb. 1781 -c.1878) married **Elizabeth Jones** in Nottoway County 9 January 1809. Their Bible depicts their name as Featherston. They moved from Nottoway County to Dinwiddie County between 1816 and 1820 and settled permanently in Robertson County, Tennessee, between 1826 and 1830. William and Elizabeth were the parents of ten children born between the years 1811 and 1832.
- **Jesse Featherstone** [1654.2.1.2] inherited 50 acres. He and his wife, Catherine, sold 42 acres ^{Ref} on Leaths Creek to **William Grigg Featherstone** on 3 January 1775. They were in Lincoln County, North Carolina, by 1788. ^{Ref}
- **Charles Howell Featherstone** [1654.2.1.3] inherited 50 acres. Amelia County listed Charles H. Featherstone head of a family of two with eight blacks in 1782. ^{Ref} He bought 20 acres ^{Ref} on Leaths Creek from Archer Leath on 25 February 1786. Charles died in Nottoway County (will dated 12 Jan. 1791).
- **Richard Featherstone** [1654.2.1.4] inherited 50 acres. His bride was Susannah Davenport, daughter of George Davenport of Amelia County who mentioned daughter Susannah Davenport in his will of 2 September 1773. ^{Ref} Richard and Susannah received one-eighth of his estate on 24 January 1782. ^{Ref}

Amelia County listed Richard Featherstone head of a family of seven with five blacks in 1782. ^{Ref} They were living in Granville County, North Carolina, on 28 March 1774 when they sold 42 acres ^{Ref} on Cellar Creek in Amelia County to his brother-in-law George Still.
- **Lucy Featherstone** [1654.2.1.5] married John Vaughan.
- **Frances Featherstone** [1654.2.1.6] married George Still II. As George Still Jr. he secured

a patent to 200 acres ^{Ref} on White Oak Swamp on 2 January 1737/8. The same day his father of the same name got 100 acres on the north side of Bear Swamp. ^{Ref} On 1 December 1740, the elder George Still held 189 acres ^{Ref} on Cellar Fork of Deep Creek in Amelia County. He was George Still Sr. of Dinwiddie County 23 August 1769 ^{Ref} when he gave this land to his son, George Still Jr.

George Still II died in Amelia County in 1780 (will dated 10 Dec. 1779 ^{Ref}, recorded 27 July 1780 ^{Ref}). He left one-third of his property to his wife, Frances, for life. His son would inherit all the land after the death of Frances. In 1782 Amelia County listed the estate of George Still with one white and four blacks. ^{Ref}

- **Jeremiah Still** [1654.2.1.6.1] inherited all his father's land after the death of his mother.
- **Martha Still** [1654.2.1.6.2] was a minor beneficiary of the 1779-will of her father.
- **Elizabeth Featherstone** [1654.2.1.7] married Lewellyn Clark. His name appeared as Lew and Leigh.
- **Susannah Featherstone** [1654.2.1.8] was dead before 1788.
- **William Grigg Featherstone** [1654.2.1.9] bought 200 acres ^{Ref} on Leaths Creek from Henry Clay on 16 October 1764 and 166 acres ^{Ref} on Leaths Creek from **Charles Clay** on 23 March 1775. Amelia County listed William Featherstone head of a family of two with nine blacks in 1782. ^{Ref}

William's final recorded purchase was for 50 acres ^{Ref} on Cellar Creek from Henry Westbrook on 11 November 1783. A deed dated 24 October 1786 from Henry Mitchell for 50 acres ^{Ref} was never recorded. William died before 27 December 1787 when Amelia County granted Richard Featherstone administration of his estate. ^{Ref} Three Amelia County citizens appraised his estate ^{Ref} on 28 February 1788. After his death, his 42 acres on Leaths Creek fell to his brothers and sisters who conveyed their interest in the land to Charles Howell Featherstone on 21 March 1788. ^{Ref}

- **Lewis Featherstone** [1654.2.1.10] married Elizabeth Leath, daughter of Arthur Leath of Nottoway Parish, Amelia County (will dated 11 Mar. 1768 ^{Ref}). The court appointed Lewis Featherstone administrator with the consent of Arthur's widow, Sarah, on 23 February 1774.

Lewis died in Amelia County in 1781 (will dated 14 Jan. 1781 ^{Ref}, recorded 27 Sept. 1781). He spoke in his will of his wife, Elizabeth, yet mentioned no children. Elizabeth was still living 2 June 1791 when her brother Arthur Leath sold her a slave that she gave to his children the same day for £62:7:10. ^{Ref}

It was perhaps nephew and namesake, Lewis Featherstone, who was living in Nottoway County in 1810 whom Nottoway appointed to survey Irbys Road from Leaths Creek to Cokes Road in 1811. ^{Ref} One Lewis Featherstone married Sally Hurt in Lunenburg County 20 December 1809. ^{Ref}

William Featherstone III and Susanna Grigg were the grandparents of Frances Featherstone Gaines, wife of Rev. Robert Gaines, was my 4th gr.grandmother. Their ancestry is shown here from the Internet, and has been documented with other wills, estate records and legal documents. This is just an overview. Others in our chapter are also part of this ancestry.

- 1,140 family histories
- Military histories
- 744 pages
- Index of church cemeteries

OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER SC GEN SOCIETY 2004 REPORT 3

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Researching Moore, Garvin, Murphree, Madden,
Bruce, Aldeander, Landers, Merritt, McCullough,
Lewis, Rice, Kennemore, Lesley, Wilson(all direct

Miller's Weekly Messenger
Pendleton, South Carolina
Editor, John Miller and Son
Abstracted by G. Anne Sheriff
Continued from last month

- One black horse and one sorrel, as property of **John C. Anderson**, suit of **Herbert Hammond & Co. vs. John C. Anderson.**
- Two negro women, property of **W. B. Nelson**, several suits of **Daniel Roundtree, Caldwell Evans, John W. Yeldell, Samuel Quarles** and **David Lesley.**
- On Tuesday at house of **William Shearrer**, 200 bushels of corn, 8 stacks of fodder, 1000 weight of good seed cotton, property of **William Shearrer**; suit of **A. N. McFall** and **Samuel Moore.**
- On Tuesday at house of **William Homes**, 50 bushels of corn, 3 goats, one hob, two feather-beds, and furniture and sundry other articles of household and kitchen furniture; property of **William Homes**; suit of **James Emberson.**
- Also, on Tuesday, house of **John Stone**, 7 head of cattle, property of **Thomas Richards**; execution of **S. Earle.**

Report from the House of Representatives, December 1827. Mr. **J. N. Whitner** presented the report of commissioners to lay out and make the line for dividing Pickens and Anderson counties; report of the commissioners appointed to select a site and lay out a village for Pickens county; report of the commissioners for selecting a site for the village of Anderson county; referred to delegation of Pendleton. Mr. **Norris**, from the delegation of Pendleton, made a report on the memorial of the citizens of that district, praying the establishment of a separate office of register of mesne conveyance. Petitions were presented a follows, viz: by Mr. **J. N. Whitner**, from the Pendleton Farmers' Society, praying that the old court house may be given them for that society; referred to committee on public buildings.

December 19, 1827

The pupils of the Female Academy were examined under the direction of Rev. Mr. **Ross.**

Died on Monday the 17th inst. [December 17], Miss **Sarah Ann**, daughter of Mr. **William Brewster**, aged 12 years and 1 month.

Died on Tuesday the 8th inst. [December 8], Mrs. **Margaret Brewster**, mother to the young lady who died on the day previous . . . left a husband a children.

Advertisement. Gentlemen disposed to participate in the BALL, to be at Mr. **Archer's** long room, on Wednesday the 26th inst. are informed that the subscription paper is left at Mr. **Archers** bar, at which place they will please call and subscribe on or before the day. Signed the Managers.

The partnership of **William** and **Saxon Anderson** is dissolved by mutual consent. Also, the partnership of **William Anderson** and **John G. Hunter**. Please settle accounts. Also, **William Anderson** has a number of small medical accounts that need to be settled as he intends "removing in the course of a few weeks from the village." Signed **William Anderson.**

December 26, 1827

For Sale. Tools for the carriage making and blacksmith business. Planning to leave "this place." Signed by **Trowbridge & Bingham.**

Will hire to the highest bidder several Negroes belonging to the Legatees of **Robert Cobb**, deceased, who are minors. Renters will pay tax, clothe and feed the Negroes. Singed by **Jesse G. Cobb**, Executor.

January 2, 1828

The act from the legislature in the division of Pendleton District. [Good information].

The bond for **John S. Allen**, the former contractor for building a court house in the Village of Pendleton, be delivered up to be canceled; and that the brick prepared by him and given up to the Commissioners, be sold by the Receivers of Public. . . . That **Matthew Gambrell** be appointed a Receiver of Public Monies for the county of Anderson. . . . That **Robert H. Briggs** be appointed Receiver of public monies arising or due from the sales of lots in Pickens county. . . expenses in running the line between the counties if Pickens and Anderson, that is to say, to Major **Leis, James**

Osborn and Thomas Garvin, Commissioners, each one \$145 and to **Thomas Lamar and James Gilmer**, Surveyors, \$112.

List of letters remaining at the post office as of December 31, 1827. **Dr. J. R. Allen**, Col. **R. Anderson**, **Caleb W. Babbit**, **B. Barton Esq.**, **Joseph Bell**, **Thomas Churn**, **Robert Cobb**, **John G. Coe**, **William Cox**, **Mrs. Lucin. Craig**, **Harm. Cummings**, **Anthony Dickison**, **James Dickerson**, **Charles or Daniel Durham**, **William Elliott 2**, **William Evett Sr.**, **Christan Fricks**, **Stephen Fuller**, **Rev. Robert Gaines**, **Henry Gassaway**, **Van Gary**, Col. **I. Gillison**, **Peter Gillard Esq.**, **Miss L. Gray 2**, **Willis Grist**, **John Green**, **Aaron Guyton**, **W. S. Harrison 2**, **John Harris**, **David Hendricks**, **Weyman Holland**, **Catty Hayce**, **Carter Jackson**, Col. **J. C. Kilpatrick**, **Chas. Kelsey Esq.**, **A. J. Liddell Esq.**, **A. Liddell Sr.**, **Thomas Lively**, **John Lorton**, **S. A. Maverick**, **John Maxwell**, **C. W. Miller**, **Samuel Martin**, **John Mayrie**, **Capt. J. McDow**, **Jesse McGee**, **William McGrigor**, **John Moore**, **Joseph Moore**, **William May 2**, **James Paggett**, **Miss Mary H. Pickens**, **William Pickel**, **Gilbird Prince**, **J. Pulliam Esq.**, **Edwin Rafe**, Col. **George Rankin**, **Job Rainwater**, **H. D. Reese Esq.**, **Thomas S. Reese**, **Horatio Reese**, **Robert G. Reed**, **Thomas Richard**, **Jeremiah Rich**, **James Rose Esq.**, **Capt. W. C. Rutherford**, **Miss J. Robinson**, **C. F. Shockley**, **Thomas F. Sloan**, **Thomas M. Smith**, **Jesse Suggs**, **John Swaford**, **William Taylor II**, **Jos. Tailor Esq.**, **Samuel Thomas**, **Lyman Thayer**, **John Thomas**, **William Towns**, **James Warnock**, **L. P. White**, **Richard Williams**, **John Wright**, **Capt. J. N. Whitner**, **Joseph T. Whitfield Esq.** **Joseph Grisham**, Post Master

John Spraborough's two horses strayed from him near **Bruce's Ford**. He expects they are making their way to North Carolina. Forward a letter to State of NC, Mecklenburgh County, Findleysville Post Office.

Report of the Literary and Theological Seminary of the South from *the Charleston Observer*.

Sometime in the month of March last, **Derrell Wallace**, an indented apprentice to the blacksmith's business. He is about 17 years of age, fair complexion, and dark hair. Reward is six and a quarter cents. Signed by **Willis Robinson**.

Sheriff Sale by **G. E. W. Foster**, on the first Monday and Tuesday in February at Pendleton.

- 390 acres, joining lands of **Caleb Barton** and others. property of **George Cleveland**; execution of **Josiah Stovall**.
- Land whereon **Henry McCrary** lives and owns on Conneross; two executions of **S. Cherry vs. Henry McCrary** and **S. Cherry & Co. vs. Henry McCrary**.
- House and lot in Village of Pendleton, whereon **Marvin Trowbridge** lives, property of **Josiah N. Boggs**; execution of **Enoch B. Benson**.
- Tuesday at the house of Drewry Neese, one horse, one cow, two yearlings, one bed and furniture, one clock and other household furniture; execution of **William Tony**.

January 16, 1828

To Rent. The house and plantation near to Pendleton Village, belonging to Mrs. **Walker**, until the first of January next. Apply to **George E. W. Foster**.

The Commissioners of the Poor, will meet at the Poor House on Saturday the 19th inst. **J. V. Shanklin**, Secretary.

Joseph B. Reid is a candidate for Sheriff of Pickens judicial district.

Sheriff Sale by **G. E. W. Foster**, on the first Monday and Tuesday in February at Pendleton.

- Lot of walnut plank, property of **Marvin Trowbridge**; execution of **J. Sullivan**.
- Black mare, property of **Thomas Farmer**; execution of **John Dickson vs. Thomas Farmer and Mary Sims**.
- Gray mare, also on Tuesday, at the house of **Caleb Hall**, a lot of corn (80 bushels); execution of **Thomas Hays**.
- Two horses, also on Tuesday, house of **W. Rouse Nelson**, 200 bushels of corn, two cows and calves, two stacks of fodder, one sideboard; property of **W. R. Nelson**; executions of **C. Evans vs. W. R. Nelson**, **D. Lesly vs. W. Nelson**, **S. Quarles vs. W. R. Nelson**, **D. Rountree vs. W. R. Nelson**, **John W. Yeldell vs. W. R. Nelson**.

January 23, 1828

General **James McDaniel** was on Monday and Tuesday the 14th and 15th elected Sheriff of Greenville District.

The Tax Collector, **James Douthit**, for Pendleton District will be at the following places: Orrville, Centreville, Rock Mills, **Jesse McGee's**, **William Sherrard's**, **James Thompson's Store**, Varrennes, **Christopher Orr's**, **William Stanton's**, **William Orr's**, Pickensville, **R. H. Briggs**, **Widow Reid's**, **William Field's**, **Reese's Store**, **James McKenny's Sr.**, Oconey Station, **Charles McClure's Sr.**, **Capt. D. Sloan's**, **Levi Phillips'**, **Caleb May's**, Bachelor's Retreat, **Jonathan Reeder's**, **Ambrose Mayson's**, Pendleton Court House, Slab Town. All tax returns not made by the first of April, will be double taxes; and all taxes not paid by the first Monday in May, will be collected by the Sheriff.

Settlement of estate of **John E. Norris**, deceased. Signed by **B. Dunham**, Administrator.

Robert M. Harriss advertises that two horses were stolen from the plantation of **Hiram K. Turk**, in Monroe County, TN on January 3, by **Robert Aikbridge**. **Aikbridge** is a small young man, light hair, and had on when he went away a black fur hat, a dark Jeans coat, and blue pantaloons. \$10 Reward. Address to **Hiram K. Turk** or **Thomas J. Rusk** of Clarksville, GA.

January 30, 1828

Mr. **William Martin**, whose name has been on our subscription list for the last two years, and who we understand, has received our paper regularly from a post office in a remote part of the district, has within a few weeks past, as we are informed by the Postmaster, removed to Georgia, DeKalb County. As the said Mr. **Martin** has forgotten to pay a single cent for the paper, during that time, and has gone off without saying a word on the subject, we take leave to caution editors of papers, and all others, from trusting him hereafter, as it is much better that men with short memories, should pay down. We have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with the *gentleman*, of course, cannot describe him, but will take the liberty of sending one or two of our present number, to the county in which we understand he resides, as a letter of introduction to his new neighbors.

The Commissioners of Free Schools having failed to form a board at the first stated meeting, will meet at the Court House on the third Monday in February. A general attendance is requested.

James Gaines, Esq. is a candidate for Clerk of Court of Pickens Judicial district at the election in August.

Just received a quantity of books at the Printing Office in Pendleton, from Philadelphia. Also, a variety of school books; all of which will be sold unusually low, for cash only. Also, on hand a considerable quantity of Foolscap and Letter paper of superior quality. *Malte Brun's Universal Geography*, *Buck's Theological Dictionary*, *McKenzie's Five Thousand Receipts*, *American Chesterfield*, *Domestic Medicine*, *Weems; Life of Washington*, *Weem's Life of Marion*, *Good's Study of Medicine*, *Deweese on Diseases of Females*, *Deweese on Diseases of Children*, *Burder's Village Sermons*, *Bichat on Pathology*, *Philip on Indigestion*, *Young's Night Thoughts*, *Wirt's British Spy*, *Thompson's Seasons*, *Western Songster*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Plutarch's Lives*, *Say's Political Economy*, *Fenelon's Telemachus*, *Governess by Mrs. Sherwood*, Bibles and Testaments, Psalms and Hymns.

Ranaway from **Marvin Trowbridge** on January 9th, a legal bound apprentice, by the name of **Lindsey Hand**. The said boy is about 16 years of age, short stout-made youth of light complexion and sandy hair. One cent reward.

February 6, 1828

In the village of Rochester (now more properly, we should think, a town) the population has increased to nearly eleven thousand. Last year it fell a little below eight. Three hundred and fifty dwellings, erected during the last season, are yet inadequate to the demand of the new comers. There are fifty-two run of stone for flooring and other purposes, and a water power which feeds a hundred extensive manufactories, is yet unassumed.

News from Hon. **Warren R. Davis**, that two new post offices in the district: Pumpkin Town near the Table Rock, of which **William Southerland** has been appointed post master; and the other at **May's Store** in the western part of the district of which **Caleb May** is to be the post master.

Married on Thursday evening, 31st ult. [January 31] by **John T. Lewis**, Esq. **David Moore Jr.** to the amiable Miss **Fanny Elrod**, all of this district.

Col. **David McKinney** will be a candidate for Sheriff of the judicial district of Pickens.

Once More. I beg the good people of Pickens in particular, to be mindful of their own interests. Record your deeds—pay for those which have been recorded. In cases in Court, pay the cost, and hasten to do so. The evil day has come; you have brought it on yourselves. The man lives not who can say I have pressed him. The first fees which I ever earned are due yet. It will be a long journey for a man to ride from the extreme of Pickens to the Anderson line on a summons for a small sum, but it must be so. I have been more indulgent than any man in the world, but you yourselves have decreed that I can have the opportunity of doing so no more. **John T. Lewis**

Posted bond to sell a horse. **John McPherson**, J. Q.

Sheriff Sale by **G. E. W. Foster**, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March at Pendleton.

- One wagon and four horses, property of **James Bell**; execution of **John Burriss**.
- One mare and colt, property of **Merideth Hunnicutt**; execution of **H. Hammond vs. M. Hunnicutt** and **James Dalrymple**, also **S. Cherry & Co. vs. M. Hunnicutt**.
- 400 acres on waters of Big Creek, property of **Elijah Pepper**; execution of **Enoch Majors**.
- 300 acres, property of **John Keeton**; execution of **John Winters**.
- 100 acres, property of **Nathan McAllester**; execution of **A. McAllester vs. Nathan McAllester and Samuel McAllester**.
- Land whereon **William Erskin** lives and owns; execution of **D. Sloan**, Executor vs. **William Erskine**.
- Gray horse, property of **James Bowden**; execution of **John Hall**.
- 150 acres on waters of 23 Mile Creek, property of **Richard Rosamond**; execution of **Micajah Webb** (bearer) vs. **Richard Rosamond**.
- A Negro girl, property of **Addison Rosamond**; execution of **M. Webb** (bearer) vs. **Addison Rosamond**.
- On Tuesday at the house of **William Shearrer**, about 200 bushels, 8 stacks of fodder, 1000 weight of good seed cotton, property of **William Shearrer**; suit of **A. N. McFall** and **Samuel Moore**.
- 190 acres, property of **Nathaniel Tatum**, adjoining **Mastin Cobb**, **Daniel Duncan** and **Brinkley Rains**; suit of **A. McElroy**.
- On Tuesday, at the house of **C. Orr**, two wagon loads of corn. At the house of **John Keeton**, one wagon load of corn, a stack of fodder and a cow and calf; property of **Caleb Hall**; virtue of execution **Thomas Hays vs. Caleb Hall**.
- 80 acres, property of **William Adams**; execution **M. Webb** bearer vs. **William Fowler** and **William Adams**.
- Plantation and land on Rocky River, as defendants property; execution of executor of **D. Sloan vs. William C. Norris**.
- Land whereon **B. Dickson** lives and owns; execution of executors of **D. Sloan vs. James Dickson and B. Dickson**. Also, an execution **M. Webb vs. B. Dickson**.
- Land whereon **William Boyd** lives and owns; execution of **S. Cherry & Co**
- 1000 acres on Estitoe Gap, and through which the road crossing the mountain at that gap passes, property of **S. H. Dickson**; execution of **H. Reese**.
- Gold watch, property of **Samuel Moore**; execution of **A. N. McFall vs.**
- 200 acres, property of **S. Martin**; execution of **S. Cherry & Co.**
- Land whereon Col. **J. Harris** lives and owns; by virtue of execution of **J. H. Perryman** for **D. Cherry**.
- Tract of land whereon **Ambrose Mason** lives and owns; execution **J. H. Perryman** for **D. Cherry**.
- 117 acres, adjoining lands of **D. Cherry** and others, property of **William McFarland** by execution **J. Leland** bearer vs. **William McFarland**.
- 100 acres, waters of Generostee, property of **Daniel D. Clary**; execution in favor of **Harrison and Earle**.
- 100 acres on waters of Oolenoy, adjoining **John Neal** and others, property of **Eben. Fain**; execution of **William Erwin** to be resold at the risk of the former purchaser.
- Plantation and land whereon **Samuel Dabbs** lives and owns; execution **Ambrose Mason**.
- One horse, 2 chests, 2 tables, 5 chairs, a flour barrel, 1 plow, 3 hoes, crockery, 1 tin coffee pot, and various other articles; property of **Benjamin Payne**, execution in favor of **William Beavert**.