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GRINDAL SHOALS

The following is an extract from a pamphlet located in the Union County SC Public Library entitled *History of Jonesville* (undated) by Jesse

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A few miles northeast of Jonesville on Pacolet River was the location of the old Grindal Shoals, the most noted ford on the Pacolet during the Revolution. It is said that John Grindal came to the beautiful shoal on the Pacolet and obtained a grant for it and adjacent lands; and hence the name Grindal Shoal. It is said that he was the first white settler to own land in Grindal Shoals. It was just below this point of an island in the river that the noted ford of Revolutionary times was located, which J. P. Kennedy in his book, *Horse Shoe Robinson*, called Grindal's Ford. This shoal is known to all that are familiar with South Carolina history as a strategic point and crossing place. There was none in the country of greater importance, since it was one of the most noted and historic places in Upper South Carolina during the Revolution and many years afterward. None of the battles of the Revolution were fought at Grindal Shoals, but many historic incidents occurred there that were important. It was there that General Morgan encamped for twenty days before the Battle of The Cowpens. It was while General Morgan was stationed at Grindal Shoals that Colonel Washington discovered a spy in the camp and took him out and hung him to a tree. During the time of his encampment, Morgan did not stay at Grindal all the time, but for strategic reasons he alternated frequently between that point and Burr's mill on Thickety. The location of the camp at Grindal was on the east side of the river, on the ridge rising just opposite in the river and extended up as far as the Littlejohn place. Near the lower end of this ridge stood an old ante-bellum mansion, known then as the "Aunt Sally Norris house." This house marked the exact spot where General Morgan's tent stood. After seven long years of untold sacrifice and suffering endured by the sturdy Whig pioneers, their much coveted prize of liberty was won. The British armies were driven from the country, and the American colonies were free and independent. Unwelcome sounds, such as the tread of armies, the report of guns, the crackling of flames and the wails of distress, gave way to the gentle cooing of the dove of peace, which now stretched its wings over what was destined to be the greatest commonwealth that the sun ever shown upon. With battle scars, battered swords and tattered garments, these conquering heroes returned to their cabins and hung their trusted rifles, shot-bags and powder-horns on the racks above the door; and for the first time, around their cheerful log-fires, breathed the air of freedom and smoked the pipe of peace. With the same indomitable energy and determination shown in war, they set about to build up the waste places, restore their shattered fortunes and to lay the foundations upon which our modern super-structures are built. Such conditions would naturally create the necessity for small public enterprises, such as mills, stores, etc., and for the people about Grindal, the Shoals would be the logical place.

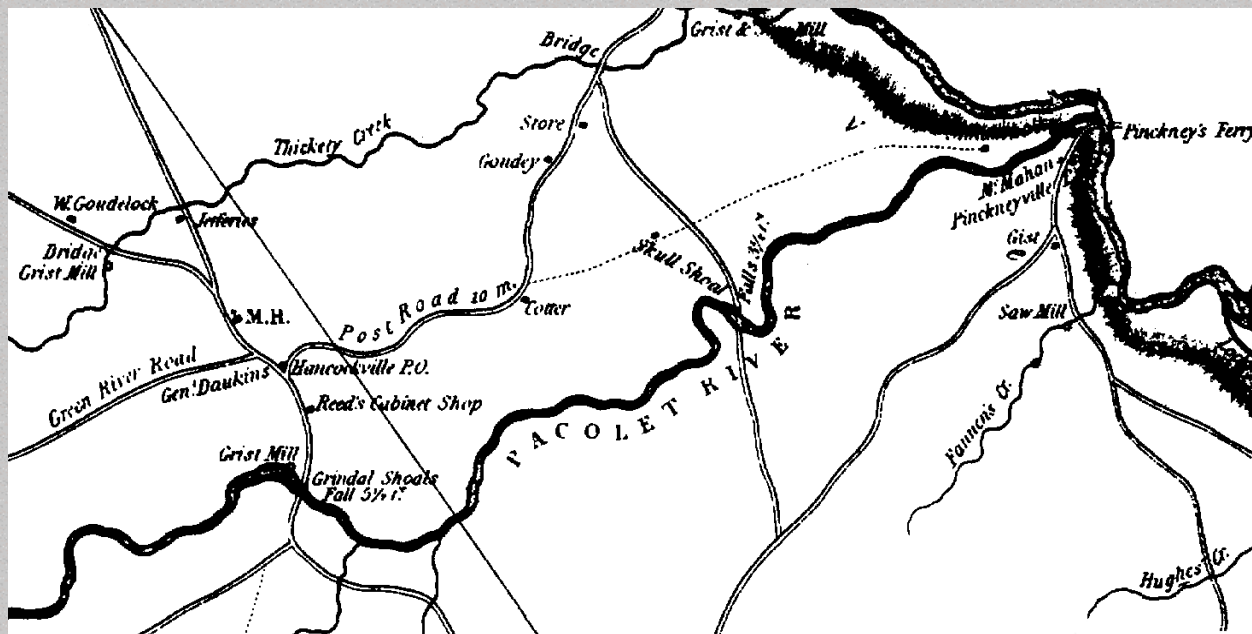
In August, 1852 there was the great Pacolet River flood, which practically destroyed all the mills and stores.

According to the author of *Horse Shoe Robinson*, there was a tavern a short distance from Grindal Ford known as "Christies Tavern," where liquor was sold and travelers could get lodging. After all these years this tavern is still standing. It was at this tavern that Captain Butler and Sergeant Horseshoe Robinson were taken as prisoners by Captain Habershaw, and while the Tories were eating breakfast that Horseshoe made his escape.

Map of Grindal Shoals Area

This map, derived from the Union County map contained in the 1825 Mills Atlas of South Carolina, focuses on that part of what was then northern Union County (now

Cherokee County) that was bordered by Thicketty Creek in the north, Pacolet River in the south, and Broad River to the west. The well known Whig supporter, **John Nuckolls**, is buried on Whig Hill, near Grindal Shoals.



Photographs of Grindal Shoals Area

In the 18th Century, Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River was a thriving community with grist mills situated on both sides of the river. It was located where SC18 now crosses the Pacolet, right on the border between the modern-day counties of Union and Cherokee. Prior to the formation of Cherokee County in 1897, all of this area was part of Union County.

The noted Whig, John Nuckolls, lived in this area, on nearby Whig Hill. Nuckolls was murdered by Tories on the night of 11 December 1780 and is buried on Whig Hill.

In January 1781, the army of Brigadier General Daniel Morgan camped here. When Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton began his pursuit of Morgan, that ended with the Battle of Cowpens, he rested his forces at Morgan's abandoned campsite.

The Bridge over Pacolet River at Grindal Shoals - on the Boundary between Union and Cherokee Counties, South Carolina



Downstream view of Pacolet River at Grindal Shoals. The modern Pacolet River has very little water flowing in it; however, this was not the case in the 18th Century.



The Settlement at Grindal Shoals

Grindal Shoals is a ford on the [Pacolet River](#) in what is now Union and Cherokee Counties. The shoals is upstream from where South Carolina Highway 18 now crosses the river. Morgan's American army was camped here before they began to retreat from Tarleton before the Battle of Cowpens. The first European settlers on the Pacolet River settled in the vicinity of Grindal Shoals. The ford gets its name from John Grindal, the first European settler to live there and own the land. Not much is known about him. He settled at the Ford around 1755 and was the first of an eventual flood of settlers to come to the area. Some time after this, the noted Patriot, Colonel Elijah Clark, led a group from Virginia to the vicinity. They settled and built their homes near Grindal Shoals along both sides of the Pacolet River. They soon spread up the Broad River and Thicketty Creek.

Elijah Clark was a noted hero during the Revolutionary War. However, by the time of the War he had moved from Grindal Shoals to settle on the Georgia frontier.

Grindal Shoals was an important crossing during the Revolution. A considerable sized settlement formed here after the War. Besides the farmers there were grist mills, stores, lawyers and even a small textile factory. For a variety of reasons, this settlement did not prosper and by 1885 most traces if it had vanished. There are many people living in the Pacolet area today whose ancestors came and settled at Grindal Shoals long ago. Some of these names are Bailey, Coleman, Fowler, Hodge, Littlejohn, James, Nuckolls, Goudelock and Wood.

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This web site has been started as a public service to share the story of Pacolet. The web master and person to contact about putting information on the web site is me, Gerald Teaster. Contact me at:

gteaster@pacoletmemories.com or by telephone at (843) 873-8117. My regular mail adress is:

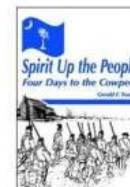
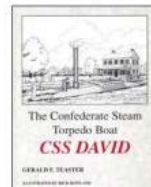
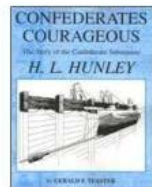
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See more information about my Pacolet connection at [Gerald Teaster](#).



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Grindal Shoals Gazette

Family stories and historic events of Grindal Shoals, Union Co., South Carolina 1770 – 1870

Henderson Family at Carroll (Grindal) Shoals

Posted on September 27, 2011



Part One: BY ROBERT A. IVEY

The surname of Henderson is derived from Henry–Henry’s son, which in time became Henrison, Hendrickson, Henderson. The name is Scottish, the family having lived there since the fifteenth century with the chief seat being at Fordell, County Fife.

(People Family Search, Our Family History, the Barnard Family Story, Introduction to the Henderson Chronicles, Internet.)

Sir James Henderson of “Fordell”, Scotland, was one of the progenitor of the Hendersons in the Ninety Six District of South Carolina. He married Jean Murray and had four sons: Sir John, his heir, Robert, James and Francis. The last three were Colonels and brave officers in Danish, Swedish and French wars.

(RootsWeb’s WorldConnect Project: Carrie’s Family Tree, ID: 107579, Sir James Henderson, Contact R. C. Karnes.)

Thomas Henderson was born in Virginia circa 1653. He married Ursula Keeling, daughter of George and Ursula Fleming Keeling, in 1676, in Hanover County, Virginia.

She was born in New Kent County, Virginia, circa 1660, and had two brothers and a sister. Her sister, Mary, was born September 26, 1664, in York County, Virginia.

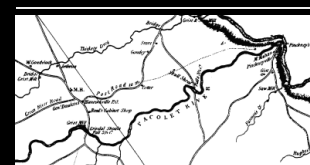
George Keeling was born circa 1635. He married Ursula Fleming, circa 1658. She was possibly the daughter of Thomas and Judith Ursula Tarleton Fleming, and was born circa 1639.

George was elected Captain of the Militia on July 4, 1702, and Sheriff of New Kent County, on April 28, 1708. He was a Justice of the Peace in New Kent County, Virginia, and served as a member of the Vestry of St. Peter’s Parish. Ursula Fleming Keeling died circa 1700, in New Kent County, Virginia, and her husband, George, died circa 1720, in Granville County, North Carolina.

(RootsWeb’s World Connect Project: My Family, Past & Present, ID: 11589, Thomas

Search

Grindal Shoals - Map



Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet

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Henderson, Contact Jennifer; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Carrie's Family Tree, ID: 107579,108482 & 108483, George and Ursula Keeling Henderson, Contact R. C. Karnes.)

(The Ancestry and Family History of Louise Ann Booth at Grand Forks, North Dakota, Some Descendants of Capt. George Keeling, Internet; Genealogy.com—GenForum, George Keeling/Ursula Fleming, Posted by Hewitt Ryan, Internet; Family Tree Maker's Genealogy Site: Genealogy Report: Ancestors of Richard Anthony McKoin Cos...Internet.)

Thomas and Ursula had the following children: John, Richard, Thomas, Edward, James and Sarah Henderson. Their son, Richard, was born circa 1674. Ursula died in 1697, and he married Sarah Wilkinson, daughter of Thomas and Judith Fleming Wilkinson, on November 16, 1698.

Thomas and Sarah had the following children: William, Samuel, Jane, Susannah and Ursula Henderson. He was a parish collector for St. Paul's Parish and their neighbor.

He died in February of 1711. Date of the death of Sarah Wilkinson Henderson is not known to this writer.

(GenCircles, Carrie's Family Tree, Thomas Henderson, Contact R. C. Karnes; RootsWeb's World Connect Project: Dave's Bohemian, Canadian, and Southern Kin, ID: 134393, Thomas Henderson, Contact David V. Hughey.)

(RootsWeb's World Connect Project: Mostly Southern, ID: 106491, Thomas Henderson, Contact Mark Freeman; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Carrie's Family Tree, ID: 108482, George Keeling, Contact R.C. Karnes; Genealogy. Com, Thomas Henderson/Ursula Keeling, Starting New, Internet.)

Richard Henderson married Mary (Polly) Washer. She was born circa 1655, at Lawnes Plantation, Isle of Wight, Virginia, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Bruce Washer. Her father was born circa 1625, and her mother was born circa 1629. Her parents died in Hanover County, Virginia.

(RootsWeb's Worldconnect Project: David E. LeLeux Family Tree, ID: 1033118, Thomas Washer, Contact David E. LeLeux; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Louisiana Melting Pot, ID: 1035136, Thomas and Mary Bruce Washer, Contact Jody M. Larousse.)

They had six sons and two daughters: Joseph, Edward, Leonard, Richard, Samuel, Nathaniel, Christian and Jane. Their son, Samuel, was born March 17, 1700.

Richard owned a plantation in Hanover County, Virginia, where he served as a Judge and Sheriff. Mary died in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1714, and he died June 21, 1749, in Goochland County, Virginia.

(Genealogy.Com, Family Tree Maker Online, Richard (the Sheriff) Henderson, Internet; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: A Goode American Family, ID: 132156, Richard Henderson, Contact David Goode.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project, Carrie's Family Tree, ID: 11936, Richard Henderson, Contact R. C. Karnes; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Carrie's Family Tree, ID: 11937 & 107578, Mary Polly Washer, Contact R. C. Karnes.)

Samuel Henderson married Elizabeth Williams on November 14, 1732, in Hanover County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Lt. Col. John and Mary ? Williams and was born on September 14, 1714, in York County, Virginia.

(Some Descendants of Samuel Henderson & Elizabeth Williams of Granville County, North Carolina, Internet; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project, Family of Legends, ID: 1255265, John Williams, Contact David A. Blocher; John Williams (1679-1735) - Genealogy, Internet.)

John Williams, Elizabeth's father, was born in Llangollen, Wales. He was the son of John Williams II and his wife, Ann Whitley. He emigrated to America in the 1690s, and appears to have first settled on Queens' Creek in York County, Virginia. He married Mary ? on July 26, 1704, in York County, Virginia, where she was born.

The following was written by J. E. Williams and entitled, A Williams Line. He wrote: "JOHN WILLIAMS, a native of Wales, came to Virginia, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and settled in Hanover County. He was born January 26, 1679, and died about 1735. The court records of Hanover County show that John Tyler, with Thomas Prosser, as his bondsman, qualified as administrators of his estate on June 5, 1735. His wife, Mary, whose maiden name is not known, was born September 26, 1684."

John later moved to Hanover County, Virginia, and built his ancestral home, Studley, before 1712. He was a member of the Colonial Militia and served as a Lt. Col. and was referred to in some databases as a judge.

They had four sons and four daughters: John, Mary, Ann, Daniel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Joseph. Their daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Samuel Henderson, were the direct progenitors of the Carroll (Grindal) Shoals Hendersons.

Mary ? Williams died in 1730, in Hanover County, Virginia, and John, her husband, was married a second time to Ann ? . He died in Bertie County, North Carolina, on January 11, 1741.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: ID: 159538100, John II Williams, Contact Dave; John Williams (1679-1735)--Genealogy, Internet.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: The McMillin & Williams and Allied Families, ID: 105865, Mary Keeling, Contact Deb; Early Descendants of John Williams, "The Wealthy Welshman" of Hanover County, Virginia, Born 1679, Llangollen, Wales, Internet.)

(RootsWeb's World Connect Project: Charles McDonald, ID: 1532085360, Mary Keeling, Contact Charles McDonald; RootsWeb's World Connect Project: Family of Legends, ID:1255265, John Williams, Contact David A. Blocker; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Family 2010 Tree, ID: P2170662786, John Williams III, Contact Gary W. Wood.)

Samuel Henderson was first a High Sheriff of Hanover County, Virginia. Before 1740, he and his wife, Elizabeth, moved to Granville County, North Carolina, to lands on Nutbush Creek. He built Ashland Plantation in 1740. He became Sheriff of that county in 1754. He was one of the Justices of the County Court from 1747-1758.

The Ashland Plantation is still standing on Satterwhite Point Road and now houses the Vance County Historical Museum.

Samuel and Elizabeth Williams Henderson had the following children: Mary Ann, Richard, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Anna, Susanna, John, Samuel Jr., William, Pleasant and Thomas Henderson.

Samuel died at his Ashland plantation August 25, 1783, and was buried at Williamsboro, N. C. Elizabeth, his wife, died in Rockingham County, North Carolina,

on September 5, 1794, at one of her son's houses. She was buried at Williamsboro, N. C.

(Samuel Henderson (1700-1783)—Genealogy, Internet; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: VOLZKAI, ID:155219, Elizabeth Williams, Contact Denise Volzka; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Persephone's Prize, ID: 13689, Elizabeth Williams, Contact Terri Miles.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: OUR FAMILIES, ID: 103107, Samuel Henderson, Sheriff, Contact Fletcher; NC Vance/Local, Vance Co. Contacts, Internet; Vance County, NCGenWeb Project, Internet; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Fisher and Grimes Ancesters, ID: 134144, Elizabeth Williams, Contact John Merrill Fisher.)

THE CARROLL (GRINDAL) SHOALS OR PACOLET RIVER

SETTLEMENT OF THE HENDERSONS, WILLIAMS AND CONNECTING FAMILIES

By September of 1766 or before, several families from the Granville County, North Carolina, area came to the Carroll (Grindal) Shoals section of what later became the Ninety Six District of South Carolina, and received grants of land from what was then believed to be Mecklenburg or Tryon Counties in North Carolina.

Zachariah Bullock, son of Richard and Ann Henley Bullock, from Granville, N. C., moved to the area and surveyed a lot of grants in the Carroll (Grindal) Shoals area. Two of his sisters lived at least for awhile in the area: Agatha and her husband, John Nuckolls Sr., and Agnes and her husband, John Williams. Their husbands were both Patriot officers during the American Revolutionary War.

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent Holcomb, p.95; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: My Family Tree and Twigs, ID: 114078, Richard Bullock, Contact Leonard Turnbull; RootsWeb's World Connect Project: The Ridner and Bender Families, ID: 15497, Agatha Bullock, Contact David A. Ridner.)

(Rootsweb's WorldConnect Project: The McMillin & Williams and Allied Families, ID: 108443, Agness Bullock, Contact Deb; Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution by Bobby Gilmer Moss, p. 121.)

His brother, Leonard Henley Bullock Sr., owned property in Carroll (Grindal) Shoals as did Leonard's daughter, Susannah. Leonard was High Sheriff in Granville County, N. C. in 1769; Commander of Governor Tryon's Calvary Unit in 1771; Manager of the Transylvania Land Company in 1775; and was a Major with the Patriot or Continental

Forces during the American Revolutionary War.

(Union County, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Vol. I, by Brent Holcomb, pp 59, 119, 259; RootsWeb's World Connect Project: My Family Tree and Twigs, ID: 114080, Leonard Henley Bullock, Contact Leonard Turnbull.)

Zachariah Bullock owned a great deal of land in the Carroll (Grindal) Shoals area and served as a Major with the Continental forces under Col. Benjamin Roebuck. Angelica Mitchell Nott wrote: "The place on which he lived was settled by one Pacolet, after whom the river was named."

(Union County, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Vol. I, by Brent Holcomb, p. 17; History of Grindal Shoals by Rev. J. D. Bailey, p. 74.)

He died unmarried in 1791, and left his estate to his brother, Len, and Len's four daughters: Lyne, Lucy, Agnes and Nancy. He was a friend and neighbor to the

Williams, Hendersons and Mitchells.

(Union County, South Carolina, Will Abstracts, 1787-1849, pp. 15-16.)

John Beckham apparently received one of the early grants in Mecklenburg County circa 1765 or 1766. Beckham's land or grant was mentioned in the survey that Joab Mitchell had made on September 27, 1766, for one of his grants.

Beckham had a 400 acre tract on both sides of the Pacolet River that he sold to William Hodge in 1775 or 1776. He had probably built his cabin here and lived in it until several years after his brother-in-law, William Henderson, moved to the area in 1771 or before. From records it appears that Beckham moved his family to the William Henderson lands circa 1774.

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent Holcomb, p. 95; South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 108-111, Article on General William Henderson compiled by B. F. Taylor; History of Grindal Shoals by Rev. J. D. Bailey, p. 24.)

During the Revolutionary War, Lieut. Col. Banastre Tarleton of the British army visited the William Hodge cabin in November of 1780, and had his men set the torch to it. This was probably the house that Beckham had constructed. He carried William Hodge to Camden, S. C., where he remained a prisoner until he and Daniel McJunkin escaped in April of 1781.

In his History of Grindal Shoals, the Reverend J. D. Bailey wrote: "When twelve, or fourteen years of age, the writer passing this ancient settlement one beautiful summer evening, in company with Frank Hodge, he pointed out to us three black rocks standing at right angles near the roadside, and said, 'There are the pillars of great—grand-father's house, which was burnt during the Revolution.' The site was about one hundred and fifty yards a little south of west from the old graveyard. They are not to be seen there now."

(History of Grindal Shoals, Article on William Hodge, by Rev. J. D. Bailey, pp. 53-56.)

All of Hodge's personal papers were burnt and on August 27, 1784, he had John Hodge and John Grindal Sr. appear before J. Thompson, J. P. and they stated that they saw John Beckham of the Ninety Six District in the year 1775 or 76 deliver to William Hodge of Pacolet River a lease and release for 400 acres, being the plantation whereon the said William Hodge now lives."

(Union County, South Carolina, Will Abstracts, 1787-1849, by Brent Howard Holcomb, p. 17.)

Joab Mitchell received four separate grants totaling 1300 acres in September of 1766, in what was then thought to be Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He received a later grant for 1888 acres on February 10, 1775, "on the Mill Creek at the mouth of School house branch."

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent Holcomb, p. 95; Union County, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Vol. I: Deed Books A-F, 1785-1800 (1752-1800) by Brent Holcomb, p. 51.)

Richard Henderson, his brother-in-law, received six grants in 1767 and 1768, for a total of 2100 acres of land in the Pacolet River area. The land was thought to be a part of Mecklenburg and Tryon Counties in North Carolina. He never lived on the land. By 1771, William Henderson had purchased his brother, Richard Henderson's lands, and had moved there to oversee the property.

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent Holcomb, pp. 70, 71, 140, 156.)

In a History of the Upper Country of South Carolina, Vol. II, p. 38, by John H. Logan, is found the following: "Col. William Henderson settled, a single man on the Pacolet, and lived there with his sister, Mrs. John Beckham."

He lived for several years with his sister until he constructed his own cabin. He allowed the Beckham's to settled on his land just off Sandy Run Creek in possibly a cabin that had already been built by "squatters". In his will, William Henderson gave the land (200 acres) to the Beckhams and his brother, John, an executor of the estate, deeded the land to the daughters of Beckham.

(Union County, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Vol. I: Deed Books A-F, 1785-1800 (1752-1800) by Brent Holcomb, p. 208.)

John Williams, son of Daniel Williams Sr. and Ursula Henderson Williams, and his wife, Mary Atwood Williams, were living (squattng) in a cabin in 1768 or before, on land that was later granted to John Kirconnell on the north side of Pacolet, the upper side of John Portman's land. Kirconnell received the grant in 1771, in what was then regarded as in Tryon County, North Carolina.

John Williams received a 300 acre grant on the Pacolet River in 1768. This land was then thought to be a part of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. He received an additional grant of 500 acres that included "Clark's Old Field" in 1770. This land was in Tryon County, North Carolina. A part of John Clark's (father of Col. Elijah Clark) land was re-granted.

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent Holcomb, pp. 121, 125, 141, 154, 158.)

John Williams probably moved to the area with his brother, Daniel Williams Jr., and his wife, Ann. Two of Ann's sisters had also moved there in the 1760s. Daniel may have purchased John's property on the Pacolet River after his brother moved to what later became Laurens County, S. C.

Their brother, James Williams, in 1773, moved to the Little River section of what became Laurens County, and John later joined him there circa 1775. John moved to Edgefield County, S. C., circa 1785.

Some of his brother, Daniel's children, later moved there. Davis, a son of Daniel and Ann Henderson Williams, sold land in Edgefield District, S. C., in 1801. Daniel's wife, Ann, lived in Edgefield after the death of her second husband, Adam Potter, in 1801. She died in Edgefield County.

(James Williams, An American Patriot in the Carolina Backcountry, by William T. Graves, p. 6; SCC-Template, South Carolina Connections, Disk5Chp68, Internet, pp. 1-2; RootsWeb's World Connect Project, SCSALUDA-L Archives, Ancestry.com, Internet; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Norris/Verbois Family Tree, ID: 1533945254, Anne Henderson, Contact Toni Verbois.)

John Williams Jr., son of John and Mary Womack Williams, from Granville County, N. C., received a 300 acre tract on both sides of the south fork of Pacolet River in 1767, and a 600 acre tract on both sides of the south fork of the Pacolet River in 1768. This land was thought to be in Tryon County, North Carolina, at the time. There is no record of John Jr. living on these grants. He may have sold his land to his brother-in-law, Zachariah Bullock.

His wife was Agness Bullock Keeling, widow of George Keeling, and sister of Zachariah. Her first husband was the grandson of George and Ursula Fleming Keeling.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Ancestors and Cousins, ID: 148323, George Keeling, Contact Karen Higgins.)

"Along with his cousin, Richard Henderson, Williams (John Jr.) organized the Louisa (later the Transylvania) Company in 1774, in order to develop and sell land between the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers."

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina, by Brent Holcomb, pp. 154-155; RootsWeb's World Connect: Family of Legends and The Unknown, ID: 1255007, George Keeling, Contact David A. Blocher.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: The McMillin & Williams and Allied Families, ID: 116309, Southern Historical Collection, Col. John Williams, Contact Deb.)

John Haile moved to this area in 1766, and served as a chain bearer for Joab Mitchell when he was receiving his grants. He received a grant for a 289 acre tract of land on Mill Creek of Pacolet River "about one mile above the fair forrest path..." on October 27, 1767.

Zachariah Bullock had surveyed the tract on February 17, 1767. William Coleman and Joab Mitchell were his chain bearers. He married Ruth Mitchell, daughter of Joab Mitchell, circa 1770.

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent Holcomb, pp. 52, 53, 67, 95, 128, 152; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Blick's Family Workbook, ID: 13242, John Haile, Capt., Contact Phyllis Blickensderfer.)

Joab Mitchell apparently received a part of the John Clark land when he was receiving his grants and in 1769, sold land on Mill Creek to David Robertson, father of James (Horseshoe) Robertson. "The land Joab Mitchell sold him contained a grist mill, which he operated until three days before he made his will." His will was written on July 8, 1771.

This area was first called Clark's Mill Creek, and the mill was originally constructed by John Clark, Col. Elijah Clark's father.

On February 20, 1767, Charles Robertson, David Robertson's brother, carried the surveyor's chain for Joab Mitchell near the Pacolet River and on August 12, 1767, Charles and his brother, David, carried the chain for James Hanna on the south fork of Fishing Creek.

Charles carried the chain for James Bridges for a grant on both sides of Thicketty Creek also on August 12, 1767. He did not receive a grant for himself. His brother, David, sought to protect Charles assets in his will, but the state rejected the will.

(North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina by Brent Holcomb, p. 51; The Robertsons of Tennessee: Myth and Reality, by Tom Robertson, pp. 5-7; Union County, S. C., Deed Abstracts, Vol. I, p. 54.)

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS HENDERSON

PART 1

1. Mary Ann Henderson was born January 10, 1734, in Hanover County, Virginia. She married Joab Mitchell on October 14, 1751, in Granville County, North Carolina. He was born February 13, 1721, in Henrico County, Virginia. He was Christened on September 16, 1722, in Bristol Parish, Henrico County, Virginia.

He was the son of Thomas and Hannah ? Mitchell. Thomas was born circa 1698, and Hannah was born circa 1700. Thomas' will was filed on October 5, 1767, in Amherst County, Virginia.

He listed Charles, Joab, Elizabeth and Nancy as his children.

(Genealogy.com: My Genealogy Home Page: Information about Mary Henderson, Internet; Mitchell Family Records of Hawkins County, Tennessee, by Willie Blount Mitchell, 1847, Internet; Family: Joab Mitchell and Mary Henderson (1) – Genealogy, Internet.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: OUR FAMILIES, Swallow, Schaeck, Bond, Henwood, Kortum and Allied Families, ID: 104319, Joab Mitchell, Contact Joseph; Person: Thomas Mitchell (2) – Genealogy, Internet; Amherst County, Virginia, Abstracts of Wills Before 1799, Internet.)

"Joab Mitchell was listed as a soldier on the Granville County Muster Roll of a Company of Foot in the Regiment of Granville, N.C.—September 6,1755."

On March 3, 1757, "Mary Stuart, 13 years old, was bound to Joab Mitchell to learn housewifery and to get 1 Years schooling after 15 years."

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Spirit Walking, ID: 1114595, Joab Mitchell, Contact Sandra; From ORPHAN BONDS OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C., 1749-1786.)

Joab and Mary probably had at least six of their children while living in Granville County, North Carolina, and at least four of their children while living in the Carroll (Grindal) Shoals area of what later became South Carolina.

Joab Mitchell sold 150 acres of land to Peter Copland of the Province of Virginia, on May 13, 1773. It was a part of a 450 acre grant to Joab by North Carolina on October 26, 1767.

He sold 300 acres on both sides of the Pacolet River near Carrol Shoals to Susannah Bullock, daughter of Len Henley Bullock, brother of Zachariah Bullock, on October 2, 1773.

On May 12-13, 1775, he and his wife, Mary, sold 300 acres of land on Mill Creek to Richard Hawkins.

He and his family were still living at Grindal Shoals on December 18-19, 1775, when he sold 300 acres of land on Clarks Mill Creek to Thomas Draper. The land was granted to him on September 6, 1774.

(Union County South Carolina Deed Abstracts, Vol. I, by Brent Holcomb, pp. 2, 54, 59, 78.)

The Battle of Lexington occurred on April 18, 1775, and the Snow Campaign in South Carolina, occurred in November of 1775. Apparently, Joab had not enlisted and was not involved in the early skirmishes and battles of the first year of the American Revolutionary War.

It is speculative, but the writer doubts that Joab started for Tennessee before early

spring of 1776. Mary was expecting a child, and they probably remained at Grindal Shoals until after the birth of Polly Mitchell on April 6, 1776. So there could have been five children born in South Carolina.

There seems to have been a problem for the traveling party, perhaps one of illness, or Joab would not have left one of his younger children with his wife's sister, Ann, who was at that time married to Daniel Williams Jr. Their daughter, Angelica, remained and was raised by her Aunt Ann.

Joab moved to Hawkins County, Tennessee, near the village of Rogersville. Joab and his son, Mark, signed the Watauga Association petition, and the new Washington District was officially accepted by North Carolina on August 22, 1776. "All the men signing the petition were frontier soldiers."

(Kings Mountain Men by K. K. White, pp. 7-8.)

Davy Crockett's grandparents, David and Elizabeth Hedge Crockett, lived in what today is downtown Rogersville, near a spring that bears their name. David and Elizabeth were massacred in August of 1777, by a group of Indians led by "Dragging Canoe".

Davy Crockett wrote: "The Indians wounded Joseph Crockett, a brother to my father, by a ball, which broke his arm; and took James a prisoner, who was still a younger brother than Joseph, and who, from natural defects, was less able to make his escape, as he was both deaf and dumb. He remained with them for seventeen years and nine months, when he was discovered and recollectd by my father and his eldest brother, William Crockett; and was purchased by them from an Indian trader."

(David the Elder Crockett, 1 (c. 1730-1777)—Genealogy, Internet; Davy Crockett's Own Story p. 17.)

The remaining Crocketts sold their property to a French Huguenot, named Colonel Thomas Amis. He built a fort at Big Creek in 1780, with the assistance of fellow settler and Scots-Irish John Carter, on the outskirts of Rogersville. Colonel Amis erected a fort-like stone house, around which, he built a palisade for protection against the Indians.

(Rogersville, Tennessee—Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia, Internet.)

The last child of Joab and Mary, Susannah, was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, on November 18, 1779, just a few months before the death of her father.

(Family: Joab Mitchell and Mary Henderson (1)—Genealogy, Internet.)

On one occasion several families were gathered at the fort called Big Creek, and because they were greatly in need of salt, Joab Mitchell, volunteered to go and secure it.

"He had procured a supply of salt and had nearly reached his friends in safety, when he was suddenly fired upon by some Indians concealed in the hollow. His left arm was shattered by a (musket) ball. In a few minutes he was with his friends in the fort. There being no skilled surgeon present, and the weather being excessively warm, mortification and death ensued in about 3 days."

His remains were interred in a depression, which has since borne the name of "Mitchell's Hollow". He died on March 13, 1780, almost three years after the Crockett's lost their lives.

(RAMBLIN—pfg. 273—Generated by Personal Ancestral File, Internet; Goodspeed's History of Hawkins County, Tennessee; Sketches of Hawkins County by James W. Rogan—1859.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Swallow, Schaeck, Bond, Henwood, Kortum and Allied Families, ID: 108011, Joab Mitchell Jr., Contact Joseph G. Swallow.)

From, Watauga and Its Records, is found the following in the May term of 1780: "Ordered that Mary Mitchell have leave of administration on the Estate of Joab Mitchell. Mark Mitchell and George Russell her security."

(Kings Mountain Men by K. K. White, p. 33.)

Mary Henderson Mitchell died in Hawkins County, Tennessee, on August 25, 1803.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: VOLZKAI, ID: 155216, Contact Denise Volzka, Mary Henderson, Contact Joseph G. Swallow.)

Children of Joab and Mary Henderson

Mitchell

(a). Ruth M. Mitchell was born on August 1, 1753, in Granville County, North Carolina. She married John Haile, son of John and Elizabeth ? Haile, circa 1770, in Carroll (Grindal) Shoals. He was born in 1746, in Virginia.

(RootsWeb World Connect Project: from the present to the beginning, ID: P210344164, Ruth Mitchell, Contact Richard Finch; RootsWeb World Connect Project: Reaves-Wilson Family, ID: 1101, John Haile, Contact William Reaves.)

(RootsWeb World Connect Project: Blick's Family Workbook, ID: 13242, John Haile Capt., Contact, Phyllis Blickensderfer.)

He was a Patriot soldier in the American Revolutionary War and served as a horseman and quartermaster under Capt. John Thompson. He "lost a horse in service during 1779". He was a Captain under Col. Thomas Brandon, and was listed in several databases as Capt. John Haile Sr.

(South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution by Bobby Gilmer Moss, p. 399.)

They had five daughters and five sons. Her husband was the first Clerk of Court in Union County, S. C., in 1785.

(Ramblin-pafg274—Generated by Ancestral File, The Tangled Web, Internet; GenCircles, Global Tree, The White Family & Other Connections by Carol Robertson White, John Haile.)

His obituary appeared in the Saturday, June 29th Issue of the Marion Star, Marion, S. C., in 1816:

"Died, at his residence in Union District on Monday the 17th, inst. JOHN HAILE, Esq. in the 70th year of his age..he was a parent to a numerous offspring, a valuable citizen, generous neighbor, a sincere friend. His door was never shut against the poor and indigent, and by repeated acts of benevolence he has gained the esteem of all who knew him..His associations in life, only knew how to appreciate his worth."

Ruth Mitchell Haile died May 9, 1840, in Pendleton District, Anderson, S. C.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: from the present to the beginning, ID: P-210344164, Ruth Mitchell, Contact Richard Finch.)

Their daughter, Elizabeth, born January 24, 1772, married a Patriot Revolutionary War veteran, Thomas Stribling. "He served in the militia from 1 April to 29 June 1782 under Capt. Joseph Hughes and Col. Thomas Brandon."

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: The Stribling Family in America, ID: 111632, Thomas Stribling, Contact Barbara Beers; South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution by Bobby Gilmer Moss, p. 903.)

Their son, Benjamin, born October 23, 1774, married Sally Henderson, the daughter of John and Sarah Alston Henderson.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Reaves-Wilson Family, ID:1101, John Haile, Contact William Reaves; History of Grindal Shoals by Rev. J. D. Bailey, p. 52.)

Their daughter, Mary (Polly) Haile, born December 29, 1783, married Richard Thomson, son of William (Gentleman) Thomson and his wife, Sarah Hatton Thomson. Polly Haile was his second wife.

William and Sarah Thomson were both born in England. They first settled in Williamsburg, Virginia, after moving to this country.

(Rootsweb's WorldConnect Project: Reaves-Wilson Family, ID: 1101, John Haile, Contact William Reaves; Thomson/Thompson from the Ragland Genealogy, Internet.)

Richard was first married to Mary (Polly) Hopson, daughter of Neville and Sarah Ragland Hopson, on November 8, 1802, in Rutherford County, North Carolina. She was born July 10, 1780, in Halifax County, Virginia. They had four sons and two daughters. Mary Hopson Thomson died circa 1813.

(RootsWebs WorldConnect Project: Sexton, Basil, Roller, Walden and Related Families, ID: 111234, Neville Hopson, Contact Teresa Sexton; Richard Thomson and Mary Hopson, Internet.)

Mary (Polly) Haile and Richard Thomson married circa 1814, and had two sons and two daughters. She was living in 1837, when she relinquished her dower rights to Joshua Tapp, Justice of the Quorum, on May 8th. Her husband had sold 37 acres of land west of the Village of Spartanburg, S. C., to Thomas Poole.

(Spartanburg District, South Carolina Deed Abstracts, Books U-W (1827-1839), p. 394; York County, South Carolina, Will Abstracts, 1787-1862 (1770-1862), by Brent Holcomb, pp. 145-146.)

William (Gentleman) Thomson fought as a horseman under Capt. John Mapp and Col. Benjamin Roebuck during the Revolutionary War. He may have fought in the Battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens.

(South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution by Bobby Gilmer Moss, p.930; The Patriots at Kings Mountain by Bobby Gilmer Moss, p. 290.)

"Col. (William) Washington was at Wofford's Iron Works, on Lawson's Fork, having his horses shod. Receiving the message delivered by Major (Joseph) McJunkin, Gen. (Daniel) Morgan called out to a little Frenchman, who had just come in from the Iron Works, but was then asleep: 'Barron, get up and go back to the iron works and tell Billy, that Benny is approaching, and tell him to meet me tomorrow evening at Gentleman Thomson's on the east side of Thickety Creek.'

William (Gentleman) Thomson, lived where Thickety station on the Southern Railway now is (was), and is buried in an unmarked grave on the old homestead."

(History of Grindal Shoals by Rev. J. D. Bailey, pp. 18-19.)

In William (Gentleman) Thomson's obituary, published in the Yorkville Pioneer, Yorkville, S. C., September 27, 1823, is given the following account of his life:

"Died on the 14th inst. at his residence on the Beauty Spot, in this District, Mr. William Thompson, in the 73rd year of his age.

He was among the first, who resisted the arbitrary measures of Great Britain. Under the celebrated Patrick Henry, he assisted in expelling Lord Dunmore from Virginia, and from thence to the close of the struggle he continued to present his breast to the shafts of battle."

The oldest street now in the city of Gaffney, S. C., is named for William (Gentleman) Thomson (Thompson Street). He and William Lipscomb owned a tract of land that faced the street later called "Thompson Street". It had "lime on it" he stated. In his will he wrote: "He (William Lipscomb), now deceased, willed it (his share) to me." The street was called "Thompson Street" after his death in 1823.

(York County, South Carolina, Will Abstracts, 1787-1862 (1770-1862), by Brent H. Holcomb.)

His son, Richard Thomson, applied for Letters Testamentary on September 22, 1823.)

Richard, surveyed and drew a plat of the land that Michael Gaffney used for the construction of a race tract near Limestone Springs, S. C., in 1837.

(150th Anniversary Souvenir Program, Gaffney, S. C., The Gaffney Story Through the Years, 1837; A History of Limestone College by Montague McMillan, p. 4.)

John and Ruth Haile's daughter, Ruth, married George McKnight. McKnight gave to the Gilead Baptist Church trustees: Robert Coleman, John Hames, John Gibson, Nathaniel Gist and William Henderson a tract of land containing 2.35 acres on October 15, 1819. Charles Jones and Hiram Coleman witnessed the transaction.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Blick's Family Workbook, ID: 13473, George McKnight, Contact Phyllis Blickensderfer; Union County Deed Abstracts, Vol. III, Deed Books L-P, by Brent Holcomb, pp. 244-245, P-355-356.)

(b). Mark Mitchell was born on January 17, 1756, in Granville County, North Carolina. He was a frontier soldier in what later became Hawkins County, Tennessee.

He sold 200 acres of his father's property in the Grindal Shoals area on branches of Mill Creek to Maharshalhasbaz Lile of Union County, January 2nd & 3rd, 1786. The property was part of a grant of 300 acres to his father, Joab Mitchell, on September 6, 1775. He received the property from his father's estate.

The land was adjacent to lands owned by Thomas Draper and Edward Pickett. Witnesses to the transaction were: John Haile, Adam Potter, and Philip Saunders. He was living in Washington County, North Carolina, at the time. The area, where he was living, later became the state of Tennessee.

He was married but the name of his wife is unknown to this writer. They had five sons and three daughters. His first child, Thomas, was born November 21, 1794, and his son, Mark, was born January 17, 1800. Date of his death is not known to this writer.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Tangled Web, ID: 18070, Mark Mitchell, Contact Judith Ramblin; Union County, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Vol. I, Deed Books A-F, 1785-1800, p. 17.)

(c). Elizabeth M. Mitchell was born on March 14, 1758, in Granville County, North Carolina. She married Jesse Bean, son of Capt. William and Lydia Russell Bean, in 1778, in Washington County, North Carolina, later a part of Tennessee.

(Jesse Bean and Elizabeth Mitchell (1)—Genealogy. Internet.)

Jesse's father, William Bean, was a Captain in the Virginia Militia. While living in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, he traveled to Holston Country on hunting expeditions with Daniel Boone numerous times. During the American Revolution, he was a Captain with the Watauga Riflemen.

(Generations Gone By, Captain William Bean, St. Stephens Parish, North Cumberland County, Virginia, Internet; My Genealogy Home Page: Information about Capt. William Bean, Internet.)

George, Jesse, John and Robert were all Watauga riflemen under Col. John Sevier. Draper calls them the "sharpshooters from Watauga".

(King's Mountain Men by K. K. White, p. 146.)

In his book, The Overmountain Men, page 34, Pat Alderman wrote:

"Jesse's mother, Lydia Russell, daughter of George and Mary Henley Russell, was captured by a group of Cherokee Indians, while hurrying on horseback to the safety of the Watauga Fort. She was taken to their camp on the Nolichucky River, where Indian warriors threatened to kill her.

Mrs. Bean was taken to Togue, where she was condemned to be burned. She had given up all hope as she was bound to the stake and the fire lighted, when suddenly Nancy Ward appeared and scattered the burning embers and stomped out the fire.

After untying Mrs. Bean, Nancy turned to the subdued warriors and remarked: 'It revolts my soul that the Cherokee warrior stoops so low as to torture a squaw.'

"Nancy took Mrs. Bean into her own home to nurse her back to health. Mrs. Bean, like most 'settler women', wove her own cloth. She taught Ward how to set up a loom, spin thread or yarn, and weave cloth. This skill would make the Cherokee people less dependent on traders, but it also Europeanized the Cherokee in terms of gender roles.

Women came to be expected to do the weaving and house chores; as men became farmers in the changing society, women became 'housewives'. Another aspect of Cherokee life that changed when

Ward saved the life of Mrs. Bean was that of raising animals. Lydia owned dairy cattle, which she took to Ward's house. Ward learned to prepare and use dairy foods, which provided some nourishment even when hunting was bad.

However, because of Ward's introduction of dairy farming to the Cherokee, they

would begin to amass large herds and farms, which required even more manual labor. This would soon lead the Cherokees into using slave labor. In fact, Ward herself had been 'awarded' the black slave of a felled Creek warrior after her victory at the Battle of Taliwa and thus became the first Cherokee slave owner."

(Bean Notables and Anecdotes, Bean Genealogy, Lydia (Russell) Bean, Internet, pp. 1-2.)

Pat Alderman in, *The Overmountain Men*, p. 7, wrote: " Without the timely warning by Nancy Ward, most of the settlers of the Watagua, Holston and Carter's Valley could have been surprised by the Indians and killed. Without these settlements there would not have been an Overmountain Men's Army to defeat Ferguson at King's Mountain. Without that victory the story of America could have been different."

Nancy's mother, Catherine Tame Doe Raven, was an Indian, the sister of Chief Oconostota, and her father, Francis Ward, son of Edmond Bryan and Abigail Ferrell Ward, was an English Indian trader, who lived for awhile in Chota, a Cherokee Indian Village, with his wife, Tame Doe. Francis Ward was born in Ireland in 1710.

(Edmond Bryan Ward (1675-1770)—Genealogy, Internet.)

Tame Doe was born circa 1712. Francis and Tame Doe were married in 1728, and had two children: Longfellow, born circa 1729, and Nancy, born circa 1731.

(Sisney Legacy: Information about Catherine Tame Doe Raven, Genealogy. Com, Family Tree Maker Online; My Mother is Cherokee and so was her Mother and Her Mother before, (17.) Nancy of the WolfClan; Abigail Ward Ferrell (1675-1739)—Genealogy, p. 1, Internet.)

Francis Ward was banished from Chota before the birth of his daughter, Nancy.

He moved back to the Tyger River area, where he and his brother, Edmond, had originally settled. He was a civil engineer by occupation. This area is in Spartanburg County, S. C., near Walnut Grove where there is still a Ward Creek.

He married two more times. His second wife was a Ward, possibly the widow of his brother, Edmond Ward. One source lists Edmond Ward's wife as Ann ? . His third wife was Nancy March Ward, daughter of Patrick March.

(The Wards of Ireland by Robert G. Adams, Covenant College, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; RootsWeb's World Connect Project: Boles, Johnson, Wright, Ladd, Houser, Ward, ID: 1239, Francis Bryan Ward, Contact Rhonda McCulley.)

Migrations into Spartanburg County, S. C., by Frank Scott, p. 3; Spartanburg County/District, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts, Books A-T, 1785-1827 by Albert Bruce Pruitt, p. 395.)

He was the writer's wife, Elizabeth Reeves Ivey's, great, great, great, great, great, grandfather through his second wife, and the writer's great, great, great, great, great, grandfather through his third wife. Thus, the writer and his wife are related to Nancy Ward through her father, Francis Ward.

"Lydia's brother, George Russell, husband of Elizabeth Bean, was killed by Indians, while on a hunting trip to Grainger County, Tennessee, in 1796, and her daughter, Jane Bean, was killed in 1798, by Indians, while working her loom outside the wall of Bean's Station." Both Lydia and her husband, William, were deceased at this time.

(Bean Notables and Anecdotes, Bean Genealogy, Internet.)

Jesse Bean was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in 1756. He served as a Captain in a North Carolina Militia Unit under the command of Lt. Col. John Sevier and fought under him at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

(The Patriots at Kings Mountain by Bobby Gilmer Moss, p. 16.)

He and his family settled in the Mulberry Valley (present day Pleasant Hill, Crawford County, Arkansas) before the Indians were driven out. He was living in Pleasant Hill in 1818 or before. He organized the first Sunday School (possibly Baptist) in Pleasant Hill.

All whites were driven out of the valley except Jesse and Judge Reuben Saunders, who were allowed to remain because they were blacksmiths.

(Jesse Bean and Elizabeth Mitchell (1) Genealogy, Internet.)

Capt. William Russell Jr., husband of Jesse's daughter, Lydia, also later moved his family to Crawford County, Arkansas. He fought in the War of 1812, with his father, Major William Russell Sr., who fought in battles during the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. The Russells were included in the book written by Davy Crockett. President Andrew Jackson wrote a personal letter to Capt. William Russell Jr.

(Major William Russell Sr., Internet article; Davy Crockett's Own Story as written by Himself; The Patriots at Kings Mountain by Bobby Gilmer Moss, p. 220.)

Jesse and Elizabeth had five sons and four daughters. Jesse died in Independence County, Arkansas, on September 10, 1829, and Elizabeth Mitchell Bean died September 10, 1837, in Independence County, Arkansas.

(Rootsweb's WorldConnect Project: Jordan and Allied Families, ID. 1407, Jesse Bean, Contact Amy Stier; Rootweb's WorldConnect Project: Julieo Wollard Trout's GEDCOM Files, ID: 112828, Elizabeth Mitchell, Contact Julie Wollard.)

(d). Joab Mitchell was born on May 28, 1760, in Granville County, North Carolina. He apparently did not marry. One database article stated that he died in April of 1779, in Rogersville, Tennessee.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Ryan A. & Kellie W's Family Tree, ID: 11511, Joab Mitchell, Contact Ryan.)

(e). Richard Mitchell was born on September 11, 1762, in Granville County, North Carolina. He was with his father, Joab, when he died from the Indian attack.

He was with Daniel Boone at his fort in Kentucky for more than twelve months. He married Elizabeth Sanders, daughter of William and Elizabeth Jordan Sanders, on January 9, 1794. She was born on October 13, 1772.

He was a Hawkins County Court Clerk for 20 years and a Collector of the Revenue in 1813, 1814 and 1815. He was in one of the battles against the Indians in Tennessee and was a member of the First Tennessee Constitutional Convention.

He and his wife had nine children: five daughters and four sons. He died March 16, 1853, in Pearl River, Mississippi, and his wife, Elizabeth, died in Hawkins County, Tennessee, November 1857.

(GenCircles, Global Tree, Richard Mitchell; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project:

Swallow, Schaeck, Bond, Henwood, Kortum and Allied Families, ID:100821, Richard Mitchell, Contact Joseph G. Swallow.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Brown Family of Cove, Polk County, Arkansas, ID: 1072747, Elizabeth Sanders, Contact Sandra Hunter.)

(f). Samuel Mitchell was born on April 13, 1765, in Granville County, North Carolina. Samuel was a lawyer and was appointed by Thomas Jefferson, President, Agent of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nation of Indians, which post he held to the time of his death.

(Descendants of James Logan Colbert: Third Generation, 11. Delilah 'Liley' Love.)

He first married Mary (Molly) Folsom, daughter of Nathaniel and Iahnecha Folsom, in 1798. Nathaniel was white, but married two full blooded Choctaw sisters: Aiahnechaohoyo and Iahnecha.

Molly was born circa 1780. She and Samuel had two children: Alzira and Sophia. She died circa 1802, after the birth of Sophia.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Mary Jane Wilson-Indian Connecton, ID: 11711904018, Nathaniel Folsom; RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project, Johnston Family, ID: 111508, Mary (Molly) Folsom, Contact Ian Johnston.)

Samuel was engaged to Margaret (Peggy) Allen in the Chickasaw Nation of Mississippi, circa 1804. He proposed and was promptly turned down by Peggy. "Samuel carried his suit to her grandmother, a dominating dowager Colbert. Th old lady considered it an excellent match. Pre-emptorily, she sent Peggy off to the agency, where Mitchell presided with a string of well-loaded packhorses and ten Negro slaves as her dowry.

The lovely Peggy, whose mother had been only one-eight part Indian, was as determined as her grandmother. Peggy made the trip to Mitchell's house. That was as far as she would go. She stubbornly refused him, saying, according to Claiborne, that she 'would never marry a drinking man white or Indian.' She married instead Simon Burney." Peggy and Simon had two sons and four daughters.

(Descendants of James Logan Colbert: Third Generation, 11. Delilah 'Liley' Love.)

Samuel married secondly, Delilah (Liley) Love, daughter of Thomas and Sally Colbert (House of Incunomar) circa 1807. They had two children: Joseph Greer Mitchell and Catherine (Kitty) Mitchell. Samuel died circa 1811, in Mississippi.

(ramblin—pafg275—Generated by Ancestral File—Samuel Mitchell;

RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Swallow, Schaeck, Bond, Henwood, Kortum and Allied Families, ID: 102144, Samuel Mitchell, Contact Joseph.)

His widow, Delilah, married John Basset Moore circa 1813. They had two sons and five daughters. She died before 1847, at Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Jones/Johnson Ancestors, ID: 113446, Delilah Love, Contact Lissa Johnston.)

(g). Thomas Mitchell was born on September 19, 1767, on lands of the Pacolet River in what later became South Carolina. He was an early settler of Tennessee and led a volunteer expedition against the Cherokee Indians.

He married Frances Dyer, daughter of Joel Henry and Sophia Weston Dyer, April 10, 1794, in Tennessee.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Schaeck-Kortum Family, ID: 104345, Thomas Mitchell, Contact Joseph Swallow.)

Frances' father was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and her mother was born in Yatesbury, Wiltshire, England. She was born in 1771.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Ancestors and Descendants of Larry and Jan Sroufe, ID: 11895, Joel Henry Dyer, Contact Jan Sroufe.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: ID: 1588, Sophia Weston, Contact Denise Carpenter Gregory.)

Joel moved to Tennessee circa 1792, and settled on Poor Valley Creek, near Mooresburg, in Hawkins County. He was a member of the Senate, of the 2nd General Assembly, 1797-99, representing Hawkins County, Tennessee.

On October 4, 1796, Joel received his commission in the Tennessee State Militia. He was appointed Major in the Hawkins County Militia. In 1800, he removed to Rutherford County. He possibly was a soldier in the War of 1812.

He moved to Madison County in 1821. He helped to form the new government of this county and was one of the first Commissioners.

Major Dyer died, June 11, 1825, and his obituary was in the first newspaper for the new county.

"Died at his residence in this county (Madison) on Saturday morning last, Major Joel Dyer, aged seventy-one, one of the few surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary War. He was a man much respected for his benevolence of character and esteemed by all who knew him, as a good Citizen and an honest man. He has left an affectionate wife, and upwards of 100 descendants.

Thus, we see the soldiers of the Revolution falling around us like the leaves of the majestic oak, before an autumnal blast; but although they are consigned to their mother dust, their deeds of valor and the glorious result of their patriotic devotion to their country, will live in our recollections, and their names be handed down to the latest generation."

Major Dyer owned land in the area that was to become Dyer County, and had the county named in honor of his son, Robert Henry.

(ramblin—pafg—Generated by Personal Ancestral File, Internet; Major Joel Henry Dyer, First Settler of Crockett County, Tennessee, Internet.)

Thomas and Frances moved to Middle Tennessee and became the parents of three sons and five daughters. He died in 1812, in Middle Tennessee.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Schaeck-Kortum Family, ID: 104345, Thomas Mitchell, Contact Joseph Swallow.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Cracker Crumbs, Thomas Mitchell, Contact Lisa Bowman; ramblin-pafg274-Generated by Personal Ancestral File, Internet.)

Frances was married a second time to John P. Byrne circa 1813. Date of her death is unknown to this writer.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Ancestors and Descendants of Larry and Jan Sroufe, ID: 110448, Frances Dyer, Contact Jan Sroufe.)

(h). Edward Mitchell was born on December 3, 1769, on lands of the Pacolet River in what later became South Carolina. He married Betsy Smith in May of 1794, in Hawkins County, Tennessee. He was an agent to the Choctaw Indians.

(ramblin- pafg-Generated by Personal Ancestral File, Internet.)

They had four sons and two daughters. Their first child was named Angelica Mitchell, for the sister who remained in South Carolina.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Tangled Web, ID: 18076, Edward Mitchell, Contact Judith.)

Edward died in Pearl River, Mississippi, date unknown. Betsy's date of death is also unknown to this writer.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Jennifer Steelman Family Feb 27 2006, Edward Mitchell, Contact Jennifer Steelman.

(i). Angelica Mitchell was born December 22, 1771, in what later became South Carolina. She was four years old when her father moved his family to Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1776, but stayed behind with her Aunt Ann, and Uncle Daniel Williams.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Jennifer Steelman Family Feb 27 2006, ID: 12206, Angelica Mitchell, Contact Jennifer Steelman.)

Additional information will be included on Angelica under Ann Henderson Williams Potter.

(j). William Mitchell was born on February 4, 1774, in what later became South Carolina. He married Nancy Dyer, sister of Frances Dyer Mitchell and daughter of Major Joel and Sophia Weston Dyer in 1798, in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

He was in the War of 1812. He was a Private in Coffee's Brigade, Calvary & Mounted Gunman, in Tennessee Volunteers. He attained the rank of Major in 1818. He fought in the Seminole Indian War in Florida, and was a member of Company I, Volunteer Mounted Gunman, Western Tennessee, and rose to the rank of Lt. Col.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Jennifer Steelman Family Feb 27 2006, ID: 10513, William Mitchell, Contact Jennifer Steelman.)

He and his wife, Nancy, had three sons and two daughters. Nancy died in Sparta, White County, Tennessee, in 1807, and he died there in September of 1827.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Jennifer Steelman Family Feb 27 2006, ID: 10524, Nancy Dyer, Contact Jennifer Steelman.)

(k). Polly Mitchell was born on April 6, 1776, possibly in the area near Pacolet River that later became South Carolina. She married John Hall, son of John and Priscilla Fanning Hall.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: New Updated Family Tree For Weaver/Sanders, ID: 1125863, Polly Mitchell, Contact David Weaver.)

John was born in Staunton, Virginia. His father was born in Sunbury, Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in Canandaigua, Ontario,

New York.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Lareau Family Master File, ID: 19977, John Hall, Contact Paul.)

John and Polly Mitchell Hall had two children: Langley Swan Hall and Edward Park Hall. Their son, Edward, was a Presbyterian preacher and taught school in Newport, Kentucky. Edward later moved to Ohio.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Spirit Walking, ID: 1115246, Edward Park Hall, Contact Sandra.)

The writer has been unable to secure any dates that relate to this couple except Polly's date of birth.

(l). Susannah M. Mitchell was born November 18, 1779, in Hawkins County, Tennessee. Her father was killed several months later. She married Robert Henry Dyer, son of Major Joel and Sophia Weston Dyer, on June 27, 1799, in Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tennessee. He was the brother of Thomas Mitchell's wife, Frances, and

William Mitchell's wife, Nancy.

(RootsWeb's World Connect Project: Ancestors and Descendants of Larry and Jan Sroufe, ID: 111983, Susannah M. Mitchell, Contact Jan Sroufe.)

Robert Henry Dyer was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, in 1774, but grew up near the Holston River in Tennessee. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the cavalry regiment of the 5th Tennessee Brigade by 1807.

"He was promoted to Captain in 1812, before being elevated to the rank of Lt. Colonel the following year. It was in that year that he went with General Andrew Jackson on the Natchez Expedition."

"He was Col. Commandant of the 2nd Regiment of Tenn. Volunteers and was in the celebrated night attack on the British lines below New Orleans the 23rd December 1814, under Gen. Coffee, where his horse was killed under him, and he was wounded in the leg."

He was in the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, and was recommended for a promotion by General Andrew Jackson.

He ended his military career with General Jackson's expedition against the Seminoles in North Florida, where he commanded the 1st Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers.

When West Tennessee was opened up for settlement, he became a Justice of the Peace and opened up a saloon and register's office on his North Forked Deer settlement in Madison County.

His father was one of the first lawyers in the same county. When the neighboring county of Dyer was established in his honor, he moved there and became its first Postmaster and served on the first County Court.

Robert and his wife, Susannah Mitchell Dyer, were parents of two sons and seven daughters.

At Robert's death in May of 1826, the following obituary was run in the Jackson

Gazette. "Departed this life, on May 11th instant at his residence in this county, after a short illness, Col. Robert H. Dyer, a distinguished hero in the service of his country, under General Jackson, during the late war. His remains were interred at his late residence, on yesterday with military honors."

His wife, Susannah, died after 1830, in possibly Gibson County, Tennessee.

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Vaughn and Hood Family Heritage, ID: 106378, Robert Henry Dyer, Contact Sherry Parks.)

(RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project: Kortum-Swallow, ID: 110292, Robert Henry Dyer, Contact Joseph.)

(GenealogyForum, Genealogy.com, Dyer co. TN....Robert Henry Dyer, son of Joel H. Dyer, ID: 7036, Posted by Larry M. Stegall.)

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[← A History of Gilead Baptist Church](#)

2 Responses "Henderson Family at Carroll (Grindal) Shoals" →



Vicki Murphy

January 26, 2012

I would very much like to know the source for the information on the Ward family discussed here, especially Francis Ward's third wife and his parents. I have researched that family for years, and this is the first time I have seen this information. I was interested in seeing the Dyer information also. These Dyers are not mine, but I lived near Dyer County for 35 years and know many of the modern descendants of these people.

[Reply](#)



Barbara McGee

May 10, 2012

Wow...!!! That is a massive amount of wonderful research. I really enjoyed reading it as I recognized my family therein. My great great grandfather was Robert Henry Mitchell, son of William Christmas Mitchell, son on William Mitchell, son of Joab Mitchell and Mary Henderson Mitchell; and likely named for his ancestor, Robert Henry Dyer. ~ I have previously been under the impression that it was Joab Mitchell, Jr. who died in the Indian attack, while going to get salt. I believe that it is true that he died young and did not marry. I believe it was the elder Joab Mitchell who died in Tennessee. ~ Just an amazing compilation of historical research! Thanks to all who participated.

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Grindal Shoals

Other names:

What:

Strategic crossing of the Pacolet River near the Alexander Chesney property and Morgan's Camp before Cowpens.

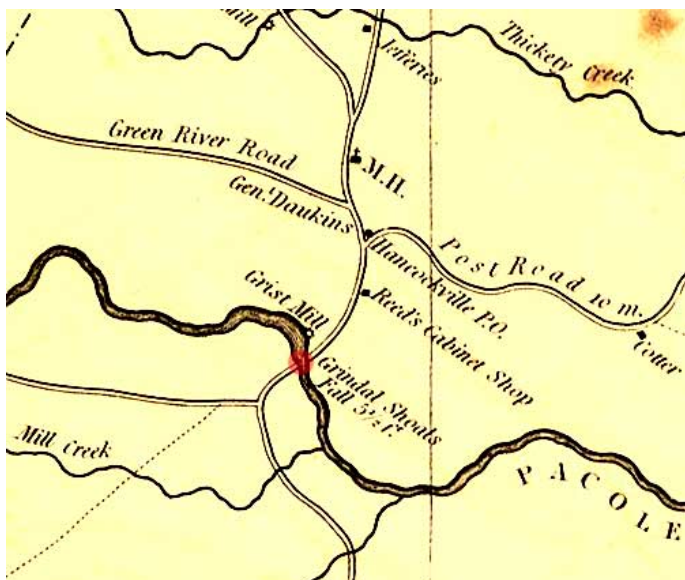
Where: 34.88846440 -81.6431539 Grindal Shoals

Maps: [\[map notes\]](#)

- 34.88846440 -81.6431539 Grindal Shoals
- [ACME Mapper](#).
- [National Map](#)
- [Google](#)
- GNIS record for [Grindall Shoals](#). Note mapping options.
- Confidence: 5

Sources:

- From Mills 1820 map of Union District:



- Alexander Chesney, ed. and ann. by E. Alfred Jones [The Journal Of Alexander Chesney](#), The Ohio State University Bulletin Volume XXVI October 30, 1921 Number 4, p.4

... removed the family to Pacolet where we settled on the north side near Grindall's shoal²¹ about 12 miles from where it empties itself into Broad-River 50 miles below where the Indian line crosses that river, and 15 miles below the place where the Iron works²² are now built; 60 miles north-east of Ninety-six ;²³ and 250 miles²⁴ nearly north of Charles-town; to which place I went in 1774 to hurry the patent of my father's lands through the offices.


²¹ Grindal shoals, so-called from the family of Grindal, who lived on the north side and owned the shoal, which was a noted fishery. It was on the north side of Pacolet river, at Grindal ford, that Morgan camped just before the battle of Cowpens. The place is well described by John Kennedy in his novel [Horse Shoe Robinson](#).

²² These iron works were probably those on the southern side of Lawson's fork of Pacolet river, afterwards called Bivingsville and known later as Glendale which was half a mile higher

up on the same bank. The works were destroyed by the loyalists and never rebuilt. (Draper, King's Mountain and its Heroes, pp. 86, 90, 91).

²³ *The district of Ninety-Six, so named because it was 96 miles from Keewie, the chief village of the Cherokee Indians. According to Lord Cornwallis, he had formed in this district, the most populous in the province of South Carolina, seven battalions of militia. (C. Ross, Correspondence of Charles, first Marquess Cornwallis, 1859, VoL I, p. 489.) The present town of Ninety-Six is in Greenwood county.*

²⁴ *The Chesney plantation was somewhat under 200 miles in a straight line northwest of Charleston.*

-  [RevWar75](#) Not found (not an action)

Related locations:

[Easterwood Shoals](#), "Burr's Mill", [Adam Goudelock house](#), [Morgan's Camp](#), [Cowpens](#),

Confidence level:: See above.

Rev. James D. Bailey
(Pastor, Glendale Baptist Church)
Story furnished by [Clarence Crocker](#)



Reverend James D. Bailey

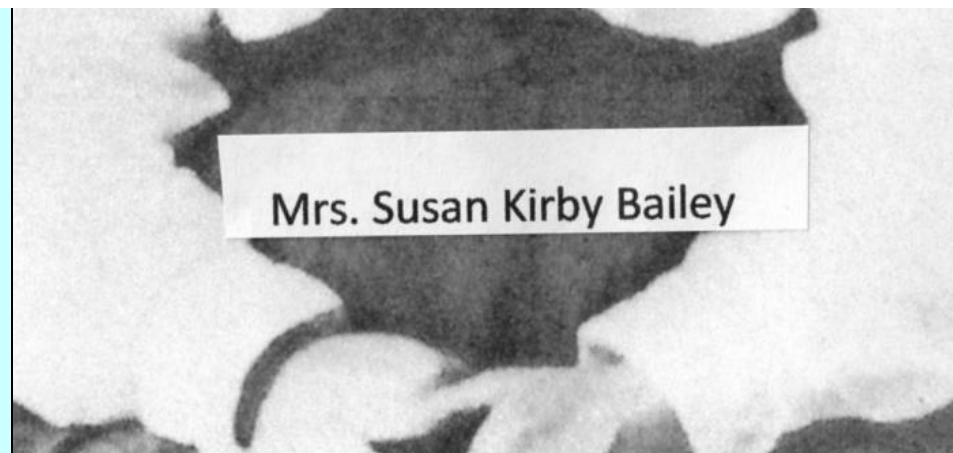
Of the 136 year history of the [Bivingsville/ Glendale Baptist Church](#), Reverend James D. Bailey was the second longest [serving pastor of the twenty three](#)

[who have served](#). Pastoring for 22 years from 1906 until September 1927, he was exceeded only by [Reverend Timothy L. Hottel](#) who served 37 years from 1947 to 1984. He was serving as Pastor when the second Church building was built in 1907 and continued to be used until it was replaced in 1958.

Ordained to the Gospel Ministry at the age of 23 in the Macedonia Baptist Church September 6, 1885, Reverend Bailey was considered a genuine student of the Gospel, history in general and the Revolutionary war period. He wrote numerous articles on the subjects. He was considered a fluent, compelling speaker and an intriguing writer. In researching Glendale history, I have run across 2 or 3 niblets of his writings. Three popular books of his writings were: "Commanders of King's Mountain", "History of Grindal Shoals" and "Heros of the American Revolution".

Up until the mid-1900s, most rural and many village churches did not have a full time Pastor. The Pastor would oft time serve two to four churches at the same time, rotating hours and days of service. In the early 1900s, Pastor's salaries ranged from \$50 to \$100 per year. In the 1920s, their salary had increased to \$150 to \$200 per year, which in most cases required the minister to have other sources of income. Rev. Bailey was a farmer as well as a Pastor. Records show that one of his sons worked on the railroad, one was a store clerk while the younger managed the farm. While at Glendale, he was serving three other churches. [Bivingsville/Glendale Baptist](#) did not go to full time service until late 1940s.





According to records which I have seen, the young man, James D. Bailey, married Miss Susan Kirby from the Whitestone area about a year before he was ordained into the Gospel Ministry. They became parents of nine children, six living; Preston H, Mary B, Fred H, Monroe B., Nettie I. and Jonathan. Rev. Bailey designed and built his family home, shown below, which was located on highway 29 entering Cowpens, now known as South Main Street.



Following are excerpts from his two column obituary which was published in the *Spartanburg Herald* on September 6 and *The Spartanburg Journal*, September 7, 1927:

"Baptist Pastor and Historian Dies at Cowpens: Just as he finished 42 years serving as a Baptist Minister, The Rev. J.D. Bailey died at his home

September 6, 1927 in Cowpens. He had been in declining health for several months but had continued to serve the Churches of which he was Pastor until last Sunday when he suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Rev. Bailey had served Churches in Spartanburg, Union, York and Cherokee counties during his long ministry. He had served as Pastor at Cowpens for nearly 30 years. His first three churches were located in Union county and were Putman, Skull Shoals and Brown's Creek. At the time of his death, he was serving as Pastor of the White Plains, Glendale, Midway and Beaver Dam Baptist Churches. He had conducted the annual Revival services at the Churches and had filled his regular appointment on the Sunday before his death, August 28, 1927.

He had served as Moderator of the Broad River Association for 21 years. He had attended every session of the Association for 42 years, his first absence occurring this summer due to illness.

His funeral is to be held today (Wednesday September 7, 1927) at the Pacolet Station Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. H. C. Martin of Cowpens, assisted by Rev. D.P. Montgomery of Greenville. The following are to serve as pallbearers: Dr.W.L. Ball, Spartanburg, Dr. R. C. Granberry, Gaffney, Rev. C. A. Kirby, Gaffney, Dr. J. S. Dill, Greenville, Rev. A. L. Vaughan, Cowpens, Rev. B. E. Hill, Spartanburg, Dr. John G. Clinkscales, Spartanburg and Rev. L. M. Rice, Union. Interment to follow in the Church Yard Cemetery.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Susan Bailey, Cowpens; by four sons, P.H. Bailey, Saluda, N.C. , F.H. Bailey, Cowpens, M.B. Bailey, Arlington, Mass., J.C. Bailey, Cowpens; two daughters, Mrs. Elmer Martin and Miss Irene Bailey, Cowpens; one brother, W. M. Bailey, Spartanburg; two sisters, Mrs. Iris Brown and Mrs. Bernice Hames, Pacolet; fourteen grandchildren also survive."

Mrs. Susan M. Bailey died November 1931.

Obituaries courtesy of Spartanburg County Library. [Clarence E. Crocker](#), June 2012

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This web site has been started as a public service to share the story of Glendale. The web master and person to contact about putting information on the web site is Mary McKinney Teaster. Contact her at:

marylee@glendale.com or by telephone at (843) 873-8117. See more information about Mary and her Glendale connection at [Mary McKinney Teaster](#).

The Historic Significance of Grindal Shoals, Pacolet River, Cherokee/Union Counties, South Carolina

John A. Robertson

Basis for comments. I will first provide information offering some possible validation of my credibility for making such a statement. Since my retirement in 1999, most of my activities have been involved with the study and interpretation of the history of the entire Revolutionary War with emphasis on the Southern Campaign. For almost all this time I have worked part-time at Cowpens National Battlefield as an interpreter and guide. I was and am the webmaster of the website of the history committee of the Battle of Camden project, “Documentary History of the Battle of Camden, 16 August 1780” (<http://battleofcamden.org/>). During this 8 years, I have attempted to locate, precisely as possible, all Revolutionary War battle/skirmish/significant sites in the world, including over 1450 locations on all continents except Antarctica and Australia, which may be found at “Global Gazetteer of the American Revolution” (<http://gaz.jrshelby.com/>). I am a cartographer and have published approximately 80 pages of Revolutionary Maps in books and journals. Of particular relevance, I created maps showing land plats in the immediate vicinity of Grindal Shoals, a portion of which are found in Moss’ *Journal of Capt. Alexander Chesney* (below). I created and maintain the “Online Library of the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War” (<http://lib.jrshelby.com/>). I have walked in to the historic Grindal Shoals site several times from the north side of the Pacolet River and once from the south.

Fords as strategic intersections. At the time of the American Revolution, fords were of great strategic significance. The Carolina backcountry is laced with numerous rivers and streams, deeper and more swift than today and there were virtually no bridges and very few ferries. Fords provided the only safe means of crossing the streams.

Significance of Grindal Shoals. Grindal Shoals was significant in the trade and transportation of the time, but also played an important role in Revolutionary War history. Its primary significance is that it served as the camp of General Daniel Morgan from 25 December 1780 until 15 January 1781, immediately preceding the important Battle of Cowpens. In November, just preceding, it is where the critically wounded Thomas Sumter was taken immediately after the Battle of Blackstock’s Plantation. Morgan’s camp was located on the land of the Loyalist Captain Alexander Chesney and that of his father.

Location of Grindal Shoals. Grindal Shoals is located precisely at 34.8884644 - 81.6431539, on the Pacolet River, on the Cherokee/Union County line, approximately 0.6 mile NNW of the SC-18 bridge. This is provided by the Geographical Names Information System page for Grindal Shoals (http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/f?p=gnispq:3:::NO::P3_FID:1232917)

and as found on the topographical map for the Pacolet Mills area. The citation provided for this location is Mills Atlas: *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*, 1825. Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1980. A number of mapping options are provided for this location.

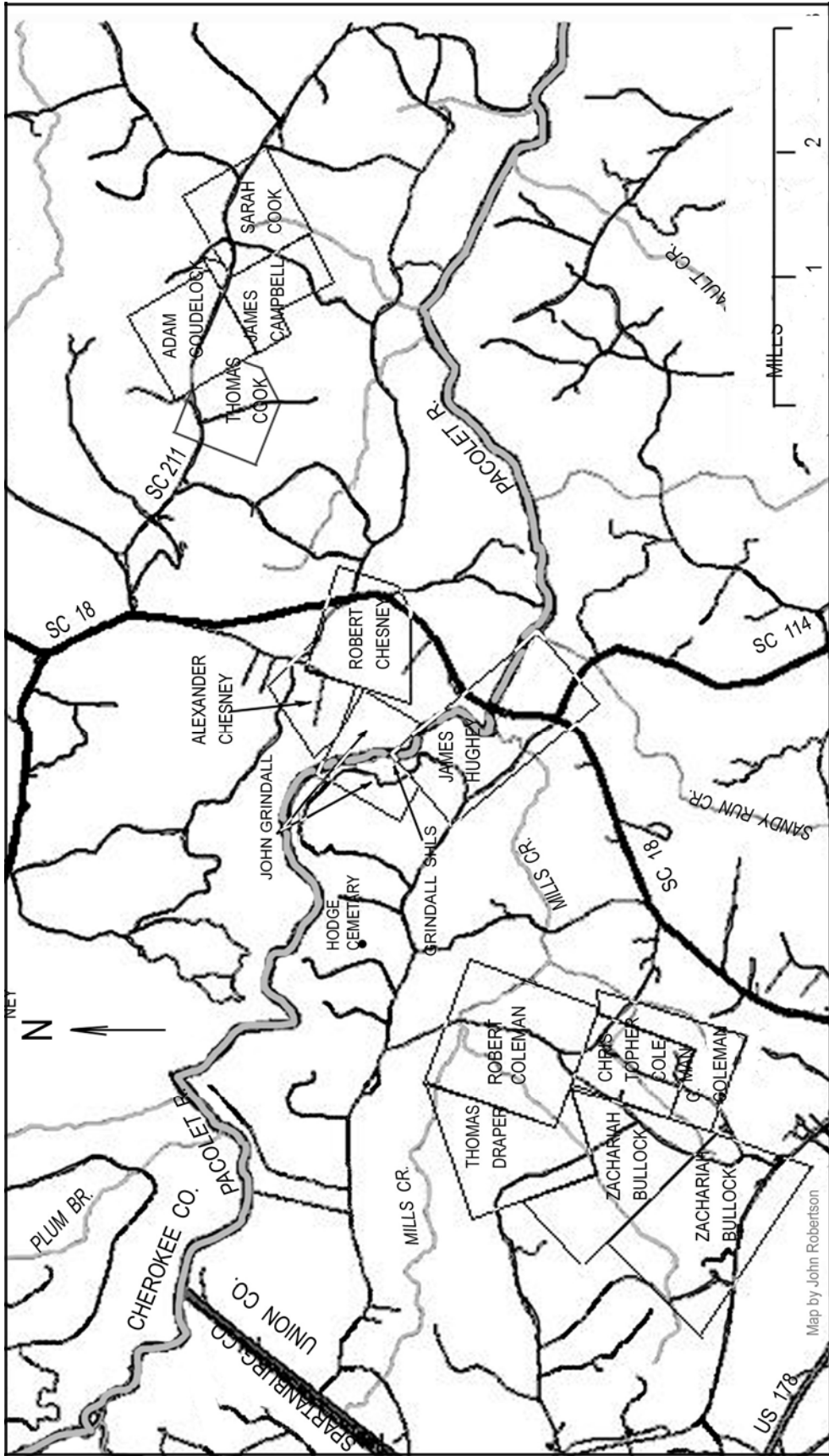
Documentation in Revolutionary War History. From the references provided below, Grindal (or Grindall) Shoals (or Ford) is/are well documented in the history of the period as well as in one particularly influential work of historical fiction.

Horse-Shoe Robinson. It is and will continue to be difficult to separate this historical novel from any consideration of Grindal Shoals. It likely did more to promote the acquaintance of the public with the ford than all the histories combined. It has been particularly popular among the DAR ladies of the region. Kennedy while a young man took notes on the stories told by the real Horseshoe, my third great grandfather James Robertson, and many years later, exercising “poetic license” wove the stories into an historic novel, casting Horseshoe as the protagonist in each of the stories. James was an old man when the book was published. When newspaper reporters asked him if the stories in the book were true, he diplomatically said they were true “in their rightful time and place” but that “the writer had mightily furnished them up!” It is significant that Kennedy, prior to writing the book, re-visited the area and walked the terrain. His observations of the landscape would have been accurate for 1835.

Possible locations for a marker. I would suggest three possible locations for an historical marker for Grindal Shoals:

- 1. Intersection of Grindal Ford Drive and SC-18 (Union Highway).** Grindal Ford Drive is the remains of an old road that once led to Grindal Shoals. The coordinates of this location are 34.91357, -81.62680. Grindal Shoals lies 2.01 miles SSW of this location. Google map: <http://tinyurl.com/2og7m4>
- 2. Intersection of Becknell Road and SC-211 (Asbury Road).** This is another road that once led to Grindal Shoals and is one of two roads believed to have been called the Green River Road. The coordinates of this location are 34.93082, -81.65894. Becknell Road runs through the Wagstop Plantation property owned by Mr. and Mrs. Gene Horne and that of adjacent property owners. Mr. Horne has restored his portion of the road and it is used each year in the commemorative “Morgan’s March to Cowpens” associated with the battle anniversary. Grindal Shoals lies 4.3 miles SSE from this intersection. Google map: <http://tinyurl.com/38rs63>
- 3. Cherokee County side of SC-18 bridge over Pacolet River.** Coordinates for this site are in the vicinity of 34.88065, -81.63781. Grindal Shoals lies 0.61 miles NW of this site. Google map: <http://tinyurl.com/2jx7ql>

Property owners in vicinity of Grindal Shoals during the Revolutionary period. Following page is map of property plats published in Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Journal of Capt. Alexander Chesney*, p.170, 2002, Scotia-Hibernia Press. Copyright, John Robertson 2002.



References

Andrews, Elisha Benjamin, *History of the United States from the Earliest Discovery of America to the ...*, Vol.6, p.285, 1909, C. Scribner's sons

*Greene sent Morgan with a force of about six hundred men, including the famous Maryland brigade and Washington's cavalry, to cross the Catawba and take command in that quarter, spirit up the people, and annoy the enemy. Morgan took up a position at **Grindall's Shoals** on the Pacolet and was joined by Pickens and other officers with several hundred volunteers. From this position he threatened Ninety Six and the entire line of British posts at the west.*

Army War College, *Historical Statements Concerning the Battle of Kings Mountain and the Battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1928, pp. 58, 111, 112.

p.58-59

*Morgan's command of approximately 600 men left Charlotte Town on the 21st of December, reaching the Catawba that evening, and the following morning crossed the river at Biggers Ferry. From thence the march led to Cane Creek, and the following day, the 24th, the Broad was crossed, and on the 25th camp was made on the north bank of the Pacolet, at **Grindalls Ford**. Here Morgan was joined, a few days later, by a party of mounted militia under Colonel Pickens and Major McCall.*

...

*On the 27th of December Morgan received intelligence that a body of Georgia Tories, about 250 in number, had advanced as far as Fair Forest, and were committing depredations in that region. For the purpose of routing them he sent Washington's dragoons, and 200 mounted militia under Major McCall, on the 29th. The hostile force was about 20 miles from **Grindalls Ford**, in the direction of Ninety Six.*

p.80 (caption below picture)

*Thicketty Mountain in the middle background. Picture taken from a position northwest of Thicketty. From the direction of Gaffney and **Grindall Shoals**. Thicketty appears more extensive and is more of a landmark when viewed from the northwest. (April 1928)*

Babits, Lawrence E., *Devil of A Whipping*, UNC Press, 1998. p. 7, 48, 49, 51, 52, 135.

Bailey, J.D., *History of Grindal Shoals*, 1927, reprinted by A. Press, 1981, Southern Historical Press, 1998.

p.11

*Just below a point of an island in the river was a very noted ford in Revolutionary times, which John P. Kennedy in his book "Horseshoe Robinson" calls **Grindal's Ford**. This ford was long, long ago and abandoned and a bridge built higher up; but as we have already seen, it has been abandoned also, and the present crossing is just*

below the mouth of Mill Creek. The Shoal, once noted for its fisheries and water power is now completely buried out of sight.

p.12

By the time of the Revolution, Grindal had become quite a noted place. Numbers of settlers were living in the vicinity and when the great struggle came on, most of them sided with the cause of Independence. As a strategic point, and crossing place, there was none in the country of greater importance. No real battles were fought here, but several incidents occurred that are worthy of mention.

p.19

*The location of the **camp at Grindal** is well known. It was on the east side of the river, on the ridge rising just opposite the island in the river and extended up as far as the Littlejohn place.* Near the lower end of this ridge stands an old ante-bellum mansion, known as the "Aunt Sally Norris House". This house marks the exact spot where Gen. Morgan's tent stood.*

*[JR note: Morgan's camp was sprawling. It is believed to have extended as much as 1.5 miles north of Grindal Shoals.]

Draper, Lyman Coleman, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 1881, P.G. Thomson, p.133

*On another occasion, when a scouting party of British and Tories was passing through what is now Union County, committing robberies, as was their wont, when they little suspected it, their footsteps were dogged by William Sharp, one of Kennedy's fearless heroes, with two associates. At **Grindal Shoals**, a notable ford of Pacolet, they came upon the enemy.*

Fisher, Sydney George, *The Struggle for American Independence*, 1908, J.B. Lippincott Company

p.381

Morgan had passed round the left flank of Cornwallis until he was at Grindall's Ford on the Pacolet River, not much more than forty-five miles from Ninety-Six. His forces increased from 580 to about 800 men. Colonel Washington surprised a body of 250 loyalists who were raiding round Fairfort Creek and cut them to pieces, killing and wounding 150 and taking 40 prisoners. He even penetrated to a little stockaded log house, called Fort William, within 15 miles of Ninety-Six, and would have captured the garrison if they had not abandoned their fort and fled at his approach.

Graham, James, *The Life of General Daniel Morgan*, 1856, H.W. Derby & Co. p.467

[Quotation from letter from Morgan to Greene]

*To give you a just idea of our operations, it will be necessary to inform you, that on the 14th inst., having received certain intelligence that Lord Cornwallis and Lieut. Col. Tarleton were both in motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intentions of dislodging me, I abandoned my encampment on **Grindall's Ford** on the*

Pacolet, and on the 16th, in the evening took possession of a post, about seven miles from the Cherokee Ford, on Broad river.

Greene, George Washington, *Life of Nathanael Greene, Major-general in the Army of the Revolution, Vol.3*, 1871, G. P. Putnam and Son

p.134

*Morgan, with his five hundred and eighty men, had crossed the Catawba on the evening of the 20th of December, and holding his way towards Broad River, had passed it on the 25th, and encamped at **Grindall's Ford**, on the north bank of the Pacolet. Here he was joined, in the course of the next few days, by Colonel Pickens and Major McCall, with two hundred and sixty mounted Carolinians. On the 28th or 29th General Davidson arrived with a hundred and twenty men, instead of the six hundred that had been expected.*

Irving, Washington, *Life of George Washington*, 1869, G.P. Putnam

p.250

*Tarleton, after several days' hard marching, came upon the traces of Morgan, who was posted on the **north bank of the Pacolet**, to guard the passes of that river.*

Johnson, William, *Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Nathanael Greene...*, Vol. I, 1822, Printed for the author, by A. E. Miller

p.362

*The route which Morgan pursued from Charlotte, led across the Catawba at Biggin's Ferry, below the mouth of the Little Catawba, and across the Broad River, above the mouth of the Pacolet. On the **banks of the Pacolet** he took post on the 25th December, and was soon after joined by about 220 mounted militia from North and South Carolina.*

p.363

*On the second day after Morgan's arrival on the **Pacolet**, an opportunity for enterprise presented itself, which was promptly embraced.*

p.364

*Morgan's fears were somewhat excited for the safety of Washington, on hearing the distance to which he had penetrated between the enemy's posts, and his whole force was now advanced to cover him on his return to camp. But he reached the army in safety, and Morgan resumed **his post on the north of the Pacolet**, carefully shifting his encampment every night to guard against surprise.*

p.366

*Upon receiving intelligence of the advance of Morgan to the **Pacolet**, the fears of Lord Cornwallis were seriously excited for the security of Ninety-Six.*

p. 369

*But it is not more surprising than that he should have had no certain intelligence of the advance of Morgan, until the latter reached the **Pacolet**; and then not to have known with certainty that he had no artillery.*

p. 372

Tarleton's avidity for glory rendered him as anxious as his adversary to anticipate the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, or rather, according to his own account, worse informed

than Morgan, he thought his commander at this time in the rear of his adversary. The two detachments arrived opposite to each other **near the banks of the Pacolet** about the same hour. The **Pacolet** is a small river fordable in many places. Tarleton did not leave his adversary long to deliberate. On the evening of the 15th, he put his troops in motion towards the head of the stream to indicate an intention of crossing it above Morgan's position, and thus to place his adversary between himself and the main army. The stratagem took effect, for it was exactly that measure which seemed to promise him the greatest advantage. Morgan accordingly made a correspondent movement, but his adversary silently decamping in the night, descended to a crossing place a few miles below, and made good the passage of the river before daylight. Morgan then moved off' precipitately, and before night regained his position on Thicketty Creek, and resolved to await the approach of the enemy.

Kennedy, John Pendleton, *Horse-Shoe Robinson; A Tale of the Tory Ascendency*, Vol. I. 1835, Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Blanchard.

p.26

"...I did not hear of him, ma'am, in my travels; but his servant, James Curry, I met oftener, I undertake to say, than the fellow wished. He was consarned in ambushing Major Butler and me at **Grindall's ford**. It was our opinion he was hired."

[Also, found on pages 66, 121, 144, 148, 215, 259, 286, 304 in Vol. I, and probably additional instances in Vol. II.]

Lipscomb, Terry W., "South Carolina Revolutionary War Battles, Part 5", in Neuffer, Claude Henry and Irene Neuffer, *Names in South Carolina*, University of South Carolina, Winter 1977, XXIV, p.13

*Greene had divided his forces into two parts: the main army was to encamp on Hicks Creek, on the Great Pee Dee River, while a large detachment under General Daniel Morgan was to proceed in to Ninety Six District and threaten the British left flank. On Christmas day Morgan arrived and encamped at **Grindal's Ford** on the Pacolet River in modern Cherokee County, a little over a mile upstream from the present S.C. 18 highway bridge. The main army reached its destination on December 26¹*

¹ William Johnson. *Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Nathanael Greene*, vol. 1. pp. 337, 341-42. 346-47. 362.

[Note: Lipscomb is in error regarding the distance from the bridge to the shoals. Morgan's camp extended more than a mile north of the shoals. -JR]

Lipscomb, Terry W., *The Carolina lowcountry April 1775 - June 1776 and the Battle of Fort Moultrie*, 2nd ed., South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia SC, p.51.

*A theory popular in the upper part of the state holds that [Sergeant] Jasper was a native South Carolinian of either British or Welsh ancestry who was born near the Pacolet River within the later boundaries of Union County. The argument is drawn from local tradition and genealogy, but it is certain that a family of Jaspers did live somewhere in the vicinity of **Grindal Shoals** during the eighteenth century.*

McCrary, Edward, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783*, p.26, 550, 1902, McMillan & Co.

p.26:

*When the year 1781 came in it found Greene with his small army at the Cheraws on the Pee Dee, the position with which he was so much pleased; while Morgan at **Grindall's Shoals** on the Pacolet was threatening Ninety Six, and Marion from Snow Island was pushing his scouting parties on the road to Charlestown, his foraging parties nearly to Georgetown, and bringing in provisions to his snug retreat.*

p.550

*When the year 1781 began, the British had possession of almost the entire State. General Greene, with his small Continental army, was but just across the North Carolina line at Cheraw. Morgan, it is true, was at **Grindall's Shoals** on the Pacolet, threatening Ninety Six, and Marion from Snow Island was pushing his scouting parties towards Charlestown and Georgetown; but the British authority, supported by British arms, was everywhere paramount. When the year ended British rule was practically confined to Charlestown and its immediate vicinity.*

Mills, Robert, *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*, Union District, 1825

O'Neill, John Belton, John Abney Chapman, *The Annals of Newberry*., 1892, Aull & Houseal

p.193

*How or when Colonel Glenn and his companions were attached to General Morgan's little army, does not appear; it is probable, when Morgan reached **Grindall Shoals**, on Pacolet, and there encamped and sent off Colonel Washington, at the head of his own regiment and two hundred militia horse, to attack a body of Tories who were plundering the Whig inhabitants, that Colonel Glenn was a part of that command which routed them at Hammond's old store, (now Huntsville, Laurens District,) and a part of which, on the next day, under Cornet Simmons, captured William's Fort on Little River, where General Cunningham commanded.*

Moss, Bobby Gilmer, *Journal of Capt. Alexander Chesney*, Scotia-Hibernia Press, 2002. Pages 9, 10, 21, 37, 38, 39, 147, 157, 175, 192

p.9-10

*They soon found for me a vacant track of land 400 Acres which having got surveyed for my father I returned; and removed the family to Pacolet where we settled on the north side near **Grindall's shoal** about 12 miles from where it empties itself into Broad-River 50 miles below where the Indian line crosses that river, and 15 miles below the place where the Iron Works are now built; 60 miles north-east of Ninety-Six; and 250 miles nearly north of Charles-town; to which place I went in 1774 to hurry the patent of my father's lands through the offices.*

Robertson, John, "Grindal Shoals", *Global Gazetteer of the American Revolution*, (<http://gaz.jrshelby.com/grindalshoals.htm>)

Robertson, John, "Morgan's Camp, Grindal Shoals", *Global Gazetteer of the American Revolution*, (<http://gaz.jrshelby.com/morganscamp.htm>)

Scharf, John Thomas, *History of Maryland: From the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, 1879, J. B. Piet
p.401-402

*Morgan, with his five hundred and eighty men, crossed the Catawba on the evening of the 20th of December, a short distance below the mouth of the Little Catawba; and pursuing his march, passed Broad River above the mouth of the Pacolet, and on the 25th, encamped at **Grindall's Ford** on the north bank of the latter river. Here he was reinforced by Colonel Pickens and Major McCall, with two hundred and sixty mounted Carolinians. On the 28th or 29th, General Davidson arrived with a hundred and twenty men, and returned to bring forward a draft of five hundred more.*

Winsor, Justin, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, 1888, Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, Ltd.
p.481

*Morgan took with him four hundred of the Maryland line, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Howard, two companies of Virginia militia, and about one hundred dragoons led by William Washington. To these were afterwards added more than five hundred militia from the Carolinas. Morgan advanced to **Grindall's Ford** on the Pacolet, near its confluence with Broad River. In this position he seriously menaced Ninety-Six and even Augusta itself. Cornwallis needed to dislodge him before he could advance far in his projected invasion of North Carolina. He therefore detached Tarleton, with his Legion and a strong infantry support, against Morgan, while he himself advanced with the main body along the upper road to North Carolina, thus placing himself on Morgan's line of retreat whenever that commander should be driven back. Learning of these movements, Morgan retired from **Grindall's Ford**, and moving with commendable speed on the night of January 16, 1781, encamped at the Cowpens.*





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DEC PAID

Mrs. Mary P. Dawkins
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