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REPORT TO: [Confidential]
REPORT NO.: 2
SUBJECT: Herringtons of Greene County, Mississippi, and Barnwell District, South Carolina
SURNAME VARIANTS: Arrington, Arrinton, Harenden, Harrington, Herenton, Yarrington, and Yerrington

BACKGROUND

In 1994, Lennon tracked Client's Herrington ancestors of Green County, Mississippi, back to Barnwell District, South Carolina, where William Sr. first appears in 1804. Subsequently, other researchers began cursory South and North Carolina investigations to establish his pre-Barnwell origins and birth family. Client wishes to expand and intensify those preliminary projects.

Several challenges are noted:

- William Herrington does not appear on the 1800 census, making it difficult to backtrack him.
- Previous North and South Carolina research was insufficient to support conclusions that have been reached—a factor that has impacted the direction of work.
- Other Herrington descendants assert conflicting theories about William's origins and parentage, none of which have been properly researched or documented.

METHODOLOGY

The primary tasks in this project was to analyze the provided material to determine the status of work, to pursue additional clues as far as possible within time constraints, and to offer a research plan based upon new evidence. The focus has expanded to include all other Barnwell County Herringtons-Arringtons, following them to their origins. Because this project is analytical in nature, only the most pressing clues were followed. Thorough research on any individual or point was not possible in the allotted time.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Two possible scenarios emerged for the identity and pre-Barnwell origins of William Herrington:

- He was William Arrington who first appears in adjoining Edgefield District in 1787, possible kinsman of Benjamin Arrington and/or James Herrington of the Reeves Creek community of north-central Barnwell.
- He was William Herrington of 1786 and 1790 New Hanover County, North Carolina, previously discounted by earlier researchers.

**Part One:
ANALYSIS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

Client has provided several research reports that reflect preliminary research in basic Carolina resources; they provide a valuable springboard for additional investigation. As Client realizes, these preliminary reports are neither detailed nor complete; and their preparers noted the necessity of continued work. Several points now need to be addressed about each of the projects and other items in the supplied material.

The New Hanover and Craven County Herringtons

Client's most promising theory for William Herrington suggests he is the man on the 1786 and 1790 censuses of New Hanover County, North Carolina, and a son of Charles Harrington of Craven County. Genealogist Terry Moore pursues the theory in two reports of 2006 and 2007. Because time limitations did not permit adequate investigation of two counties, her work focused on index surveys with limited follow-up in abstracted and micro-filmed records. This strategy was a sound starting point, but difficult cases require not only research in a wide range of resources, but also careful analysis of all documents and the consideration of neighbors, associates, and circumstances that influenced the ancestor[s] of interest.

Moore concluded that the New Hanover County William was not the Client's ancestor. That conclusion appears to be based solely upon signatures: William of New Hanover County North Carolina made his mark on a deed in 1803 while *one* William of Green County, Mississippi, *signed* a petition a decade or two later.¹

Other considerations require that conclusion to be reexamined. As detailed more fully on p. 15 of this report, multiple Williams lived in Green County, Mississippi, and no proof exists that Client's William was the signer. Moreover, clerical errors on recorded deeds do interchange signatures and marks, names on petitions are often signed by other parties, individuals who are literate may not be able to sign while ill, and even adults who are not literate can later become so—or at least be taught to sign their name. Further, the undated Mississippi petition is problematically assigned a date and was not fully analyzed. Meanwhile, a U.S. General Land Office “credit under” certificate file created by Client's William of Mississippi also offers overlooked clues directly impacting the question of his identity.

Regarding the possibility that New Hanover William was not a son of Charles of Craven County, Moore also writes: “If William Herrington was born about 1767, his father would have been born by least 1747. If his father Charles, died in 1835 he would have been at least 92 years old. Not impossible but unusual.” Living past 90 was unusual in that society—but not unusual enough to negate the possibility without supporting evidence or to discount a descent from Charles. As it stands, research on Charles, and Craven County in general, is still significantly incomplete.²

Given these points, the New Hanover man should remain under consideration. He is further addressed on pp. 16–17 herein.

The Chatham County Herringtons

Client noted that Charles Herrington of Chatham County, North Carolina, married Agnes Hill in 1747. Among his sons were Enoch (b. ca. 1762) and Isaac (b. ca. 1763), names that suggest a connection because they are found

¹Terry Moore to [Confidential], Report 1, 27 May 2006, p.2.

²Moore did not include Charles's census information in the report to support his presumed age. Because of time constraints, she noted two other Herrington estates but did not pursue them. William could have been a son or grandson of either the John or Esther whose estates were probated in 1801 and 1824 [p.3]. Similarly, because of time constraints apparently, she did not trace the chain of title to all of William's land. No conclusions should be made until essentials of this type are pursued.

in Client's direct line. Although little is known about them, they were born too late to have fathered her William. Meanwhile, Client could find no mention of a William born to Charles's other sons. Until research is complete, the possibility does still remain that her ancestor William could be a grandson of Charles by one of the oldest sons, John or Charles Jr. When analyzing the transmission of names, one must keep in mind that ancestors did not just name children for themselves; they named offspring for siblings and other kin also.

Charles Sr., alleged son of Thomas and Mary (Whitmell) Harrington, had at least five brothers: John, Whitmell, Thomas, Drury, and William. Client provided a family group sheet and photocopies from a file called the "Petty Papers" that provide sporadic birth, marriage, death, and land data for the brothers, much of which is undocumented or incompletely researched. Because research on the family remains to be done and current evidence is inconclusive, no immediate decisions can be made about them. They should be pursued in a separate project if ongoing research establishes a connection between Client's line and this Whitmell-Harrington branch.³

The Anson County Herringtons

Based upon the supplied material, Client's conclusion concerning the Herringtons of Anson County are sound. Evidence does not support a connection to her ancestors.

William Herrington of the Revolutionary War.

Client provided a photocopy from Lloyd Bockstruck's *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants* referencing a William Herrington who served from North Carolina. Many descendants believe he was the New Hanover County man, but Lennon could find no proof for the assertion. Schuster wrote in her 2008 report: "There is no way to know if this William Herrington is your William Herrington."⁴ To the contrary, it is entirely possible to identify men with generic service data if proper strategies are employed. That task, however, was outside the scope of the current project. It should be pursued in a future project, if Client's problem is not otherwise resolved.

Barnwell County, South Carolina, Material

The Barnwell reports of Moore and Schuster closely mirror each other, focusing on the same published resources and presenting many of the same findings. Their work provides a foundation but their scope (likely due to time constraints) did not permit the detailed work required to solve the problem. As a result, most of the facts and clues were not followed and several premature assertions were made. All details contained in the land, marriage, court, and census documents they summarized *must* be addressed when convenient records do not provide desired information. Furthermore, all of the individuals—Herringtons *and associates*—appearing in the list of documents Schuster presented must be pursued.

Part Two of the present report greatly expands on the base provided by Moore and Schuster, necessitating a reanalysis of many of the documents they presented. This report does not duplicate any of their work but retrieves and follows numerous points and clues not previously considered.

Herrington vs. Arrington

Research restrictions should not be placed on the surname. Numerous variations of Herrington–Harrington are common in the South, such as Arrington, Arrinton, Harenden, Herenton, Yarrington and Yerrington. Client's material makes no reference to the variants, particularly Arrington, which appears in Barnwell District. The variant surnames are included in this project.

³The "Petty Papers" presented for analysis are a compilation of data gathered and published by James Winter Petty and Barbara McGee between 1976 and 1991.

⁴Ellen L. Schuster to [Confidential], Report No. 1, 21 August 2008, unnumbered page 4.

PART TWO: NEW RESEARCH

Barnwell Herringtons

The Herrington–Arrington adults identified in the studied period centered in two separate regions of Barnwell:

- southeastern Barnwell, in what is modern Allendale County, and
- north-central Barnwell, near the modern juncture with Bamberg and Orangeburg Counties.

The origins of both clusters were traced to the fullest extent possible within current time limitations. *Origins of the southeastern branch appear solid and show no connection to Client's ancestors.* The Herringtons of north-central Barnwell provide two sound conduits for backtracking William.

Please refer to the 1825 *Mills Atlas* for Barnwell District throughout the following discussions. The map is available and enlargeable online at *David Rumsay Map Collection*, <http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/il5yxa>.

Herringtons of Southeastern Barnwell: John, Ephraim, and Thomas

As the earliest visible Herringtons in Barnwell, John, Ephraim, and Thomas are logical candidates for William's kinsmen. Earlier researchers gathered land, court, and census records for the three men, stressing the absence of an apparent connection in those documents to William. However, because those documents were not analyzed or placed into context with each other, additional study was required to replace *appearance* with *actuality*.

Identity and origins are equally important in the process. If John, Ephraim, or Thomas do not connect to Client's line, their entire branch can be eliminated from consideration—an important development if they came from one of the families under consideration, like those from Anson or New Hanover Counties.

Schuster provided a list of “all” Herrington indexed deeds with citations but no details or complete land descriptions. From this list, she concluded: “It is possible that Thomas and Elizabeth his wife are related to James and Simon, because all of the lands are connected.”⁵ An analysis of the list proves the prematurity of that conclusion: *the lands in question did not connect but were in different parts of the district.* Further, while Schuster “did not find any connections to William Herrington in any of these sales,” a connection clearly exists to one of the parties, James (see pp. 10–11, herein).

Land location plays a central role in analyzing the Herringtons of Barnwell District. As shown in the following abstracts, three of them—John, Ephraim, and Thomas—lived in the same area:

DOCUMENT 1:

The census places Ephraim Herrington in a neighborhood context:

ca. 1790⁶
Orangeburg District (future Winton-Barnwell)
Arthur Finnell
James Arnold

⁵Schuster Report 1, unnumbered p.2.

⁶1790 Federal Census, Orangeburg District, South Carolina, p.267, ln.13 & p. 268, ln.21, digital images. *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com). The census for the southern part of Orangeburg, covering future Barnwell, was not filed until April 1792, suggesting the actual enumeration was not undertaken in 1790.

[skip 1]

Ephraim Herrington 1 male 16+ 4 females 0 slaves
 1 male -16

John Plat

[skip 2]

Gideon Akins
 George Cope
 Frederick Bryant

[skip 47]

John Herrington 1 male 16+ 3 females 0 slaves
 1 male -16

Client's material contained no deed abstracts for Ephraim, suggesting he was landless. *A survey of his nearby "census neighbors" places him south of Big Saltkatcher River east of Boggy Gut. He was therefore close to John Herrington, although they were not listed in immediate proximity.* Arbitrary divisions of census neighborhoods frequently occurred, when census takers veered off onto side roads or followed offshoot creeks before returning to the main thoroughfare.

DOCUMENT 2:

Client's material contained no deed abstracts for John, suggesting he was landless. A court record places him geographically:

2 August 1790

Orangeburg District (future Winton/Barnwell)

The Grand Jury being summoned, the following persons when called appeared, including **John Harrington**. Also, ordered that John Wickly be appointed overseer of the road in the room of **John Harington**.⁷

Men were appointed to tend roads, or portions of them, running through their own communities, usually a stretch of three or so miles. The men involved in this road minute can be placed geographically, as follows:

- Wickly lived below the Big Saltkatcher in southwestern Barnwell between the Coosatatchie Swamp & Duck Creek to the north and the Savannah River on the south, near the Beaufort District line.
- John's immediate census neighbors, above, radiated from "Gill's" as shown on the Mills Atlas, which lay between Boggy Gut to the west and the Coosawatchie Swamp/Duck Creek on the Beaufort line to the east.
- Two of Ephraim's and John's closest census neighbors—John Platt and Samuel Way, respectively—owned land along Cowpens Branch of the Big Saltkatcher.⁸

⁷Brent H. Holcomb, *Winton (Barnwell) County, South Carolina, Minutes of County Court and Will Book 1, 1785–1791* (No Place: Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., 1978), 108; cites Minutes 1786–1791, p.152.

⁸For Wickley, see Rachel N. Klein, *Unification of a Slave State, The Rise of the Planter Class in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1760–1808* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 137. Also, Holcomb, *Winton Minutes of County Court*, p.69. For identification of other neighbors along the Saltkatcher, see Sybil Pierce, "Henry McMillan Deed," *Bamberg County, SC, GenWeb* (<http://www.oldplaces.org/bamberg/deeds/HenryMcMillan.html>). Also, transcript of deed between Henry Fennell and Richard Tuton posted on *Rootsweb* (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scbarnwe/misc/tuton.htm>), no citation is given. Robert G. Strauss, "Harley Family History," *Allendale County SCGenWeb*

Even though *the apparently landless Ephraim and John* are not listed immediate to each other on the 1790 census, the supplemental evidence shows that they *lived in the same neighborhood*.

DOCUMENTS 3 & 4:

Unlike Ephraim and John, Thomas Herrington owned land:

10 November 1801

Barnwell District

John Lipsey [*sic*] to **Thomas Herrington**: 100 acres on Coosawhatchie River.⁹

15 June 1802

Barnwell District

John Lipsey to **Thomas Herrington**: 40 acres on Little Duck River Branch.¹⁰

Little Duck River Branch and the Coosawhatchie River-Swamp, which run together into Barnwell from Beaufort, lay in the eastern part of Ephraim and John Herrington's neighborhood. Thomas's 1800 census neighbors include the Fennells who lived very close to Ephraim ten years earlier.

These documents prove that Ephraim, James, and Thomas Herrington lived in the same small community—one that stretched roughly from Boggy Gut, east through Gill's Crossroads to the Coosawhatchie, then to Duck Creek. They should be treated as possible kinsmen. Current evidence suggests they belong to a branch out of Craven County, North Carolina. As Client is aware, a Sarah Jackson with ties to Barnwell District was married to an unidentified Herrington in the 1780s:

1 September 1783

Craven County

Joseph Jackson of Craven County to **Sarah Harrington** and Jesse Jackson, daughter and son: 500 acres situated in Granville County, South Carolina, on the lower three runs waters of Savannah River, by grant dated 6 December 1768[?]. Witnesses: Anthony Vingett, Joseph Jackson, Junr., and John Jackson. Proved September 1783. Recorded in Barnwell District on 25 July 1814.¹¹

The "lower three runs" is a creek beginning at the Savannah River in modern Allendale County. Its eastern branch was Boggy Gut. Therefore, *the land Sarah (Jackson) Herrington was given before 1786 lay in the precise community in which John, Ephraim, and Thomas lived at the time*. North Carolina records identify Sarah's husband and, by extension, the family to which the three Barnwell men undoubtedly belong:

1763

Pitt County, North Carolina

Paul and John Herrington appear on tax list.¹²

(<http://sciway3.net/clark/allendale/harley1.htm>). Also, Frank E. Clark, "Valentine Gill of Allendale County, South Carolina," *Allendale County SCGenWeb* (<http://sciway3.net/clark/allendale/valentinegill.html>). Also, Scott Owens, "Owens Family History," *Allendale County SCGenWeb* (http://magnolia.cyriv.com/GreeneAlgenweb/Surnames/Owens_Family.htm).

⁹Ellen Schuster Report 1, unnumbered p. 4; cites Deed Book 3: 15, no details provided.

¹⁰Ibid., Deeds 3: 14, no details provided.

¹¹See abstract of Guy S. Ferguson on *Allendale County South Carolina GenWeb* (<http://www.sciway3.net/clark/allendale/jackson.html>).

¹²Roger Kammere, "Pitt County, NC – Taxlist – Pitt List of Taxables, 1762," *US GenWeb Archives* (<http://files.usgarchives.org/nc/pitt/tax/ptax1763.txt>).

18 May 1764
Pitt County
John Simpson to **Paul Herrington**: 200 acres.¹³

1773
Pitt County
Grant to **John Harrington** for 338 acres on Hen Coop branch and on the other side of Little Cotentnea.¹⁴

11 April 1774
Craven County, North Carolina
Paul Herrington and wife **Sarah Herrington** to Joseph Jackson: 10 acres formerly owned by *John Simpson*.¹⁵

1777
Pitt County
Joseph Jackson Jr. to **Ephraim Herrington**: 100 acres formerly owned by **John Simpson** and **Paul Herrington**. Witness: **Paul Herrington**.¹⁶

The lands Paul, John, and Ephraim owned lay in the same part of Pitt County: the creeks ran very near each other between the modern towns of Greenville and Farmville. *All the evidence, when correlated, suggests John, Ephraim, and possibly Thomas, of Barnwell may have been sons of Paul and Sarah (Jackson) Herrington.* To date, *no evidence has been found to connect Client's ancestors to this branch.* They might therefore be eliminated from immediate attention.

North Central Barnwell: William and James Harrington and Benjamin Arrington

The southeastern Herrington cluster lay at the opposite end of Barnwell from Client's William and does not appear connected. However, two other men living very near William should be treated as potential kin: James Herrington and Benjamin Airington. References to James in Barnwell appear in Client's material, but previous researchers did not establish a connection to William; Benjamin is not mentioned by previous researchers.

James clearly connects to Client's William. Consider several details not previously analyzed:

15 March 1804
Barnwell District

¹³Patti Andrews, "Simpson Family John (merchant), Elizabeth, Ichabod (father of John), Samuel, John H.," *Genealogy: Pitt County, North Carolina, Friends in Research* (<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/genpcncfir/message/8643>), cites Deeds C: 72. John Simpson received a grant for 400 acres on the west side of the west prong of Swift's Creek Swamp in 1764. This waterway runs slightly west of the modern town of Greenville near Mill Branch where John Herrington acquired land twenty years earlier. For this data, see Patent Book 17, pg.36.

¹⁴Sharon Herrington, North Carolina Harrington - Herrington," *Sharon Herrington's Geo Cities Homepage* (http://web.space.webring.com/people/uu/um_29/ncarolin.htm). The Little Cotentnea parallels Swift's Creek to its right, running between the modern towns of Greenville and Farmville. John and Paul lived very near each other. This is likely a younger John than the man who acquired land in the community in 1745.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Tom Blackwell, "Re: Harringtons>Emanuel Co., GA-1850 (long)," *The Harrington Genealogy Association* (<http://www.harringtons.org/Harrington/MailingList/Archives/msg02775.html>). This Ephraim is *believed* to be the Revolutionary War veteran who was in Montgomery County (later Emanuel County), Georgia, by 1814; actual proof is not offered.

Joseph (x) Youngblood to William Herrentine, both of Barnwell District: 250 acres on south fork of Edisto River on a branch called and known by the names of Reaves beginning at the mouth of a small branch waters of Reaves. Witnesses: Andrew Winborne and James White.¹⁷

ca1804

Barnwell District

J. Youngblood to James Herrington: 100 acres adjoining **Herrington** land.¹⁸

Youngblood sold land to both William and James about the same time (precise dates are missing from the Schuster abstract.) The Herrington land that adjoined James's tract could well be William's. However, because the abstracts in Client's material exclude critical data, additional work is required to more precisely place James's tract in relation to William. A third document provides support:

6 January 1808

Barnwell District

James Herrington to Cornelius Tobin: 63 acres on Little Saltkatcher River.¹⁹

The 63 acres James sold in 1808 should be part of the 100 acres he purchased a few years earlier. The 1825 *Mills Atlas* (based upon an 1818 survey) shows the homesite of "C. Tobin" between the head of Little Saltkatcher and Windy Hills Creek—the latter running parallel to and very near Reeves Creek where William owned land. William's 1810 census neighbor, David Shipes also sold land to the same Cornelius Tobin in 1799.

William and James may be treated as possible kinsmen, given their proximity to each other and their association with the same individuals. Another potential kinsman, Benjamin "Airington," lived nearby. William's 1810 Barnwell census neighborhood shows the following:

Abraham Washington	Bassell Wooley	Josiah Cadle	Cafford Wilson
Thomas Washington	Zachariah Russell	Thomas Lee Sr.	Greenberry Wooley
Thomas McKinney	Jesse Stephens	Cajah Crollly	Henry Frost
Jacob Carter	Mathias Slone	Ambrose Inson	Charity Frost
John Wooley	Mary Wooley	Ann Inson	Benjamin Airington
Mathias Ranhart	John Stevens Sr.	William Summerford	Joshua Corley
<i>David Shipes</i>	William Brightwell	Thomas Bell	Creasy Hutson
Thomas Carrel	<i>Joseph Youngblood</i>	Hancel McLamore	Hannah Lancaster
John Stephens	William C. Wilson	John McLamore	Thomas Smith
Hugh Roney	Elizabeth Pumphrey	Andrew Winson	Henry Hart
John Reture[?]	Jeremiah Colley	Joseph Peacock	Philip Walker
William Herrington	James Marlon	Ariaih Shelly	George Walker
John Taylor	Richard Gomillion	Elizabeth Pumphrey	Marmaduke Toney
Thomas Jones	John Lee	Mary Peacock	Zachariah Nevill

Benjamin has not been previously pursued to determine if his variant surname and proximity to William are merely coincidental. Hypotheses about him are difficult to make, due to lack of information. However, he clearly lived in the proper neighborhood and was older than William. The specific data provided for him on this census is as follows:

¹⁷Barnwell Deeds 3, page illegible; photocopy provided by Client. The recording date appears on the second page of the instrument, which was not included.

¹⁸Schuster Report 1, unnumbered p. 4; cites Deeds L: 64; no details provided.

¹⁹Schuster Report 1, unnumbered p. 2; cites Deeds L: 35; no details provided.

1810
 Barnwell District
 Benjamin Airington 1 male 45+ 1 female 45+ 3 slaves²⁰

No landholdings have yet been found for Benjamin due to the preliminary nature of this project. However, *his census neighbors lived along and near the same Tobin's Creek on which James bought land*. For example, the Hannah Lancaster who is listed next to Benjamin in 1810 was in the community ten years earlier next to Jesse Lancaster, who purchased land on Tobin's Creek the previous year. Benjamin's neighbors Philip and George Walker are *proven sons of Nathaniel Walker, an early settler of Reeves Creek (where William and James lived)* and founder of nearby Healing Springs Baptist Church.²¹

An additional consideration is the fact that both Benjamin and William owned a few slaves: Benjamin with three and William with five. Of the seventy-nine names listed immediate to them in 1810, only sixteen owned slaves, and all were similarly small-scale owners. Slave owning patterns are typically shared by family members. For all of these reasons, Benjamin Airington should be pursued as a potential kinsmen—particularly because he has connections to a William Harrington.

A “Barnwell” Stray? Henry William Harrington of Cheraw

A previous researcher identified a “William Harrington” living in the Barnwell area before Client's ancestor first appears:

1786
“William Harrington served as a Justice of the Peace.”²²

That researcher's citation to page 302 of Holcomb's *South Carolina Deed Abstracts* points to a significantly different abstract—one *not* for a “William Harrington” of Barnwell in 1786. The Holcomb abstract actually reads:

“13 Oct **1773**, Rhuben Taylor of parrish of St. Davids, SC, to George Hicks of same parish, for £200 SC money, tract of 100 acres on NE side Pee dee River in Craven County, near Naked Creek adj. land granted to Thomas Crawford, granted to Jacob Lampley 10 Jan 1771, recorded in Book GGG, page 101, conveyed to said Ruben Taylor by Jacob Lampley (see preceding deed). Reuben Taylor (LS), Wit: James Hicks, John Odom. **Proved in Cherraw District before Hy. Wm. Harrington, J.P., by the oath of James Hicks 14 June 1774.** Recorded 27 July 1786.”²³

The justice of the peace is *Henry William Harrington* who proved the document in *1774* not 1786 (the recording date) and did so in *Cheraw* District, not Barnwell. This man is mentioned in Client's material, being the Revolutionary general who moved to North Carolina in the early years of the war. No connection between him and Barnwell has been found.²⁴

²⁰1810 Federal Census, Barnwell District, S. C., p.98, ln.40; digital images. *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

²¹See particularly “Notes on the History of Slaughter Field and Walker Station,” *Hunter & Foster, P.A.* (<http://www.hfppa.com/slaughterfield.htm>); and Lawrence M. Hunter Jr., “Health Springs Baptist Church,” *Hunter & Foster, P.A.* (<http://www.hfppa.com/healingspringsbaptistchurch.htm>).

²²Terry Report 2, p.2, bullet 1; cites “Brent H. Holcomb, *South Carolina Deed Abstracts 1783–1788, Books I-5 through 5*” (Columbia, South Carolina: SCMAR, 1996), p.302.

²³Holcomb, p.302.

²⁴A. S. Salley Jr., ed., *Journals of the General Assembly of South Carolina, September–October 1776* (Columbia, South Carolina: The Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1909); Alexander Gregg, *History of the Old Cheraws* (New York: Richardson and Company, 1867).

William's Pre-Barnwell Origins

Neither William, James, nor Benjamin appear on the 1800 Barnwell census, although their neighborhood does.²⁵ However, the 1810 neighbors provide clues to the men's pre-Barnwell origins. Several strong possibilities emerged during this analysis that had to be followed in order to target the most promising focus and efficient strategy to pursue.

The 1810 community can be tracked backwards through the 1800 and 1790 censuses. A Herrington appears in the midst of the community in 1790, when Barnwell was still part of Orangeburg:

1790 Orangeburg District²⁶

John Turner

Abraham Turner

Noel Turner

Jacob Foreman

David Shipes

James Cook

George Walker Sr.

James Walker

John Lott

Robert Lancaster

Jesse Lancaster

James Herrington 1 male 16+ 2 females 0 slaves
1 male -16

Samuel Whitney

James Coatney

Rowland Coatney [Courtney]

Jonathan Coatney [Courtney]

Jeremiah Joiner

Moses Richardson

Charles Wheeler

Reuben Taylor

George Sizemore

Benjamin Kirland [*sic*]

William Green

John Randall

All of the italicized names are documented residents of the South Edisto region that was to become Barnwell District in 1798. Their landholdings extended from Reeves Creek, a few miles south to Tobie's and Turkey Creeks, then west to the Edgefield District line. Here, James Harrington received a land grant:

31 August 1793

Orangeburg District

Plat for **James Harrington** for 367 acres on Turkey Creek of the Salkehatchie [aka Saltkatcher]

²⁵The neighborhood appears on pp.65a–66a. Note that the images on *Ancestry.com* are presented in reverse pagination.

²⁶1790 federal census, Orangeburg District, South Carolina, p.250, Ins.30 & 40; digital images. *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>). The census taker appears to have gone from the Reeves Creek area west toward the Edgefield District line, enumerating residents of Pond, Cedar, and Shaw's Creeks.

River; names appearing in the plat abstract are William Dunbar, James Kirkland, William Myles, David Shipes, Nathaniel Walker, and Augustus Williams.²⁷

He is also noted in the plat of neighbor John Blum, along with several of the 1790 and 1810 families:

22 July 1793

Orangeburg District

Plat for John Blume for 928 acres on Turkey Creek; names appearing in the plat abstract are John Cook, Marmaduke Gardner, **James Harrington**, James Kirkland, John Lott, Jesse McClendon, Nathaniel Walker, and Augustus Williams.²⁸

The heads of Turkey and Reeves Creek end very close to each other. James and William shared close neighbors in both census years. *Without doubt, James of 1790 Orangeburg lived in the same immediate neighborhood as William of 1810 Barnwell*, suggesting they were likely kinsmen.²⁹

James was not the only likely kinsmen in the area at this early time:

3 June 1785

Orangeburg District

Plat for **Benjamin Arrington** for 400 acres on South Edisto River; names appearing in the plat abstract are James Farr and Nathaniel Walker.³⁰

Benjamin's precise location along the South Edisto is not given. According to census information, he was near William and, by extension, James. Inspection of the landholdings of Benjamin's closer census neighbors reveal he himself lived extremely near to James and William:

9 June 1784

Orangeburg District

Plat for James Fair for 150 acres on Spur Branch of South Edisto River; name appearing in the plat abstract is Nathaniel Walker.³¹

29 June 1784

Orangeburg District

Plat for John Lott for 100 acres on Spur Branch of South Edisto River; name appearing in the plat abstract is Nathaniel Walker. *Note: John Lott is listed only three households from James Herrington on the 1790 census.*³²

²⁷South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "State Land Plats, 1784–1868," database, *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=198070>); cites original Series S213190, vol.32, p.5.

²⁸"State Land Plats," *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=195110>); cites original Series S213190, vol. 29, p.129.

²⁹For a good discussion of the Whitneys, Courtneys, Shipes, Walkers, and Joiners, see "Family:Whitney, Samuel (b1775-a1790)," *Whitney Research Group* ([http://wiki.whitneygen.org/wrg/index.php/Family:Whitney,_Samuel_\(b1775-a1790\)](http://wiki.whitneygen.org/wrg/index.php/Family:Whitney,_Samuel_(b1775-a1790))), providing documented land records. For a convenient map showing the locations of Walley and Whaley, including a discussion of the Shipes and Lancaster neighbors, see "Notes on the History of Slaughter Field and Walker Station," *Hunter & Foster, P.A.* (<http://www.hfppa.com/slaughterfield.htm>).

³⁰"State Land Plats" *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=179948>); cites original series S213190, vol.6, p.103.

³¹*Ibid.* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=178196>); cites original Series S213190, vol.2., p.253.

³²*Ibid.* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=178740>); cites original Series S213190, vol.3, p.256.

22 November 1785

Orangeburg District

Plat for Abraham Peacock for 499 acres on Spur Branch of South Edisto River; names appearing in the plat abstract are Jacob Duell, James Farr, James Fetch, Daniel Green, and Nathaniel Walker. *Note: Abraham's heirs lived between William Herrington and Benjamin Arrington in 1810.*³³

Spur Branch is represented as "Spring Branch" on the *Mills Atlas*, the next creek to the west of Reeves Creek. In fact, Thomas Reeves—for whom the Creek was named—also owned land on Spur Branch.³⁴

Other close neighbors of Benjamin lived along Turkey and Toby's Creek, southeast of Spur and Reeves:

3 March 1787

Orangeburg District

Plat for James Kirkland for 640 acres on waters of Turkey and Toby's Creek, surveyed for Benjamin Kirkland; names appearing in the plat abstract are Benjamin Hariesson [*sic*], Benjamin Kirkland, James Kirkland Sr.³⁵

The possibility must be considered that the above Benjamin "Hariesson" is actually Benjamin Harrington. No "Benjamin Harrison" can be placed in this part of Orangeburg at the time.

All known data places Benjamin "Arrington" in the small area between Reeves, Spur, and Turkey Creeks—the same precise area in which James and William owned land. Benjamin and James are excellent candidates for William's kinsmen. Initial research indicates the two earlier men hailed from Edgefield District where one of the William Harringtons emerged.

Edgefield District

Although Benjamin Arrington acquired land in Orangeburg in 1785, he does not appear on the 1790 census. About the same time, a man of that name began appearing in Edgefield District, just a few miles west of the Reeves-Spur Creek community:

10 July 1786

Edgefield District

Benjamin Arrington made his excuse on oath for his non attendance as juror last court, which was received and ordered recorded.³⁶

27 November 1787

Edgefield District

Plat to George Bartram for 996 acres on a branch of Cloud's Creek surveyed by James Kelly;

³³Ibid. (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=187546>); cites original Series S213190, vol.17, p.215.

³⁴*Mills's Atlas* omits two small creeks lying between Spur /Spring and Reeves. For the Thomas Reeves plat, see "State Land Plats," *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=140523>); cites original Series S11100, vol. 7, p.353

³⁵"State Land Plats," *South Carolina Department of Archives and History*(<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=186260>); cites original Series S213190, vol.15, p.151.

³⁶Holcomb, *Edgefield Minutes of County Court*, p.17; cites original Record Book 1785–1789, p. 32.

names mentioned in plat are **Benjamin Arrington**, John Caldwell, and Obediah John.³⁷

1790

Edgefield District³⁸

Ben Arrington 2 males -16 7 females 1 slave
 1 male 16+

6 September 1791

Edgefield District

Plat to **Benjamin Arrington** for 430 acres on branches of Cloud's Creek surveyed by William Wright for Thomas Kirklin. Names mentioned in plat: James Daniel, John Hitson, Thomas Kerkin, James Numan, Arthur Watson, and William Wright.³⁹

1 August 1798

Edgefield District

Arthur (A) Watson to *Arthur Arrington*, \$150: 365 acres, being part of a tract granted to Arthur Watson 17 May 1790 on Dry Creek of Mine Creek, adjoining lands of Samuel Isaac, John Fortner, Christian Currey, Hezekiah Watson, **Benjamin Arrington**, and James Eidson. Witnesses: Arthur Rice Watson and Sanford Collum.⁴⁰

11 August 1798

Edgefield District

Benjamin Arrington to Joseph Warren, 10 pounds: 100 acres, part of land granted Benjamin Arrington adjoining Nead McCarty, Dry Creek, and the Ninety Six Road. Witnesses: Edward McCarty and Joshua Warren.⁴¹

Dry and Mine Creeks run southeast of Edgefield village, near the border with Orangeburg, Lexington, and Newberry. Benjamin and Arthur were still there in 1800, even though they are omitted from published census indexes. A full reading of the census reveals those two entries, which are abstracted below:

1800 Edgefield District⁴²

Arthur ___ ont on	1 male 16–26	1 female 26–45	
Benjamin ___ ron ton	1 male 45+	1 female 10–16	1 slave
		1 female 45+	

The first portion of the last names were worn away, but *these two men are listed, as Arringtons, among the neighbors identified in the two 1798 land records and the 1790 census*. Benjamin appears of age to be Arthur's father, as claimed by several descendants. Other evidence supports the assertion, offering three different connections between Benjamin Arrington of Edgefield and Orangeburg:

³⁷“State Land Plats,” *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=189532>); cites original series S213190, vol.22, p.121.

³⁸1790 Federal Census, Edgefield District, South Carolina, p.511, col.2, ln.47, digital images. *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

³⁹“State Land Plats,” *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=193693>); cites original Series S213190, vol.27, p.296.

⁴⁰Carol Wells, *Edgefield Deeds 16, 17, and 18*, p.91; cites Deeds 18: 101–104.

⁴¹*Ibid.*, cites Deeds 18: 190–192.

⁴²1800 federal census, Edgefield District, p.183a, lns.7 & 8, digital images. *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

(1)

10 April 1810
Barnwell District
Plat to **Arthur Arrington** for 21 acres on Spur Branch surveyed by John Walker; other names appearing on the plat are **B. Arrington** and **Mary Peacock**.⁴³

Mary Peacock appears only five households from Benjamin Arrington in 1810 Barnwell. Arthur purchased the tract next to Benjamin and Mary just a few months before the census was taken.

(2)

Descendants believe *Benjamin Arrington married Lucretia Cotton*, the widow of Thomas Kirkland of Edgefield. *Her brother-in-law Benjamin Kirkland Sr. crossed the border into Orangeburg District where he is recorded in the 1790 census just ten households from James Herrington* (see p.10 herein).⁴⁴

(3)

14 February 1816
Barnwell District
Will of Nancy Skipir names the following: "Sisters: Delilah Harp, Mary Lee, Elizabeth Colum, Patience Duison, Ana Watson, Baraly Fortuner. Brothers: **Bural Arington, and Arthur Arington**. Executors: John Keadle, Jeremiah Keadle. Witnesses: William Fannon, Josias Keadle, John Evans." Recorded 19 February 1816.⁴⁵

Descendants *believe* these siblings were children of Benjamin Harrington. Like Arthur, Burrell was still in Edgefield in 1810; their sister Delilah is said to be living in Kentucky with her husband, Tobias Harp.⁴⁶ Arthur was still in Edgefield in 1810 but Benjamin was not—he had moved to his land in Barnwell. Arthur moved to Wayne County, Mississippi (adjoining Green) before 1820, when he appears on the census as Arthur *Harrington*. Benjamin has not been located, nor have the tracts of land he and Arthur owned in Barnwell been traced.⁴⁷

One William Arrington also lived in Edgefield in part of this same time frame (1788–1805):

14 January 1788
Edgefield District
Ordered that the Petit Jurors be drawn to serve next court, including #25 **William Arrington**.⁴⁸

⁴³"State Land Plats," *South Carolina Department of Archives and History* (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/onlinearchives/RecordDetail.aspx?RecordId=215513>); cites original Series S213192, vol.42, p.259.

⁴⁴Elroy Christenson, "Snowden Kirkland Family," *Elroy Christenson's Home Page* (<http://www.next1000.com/family/EC/kirkland.snow.html>). See particularly the 1847 statement of Lucretia's son, Thomas Kirkland Jr., titled "Declaration of the Birth and Progress of Levi Kirkland."

⁴⁵Dave and Nancy Smith, "RE: [HARP] Tobias Harp," *Harp-L Archives* (<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/HARP/2002-08/1029208852>).

⁴⁶See particularly Steven Fate, "Tobias Harp," *Fate Family Genealogy* (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~fategenealogy/2ndsite/p29.htm>).

⁴⁷For additional assertions on Arthur in Mississippi, see Margie Arrington, "Descendants of Arthur Arrington," *Clifford, George, O'Bringer, Parkison, Tarr, Thrailkill/Thre* (<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/a/r/r/Margie-Arrington/GENE5-0001.html>). 1820 Federal Census, Wayne County, Miss., p.81, ln.13, digital images, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>). Arthur had 8 slaves; no older man is present in the household who could be Benjamin.

⁴⁸Holcomb, *Edgefield Minutes of County Court*, p.67; cites original Record Book 1785–1789, p. 138.

1790
Edgefield District⁴⁹
William Arrington 1 male -16 2 females
1 male 16+

1800
Edgefield District⁵⁰
William Arrenton 2 males 0-10 1 female 0-10
1 male 10-16 1 female 10-16
1 male 26-45 1 female 26-45
1 male 45+ 1 female 45+

6 May 1805
Edgefield District
Andrew Mock Sr., Andrew Mock Jr., George Mock, Benjamin Mock, Rachel Mock, Loderick Boyakin and wife Ann, Philip Howel and wife Sary, all of Edgefield, to **William Arrington**, \$150: 100 acres on Beaverdam Creek. Witnesses: Lewis Lanier and John C. Shephard.⁵¹

5 November 1805
Edgefield District
William Arrington to John Baugh, \$500: 100 acres on Beaverdam Creek originally granted to James Harris and conveyed by him to John Harris and by him to David Shockley and from him to David Mock and by him and others to William Arrington, bounded on the east by Pinckney, west by John Frazier, north by John Baugh, and south by Daniel Bird. Witnesses: Jas Per Tutt and Levi Jester.⁵²

This William does not appear on the 1810 census. *His residence somewhere along Beaverdam Creek places him north and west of Edgefield village and not immediate to Benjamin Arrington. The relationship between the two men and William's whereabouts after 1805 are undetermined.* A possibility exists that this William Arrington moved into Barnwell and settled near his potential kinsmen Benjamin Arrington and/or James Herrington in the Reeves–Spur Creek community.

William Herrington of New Hanover

The New Hanover question resumes priority given a reevaluation of Green County, Mississippi, data. Consider the primary issues: William's land and signature.

Herrington's Signature

Analysis of the signature issue is hampered by the lack of any document through which William disposed of his Barnwell land before moving to Mississippi. That document, or even a power of attorney for someone to sell it for him after removing, should reveal whether or not he signed his name. As is, available evidence does *not* support excluding William of New Hanover as a candidate for William of Mississippi.

⁴⁹1790 Fed. Census, p.512, col.3, ln.67, digital images, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

⁵⁰1800 Fed. Census, p.163, ln.12, digital images, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>).

⁵¹ Wells, *Edgefield Deeds 23, 24, 25, 26*, p.95; cites original Deeds 26: 195.

⁵² *Ibid.*, cites original Deeds 26: 218.

In January 1817, “William Herrington Senr.” began payment on the NE 1/4 of Sec.2 Twp.5, Rng. 12 West in Green (future Perry) County, Mississippi. The balance was to be paid in regular installments until 1824. Before meeting those obligations, he transferred the land to Enoch Herrington in July 1818. At that time, **William was in Wayne County and signed the transfer as “William (X) Herrington. This is the only Mississippi document that can be indisputably attributed to Client’s ancestor. The recorded copy of the deed attests that William Sr. could not sign his name, a conclusion compatible with the identification of him as William of New Hanover fifteen years earlier.**

William’s presence in Wayne County in 1818 is not mentioned in Client’s material. It directly impacts the analysis of the undated petition. If he left Green before July of that year, it cannot be asserted that he was the “William Herrington” who *signed* the undated petition that is believed to be created in 1819—*particularly given the presence of another William Herrington in Green in 1824.*

The credit file concerning William’s above Section 2 land contained one unrelated record, being the last photocopy in the file provided by client. Composed of two badly joined fragments, this other certificate for further credit concerned land in Sec. 34 of Twp. 5, Rng. 12 West. It was dated September 1824, more than a year after William died. The second tract is not near William Sr.’s land but some five-to-six miles further south in the county. A possibility exists that the William of Section 34 was the man who actually *signed* the petition, rather than the man who had affixed his mark to his land sales in 1803 New Hanover and 1818 Mississippi.

Additionally, past proposals about the petition’s date may be incorrect. Past researchers recognize that there were two separate Williams in Green County and differentiate them as William Sr. and William Jr. because of the age differential. (It is duly noted that, in that time frame, the terms Sr. and Jr. applied to same-name men did not necessarily denote father and son, merely older and younger.) The theory has been held that because William Jr. moved to Covington County in 1819, he could not be the man who signed the undated Green County petition. However, the man listed immediately after the signatory “William Herrington” was David Barrey. *That man appears with William Jr. and brother Isaac on the 1820 Covington census.* Odds are, the three men moved together. Therefore, if Berry remained in Green long enough to sign the petition, so could have William Jr.

Finally, one must consider the presence of the older James Harrington who signed immediately before William. His identity has not been established. The possibility remains that he could also have had a son William of age to sign the 1824 land document.

William Herrington in New Hanover

William Harrington purchased 760 acres of land between 1786 and 1798:

23 December 1786

Jacob Powell to William Harrington, both of New Hanover County, for one pound ten shillings: 50 acres on south side branch of Rock Fish Creek called Joshua Lee’s Branch, adjoining Isaac Newton. Witnesses: Daniel Highsmith and Saml Newton.⁵³

Sold

26 November 1803

William (his mark) Herrington of New Hanover to James Bland of Duplin County, for 5 dollars: 50 acres on southside branch of Rockfish Creek adjoining Joshua Lee’s former line and the heirs of Isaac Newton. Witnesses: James Newton and Reuben Newton.⁵⁴

⁵³Terry Report 1, p.4; cites Deeds H: 519.

⁵⁴Ibid., p.4; cites Deeds M: 318.

23 December 1786

Joshua Lee to William Harrington, both of New Hanover, for 50 pounds: 500 acres on Rockfish. Witnesses: Thos. Devane and John Hawes.⁵⁵

7 February 1798

Joshua Lee to William Harrington, both of New Hanover, for 20 pounds: 210 acres on Rockfish Creek. Witnesses: Timothy Wilson and “Js^e.” Newton.⁵⁶

Sold

26 November 1803

William (his mark) Herringtine of New Hanover to James Bland of Duplin County, for \$659: 210 acres on a branch of Rockfish Creek and Rockfish Swamp. Witnesses: James Newton and Reuben Newton.⁵⁷

According to these land descriptions, William lived on the Rockfish Creek border between historic New Hanover and Duplin Counties. Landholdings of the parties involved in the deeds show that these families straddled that line. Most relevant, James Bland, who purchased two of William’s tracts, also owned land on Doctor’s Creek, an offshoot of the Rockfish that runs through extreme southeastern Duplin, also on the New Hanover border. Bland’s in-laws, the Newtons of above, owned land along Rockfish, Doctor’s, and its tributary, Fairies Creek. William Herrington, therefore, lived in this same region just across the Rockfish in what is now Pender County, created from northern New Hanover in 1875.⁵⁸

Intriguing possibilities for this William’s birth family are found in Duplin County:

5 October 1782

Duplin County

Thomas Cummings to Abraham Glisson, both of Duplin County, 40 pds.: 200 acres on the “ES of the NE” branch Cape Fear River opposite mouth of **Rockfish Creek**, including the survey formerly made for Job Roington [*sic*], beginning at a black jack on the river bank at **Herringtons’ upper corner**. Witnesses: Denis Glisson and Saml Howard. Proved July Court 1784.⁵⁹

The referenced Herrington is critical: he owned land on the same Rockfish Creek four years before William did. He is more fully identified in the following abstract:

7 December 1785

Duplin County

Abraham Glisson of Duplin County to David Cannon of same, for 40 pounds: 200 acres on “the

⁵⁵Ibid., p.4; cites Deeds H: 577.

⁵⁶Ibid., p.4; cites Deeds L: 735.

⁵⁷Ibid., p.4; cites Deeds M: 319.

⁵⁸For Bland and Newton, see the family sketch of James Bland on *Shari’s GenealogyWorld Theme Park* (<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=shari&id=I1626>); and Jeannette Holland Austin, *North Carolina–South Carolina Bible Records* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2001), 401. See also *North Carolina Flood Maps* (http://www.ncfloodmaps.com/firm_indexes/pdf/effective/duplin_index_map.pdf) and (http://www.ncfloodmaps.com/firm_indexes/pdf/effective/pender_index_map.pdf). The community in question lay between the modern towns of Harrell, on the Sampson County border, and Wallace, on the Pender border. For Bland and Newton deed abstracts, see Fran West Powell, “William West and Neighbors,” *Duplin County GenWeb* (http://www.ncgenweb.us/duplin/family/williamwest_neighbors.htm).

⁵⁹See “References for Glissons in North Carolina,” *Glisson Home Page* (<http://www.plglisson.net/GlissonFamiliesinAmerica/NCGlissons1.htm>); cites Deed Book 1A, 11.

east side of the No. East Branch of Cape Fear River opposite the mouth of Rockfish Creek including a **survey formerly made for Joab Herrington**. Beginning at a black jack on the River Bank **Herrington's upper corner**, thence No. 65 Et. 60 pole to two pines his corner, thence So. 25 Et. 180 pole to a pine his other corner, thence the same course continued 60 pole to a stake, thence So. 65 Wt. 180 poles to a stake by the 60 pole below **Herrington's corner**, thence the same course continued to the river, and up the river to the first station," as per a patent granted to Thomas Cummings 27 July 1774. Witnesses: Thomas James and Sarah Molten.⁶⁰

These deeds place Joab Herrington slightly southeast of the town of Wallace very near the modern border between Duplin and Pender. He was sufficiently near William on the other side of Wallace to promote him as a potential kinsmen. *Three other Herringtons were placed in Duplin during the same time period: one James, Thomas, and William all appear on the 1783 Duplin tax list.* Because no other Herringtons have been identified with William in New Hanover, the odds are good that lived just across the Rockfish in Duplin and simply crossed it when he matured and purchased land. Time limitations did not permit additional investigation.⁶¹

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONTINUED RESEARCH

Future research should strive to prove or disprove the two competing theories concerning William Herrington's identity and parentage. The South Carolina work might be approached in two phases:

1.

First, complete the investigation of Barnwell District—specifically the following microfilm that can ordinarily be ordered through a local LDS Family History Center for a fee of \$6 per reel:

Barnwell Baptist Church Records, 1803–1912, film #22730
Court of Common Pleas, Abstracts of Judgments, 1802–1921, film #1025620
County Court, Journal, 1786–1791, film #1025623
Deputy Surveyor, Plat Books, vols. 1–4 and 8, film #192343–192345 and #192347
Court of Ordinary, Inventories, Appraisements, and Sales Books, 1802–1848, film #1025626–1025627
Probate Court, Miscellaneous Records, Index, 1787–1958, film #192268

The lands William and James purchased must be tracked to their disposal, which can be done in the microfilmed deeds.

All of the above resources must be *thoroughly worked, visually scanning every page if necessary, rather than simply consulting indexes*. Most of the names contained within the bound documents do *not* appear in the indices. *All known neighbors and associates must be included in the search because any of them could be kinsmen.*

2.

⁶⁰Keith and Myra Lanier, "Abraham Glisson To David Cannon Deed 7 December 1785," *Duplin County GenWeb* (<http://www.ncgenweb-data.com/duplindata/deeds/abrahamglissontodavidcannondeed.html>); cites Deeds A: 219–20.

⁶¹Diane Siniard, "Duplin County, North Carolina, 1783, Early Census Index," *Duplin County NC GenWeb* (<http://www.ncgenweb-cens.com/duplincensus/census/eh1783.htm>). The published list is semi-alphabetical and no details are provided. Time limitations did not permit investigation of these men or of Duplin County.

An investigation of Orangeburg District should then begin. Unfortunately, most of its early records have been destroyed. Attention must therefore focus on the families living in the Reeves–Spur Creek region before William arrived, seeking a connection to the Herringtons via published and electronic data. Underused original records such as the Revolutionary War pension files could contain a wealth of information on these families to fill gaps left by the missing standard records. The files are available in their entirety on *Footnote.com*, a subscription website to which Lennon has access.

At least forty hours should be needed for the Barnwell and Orangeburg work. The pension applications should be worked in a separate project given the density of material and the amount of time required to identify and read each file. The data uncovered in Steps 1 and 2 should direct future research into either New Hanover County, North Carolina, or Edgefield District, South Carolina.

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