

Timeline of Moses Lindsey, b. ca. 1761

Updated 12-16-12 by Susan Grabek

http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/moses_lindsey_timeline.pdf

The purpose of this timeline is to lay out source information about Moses Lindsey and related people to see if the children of Moses Lindsey by his first wife, Sibella Wells Lindsey, can be determined. There is much guesswork involved. Hopefully, more source documents will be found that can prove familial relationships.

Summary:

Moses Lindsey was born in Frederick County, Virginia in 1761. He moved to Newberry County, South Carolina with James (b. ca. 1731) and Ruth Chapline Lindsey, his father and mother, before the start of the Revolutionary War. Moses Lindsey was married to Sibella Wells, a first cousin, by 1788. Sibella died by 1808. Documented children of Moses and Sibella Wells Lindsey are:

Ruth, Polly (1813 will of Abigail Lindsey Wells)

Abigail (1817 petition regarding a slave given to her by her grandmother, Abigail Wells)

John (1815-16 probate of Thomas Lindsey)

Humphrey Lindsey, b. ca. 1788 was also a likely child of Moses and Sibella Lindsey. See the 1850 census for Humphrey Lindsey and the 1862 probate for Elbert Lindsey.

Cullen Lindsey, b. ca. 1800, is a speculated son.

There may have been other unidentified children. The 1790 census listed two sons for Moses Lindsey. The 1800 census listed two sons (probably the same two from 1790) and two daughters for Moses and Sibella. I'm guessing that the two sons were Humphrey (b. ca. 1788), and John (b. ca. 1790) and that the two daughters were Ruth (b. ca. 1798) and Abigail (b. ca. 1794 – 1799). If this is correct, then Polly must have been born after the census was taken. If Cullen Lindsey was a son, then he was also born after the 1800 census. Other children may have been born after 1800 and before Sibella died. It is not known exactly when Sibella Wells Lindsey died, but it appears that she was deceased by 1808.

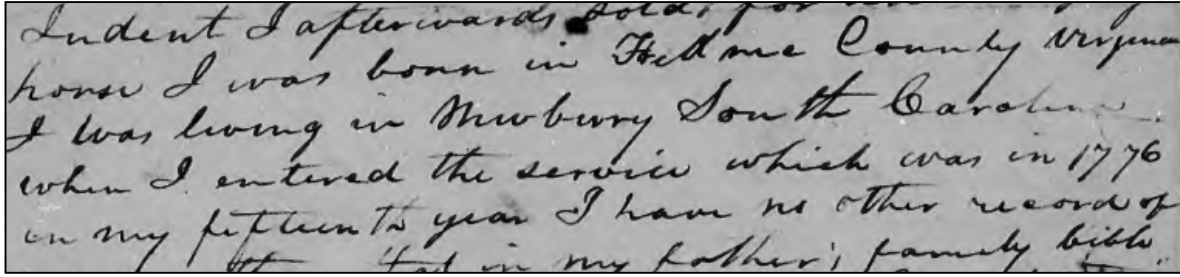
Moses Lindsey married a second time, to Sarah Frost circa 1810, and they had daughters Eliza and Rebecca. Moses moved to Williamson County, Tennessee about 1810, with members of the Frost and O'Neall families of Newberry County. It appears that John Lindsey may have moved with Moses, but it is not known if Moses took other children with him. The children may have gone with Moses and later moved back to South Carolina, or they may have stayed in South Carolina, where they were raised by other family members. Moses Lindsey died in Williamson County in 1851. The probate record of Moses Lindsey did not include any family information.

Timeline:

1761: Moses Lindsey was born in Frederick County, Virginia. Source: Moses Lindsey Revolutionary War pension application. NARA publication M804. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, S4551: Moses Lindsey. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/moses.pdf (Page 8 of PDF file)

(Note: **Moses Lindsey**, a resident of Williamson County, TN in 1832, said that he was born in Frederick County,

Virginia. He said that he entered the service in Newberry County, South Carolina in 1776, at the age of fifteen.)



Indent I afterwards sold for
house I was born in Frederick County Virginia
I was living in Newberry South Carolina
when I entered the service which was in 1776
in my fifteenth year I have no other record of
it but in my father's family bible.

Transcription: "... I was born in Frederick County Virginia I was living in Newberry South Carolina when I entered the service which was in 1776 in my fifteenth year..."

1762: **Ruth Lindsey** was named as a daughter of **Moses Chapline** in his estate records. Source: Wright, Edward. Maryland Calendar of Wills. 12. Westminster, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2007. GoogleBooks link: <http://tiny.cc/elyil> Also: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/james.htm#ruth

1762: James and Ruth Lindsey sold property in Frederick County, Virginia. Source: Gilreath, Amelia C. *Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book Series, Volume 2: Deed Books 5, 6, 7, 8, 1757-1763*. Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2001. Pg. 99: Deed Book 7, pg. 302 – **James Lindsey** and **wife Ruth** of Frederick County to John Borden, 213 acres, part of a larger tract of land granted to John Lindsey in 1752, conveyed by John Lindsey to James Lindsey in 1756.

(Note: John Lindsey was the father of James Lindsey. John Lindsey Jr., brother of James, was a witness to this deed.)

1767: Payments were made to **James and Ruth Lindsey** from **Moses Chapline's** estate. Source: Frederick County, Maryland Orphan's Court Administration Accounts, Liber A, No. 1, Folio 414 (FHL microfilm #14040) http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/james.htm#ruth

1772: John Lindsey, b. ca. 1700, father of James, had moved to present day Newberry County, South Carolina. Source: Gilreath, Amelia C. *Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book Series, Volume 5: Deed Books 15 and 16 1771-1775*. Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2001. Pg. 69: Deed Book 15, pg. 360 - **John Lindsey** of Berkeley County, SC [later Newberry] gave Power of Attorney to Edward Snickers of Frederick County, VA to sell land in Frederick County owned by Lindsey but occupied by **Humphrey Wells**. Deed recorded on 5 Aug. 1772.

(Note: Humphrey Wells was married to Abigail Lindsey, a daughter of John [b. ca. 1700] and Alce Lindsey. Humphrey and Abigail Lindsey Wells had moved to Richmond County, Georgia by 1773, per deed records there.)

1773: James Lindsey (b. ca. 1731, father of Moses) was living in present day Newberry County. He witnessed a deed on 4 July 1773: Captain Charles King & Charity his wife of Craven County, to John Lindsey of same, 300 acres, tract in the fork between Broad and Saludy river on a branch of Broad River, Pennington Creek, now called Kings Creek, adj. Joseph Hampton, John Lindsey Jr. Signed by Charles King (Seal), Charity King (Seal), Witnesses: Abel Pennington, **James Lindsey**, John Lindsey Sr. Source: Newberry County South Carolina Deed Book A, pp.

119-120. (FHL microfilm #24233)

(Note: John Lindsey Sr. was the father of James Lindsey. John Lindsey Jr. was the brother of James.)

1781: Will of Humphrey Wells, of Parish of St. Paul (Richmond County), province of Georgia, Surgeon. To oldest son **Humphrey** (Note: b. 1758) all my lands in the new purchase, also all my land in Maryland. To son **George** 1000 acres bought of Nathaniel Young, lying on both sides of Kinyon Creek and 100 acres bought of Michael Ely between Young's land and the Quaker Road. To son **Samuel**, 150 acres bought of John Lewis between the land I bought of Ely and Limbackers and 100 acres bought of Nathaniel Parsley. The land I surveyed in South Carolina to be divided between **my daughter Sibbella** and my youngest son, **Jessee**. 300 acres bought of James Bruer containing mill seat to be sold. To **beloved wife Abigail**, estate for life or widowhood. Signed Aug. _ 1781. Source: Ancestry.com. *Historical collections of the Georgia chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Original data: Historical collections of the Georgia chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution. Atlanta, Ga.: C.P. Byrd, state printer, 1926. Vol. 2, p. 16.

(Note: Humphrey Wells was the son of Humphrey Wells and Sibella Elbert)

1783: **Moses Lindsey** witnessed the will of his grandfather, John Lindsey Senior of Newberry County. John Lindsey named his wife, Elce, and children: James, Sarah Speakes (married to Thomas Speake), John, Abigail Wells (married to Humphrey Wells), Gerrard Smith (married to Esther Lindsey), Thomas, and Samuel.

Source: "South Carolina, Probate Records, Bound Volumes, 1671-1977." Digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>), accessed on 7-12-2012, Newberry> Wills book, 1787-1813, Vol. A, image 17 of 221, John Lindsey Senior, Will written 9 Aug. 1783, recorded in Will Book A, p. 8, on 6 Sep. 1787; Citing Courts in South Carolina. South Carolina probate records, bound volumes. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/john_sr.htm#will

1 Jan. 1785: Bill of Sale. **Moses Lindsey**, planter, of the District of 96 and State of South Carolina to David Boyd of the aforesaid place, one Negro boy named Dan, signed by Moses Lindsey. Witnesses: Robert Caldwell, Samuel Morris, Proved by Robert Caldwell before John Hunter J.P. January 10, 1785. Recorded on April 27, 1795. Source: Newberry County, South Carolina Deed Book C, p. 212. (FHL microfilm #24234)

1786: **Moses Lindsey** sued John Tune over a debt in the June term of the court. In September of the same year, Moses sued Isaac Mills over a debt. In that case, the court found that the suit was illegal, and Moses had to pay the court costs. Source: *Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785 -1798*, by Brent H. Holcomb. Pp. 13, 22.

1 Dec 1787: John Abernathy of Newberry County, planter, to Isaac Toland of same, 100 acres granted to Cathrine Pilckney on Bush River 11 Jan 1759. Signed by John Abernathy, Rhoda (X) Abernathy, Witnesses: Mercer Babb, Samuel Pearson, **Moses Lindsey**. Proved by the oath of Mercer Babb before Providence Williams, J.P., 30 July__ . Recorded 12 Sept 1793. Source: Newberry County, South Carolina Deed Book B, pp. 537-539. (FHL microfilm #24233)

(Note: John and Rhoda Abernathy were the parents of George and William Abernathy, brothers who married Abigail and Ruth Lindsey, daughters of Moses and Sibella Wells Lindsey.)

18 Jan 1788: Charles King of settlement of Kings Creek, Newberry County, to Joseph Hampton, Blacksmith, 150 acres granted to Charles King 6 Aug 1766 on a small branch of Enoree called Kings Creek, adj. land then claimed by Charles King but now held by Edw'd Finch, grant recorded in Book AAA, page 80. Charles King (Seal), Wit: Bartlett Estes, **Sebbeloe Lindsey, Jas Lindsey**, Edw'd Wadlington. Proved in Newberry County 24 Dec by the oath of Edw'd Wadlington before John Lindsey, J. P. Recorded 12 Feb 1789. Source: Newberry County, South Carolina Deed Book A, pp. 616-618. (FHL microfilm #24233)

(Note: Moses Lindsey and Sibella Wells must have married by 1788. Charles King was the father-in-law of Thomas Lindsey, an uncle of Moses Lindsey.)

7 Sept 1789: James Daugharty Jun'r of Edistoe, District of Orange burgh, to John Cannon of Newberry County, settlement of Bush River, for £40 sterling, 640 acres granted 3 April 1786, recorded in Book 1111, page 200 to James Daugharty, on south side of Saludy on the east fork of Twenty six mile Creek, and £14 s14 paid to the state, adj. Doctor Hall's land. Signed by Jas Daugharty. Witnesses: **James Lindsey**, Ephraim Cannon, **Moses Lindsey**. Proved 8 Sept 1789 by the oath of Jas Lindsey before **John Lindsey**, J.P. Recorded 28 Nov 1789. Source: Newberry County Deed Book A, pp. 852-855. (FHL microfilm #24233)

(Note: John Lindsey was an uncle of Moses Lindsey. He was also a Newberry County Court justice.)

1789: Thomas Carson sued **Moses Lindsey** for trespass in the December term of the court. Carson did not show up for his appearance, but Moses did. Carson was ordered to pay the court costs. Source: *Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785 -1798*, by Brent H. Holcomb, p. 121.

1790: The census for Newberry County showed that **Moses Lindsey** had a wife, two sons under 16, and no daughters. Source: Ancestry.com. 1790 United States Federal Census, Newberry County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/newberry.htm#1790

(Note: I think these sons were Humphrey, b. ca. 1788 and John, b. ca. 1790)

1790: The census for Newberry County listed a **Jesse Lindsey**, who lived near **Moses Lindsey**. Jesse had 3 males under 16, and 4 females living with him. It appears that Jesse Lindsey had a wife, three sons and three daughters. See the conclusion section at the end of this document for more about Jesse Lindsey and his possible connection to Moses Lindsey. Source: Ancestry.com. 1790 United States Federal Census, Newberry County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/newberry.htm#1790

31 Aug. 1791: **Moses Lindsey and Sibellow his wife** of Newberry County to Benjamin Wilson of Laurence

County, 225 acres in Union County on waters of Fairforest and Sholey Creek above John Bogan's, adj. land claimed by Obadiah Howard, John Evans, James Rountree, and others, granted to **Doctr. Humphrey Wells** 7 Aug. 1774, and said Humphrey Wells did bequeath the said land unto his **only daughter Sebellow**, and said Sebellow is the wife of Moses Lindsey. Signed by Moses Lindsey and Sebellow Lindsey. Witnesses: Thomas (Z) Johns, Wm. Blackbourn, Jas. Lindsey. Proved by the oath of James Lindsey before Providence Williams, J.P. Recorded 15 Feb. 1793. Source: *Union County South Carolina Deed Abstracts, Vol. I, Deed Books A-F*, by Brent H. Holcomb, 1998. Page 117 (Union County, SC Deed Book C, pp. 215-217).

(Note: Sibella must have been born by 1770. Perhaps she came of age in 1791, and could now sell the land she had inherited from her father. Sibella would have been about 18 when she gave birth to Humphrey Lindsey.)

1792: The executors of the estate of Charles King sued Keziah Brown, **Moses Lindsey**, and John Anderson in the February term of the court. Moses and John Anderson went into court and confessed judgment according to specialty, and paid the costs of the suit. Source: *Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785 -1798*, by Brent H. Holcomb. Page 163.

(Note: Charles King was the father-in-law of Thomas Lindsey, an uncle of Moses. Moses may have owed money to King's estate.)

1793: **Moses Lindsey** entered into a bond with William Gray so Gray could operate a tavern. Gray was given permission to operate the tavern for one year in the October term of the court. Source: *Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785 -1798*, by Brent H. Holcomb. Page 292.

20 Mar 1794: **Moses Lindsey** purchased a curry comb, some wagon boxes, a flour barrel, and some flour at the estate sale of Thomas Clark. **Ruth Lindsey** purchased geese. **James Lindsey**, vendue master, also purchased items at the sale. John Abernathy was also a buyer at the sale. Source: "South Carolina, Probate Records, Bound Volumes, 1671-1977." Digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>), accessed 12-14-2012, Newberry> Wills book, 1787-1813, Vol. A, images 159-60 of 221, Thomas Clark, Estate Sale, recorded in Will Book A, pp. 265-268, on 20 Mar. 1794; Citing Courts in South Carolina. South Carolina probate records, bound volumes. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

(Note: John Abernathy was the father of George and William Abernathy, who would later marry Abigail and Ruth Lindsey, daughters of Moses Lindsey. Ruth Lindsey was the mother of Moses Lindsey. James Lindsey in this record may have been the father or brother of Moses Lindsey. Because he was the vendue master, it seems that James Lindsey, father of Moses, was probably the buyer.)

17 Nov 1794: South Carolina, Newberry County. **James Lindsey Sr.** of Newberry County, Ninety Six District, to John West of same, 137 acres on branches of Indian Creek adj. Henry Middleton, Esq., William Mazyck, granted to said James Lindsey 2 June 1793, recorded In Book K No.5, page 336. Signed by James Lindsey Sr. Witnesses: James (X) Bonds, **Lucretia Lindsey**, **Moses Lindsey**. Proved by the oath of James Bonds, 5 Aug 1795, before P. Williams, J.P. **Ruth Lindsey**, wife of James Lindsey, relinquished dower 21 May 1800 before Geo. Harbert, J.

Quo. Recorded 3 Oct. 1802. Source: Newberry County Deed Book E, pp. 504-506. (FHL microfilm #24235)

(Note: I think that Lucretia Lindsey might actually have been Levica Lindsey, a sister of Moses Lindsey. If this was Levica, then she was born by 1779.)

30 Mar 1795: **Moses Lindsey, James Lindsey, and James Lindsey Jr.** all purchased items at the estate sale of John Clark. Other buyers included **Patrick Bradley** and **Jacob Frost**. Source: "South Carolina, Probate Records, Bound Volumes, 1671-1977." Digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org>), accessed 12-14-2012, Newberry> Wills book, 1787-1813, Vol. A, image 161 of 221, John Clark, Estate Sale, recorded in Will Book A, p. 270, on 30 Mar. 1795; Citing Courts in South Carolina. South Carolina probate records, bound volumes. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

(Note: In this record were both James Lindsey, father of Moses, and James Lindsey Jr., brother of Moses. Patrick Bradley may have been related to Cornelius C. Bradley, who married Ruth Lindsey in Chambers County, Alabama. See the entry for 1839. Jacob Frost was the father of Sarah Frost, who married James Lindsey Jr.)

1795: William Gray and John West sued each other in the February term of the court. Gray was an Ind'see of **James Lindsey**, and West was an Ind'see of **Moses Lindsey**. Source: *Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785 -1798*, by Brent H. Holcomb. Page 244.

(Note: I'm not sure what the term Ind'see means. Endorsee? See the 1793 entry where Moses Lindsey entered into a bond with William Gray for Gray to operate a tavern. It seems that Moses may have sold his interest in the tavern to John West. It also appears that James Lindsey, father of Moses, had some interest in the tavern.)

1796: **Moses Lindsey** and **George Wells** were defendants in a court case. They were sued in the February term of the court by James Eddins over a debt. In the July term of the court, Lindsey and Wells were ordered to pay the costs of the suit. Source: *Newberry County, South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785 -1798*, by Brent H. Holcomb. Pp. 267, 279.

(Note: George Wells was the brother of Sibella Wells Lindsey. He married Mary/Polly Lindsey, a daughter of Thomas and Lydia King Lindsey. Thomas Lindsey was a brother of Abigail Lindsey Wells. George and Polly were married by 1794, when Thomas and Lydia Lindsey made a gift of a slave to them.)

28 Oct 1796: Margaret Callegham of Laurens County to William Davis of Newberry County, 198 acres in Newberry County on waters of Indian Creek, granted to William Davis 2 Oct 1786, recorded in Book MMMM, page 578, adj. William Davis Senr, Peter Brasilman, John Lindsey, Thomas Johnson. Margaret Callegham (mark) Witnesses: **Moses Lindsey, Sibbeller Lindsey**, Jacob Frost. Proved 1 Feb 1797 by the oath of Moses Lindsey before P. Williams, J.P. Recorded 27 Feb 1797. Source: Newberry County Deed Book C, pp. 996-997. (FHL microfilm #24234)

(Note: Jacob Frost was the father of Sarah Frost, who married James Lindsey Jr., brother of Moses, and son of James and Ruth Lindsey. See Michael Frost's database:

<http://frostandgilchrist.com/getperson.php?personID=I18402&tree=frostinaz01>

30 Jan 1797: William Bell of Laurens County mortgaged some personal property to James Rammage, also of Laurens County. **Mos. Lindsey** and Joseph Rammage were witnesses. Source: *Abstracts of Laurens County, South Carolina Deeds 1793-1800, Vol. #2*, compiled by Larry Vehorn, p. 143. (Laurens Co., SC Deed Book F, 222-223)

(Note: It appears that Moses Lindsey was in Laurens County to witness this deed.)

4 May 1797: William Hunter of Laurens County for £40 sterling to Joseph Caldwell of Newberry County, one negro woman slave named Jude about 33 years of age, yellow complexion with one of her forefingers cut off. Signed by William Hunter. Witnesses: **Moses Lindsey**, John McMorris. Proved by the oath of Jno McMorris 5 May 1797 before Jno Speak, J.P. Recorded 6 May 1797. Source: Newberry County Deed Book C, p. 1088. (FHL microfilm #24234)

(Note: William Hunter married Sarah Abernathy, a sister-in-law of Abigail Lindsey Abernathy and Ruth Lindsey Abernathy)

25 Sep 1798: Richard Bell sold a tract of land in Laurens County to Benjamin Wilson of Laurens County. The 150 acre parcel was described as being on a branch of the Enoree River, known as South of Dunkins Creek, originally granted to Elizabeth Bowles. Bowles had sold the land to Richard's father, Robert Bell. Robert Bell died, and the land passed to his son, Richard Bell. Witnesses were Morgan Layson, Elizabeth (X) Wilson, and **Moses Lindsey**. The witness oath was made by Moses Lindsey on 8 Oct. 1798, before Geo. Whitmore, JP of Laurens County. Source: *Abstracts of Laurens County, South Carolina Deeds 1793-1800, Vol. #2*, compiled by Larry Vehorn, p. 193. (Laurens Co., SC Deed Book F, 373-374)

(Note: Laurens County is where some of the known and speculated children of Moses Lindsey went after leaving Newberry County.)

1799: **Moses Lindsey** was named as the elder son of James Lindsey in James's Newberry County will. Other children named were Alce, Levica, Sarah, Abigail, Ruth (youngest daughter), and James (younger son). James named his wife, Ruth, in his will. Source: South Carolina Archives, Digital images, (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov>), accessed 6-25-2011, search term, LINDSEY, JAMES. Search Results: Series S108093: South Carolina Will Transcripts (Microcopy No 9), LINDSEY, JAMES SR. OF NEWBERRY COUNTY, NINETY SIX DISTRICT, WILL TYPESCRIPT (MSS WILL: ESTATE RECORD BOOK B, PAGE 331)
Downloaded images: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/james.htm#will

(Note: All of the children were named after relatives of James and Ruth Chapline Lindsey. James Lindsey's mother was Alce Lindsey. James had sisters named Sarah and Abigail. Ruth Chapline Lindsey was the daughter of Moses Chapline. Ruth had a sister named Levica. See the information about Ruth Chapline Lindsey: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/james.htm#ruth)

1800: The Newberry County census showed that **Moses Lindsey** had a wife age 26-44, a son under 10, a son 10-15, a daughter under 10, and a daughter 10-15. There must have been a third daughter, born after 1800, or else

she was left off this census. Source: Ancestry.com. 1800 United States Federal Census, Newberry County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/newberry.htm#1800

(Note: I am guessing that the sons were Humphrey and John, and that the daughters were Abigail and Ruth, who were both married by 1820, and who were named for their maternal and paternal grandmothers. The younger daughter on the census seems to have been Ruth. Census data for Ruth indicates that she was born ca. 1800 {Tippah, Co. MS: 1850 lists 1798, 1860 lists 1800, 1870 lists 1802}. Polly Lindsey, a third daughter, was named in the will of Abigail Lindsey Wells in 1813. It is not known what became of her. Since there was a wife on the 1800 census, it seems that Sibella was still alive. Sibella must have been living in 1800 to have given birth to a third daughter after the census was taken.)

1800: The Newberry County census listed **Ruth Lindsey** as over age 45. Ruth was probably about 60 years old. Living with Ruth were 2 males under 10 (b. 1790-1799), 2 males 10-15 (b. 1785-1790), 2 females under 10 (b. 1790-1799), 1 female 16-25 (b. 1775-1784), and 2 females 26-45 (b. 1755-1774). Source: Ancestry.com. 1800 United States Federal Census, Newberry County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/newberry.htm#1800

(Note: I am guessing that Ruth's childbearing years were 1760-1785, so of the children shown, it seems that the ones age 25 and over might have been children of Ruth. These would be the three oldest girls on the census. James Lindsey's will stated that Ruth was the youngest daughter, so maybe she was the one age 16-25. The two women age 26-45 might have included Sarah, Alce, Abigail, or Levica. The 1802 entry, below, shows that Alce Lindsey was still unmarried, so she was probably one of the women shown as age 26-45. That leaves one more slot for Sarah, Abigail, or Levica or a widowed daughter-in-law –if there was a son who had died and wasn't named in James Lindsey's 1799 will. It seems that at least two of Ruth's daughters were dead or married by 1800. The males and females under age 25 might have been grandchildren of Ruth Lindsey. See the conclusions at the end of the timeline for further speculations about Ruth's household.)

1800: The Newberry County census listed **Abigail Wells** as over age 45 (born by 1755). She had 1 male age 10-15, 1 male age 16-25, and 1 female age 10-15 (b. 1785-1790) living with her. George Wells lived next door. He was age 26-44 (b. 1756-1774), with a wife the same age, and 3 sons under the age of 10. Samuel Wells was also enumerated in Newberry County as age 16-25 (b. 1775 – 1794). Source: Ancestry.com. 1800 United States Federal Census, Newberry County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/newberry.htm#1800

(Note: The census data above gives a range of birth years for Samuel Wells between 1775 and 1784. I am guessing that Samuel was born closer to 1775. Samuel Wells later lived in Henry County, Georgia. Census data there (1830 and 1840) shows that Samuel was born 1770-1780. Humphrey Wells was on the 1810 census in Newberry County, age 26-45, so he was born between 1765 and 1784. His father was probably Humphrey Wells, b. 1758. In 1810, Humphrey had a teen wife and a young daughter and son. The young daughter was probably Rebecca Carter Wells, named in Abigail Wells' 1813 will as a daughter of Abigail's grandson, Humphrey Wells.)

23 Jan 1802: **Ruth Lindsay** and **James Lindsay** to Walter West, 98 acres on Indian Creek adj. Robert McKitterick, Clement Davis. Land surveyed for Daniel Mazyck, granted to James Lindsay 12 Nov 1793. Signed Ruth Lindsey, James Lindsey, admr. Witnesses: William Gray, **Else Lindsey** (X), Madden Glascock. Recorded 14 June 1802. Source: Newberry County Deed Book E, pg. 458 (FHL microfilm #24235)

(Note: James Lindsey here was Ruth Lindsey's son. Else Lindsey was unmarried at this time. She was probably one of the females age 26-45 who lived with Ruth on the 1800 census.)

9 Sept. 1807: Uriah Cannon to **Moses Lindsey**, a tract of 150 acres on Bush River originally granted to John Clark 2 Mar. 1788. Signed Uriah Cannon. Witnesses: Samuel Lindsey, ____ Stovall. Margaret Cannon relinquished her dower 16 Jan. 1808 in presence of Samuel Lindsey. Recorded 18 Jan 1808. Source: Newberry County, South Carolina Deed Book I, p. 263. (FHL microfilm #24236)

(Note: Samuel Lindsey was an uncle of Moses Lindsey. He was also the ordinary of the Newberry County Court.)

27 Apr. 1808: **Moses Lindsey** to Hugh Oneall, 150 acres on Bush River and Beaverdam Creek, originally granted to John Clark 6 Aug. 1769. Signed Moses Lindsey. Witnesses: Elijah Jones, _____ Jones. Source: Newberry County, South Carolina Deed Book J, p. 216. (FHL microfilm #24236)

(Note: I have a photo of this page from FHL microfilm #24236. The deed was very difficult to read. I wrote in my notes that there was no relinquishment of dower rights, but I did not take a photo of page 217 on the microfilm. If Sibella did not relinquish her dower rights, then she had probably died by 1808.)

1810: **Abigail Lindsay** was listed on the census in Laurens County, South Carolina. She was age 26-44 (b. 1766-1784). There were 3 males living with Abigail, 2 were under 10, 1 was 10-15. There were 2 girls under age 10, and another woman, age 26-44. Source: Ancestry.com. 1810 United States Federal Census, Laurens County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: If these were all Abigail's children, then it appears that she had probably married in the late 1790's, unless she had other children who had already left home. It appears that Abigail's husband must have been alive until about 1808 [There was a William Lindsey living in Laurens Co. in 1800] because 4 children were born after 1800. Some of the children might have belonged to the other woman living with Abigail. Moses Lindsey was not on the census, so he had probably moved to Tennessee. Could some of these children have been his?)

1810: **Moses Lindsey** moved to Williamson County, Tennessee. NARA publication M804. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, S4551: Moses Lindsey.

http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/moses.pdf (Page 8 of PDF file)

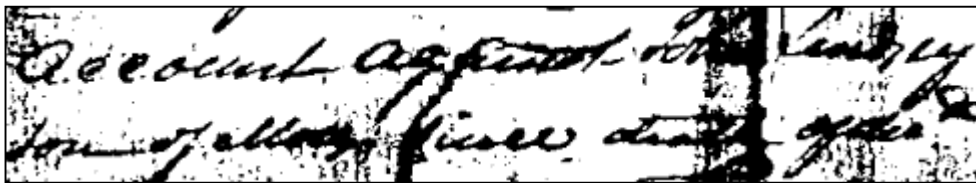
1813: Will of **Abigail Lindsey Wells** named Ruth Lindsey and Polly Lindsey as daughters of Moses Lindsey. The will also mentioned the children of Moses and Sibella Lindsey, but no specific names were given. Source: South

Carolina Archives, Digital images, (<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov>), accessed 6-28-2011, search term, WELLS, ABEGAIL. Search Results: Series S108093: South Carolina Will Transcripts (Microcopy No 9), WELLS, ABEGAIL OF NEWBERRY DISTRICT, WILL TYPESCRIPT (ESTATE PACKET: BOX 60, PKG. 10)

Downloaded images: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/john_sr.htm#abigailwill

(Note: Abigail did not mention any children of her living children, Samuel and George Wells. She only mentioned the children of her deceased daughter, Sibella Wells Lindsey. Abigail also mentioned a grandson, Humphrey Wells, and his daughter, Rebecca Carter Wells. I'm guessing that Humphrey Wells was a son of Abigail's son, Humphrey Wells, who was born in 1758, and who died in Richmond County ca. 1785, per family tree data.)

1815-1816: An inventory of the estate of Thomas Lindsey listed **John Lindsey, son of Moses**, as being indebted to the estate since the death of Thomas Lindsey. Source: South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, Newberry Co. Estates, Box 30, Package 29. Thomas Lindsey, N. 202. Copy reproduced from microfilm. http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/thomas.htm#estate (p. 18 of the PDF file)



Transcription: Account against John Lindsey son of Moses since death of dec^d

(Note: Even though the document is undated, it must have been recorded not long after the death of Thomas Lindsey in 1815 because it was part of the inventory of Thomas Lindsey's estate. Thomas Lindsey was Moses Lindsey's uncle. John Lindsey, son of Moses, must have been born by 1794-1795 to have borrowed money from the estate.

1817: **Abigail Lindsey** petitioned the South Carolina General Assembly to have a slave returned to her from Georgia. Abigail stated that her grandmother, Abigail Wells, had given her the slave as a gift before her grandmother died. Abigail stated that Samuel Wells, a son of Abigail Wells, had taken the slave to Georgia. Source: South Carolina Archives, Series S165015, Petitions, No. 138, Abigail Lindsey. (copied from microfilm at SC Archives)

(Note: It seems that Abigail must have been a daughter of Moses and Sibella Wells Lindsey because Sibella was the only daughter of Abigail Lindsey Wells. Abigail's other grandchildren would have the surname Wells. Abigail must have been born by 1796 to have been old enough to petition. <http://genealogytrails.com/scar/newberry/petitions.htm> The website initially states that she was Ailsey Lindsey, but the paper copy from the SC Archives clearly states that the petitioner was Abigail Lindsey.

1819: Deed of gift from **Moses Lindsey** to Eliza Lindsey and Rebecca Lindsey. Source: *Minute Book Genealogy of Williamson County, Tennessee: 1799-1865*, by Albert L Johnson, Jr., page 19 (Williamson County Minute Book 5, p. 67). <http://tinyurl.com/cvju2yu>

1819: **Moses Lindsey** witnessed the will of James Copeland of Williamson County, Tennessee. James Copeland named his brother-in-law, John Frost, as one of the executors. Source: Ancestry.com. *Tennessee Divorce and Other Records, 1800-1965* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Roll Title: Divorce, Probate and Other Records 1800-1899, Col-Cop. Roll B-64. (Image 2066 of 2349)

(Note: The entire probate file included images 2063-2076. Other pages in the file showed that Moses Lindsey bought a wagon from the estate, and that the estate owed money to Moses Lindsey. John Frost's family bible records show that Mary Copeland, widow of James Copeland, was a sister of Sarah Frost Lindsey, wife of Moses Lindsey. See the entry for 1834, below)

1820: Census for Williamson County, Tennessee listed **Moses Lindsey** in Franklin Township. Moses had a wife over age 45, and two daughters (Note: Eliza and Rebecca) under age 10. There was also a John Lindsey, age 16-26, in Franklin Township who appears to be newly married, so probably age 21-25, b. ca. 1795-1799. If this is the same John Lindsey in Thomas Lindsey's probate, he was 21 by 1815-1816, so born by 1794-1795. Sources: <http://www.usgwarchives.net/tn/williamson/census/1820/wmtn130.jpg> Moses is near the top. <http://www.usgwarchives.net/tn/williamson/census/1820/wmtn139.jpg> John is near the bottom.

(Note: These images don't state the townships, but Ancestry.com lists both men in Franklin Township in 1820. Nearly everyone was enumerated in Franklin Township. John Frost lived in the unstated area.)

1820: Census for Newberry County, South Carolina listed **Cullen Lindsey**, age 26-45 (b. ca. 1775-1794). Source: Ancestry.com. 1820 United States Federal Census, Newberry County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: Cullen must have been born closer to 1794 because later census data (1840 Laurens Co., SC lists 1800-1810; 1850 De Kalb Co., GA lists 1800; 1860 Choctaw Co., MS lists 1801) shows that Cullen was born ca. 1800. Maybe Cullen was the younger man, and an older couple lived with him.)

1820: **Abigail Lindsey** was also enumerated in Newberry County, living near Cullen Lindsey. Abigail was over 45. She had 2 males living with her. One was age 10-16, and one was 26-45. Two females lived with Abigail. One was 10-16, and one was 16-26. Source: Ancestry.com. 1820 United States Federal Census, Laurens County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: It appears that this could be the same Abigail as the one on the 1810 Laurens Co. census. Cullen might have been one of the 3 sons, who was now grown. The other 2 were Elbert and James. The daughters were probably Ruth and ? But Cullen had an older woman living with him who might have been his mother. Maybe the older woman was Levica Lennore, see 1821, below.)

1820: Census for Laurens County, South Carolina listed Umphrey Lensley (**Humphrey Lindsey**), age 26-44. Humphrey had a wife, age 16-26, a son under the age of 10, and two women over the age of 45 living with him. Source: Ancestry.com. 1820 United States Federal Census, Laurens County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: Could Ruth Lindsey, widow of James, have been living with Humphrey? Could these two women be spinsters, the unmarried daughters of James and Ruth Lindsey? Maybe the 2 women were the widowed mothers of Humphrey and his wife.)

1821: Levica Lennore and **Culler Lindsey** became in debt to pg. & Leavell on February 26, 1821 for \$36. They used collateral of 2 cows, one calf, two feather beds, bedstead and furniture, a loom, 3 pots, a bay horse, 1 table. Wit. by J. W. Cunningham and **Claron H. Lindsey**. (Source: Newberry County, Equity Records, Volume P., p. 151. (FHL microfilm #24229) http://genealogytrails.com/scar/newberry/recordbook_p.htm)

(Note: Was Levica a sister of Cullen, or maybe an aunt? The 1820 census showed that Cullen had an older woman living with him. Maybe this was Levica.)

1822: Deed of gift from **John Frost** to **Eliza Lindsey** and **Rebecca Lindsey**. Source: *Minute Book Genealogy of Williamson County, Tennessee: 1799-1865*, by Albert L Johnson, Jr., page 30 (Williamson County Minute Book 6, p. 531) <http://tinyurl.com/d7pyq3z>

(Note: Michael Frost's database lists John Frost, brother of Sarah Frost, who married Moses Lindsey. John Frost died 1836 in Williamson Co., TN. The 1830 census lists a John Frost Sr., who was born between 1770 and 1780, and also a John Frost Jr., who was born between 1790 and 1800. I am guessing that the senior John Frost gave the gift of deed, as he was the uncle of Eliza and Rebecca.)

<http://frostandgilchrist.com/getperson.php?personID=I405&tree=frostinaz01> (John Frost)

1827: Deed of gift from **John Lindsey** to James Core. Source: *Minute Book Genealogy of Williamson County, Tennessee: 1799-1865*, by Albert L Johnson, Jr., page 51 (Williamson County Minute Book 9, p. 49) <http://tinyurl.com/buz6b7a>

(Note: It may have been James Cole rather than Core. The preceding entry was a deed of gift from Elizabeth Cole to Thomas Cole.)

1830: The census for Williamson County, Tennessee listed **Moses Lindsey** as being age 60-70. He had a wife the same age. No children lived in the home. No John Lindsey on this census in Williamson County. Source: Ancestry.com. 1830 United States Federal Census, Williamson County, Tennessee. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: Information from Michael Frost's website shows that Eliza Lindsey married in 1829, and Rebecca Lindsey married in 1835. So Rebecca must have been missed on the census.

<http://frostandgilchrist.com/getperson.php?personID=I459&tree=frostinaz01>

(1) Jantz, Virginia Copeland, Copeland, Bostick, Patton and Allied Families, Waco, TX: 1981, pp. 9-10:

Sarah Frost was born 27 November, 1773, in Newberry District. She died 21 November, 1834, in Williamson County, Tennessee, and was buried on the farm of her brother, John Frost. Her name has been shown in records as Sarah Williams, and it is not known whether she was married to a Williams or whether her mother, Mary (Benson) Frost, may have been married to a man named Williams before Mary married Major Jonathan Frost.

Sarah married Moses Lindsey, and they had two daughters, Eliza Lindsey, who married David A Mitchell, their marriage bond being dated 10 December, 1829, and Rebecca Lindsey, who married Elisha F. O'Neal, their marriage bond being dated 19 February, 1835. David A. Mitchell, husband of Eliza Lindsey, married as his second wife Mary Jane Davis, their marriage bond being dated 3 April, 1848. Mary Jane's mother, Sarah (Copeland) Davis, was Eliza Lindsey's first cousin.)

1830: The census for Laurens County, South Carolina listed **Umpfrey Lindsay**, age 40-50; 1 male under 5; 1 male 5-10; 1 male 10-15; 1 female 5-10, and 1 female 20-30. Next door was **James Lindsey**, age 15-20. He had a male age 5-10, 2 females age 20-30; and 1 female age 40-50. Next was **Abigail Lindsey**, age 30-40. She had 1 female age 5-10; 1 female 15-20; and 2 females age 20-30. Next was **Elbert Lindsey**. He was age 30-40. He had 1 male 5-10; and a female age 20-30. Living nearby the Lindsey's was **William Abernath** (Abernathy). William was age 30-40, and his wife was age 30-40. They had 2 sons under 5, 1 son age 5-10, 1 daughter under 5, 2 daughters age 5-10, and 1 daughter age 10-15. On another page was **John Lindsey**. He was age 30-40, with a wife age 20-30, and 1 daughter under the age of 5. **George abuneth** (Abernathy) was on the same page as John. He was age 40-50, with a wife age 30-40, 1 son under 5, 1 son 10-15, and 1 daughter age 5-10. Source: Ancestry.com. 1830 United States Federal Census, Laurens County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: All of these Lindsey's seem to have been related, and to have tied into the line of James and Ruth Lindsey and/or Humphrey and Abigail Lindsey Wells.) John Lindsey may have moved back from Williamson County because he was not on the census there. It appears that George Abernathy moved to Laurens County in 1830 because he was enumerated in both Newberry and Laurens counties.

1830: The census for Newberry County, South Carolina listed **George Abernath** (Abernathy). George was age 40-50. He had a wife age 30-40, 1 son under 5, 1 son 10-15, and 1 daughter age 5-10. Source: Ancestry.com. 1820 United States Federal Census, Newberry County, South Carolina. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: The census indicates that Abigail Lindsey Abernathy was born ca. 1790-1800. Lillian Carwile Martin information states that George Abernathy died in South Carolina sometime after 1830. Abigail Lindsey Abernathy moved out of the area with her children. She died in Gadsden, Etowah County, Alabama. Source: *Our Ancestors*, a monthly genealogical magazine, by Pauline Young. Published in Pickens County, South Carolina by Pauline Young. Articles by Lillian Carwile Martin concerning the Abernathy family appeared from May 1953 – March 1954, inclusive. Susan: I have a PDF file containing the Abernathy family articles that was sent to me by Abernathy family researcher James W. Abernathy of Middleburg, Florida on 12 Oct. 2010. I am not sure how the pages in the PDF should be cited. It appears that someone took the articles from Ms. Young's publication and put them together as one long article because the pages are numbered consecutively in the PDF file.)

1830: The census for Henry County, Georgia listed **Samuel Wells**, age 50-60 (b. 1770-1780). Source: Ancestry.com. 1830 United States Federal Census, Henry County, Georgia. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: Samuel was the son of Humphrey and Abigail Lindsey Wells. He had traveled to Wilkinson County with the family of James Lindsey Jr., son of James and Ruth Chapline Lindsey of Newberry County, and Samuel Lindsey, son of Thomas and Lydia King Lindsey of Newberry County. James Lindsey died in Wilkinson County,

and his widow (Sarah Frost Lindsey, daughter of Jacob Frost) and children stayed in Wilkinson County. For more information about James: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/james/james_lindsey.htm Samuel Lindsey died in 1812, and his widow, Ann/Nancy Sherer Lindsey, moved on to Henry County with her children. Nancy's parents, James and Theodocia (Speake?) Sherer, also moved to Henry County.

1834: **Sarah Frost Lindsey**, second wife of **Moses Lindsey**, died in Williamson County, Tennessee. She was age 60, so she was born ca. 1774. Source: John Frost Family Bible, see below.

(Note: Bible records for the family of John Frost show that Sarah Frost Lindsey was the sister of Mary Copeland, the widow of James Copeland, whose probate was referred to in 1819, above. Sarah was also the sister of John Frost. Sarah was in her 40's when she married Moses Lindsey, so that is probably why they only had 2 children together.

<http://frostandgilchrist.com/getperson.php?personID=I405&tree=frostinaz01>

The following transcription was made by Marianna Frost of the John Frost Family Bible, dated 1812, which is in the possession of Miles Woodrow Frost, Athens, AL:

"...FAMILY RECORDS - DEATHS (Page 3)

James Copeland departed this life the 9th May Seven oclock A.M. A.D. 1819 aged Forty forty [sic] five years

Mary Copeland departed this life March 20th 1833 ... She was about 55 years of age.

Sarah Lindsey her sister died on the 21st of November 1834. She was about 60ty years of age and was the eldest member of the family

John Frost departed this life June 21st 1836 age 61 years..."

1839: **Ruth Lindsey** married Cornelius C. Bradley in Chambers County, Alabama. Source: *Marriage Records 1833-1866, Chambers County, Alabama Volume 1*, by Nell Orr, Mary Frances Webb, and Mary Hamilton. Published by the Genealogical Society of East Alabama, Inc. (Pages aren't numbered, but Chambers County Marriage Book 2, page 24 is cited.)

(Note: Ruth Lindsey was probably the daughter of Abigail Lindsey, and the sister of James Lindsey, per the 1850 census for Chambers County. James Lindsey was on the 1840 census in Chambers County with a wife, son, and four daughters, but there was not a woman Abigail's age listed with him. Abigail was probably living with another married child. Ruth Bradley was on the 1850 census in Chambers County, b. 1808 in South Carolina.)

1846: Laurens County, South Carolina - **Cullen Lindsey** advertised 76 acres of land for Sheriff's sale to settle a lawsuit with C.B. and A.J. Griffin. **Elbert Lindsey** advertised 225 acres of land for Sheriff's sale to settle a suit with the State of South Carolina. Elbert Lindsey advertised personal property for sale including three slaves. Source: Laurensville Weekly Herald, 16 Mar. 1846, p. 3; 14 Sep. 1846, p.3; 23 Feb. 1846, p. 3.

<http://genealogytrails.com/scar/laurens/1846/jkl.htm>

1850: Census for Chambers County, Alabama. **James Lindsey** was listed as born ca. 1808 in South Carolina. He was married to Sarah, b. 1806 in South Carolina. Children were George W., age 20; Maria, age 16; Ruth, age 13; Mary, age 11; Margarett, age 9; Nancy, age 6; and Abagal, age 73. James was born in South Carolina, Abagal in Virginia. Source: Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census, Chambers County, South Alabama. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: James Lindsey seems to be the same person on the 1830 census living next to Abigail Lindsey in Laurens County, South Carolina. Abigail was born in Virginia ca. 1777. If this was Abigail, the daughter of James and Ruth Lindsey, who had perhaps married a Lindsey cousin, then she was born before 1773, because James and Ruth Lindsey were already in South Carolina by then.)

1850: Census for Chambers County, Alabama. **Ruth Bradley**, wife of **Cornelius Bradley**, was listed as b. in South Carolina ca. 1808. Cornelius Bradley was b. ca. 1817 in South Carolina. Children were John A. (9), Joseph (7), Jesse (5), LaFayette(3), Mary A. (2), and Ruth (8 months). All the children were born in Alabama. Source: Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census, Chambers County, Alabama. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: Ruth was probably the sister of James Lindsey, and the daughter of Abigail Lindsey. Ruth had married Cornelius Bradley in Chambers County in 1839.)

1850: Census for Laurens County, South Carolina. **Elbert Lindsey**, age 50, had a male (son?) named Chaplin Lindsey, age 30, living with him. Source: Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census, Laurens County, South Carolina [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

1850: Census for Floyd County, Georgia listed **Humphrey Linsey**, age 62 (b. ca. 1788 in SC), wife Rachel (age 48, b. in VA), and children named Moses C. (30), Ruth (22), Margare t(18), Elbert(13), Cebellah (Sibella) (11), and Richard (5), all born in South Carolina. . Source: Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census, Floyd County, Georgia. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: The names of the children are all [except Margaret] from the line of James and Ruth Chapline Lindsey and Humphrey and Abigail Lindsey Wells. This makes it seem very likely that Humphrey Lindsey was a son of Moses and Sibella Wells Lindsey. Moses Lindsey, son of Humphrey, was also listed separately on the 1850 census in Floyd County. He was married to Mary Ann, age 17. Mary Ann was Mary Ann Abernathy, a daughter of George and Abigail Lindsey Abernathy. The census also listed an Abergin Lindsey, b. circa 1801, living with Moses and Mary Ann Lindsey. I wonder if this is really Abigail Lindsey Abernathy, Mary Ann's mother? Lillian Carwile Martin wrote that Abigail died in Alabama, and the family returned to Floyd County, but maybe Abigail died after they arrived in Floyd County.)

1851: Henry Hunter was sued by **Elbert and Bethenia Cole Lindsey**, for fraudulently drawing up a deed. Source: Website titled Digital Library on American Slavery, accessed on 8 Dec. 2012.

<http://library.uncg.edu/slavery/results.aspx?s=3&sid=305&lRec=21385352&lastset=225&perpag=25>

PAR Number [21385565](#)

State: South Carolina Year: 1855

Location: Newberry Location Type: District

Abstract: **Elbert Lindsey** and **Bethenia Cole Lindsey** seek the cancellation of a fraudulent deed. Bethenia formerly resided with her son-in-law, Henry M. Hunter, the husband of her late daughter. Shortly thereafter,

Bethenia "was addressed by" the "Orator with a view to marriage." Bethenia accepted the proposal, and the two agreed to marry without any stipulations. Before the intended marriage date, however, Hunter insisted that Bethenia execute a deed on her twelve slaves and other property. The deed was executed without Elbert's knowledge. Elbert learned of said deed only a "day or two" before the marriage, and he "declined complying with his said promise of marriage." Several days later, the petitioners and Hunter met and agreed to destroy the previous deed and draw up another one. Hunter proposed to deliver the new deed and to ensure the destruction of the old one. The couple married in December of 1851. After the marriage, Elbert discovered that Hunter, in a "most wrongful and fraudulent" action, had drawn up the old deed. The petitioners request that Hunter and Henry Burton account for their actions and produce both the old and new deeds. The Lindseys also ask the court to cancel the old deed.

(Note: Henry Hunter was the administrator of Elbert Lindsey's estate. Hunter was also the informant who stated that Elbert had no living children or siblings. See the entry for 1862, below.)

(Note: The 1860 slave census for Laurens County listed Elbert Lindsey as the owner of 15 slaves, yet none were listed on his estate inventory in 1862. Perhaps all the slaves were the property of his wife, Bethenia Cole Lindsey.)

1851: **Moses Lindsey** probate record, Williamson County, Tennessee. There was no family information in the file. Source: "Tennessee Probate Court Files, 1795-1927," digital images, *FamilySearch* (<http://familysearch.org>), accessed 16 June 2012), Williamson > County Court, Probate, divorce & family records, 1800-1899> Lawton, John M. – Lowe, J. H., images 1730-1734, Moses Lindsey, probate recorded 1851; Citing County court clerks in Tennessee. Probate Court books. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. Downloaded images: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/moses_probate.pdf

1860: Census for Scott County, Mississippi listed **James Lindsey**, b. 1807 in South Carolina. He had three daughters – Mary, b. 1842; Margarette, b. 1844; and Nancy, b. 1848. All three girls were born in Alabama. . Source: Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census, Scott County, Mississippi. [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

(Note: This appears to be the same family as on the 1850 census in Chambers County, Alabama. James' wife Sarah must have died. Abigail Lindsey had probably also died. James' other children had probably all married. Nancy Lindsey married John H. Easterling in neighboring Rankin County in 1870. Margaret Lindsey married Charles Carter in Rankin County in 1871. The 1870 census for Rankin County listed Mary Lindsey as head of household, with Margaret and Nancy Lindsey living with her. There was also a 9 year old boy named Case Johnie Lindsey living with them. James Lindsey must have died sometime in the 1860's.)

1862: **Elbert Lindsey** probate, Laurens County, South Carolina. A note in Elbert's file, written by his administrator, Henry Hunter, read: "Elbert Lindsey died Jany 14 1862 Intestate leaving a widow Bethenia Lindsey and no children or by legal or brothers or sisters. The next of kin are cousins being the children of the sister of the mother of Elbert Lindsey (viz) Humphrey Lindsey and wife of George Abernathy who are supposed to be dead and wife of William Abernathy who is supposed to be living out of the state..." Source: FamilySearch.org, South Carolina, Probate Record Loose Papers, 1732-1964, Laurens County, Probate Court, Estate papers, 1800-1931, Box 154, Package 20, Elbert Lindsey, Images 1235-1249, accessed on 8-13-2111.

Downloaded images: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/south_carolina/newberry/elbert_lindsey_probate.pdf

(Note: Henry Hunter was the son-in-law of Bethenia Cole, who married Elbert Lindsey. See the 1851 entry where Elbert and Bethenia took Hunter to court over a fraudulent deed. My guess is that Hunter received his information about Elbert's cousins from Bethenia. The Lindsey's mentioned in Hunter's note had left Laurens County before Elbert married Bethenia. She probably only knew of them through Elbert's recollections, and family letters or visits. Because of the fraudulent deed, I have some doubt about the truth of Hunter's statement regarding the family of Elbert Lindsey.)

Conclusions:

For now, it appears to me that Moses and Sibella Wells Lindsey were the parents of Humphrey, John, Abigail, Ruth, and Polly Lindsey. I think that Abigail and Ruth married George and William Abernathy.

Elbert Lindsey was probably the son of Abigail Lindsey. My guess is that Abigail was the daughter of James and Ruth Chapline Lindsey, and that she married a Lindsey cousin. It appears that Abigail was also the mother of James Lindsey, who later lived in Chambers County, Alabama and Scott/Rankin Counties in Mississippi. Abigail was also a likely mother of Ruth Lindsey, who married Cornelius C. Bradley in Chambers County, Alabama in 1839.

I think that Cullen Lindsey may also have been a son of Abigail Lindsey. But if Sibella Wells Lindsey was alive when Cullen was born, he might have been a son of Moses and Sibella Lindsey.

I am guessing that when Moses Lindsey left for Tennessee, that some of his children stayed behind. They may have been raised by Abigail Lindsey. The Lindsey cousins may have grown up in the same household and remained together in Laurens County.

Another possibility is that Abigail was the spinster daughter of James and Ruth Lindsey. Maybe she raised some of Moses Lindsey's children after he left the area. Because Elbert and Humphrey Lindsey were stated to have been cousins, there must have been two Lindsey males, Moses and ?, who were fathers of these children. So Abigail was more likely married to a Lindsey, rather than the spinster.

I think that Laurens County court and deed records should be checked to see if there is something that might give a clearer picture of these Lindsey's and their relationships.

It is possible that Abigail Lindsey had a different maiden name, but because these Lindsey's were using names from the family of James and Ruth Chapline Lindsey, it seems more plausible that Abigail was a daughter of James and Ruth Lindsey, and that Abigail married a Lindsey cousin.

Ruth Lindsey Bradley (see 1839 entry) named a son Jesse. This makes me wonder if Jesse Lindsey of the 1790 Newberry County census might have been the husband of Abigail Lindsey. Jesse did not appear after 1790, and he was not in any known Newberry County records, so it seems he may have died before 1800. But maybe Jesse was somehow part of this Lindsey bunch.

...from 1800 census for Ruth Lindsey

Moses was listed in Newberry County on the census, so it is not likely that any of the younger children were his. James Lindsey Jr. was born ca. 1774, so he may have been the James Lindsey who was on the census as head of his own household, age 26-44. James Jr. would not have been age 10-15 in 1800, so I doubt he was one of the males listed with Ruth. Information about James: http://mimpickles.com/lindsey/james/james_lindsey.htm

If Jesse Lindsey of the 1790 census was a son of Ruth who died before 1799, then some of the children might have been his. Jesse had three sons under 16 in 1790, and three daughters. A reasonable time range for their births would be 1780-1790. If Jesse was alive after 1790, he might have had more children. All of the children under 25 might have been Jesse's.

It is also possible that one of the women age 26-44 was a widowed daughter or daughter-in-law of Ruth. If she was a daughter, then she was born 1762 – 1784. The daughter may have married by 1780 if she was born in 1762. So the younger children might have belonged to a widowed daughter of Ruth. The same could be true for a daughter-in-law, if Jesse was a deceased son of Ruth.)

From 1790 census for Jesse Lindsey

(Note: If Jesse was a son of James and Ruth Lindsey, he may have been older than Moses. If these were Jesse's children, then they were probably all born in the 1780's. Jesse may have died before 1799, and therefore was not named in James Lindsey's will. Maybe Ruth Lindsey, widow of James, raised these children after Jesse died. If this is a correct scenario, it doesn't seem likely that Jesse was the father of Elbert or Cullen Lindsey, who were born after Jesse died. If Elbert and Cullen were born before 1799, then Jesse is a possible father. Could Jesse have been the husband of Abigail Lindsey? It doesn't seem likely because Abigail's children in Chambers County (see 1850 census) seem to have included James and Ruth Lindsey, who were both born ca. 1808. Jesse's children probably grew up in Newberry County. If Jesse was a son of James and Ruth Lindsey, he might have used some of the given names from this line, such as James, Ruth, and Abigail. Newberry County records contain no mention of Jesse Lindsey. There are no military records for him, either.)
All of the other children were family names. Jesse seems out of place.

Abigail Lindsey petition, 1817

It is possible that Humphrey Wells, b. 1758, had a daughter named Abigail, b. ca. 1780. Abigail may have married a Lindsey cousin, who had died by 1817. But there was no mention of this Abigail or her children in the 1813 will of Abigail Lindsey Wells. Maybe the gift of the slave was considered enough for Abigail and her children. The 1850 census for Chambers County, Alabama lists an Abigail Lindsey, b. ca. 1777 in Virginia. If Humphrey Wells had a daughter, she would have been born in Georgia. Humphrey was only 15 when his family moved from Virginia to Georgia. So I think the scenario of Abigail Lindsey, the petitioner, being a daughter of Moses and Ruth Lindsey seems more plausible.)