

MARCH MEETING....TUESDAY, MAR 19th  
7:30 pm - CENTRAL LIBRARY

MRS. RUBY ELLIS WILL TELL US ABOUT  
THE "POP" LEWIS FAMILY SINGERS, THE  
HISTORIC LEWIS HOUSE, THE VIDEO  
MADE THERE AND HER CONNECTION TO  
THIS FAMOUS FAMILY OF SINGERS.

EVERYONE WELCOME.

## OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 16 NO. 3 MARCH, 2002

Published: January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November,  
And December

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NEWSLETTER-COMMITTEE- MAIL TO: 228 IVYDALE DRIVE,  
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Please send DUES, MEMBERSHIP, ADDRESS CHANGE, ARTICLES TO:  
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OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER HOME PAGE ON THE WEB

<http://oldpendleton.homestead.com>


Corrections or additions to Old Pendleton Data Base: [Geschwind@Aol.com](mailto:Geschwind@Aol.com)

South Carolina Genealogical Society on the Web : <http://scgen.org>

OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER  
SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
228 IVYDALE DRIVE  
GREENVILLE, S. C. 29609-1927

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR 2001

BEGINNING BALANCE		\$ 7,225.38
DUES	5,944.00	
BOOK SALES	2,505.00	
BANK INTEREST	23.14	
TOTAL INCOME	8,472.14	8,472.14
NEWSLETTERS-MONTHLY	2,415.00	
BOOKS AND MISC. PRINTING	2,651.59	
DUES TO SC GEN SOCIETY	1,372.00	
POSTAGE- BOOKS, NL., MAIL	2,358.16	
OFFICE SUPPLIES	245.92	
TRAVEL-GUESTS, ETC.	90.00	
GIFTS	61.91	
SOCIAL SUPPLIES	143.03	
DONATIONS-Red Cross-Clayton Room	400.00	
RENT- ARMORY FOR SEMINAR	400.00	
SEMINAR EXPENSE	595.73	
TOTAL EXPENSE	10,735.34	10,735.34
ENDING BALANCE, PER BANK STATEMENT		4,962.18

  
MARGARETTE B. SWANK, TREASURER  
OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER

## Trying to Connect

By Keith Merck

I often find myself trying to give a personality to my ancestors. By studying history you can gain some insight into the lifestyles of the period. However, there are few, if any insights into your ancestors personality.

I find that my feelings for two of my ancestors are mostly based on one short sentence in a will. In the will of Johann Balthazer Merck he leaves one shilling to his son Johann Conrad Merck because he was not a good son. (I've seen many different spellings for Balthazer, however, I believe the intent was to name him after one of the Kings in the Christmas story, Balthazer King of Ethiopia.) This has caused me to think of Balthazer as a very stern and strict father and to think of Conrad as a more fun loving person. Balthazer's will doesn't elaborate on why Conrad was not that good of a son. So you are left to wonder what was the conflict between them that required this statement to be passed down through so many generations. However, you can find good traits of Balthazer, he appears to be a faithful supporter of the Lutheran Church and being a Master Cooper he was a good provider for his family.

The American Revolution was one of the major events during Balthazer and Conrad's lives. During the Revolution it appears that Balthazer remained neutral. While Conrad first supported independence from Britain, then when it became apparent that the British would not give the colonies independence without a fight he became a loyalist. Conrad was not alone in this, history shows that many swapped back when it became apparent that there would be consequences for their actions. Also, Conrad's father-in-law Abraham Friez was supporting the British. The upcountry of South Carolina was evenly split on independence, often having fighting between neighbors. If this was the cause of Balthazer and Conrad's conflict, I can see how it would have been much easier for Balthazer at his age to remain neutral. While being younger Conrad would have been forced to take sides. However, this is only speculation of what could have caused Balthazer to exclude Conrad from his estate based mainly on historical events of the period.

Another example of basing your feelings for an ancestor on speculation is my feelings for Joseph Merck. Joseph would be one of my least favorite ancestors based on two events. Joseph lost a court case and had to pay the owner for a slave he killed. There is no information in the court records as to how or why this event occurred. Therefore, in my mind the worst case would be that Joseph killed this person in a fit of anger. And the best case would be that Joseph accidentally took a life, more like manslaughter today. I'm not sure if there would have been any difference in the court ruling between these scenarios during this time period.

Joseph also left his wife and family and moved to Tennessee and had another family. The information is not clear if the children in his new family were his or stepchildren. The children used the Merck surname and the children ages do not overlap between the families, therefore, Joseph could have been living with his other family before he moved. South Carolina did not have divorce in the 1860s and their separation could have been by mutual consent, however, there is no documentation to give you any clues. Based on the little information I can find Joseph doesn't appear to be a good third great-grandfather, however, if I knew all the details I could have a different opinion.

I can't seem to stop speculating about the personalities of my ancestors or about what could have motivated their actions. When I do share my ideas with the hope that looking at some event in a particular perspective could lead to new information, I fear that the information could be converted from speculation to accepted as fact as the information gets passed between people. I didn't want to get bogged down in dates in this article because that information is in the OPD database. Therefore, I'm writing from what I remember and I hope time has not effected the accuracy of my memory. It's probably been over five years since I've last looked over the source documents.

I think knowing the history and the lifestyle of the time is a definite aid in genealogical research. And I believe that speculation can sometimes lead you to new information, but also can lead to propagation of false information. With care, the speculation can be kept from mixing with the facts and you can still made a connection to your ancestors.

**LAY DETECTIVES: A POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION OF NANCY FREEMAN LAY  
(MRS. CHARLES LAY) OF PENDLETON DISTRICT, SC**

By Alice Freeman Hills

(Reprinted from "Lay of the Land", Vol 6, Issue 2, (June 2000) and used by permission)

It has often been said that problems in genealogy are solved, not by discoveries of new material, but by finding new connections between old information. Establishing the identity of Nancy Freeman Lay is a case in point, building as it does upon the work of several researchers of the Lay Family Genealogical Association such as Cynthia Wells and Steve Broyles, who have shared generously.

As a starting point, Charles Lay was proved by tax lists to have resided in Surry County, North Carolina, in the 1780's and to have been in both the Surry County, NC Federal Census of 1790 and the Pendleton County, SC Federal Census of 1790 (which wasn't completed until 1791).

"Freeman" was a common name in North Carolina. Merrill Hill Mosher, CG, found that in the 1790 Census there were seventy-eight heads of household surnamed Freeman. In 1994 she published *John Freeman of Norfolk County, Virginia: His Descendants in North Carolina and Virginia* (Bowie, Md: Heritage Books, Inc., 1994). She was able to identify twenty-three of the seventy-eight as part of the John Freeman of Norfolk County, VA, family, John Freeman being the immigrant ancestor, who was first noticed in Lower Norfolk County records in 1673. In the third generation as researched by Mrs. Mosher, Richard Freeman wrote a Will in Chowan County, NC, in 1761, in which he named three children, Amos Freeman being the oldest. Amos Freeman was married to Sarah Hunter, daughter of Elisha Hunter. Elisha left a will in 1786 in Gates County, NC, mentioning his grand-daughter ANN LAY, daughter of Amos Freeman, who had already received her share.

Mrs. Mosher found Amos Freeman on the 1782 tax list of Surry County, NC, and listed in 1783 as security with "Chris" Lay for Edward Smith's tavern license. The tavern bond reference had been located in a transcription by Mrs. W. O. Absher, *Surry County, NC, Court Minutes, 1768-1785*. The North Carolina Archives stated that original bonds were no longer available, so I ordered LDS Microfilm #0345885, "Minutes 1779-1802, North Carolina, Surry Co. Court Records" filmed by the NC Archives. The Court Minute Book was unindexed and unpagged. By reading page by page through the 1783 section, the following "Minute" was found:

**Edward Smith has leave to keep a Tavern at his new dwelling place in Surry County.**

**Amos Freeman & Chr' Lay ScYs [sic]**

The "s" in "Charles" was written above the line. It is easy to see how a transcriber could have read the name as "Chris". No relationships were stated, but Edward Smith, Amos Freeman, and Charles Lay were all enumerated on the 1782 Surry County tax list, Capt. Dyer's District. There was no "Chris" Lay or any other Lay listed. Charles was found with NO LAND, ONE HORSE and ONE COW living next to Samuel Freeman, who is listed with 176 acres, 6 slaves, 3 horses, and 16 cattle. Charles Lay was not a single man, because single men were marked with "X" by their names. So, we at least know that he was married in 1782. (LDS Microfilm #19957 contained the Taxables 1771-1772 and 1782). If it were not for Mrs. Mosher's work, we might assume that Samuel Freeman was the father of Ann "Nancy" Freeman Lay. He was in fact the younger brother of Ann's grandfather, Richard Freeman. (Mosher, op. cit., pp. 43-48.)

Val Greenwood, in *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, 2nd Ed.* (Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co. 1990 p. 40), points out that "Nancy" was the diminutive for "Ann", as "Betty" is for "Elizabeth" today. "Ann" would have been used in Wills and court records and "Nancy" in the family. So, it was gratifying to find in *A Collection of Upper South Carolina Genealogical and Family Records, Vol 1*, James E. Wooley, Ed., Southern Historical Press, 1979, p. 184, a "lead" to the 1803 sale of land by Charles Lay to George Washington and William H. Terrell in which Ann Lay relinquished her dower right. She signed with her "X" mark.

A copy of the original in the Pendleton District Deed Book I-J, p. 177, was ordered from the South Carolina Archives. The important and exciting discovery in the original deed of conveyance was that Charles Lay had signed with his mark, but it was not "X". It was "N", the identical mark that he had used in his 1829 Will in Pickens District.

The evidence at this time points to Ann Freeman of Surry County, NC, daughter of Amos and Sara Hunter Freeman, grand-daughter of Richard and Ruth Freeman, great-granddaughter of William and Mary Cording Freeman, great-great-granddaughter of John and Hannah Freeman of Norfolk County, VA, as being the same person as Nancy Freeman Lay, wife of Charles Lay. Where the maiden names of so many of our ancestors remain unknown, the Freeman name seemed to have a certain prominence and was carried down several generations in the families of Charles and Ann "Nancy" Lay.

More research is needed in the land records of Surry County to find when Charles Lay purchased land, and whether an Ann released her dower when he sold land, prior to their move to SC. It would be important to know if the Amos Freeman in the 1790 Census of Pendleton was Ann's father. (He disappeared from the Surry Co, NC, records and no Will was located by Mrs. Mosher.) Not one record of Charles Lay as Charles MIDDLETON Lay was found to support the family tradition of that name.

Mrs. Mosher's book received high praise from the reviewer of the VA Genealogical Society's Newsletter in Sept-Oct 1995. "Researchers will appreciate how the author has utilized a variety of sources [in sorting out the many colonial Freeman families]. Compiling a well-organized, thorough, easy-to-follow family genealogy is an

accomplishment few achieve. Mrs. Mosher's work is an excellent example of a job well done." Although this book may not shed light on the larger Lay family that seems to have originated in Halifax and Pittsylvania counties of Virginia, it is a "gift from the gods" for the descendants of Charles and Ann "Nancy" Freeman Lay of Surry County, North Carolina, Pendleton/Pickens, South Carolina.

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??????????????????????? QUERY ?????????????????????????????????

Alice F. Hills, 3543 Tates Creek Rd., # 47, Lexington, KY, 40517  
 E-Mail: afhills@prodigy.net

What is the relationship of the LAY family with burials in the cemetery of the Carmel Presbyterian Church near Pickens-Anderson County Line to the LAY family with burials in the Cheohee Baptist Church of Oconee County? According to Pickens County Cemetery Survey II, p. 167, the Carmel Presbyterian Church burials are CHARLES M. LAY (1820-1863 ), ELIZABETH BOGGS LAY , w/o C. M LAY (90 years). CHARLES W. LAY (1860-1865), CAROLINA LAY DOBBINS, w/o JESSE G. DOBBINS, (1856-1891).

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MY FAIR ENGLAND, Beginning English Research

The following article taken, with written permission , from ANCESTRY . The Family Source from Ancestry. Com, is printed for the education and enjoyment of those people, with computers and English and British Isles ancestry.

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We want to thank ANCESTRY.COM for permission to reprint , intact, this article. You will find, as I did, that this magazine is very well written and full of valuable information, useful for any genealogist, or anyone hunting relatives, and many valuable tips.

.....

I want to THANK everyone who has contributed to the Newsletter articles for publication on your families. If your article has not appeared yet, please be patient. We have only so much space and your article will appear soon. Some had to be rewritten due to shadows and dark copy on the articles. This takes time to re-type and get ready for the printer. We do appreciate your efforts and we are looking forward to your continued support on this project. At the end of the year, we hope to have enough family articles to print into a booklet. Margarett Swank, Editor

# My Fair England

## Beginning English Research

The components of effective research never change, even in the age of lightening fast communication and billion-name databases. Whether you are new to genealogical research or new to English research in particular, it is important to acquire some basic knowledge for yourself before you delve into research.

### Getting Started

First, read some books on methodology. If this is to be an ongoing relationship with English research, you need a couple of how-to books—one with lots of details on almost every record, and one with clear procedures for your situation. It is impossible to remember countless details of many record types; these guides indicate essential facts, such as dates records began, their contents, whether indexes exist, and who has microfilm copies.

Also, become familiar with key English research Web sites. The next time you visit FamilySearch.org, don't go straight to "Search for Ancestors." Instead, seek out the research information about England. Among the four main tabs along the top is "Search," and within this category is "Research Helps." Select the "E" and scroll down to the England titles. Be sure to select the "England Research Outline"; you will find all sorts of links to research topic categories.

Anyone starting English research learns quickly about the GENUKI Web site. On the home page are several sections that introduce you to the organization and content of GENUKI. "Guidance for First Time Users" and "FAQs" are the best ways to review the site and learn how to get around on it. "United Kingdom and Ireland" takes you into the geographical and topical structure of the site. "Contents and Search" takes you to the lists of contents for each country and county and to the powerful search tool.

**By Sherry Irvine**  
CGRS, FSA (Scot)

Next, visit local libraries (public, university, genealogy, etc.) and your nearest Family History Center. Explore the services and equipment, browse the resources, and inquire about tours or lectures.

### Vital Records

The date 1 July 1837 marks the inauguration of the civil registration of vital events, and therefore determines whether your search for a birth/baptism, marriage, or death/burial record begins in civil or church records. For any event after 1 July 1837, search first for the certificate; it generally has more information than the corresponding church register entry.

The General Register Office (GRO) was established as the authority to collect all the birth, marriage, and death records. At the same time, laws were changed to legalize more than marriages performed according to Church of England, Quaker, or Jewish rites. Couples could marry in a Catholic church, a nonconformist Protestant church, or a registry office. Registry offices were set up throughout the country, and all of England and Wales was divided into registration districts. There were some adjustments to the boundaries in 1851 to eliminate any situation where a district boundary crossed a county line.

Currently, civil vital records are in the custody of the Office for National Statistics (ONS). In recent years, the department has responded to the increasing demand for certificates by cooperating with the Public Record Office (PRO) and establishing the Family Records Centre in London, reducing document fees, and occasionally opening up the storage facility near Liverpool for visitors.

The original national volumes of registered events are held at Southport. Local volumes are held at registration district and sub-district offices and they contain the events registered at those locations only. Over the years, offices have been closed or moved due to the shifts in population density. Therefore, the register books are in two places: the locality and the national ONS repository. A list of local registry offices with addresses and telephone numbers can be found at GENUKI under England-Civil Registration, and

in the *Family and Local History Handbook*.

Family details vary with the type of record. Death certificates in England do not give parents' names, and ages can be approximate or even a guess by an attendant. Marriage certificates list the father's name but not the mother's, and the addresses may be temporary. Birth certificates give both parents' names, including the maiden name of the mother.




Fortunately, the indexes are available in many places. A complete set of the large volumes is at the Family Records Centre in London. These volumes have also been filmed and microfiched and deposited in the Family History Library. There is also a voluntary project underway to get as many index entries as possible on the Internet. The indexes are alphabetical and give the full name as registered, the name of the registration district (which may differ from the birthplace), and a reference code. If you explore the information about the project you will see that work has progressed well for marriages, with several years in the 1860s completed.

**The date 1 July 1837 marks the inauguration of the civil registration of vital events, and therefore determines whether your search for a birth/baptism, marriage, or death/burial record begins in civil or church records.**

Accessing post-1837 vital records can be accomplished in person in London, in person or by post to a local office, by application to the ONS at Southport, and by consulting indexes in LDS facilities or on the Web, and then by applying to one of these three. For information on ordering directly from ONS, including fees and methods of payment, visit the ONS Web site. (see p. 32)

### Parish Registers

Not all events were caught in the registration net in the

	<b>1538</b> Parish registers begin	<b>1588</b> Spanish Armada defeated		<b>1603</b> Queen Elizabeth dies, James I succeeds	
	<b>1558</b> Accession of Queen Elizabeth I	<b>1598</b> Bishop's Transcripts begin		<b>1601</b> Poor Law Act passed	



# The Lure of England

**Stonehenge**  
**Windsor Castle**  
**Stratford-on-Avon**  
**Salisbury Cathedral**  
**Westminster Abbey**  
**Tower of London**  
**British Museum**  
**The Tate Gallery**  
**Big Ben**

**National Gallery**  
**St. Paul's Cathedral**  
**Theatre District**  
**Buckingham Palace**  
**Hampton Court Palace**  
**Houses of Parliament**  
**The Lake District**  
**Warwick Castle**  
**Hyde Park**



first twenty years. When a search produces no result, or when the event occurred before 1 July 1837, search in church registers.

Parish registers can take the family tree back many generations, perhaps to the first entries in the 1500s. In 1538, parishes in England were ordered by the government of Henry VIII to begin recording baptisms, marriages, and burials. Not all the parishes complied. The order went out again about sixty years later with the requirement that entries back to the accession of Queen Elizabeth I (1558) be copied into a parchment book. Again, not all parishes complied, which means that there are various start dates. In addition, conditions such as pests, fire, humidity, even the interlude of the Civil War and Protectorate (1641–59) have interfered with the survival of registers.

Nearly all surviving original registers are in the custody

of county record offices in England. Most genealogists, however, consult microfilm or microfiche copies to protect the ancient volumes from wear and tear, or because the research is being done from a distance. The Family History Library has an extensive collection of parish registers on microfilm. Much of this has been indexed and the names have been incorporated into the International Genealogical Index (IGI).

In fact, the IGI is the way most researchers outside of England are introduced to parish registers. The IGI is available at FamilySearch.org and is accessible via computer and microfiche at Family History Centers. Many researchers consult it, but only a small percentage of them

**1642**  
 Civil War begins

**1649**  
 Charles I executed

**1653–8**  
 England under Cromwell

**1660**  
 Monarchy restored

**1661–5**  
 Clarendon Code (Nonconformity Acts)

**1665**  
 Plague; Newton develops calculus

# English Book List

## Family and Local History Handbook

R. Blatchford. York: Genealogical Services Directory, 2001.

## Probate Jurisdictions: Where to Look for Wills

J.S.W. Gibson. Birmingham: Federation of Family History Societies, 1997.

## Marriage and Census Indexes for Family Historians

J.S.W. Gibson and E. Hampson. Birmingham: Federation of Family History Societies, 1998.

## Militia Lists and Musters 1757-1876

J.S.W. Gibson and M. Medlycott. Federation of Family History Societies, 4th edition, 2000.

## Local Census Listings 1522-1930

J.S.W. Gibson and M. Medlycott. Federation of Family History Societies, 4th ed., 1999.

## Homes of Family Names in Great Britain

H.B. Guppy. Clearfield, 1996.

## Ancestral Trails

Mark Herber. GPC, 2nd edition, 2000.

## The Oxford Companion to Local and Family History

David Hey. OUP, 1996.

## Atlas and Index of Parish Registers

Cecil Humphery-Smith. Phillimore, 2nd edition, 1995.

## Your English Ancestry:

### A Guide for North Americans

Sherry Irvine. Ancestry, 2nd edition, 1998.

## Topographical Dictionary of England

Samuel Lewis. GPC, 1996.

## A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your English Ancestors

Paul Milner and Linda Jonas. Betterway Books, 2000.

## Surnames in Genealogy

George Redmonds. NEHGS, 1997.

## The Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

6 vols. J.M. Wilson. Edinburgh: A. Fullerton and Co, 1870.

fully understand what it can and cannot do.

The IGI indicates the essential facts in baptism and marriage entries for thousands of parishes; it permits searches filtered according to location, time period, and spelling, and by specifying the name of a spouse or parent or child. However, it does not cover all surviving parish registers (some counties are poorly represented); it does not indicate whether any baptized children died young; it does not say whether a baptism and marriage with the same name are the same person. Use it with caution, preferably with full knowledge of its strengths and weaknesses for your area and time period, and *always* order the films of the registers to see the original entry, check for additional details, and look for burials. Information on using the IGI is available at FamilySearch.org and from Family History Centers.

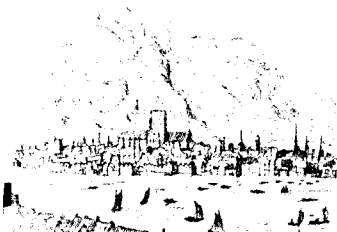
If you discover that the IGI and the Family History Library collection of filmed registers does not include your parish, you must discover what is in the country record office, what has been indexed locally in England, and what is in the collection of parish register transcripts at the Society of Genealogists in London. Turn to the Phillimore *Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*, local family history society Web sites, and the appropriate Gibson guide.

By the middle of the 1700s, many people were being baptized in nonconformist Protestant chapels. And registers survive in good numbers from about the 1780s. You may have heard or read that nonconformist registers were turned in to the PRO in the middle 1800s. These registers have been filmed and are in the Family History Library and are indexed in the IGI. However, this is not comprehensive. Many registers are not within this group; they are in local record offices and libraries in England, and may or may not have finding aids.

Starting in 1743, nonconformists began, in spite of the fee, to take advantage of the private, voluntary birth registry (which are housed at Dr. William's Library in London). If your ancestors were Methodist, Baptist, etc. check the LDS Family History Library Catalog, consult the LDS British Vital Records Index (sold on CD-ROM) which contains a significant number of this class of entry, including those of Dr. William's Library, and make inquiries through local family history societies and archives.

## Inhabitants Lists

The first nominal (every name) census was that of 1841. Unfortunately, age and birthplace details were vague, and relationships were not listed at all. In 1851, these deficiencies were corrected. Relationship to the head of household, accurate age, and birthplace information were requested from then on. A census has been taken every ten years since then (except for 1941) and released for public scrutiny a hundred years later. The first digitized census, 1901, will be available on the first business day of 2002.



**1666**  
Great Fire of London

**1673**  
Test Act, Anglican communion for officials

**1685**  
Monmouth's Rebellion



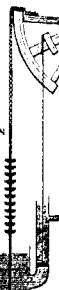
**1688**  
Glorious Revolution, James II flees

**1694**  
Bank of England established



**1701**  
Jethro Tull invents seed drill

**1705**  
Thomas Newcomen devices workable steam pumping engine



All available census returns have been micro-filmed and can be consulted in local libraries in England, in the Family Records Centre in London, and through the facilities of the Family History Library and Family History Centers. For communities in England with a population of over 40,000, street indexes have been prepared and can be consulted in these communities. There is a complete index to the 1881 census, on CD-ROM and on microfiche. Indexes, usually in booklets or on microfiche, exist for the whole country for 1851 and many family history societies in England have ongoing census indexing projects. Find out about local index projects through the Web sites of individual family history societies, which are accessible through GENUKI.

The start dates for nominal census returns and civil registration are close together. Therefore, it is logical and useful to use the information of one record to initiate a search for the other. For example, all certificates show addresses, so use these in census searches, and all census returns have age and birthplace columns that give useful details for certificate searches. These nineteenth-century records are the building blocks for family reconstruction and for planning searches in the 1700s.

Many inhabitants lists exist before 1837. Some are fragments of the first four official returns and others come in many forms from tax lists to militia musters. Any inhabitants lists that show all heads of household serve as excellent census substitutes.

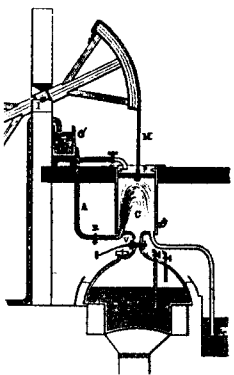
Enumerators of the first four government census returns (1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831) were not asked to collect names of all inhabitants. But some of them did anyway. Similarly, the returns were ordered to be destroyed after the statistical analysis, but some were not destroyed. This means that there are a few early lists, mostly head of household, but a few nominal, that are available. They are worth searching for; first check in LDS resources and then check local archives and libraries.



### Census Substitutes

Each parish, according to legislation of 1757, was required to keep track of its contribution of men and money to the county militia. Militia lists are the names of men eligible to serve, and militia musters are the lists of men gathered at a muster. Those men chosen to muster were selected by lot. In theory, the militia lists should be the names of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, recorded annually up to the year 1831. The lists are in county record offices, and the musters are in the Public Record Office. Recently, the county musters for 1781 and 1782 (contained in record class WO 13) have been issued in the UK in a series of floppy disks. The Family History Library holds militia lists for some parishes.

The Hearth Tax was collected in England from 1662 until 1689; two shillings for each hearth were required by the occupants of the house twice a year, on Lady Day (25 March) and on Michaelmas (29 September). Many returns survive, especially for the years 1662–66 and 1669–72 when collection was not contracted out. Those households receiving parish relief were exempt from the hearth tax, but in many cases the lists of exemptions are included. In a way,



**1714**  
Queen Anne dies, last of the Stuarts



**1741**  
London burials outnumber baptisms 2 to 1

**1754**  
Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act

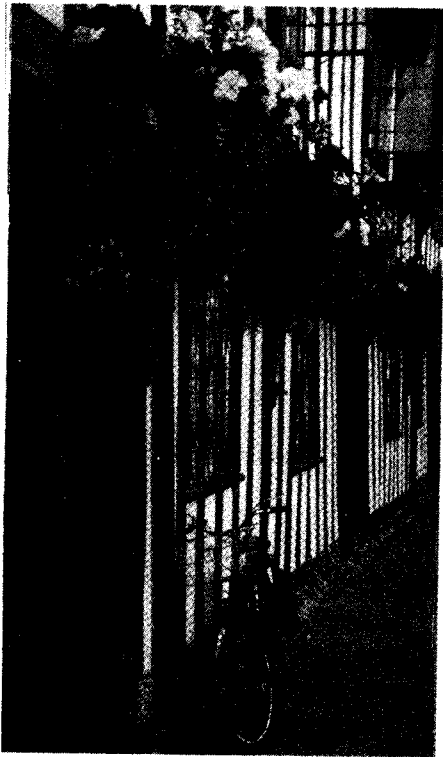


**1717**  
Catholics required to register estates

**1733**  
English becomes the language of legal records

**1752**  
Gregorian calendar

**1770**  
James Hargreaves patents the Spinning Jenny



these returns are equivalent to a head-of-household census because they provide names, locations, and number of hearths, which indicate relative prosperity. There are different types of records (assessments, arrears, accounts, etc.) now deposited in local record offices and the PRO. Many have been indexed and published. There is also an ongoing project to microfilm them. The collection at the Family History Library is not extensive, but there is enough in the collection to give a researcher reason to investigate.

### Probate Records

Like vital records and inhabitants lists, probate records can be divided conveniently by date. The year to remember is 1858. On 11 January 1858, civil authority assumed control of probate and administration of the property of deceased persons. From that date, there are annual indexes that can be consulted in London at First Avenue House, in many regional archives and libraries throughout England, and through Family History Centers by microfilm loan. But the word "index" in this context is not the right word. These volumes are properly known as calendars, and they provide key details of each grant of probate or administration (made where the deceased left no will). Until 1870, calendars of administrations were separate. Information generally includes the name of the deceased, occupation, residence, approximate value of the estate, executor(s), date of probate, date of death, and where probated. Copies of the wills are on microfilm in the Family History Library.

Before 1858, probate was heard before one of several hundred church courts that were organized in a hierarchy. Smaller estates were usually dealt with at the local archdeacon's court. Next were the diocesan and consistory courts. Finally, there were the two prerogative courts, York and Canterbury (PCC). Canterbury was the superior court and was used by those whose property was spread throughout the kingdom, by the wealthy of southern England, and by those with overseas holdings. Its use increased as the prosperous merchant class grew, because nonconformists preferred its more secular character and because in 1807 all estates involving Bank of England investments were required to use it.

All of the wills and most grants of administration (in cases of intestacy) for the PCC have been indexed from earliest times (beginning in 1383). There are annual indexes for all years, as well as some more convenient, consolidated indexes to groups of years. The records have been filmed and can be found in the LDS Family History Library Collection, and in the Family Records Centre in London. Records of the Prerogative Court of York, for the wealthy of northern England, are at the Borthwick Institute in York and in the Family History Library.

A researcher should never try to second-guess what court was used by an ancestor's executors. It is important to discover all the probate courts with authority in the region of interest, and then to find out where the records are, both the originals and the copies. There is an extensive array of probate records for the lower courts in the Family History Library.

### Going Further

Once you've explored the many records discussed in this article, you'll want to continue searching the family, its surroundings, and discover other records that are available. As you search parish registers, you will encounter, for example, other local records commonly grouped under the "parish chest." At one time, there was literally a great chest in which all the parish documents were stored. It was required to have two good locks, and the parchment register

**1778**

First Catholic Relief Act



**1813**

Rose's Act, standard forms for baptism and burial registers

**1832**

First Reform Bill begins extension of the franchise



**1801**

First census

**1805**

Lord Nelson victorious at Trafalgar

**1815**

Waterloo, Wellington victorious



**1829**

London Metropolitan Police founded

(an expensive item), the accounts of churchwardens, constables, overseers of the poor, and surveyor of the highways were to be kept in it. These records tell the story of the parish, its laborers, tradesmen, and gentry, as well as its good times and bad. Since Tudor times, the parish was the unit of local government on which many civil functions were devolved. Only in the 1800s did this trend begin to change when the pressures of a growing population and increased industrialization overwhelmed the old system.

Also investigate the names of your English families. Questions about names invariably arise, but answers should not be sought in popular surname dictionaries of meanings and origins. Instead, carry out your own analysis. The IGI is an excellent tool for exploring the frequency and distribution of a name, except for the counties that are poorly represented (e.g., Somerset). If you are interested in technique, read *Surnames in Genealogy*. Another resource is H.B. Guppy's *Homes of Family Names of Great Britain*. This is a county by county study of the names of English yeomen produced in the 1890s. Also, The Guild of One-Name Studies in England is an umbrella organization that is helpful to genealogists researching all occurrences of a single surname.

No genealogist is properly equipped without a good selection of maps. Research issues will often arise that involve boundaries and topography, and finding maps is easy, either in print or on the Web. For more than two hundred years, the primary mapmaker in England has been the Ordnance Survey. Not only does the Ordnance Survey sell excellent printed maps, it also has a Web site where researchers can "roam" around the country, zooming in and out of a series of maps with a click of the mouse. Also, the GENUKI Web site references parish boundary maps, a mid-nineteenth century atlas, and gazetteers.

Finally, take yourself back through the interpretations of modern historians, and through the eyes of those recording the events of the day. The Annual Register began publication in about 1757 and it incorporates a chronicle of interesting local events. It is one of several fascinating serial publications now accessible on the Web through the Internet Library of Early Journals. Thirty years earlier, Daniel Defoe published *A Tour Around the Whole Island of Great Britain*, leaving an intimate and readable portrait for posterity. Since the 1890s, volumes of the *Victoria History of the Counties of England* have appeared at intervals, telling in detail with excellent documentary references, the history of each county, district by district. You can dip into this on the Web.

Pay attention to the records, the methods, the context in time and places, and your research into English origins will always be interesting and enriching, even if your ancestor proves difficult to find. ♪

*Sherry Irvine, CGRS, FSA (Scot), author of Your English Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans (Ancestry, 1998), is a faculty member of the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University and is a popular conference lecturer.*



**1835**  
Great Western  
Railway  
founded

**1841**  
First  
nominal  
census



**1859**  
Darwin  
publishes *Origin  
of Species*



Time line images © 2001 www.ancestry.com

**1834**  
New Poor Law  
creates Poor  
Law Unions

**1837**  
Civil registration  
of births, marriages,  
and deaths

**1858**  
Probate  
becomes  
a civil matter

**1882**  
Married Women's  
Property Act

**1901**  
Queen  
Victoria  
dies

## ENGLISH RESEARCH Web sites

### BBC's English history Web page

[www.bbc.co.uk/history/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/)

### Internet Library of Early Journals

[www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/ilej/](http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/ilej/)

### Cyndi's List

[www.cyndislist.com/england.htm](http://www.cyndislist.com/england.htm)

### Familia (British libraries' Web sites)

[www.earl.org.uk/familia/](http://www.earl.org.uk/familia/)

### FamilySearch [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

### GENUKI [www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk)

### Guild of One-Name Studies

[www.one-name.org/](http://www.one-name.org/)

### Ordnance Survey of Britain

[www.ordnancesurvey.com](http://www.ordnancesurvey.com)

### The Public Record Office (PRO)

[www.pro.gov.uk](http://www.pro.gov.uk)

### Victoria County Histories

[www.shef.ac.uk/~vch/home.html](http://www.shef.ac.uk/~vch/home.html)

### The Society of Genealogists

(parish register transcripts)

[www.sog.org.uk/](http://www.sog.org.uk/)

### Office of National Statistics

[www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/  
registration/certificates.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/registration/certificates.asp)



Seeking Information About These

# CONFEDERATE

## Soldiers

of Pickens District, SC



Please help to preserve a record of the life and service of your ancestor or relative who fought in the Civil War. If you have additional information about any of these Confederate soldiers, please write to: Charles H. Busha, Ph.D., 112 Summit Drive, Liberty, SC 29657.

### PHOTOS OF SOLDIERS NEEDED

Photographs of Confederate soldiers in uniform are being sought for use in the Confederate History Project. If suitable, they will be used to prepare pen and ink sketches for publication in this newsletter and possibly in future publications of the Old Pendleton Dist. S.C.G.S. If you have a photograph and are willing to share it with this project, please send a copy (Xerox or otherwise) of the same to:

Charles H. Busha  
112 Summit Drive  
Liberty, SC 29657



**Jonathan Leander Moody**  
(1842 - 1922)

Co. G, 12th South Carolina Infantry, C.S.A.



E. C. Hitt was a resident of Pickens County, S. C., in 1899, at which time he was the recipient of a Civil War pension.

Cornelius Reese Hix enlisted in Co. K, 4th South Carolina Volunteers (Inf.) June 2, 1861 in Pendleton, S. C.

Elisha C. Hix was born about 1845, a son of Daniel Hix (b. ca 1800) and Martha Hix (b. ca 1820). He served in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regt.) and was wounded during the Wilderness Campaign in Virginia. He survived the war and was paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, in April 1865. He was a brother of Robert M. Hix and John Hix, both of whom were also Confederate soldiers from the western division of Pickens Dist. (now Oconee County).

John Hix was born about 1843. He died of disease while serving in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regt.) in Virginia in 1862.

Robert M. Hix was born about 1838 and served in the Confederate Army. He lost a limb as a result of a battle wound. In 1880 he received a voucher for the purchase of an artificial limb. At that time he resided in Oconee County, South Carolina.

W. J. Hitt (or Hix) served in Co. F, Barnett's Battalion. In 1915 he was a resident of Oconee County, S. C., but his name was not on the January 1915 list of Civil War pensioners in that county,

William John Hix (1835-1891) enlisted at Fair Play, S. C., in Co. E, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regt.). He rose in rank to third sergeant. He received a medical discharge from the Confederate Army January 30, 1862. But he apparently re-entered the army and served in Co. C, 4th S. C. Cavalry. His wife was Harriet A. (Perry) Hix (1830-1893). He was buried at Beaverdam Baptist Church in Oconee County, South Carolina. He survived the Civil War and resided in Oconee County, S. C.

Hix (given name unknown). In 1899 Martha Hix, a Confederate veteran's widow, was the recipient of a Civil War pension in Oconee County, S. C.

Isaac N. Hobbs was born about 1842, a son of Ara Hobbs (b. ca 1820). He served in Co. C, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's Regt.) in which he enlisted at the age of eighteen years. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, and died of those wounds during the Civil War.

C. D. Hodge (or Hodges) lost a limb while fighting in the Civil War. He was a resident of what is today Oconee County, South Carolina.

B. G. Hoffhold served in the Confederate Army and was buried in the cemetery at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton, South Carolina.

Julius Hoffman served as a corporal in Co. A, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regt.). His wife was Talitha (Stillwell) Hoffman. They were married at Tunnel Hill (Stumphouse Mountain) May 19, 1857. This Confederate soldier was wounded at the Second Battle of Manassas in Virginia.

M. T. Hogan served in Co. F, 1st S. Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regt.). He enlisted in May 1861 and served throughout the war, having been discharged April 26, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina.

Emmett Hoggins (or Hodgins) was a member of Co. C, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regt.). He survived the war, after which he resided in Oconee County, S. C.

William B. Hoggins (or Hodgins) was killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, while serving in Co. C, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regt.).

W. P. Hogsed (1825-1897), a native of North Carolina, was a son of Frank W. Hogsed of Dacusville, S. C. His wife was Mary E. (Manly) Hogsed (1818-1902). He was buried at Dacusville Methodist Church.

John M. Hencken, Jr. (1818-1865) served as a private in Co. K, 12th S. C. Infantry. He was a member of the German settlement at Walhalla, S. C., being one of the original eleven members of the German Colonization Society and the society's first agent in Walhalla. He was captured by Federal troops during the Civil War and died at Sandusky, Ohio, while being held as a prisoner of war.



**Lt. James Alford Hoyt (b. 1837)**

Co. B (Palmetto Riflemen),  
4<sup>th</sup> S. C. Volunteers and  
Co. C, Palmetto Sharpshooters  
Confederate States Army  
Wounded twice and discharged in 1864  
(Drawing by Charles H. Busha)

NOTICE TO READERS:

Unfortunately, the attempt to maintain a strict alphabetical listing of Confederate soldiers included in the section with surnames beginning with the letter "H" fell apart. Thus some of the names included in this part of the listing are not in the proper alphabetical order.

W. E. Hembree served in Co. C, 2nd S. C. Rifles (Moore's Regt.).

Robert R. Hemphill served in Co. G, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's Regt.). He attended the 19th reunion of that regiment at Sandy Springs, S. C., on August 14, 1901. He became a general in the militia.

James P. Henderson was born about 1835. He served as a private in Co. F, 2nd S. C. Cavalry and survived the war.

W. E. Henderson resided in Pickens County, S. C., in 1911 and was a recipient of a Civil War pension.

William C. Henderson served as a private in Co. H, 2nd S. C. Rifles (Moore's Regt.). Before his enrollment in the Confederate Army, Henderson was a member of a 57-man home guard unit that was formed at Pumpkintown and known as the Mountain Rangers.

Baylus Hendricks was a son of George Hendricks (1802-1881) and Louvicy (Mullinax) Hendricks (1812-1892). As a result of a battle wound, this soldier lost an arm during the war and later died of gangrene in Virginia.



Joseph Emanuel Hendrix (1828-1916) served in the 20th S. C. Volunteers. His wife was Rebecca Catherine Hendrix (1830-1910). He was a member of the German settlement at Walhalla, S. C. He was buried at St. John's Lutheran Church in Walhalla, South Carolina.

Larkin Hendricks, Jr. died December 28, 1862 at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Milton Madison Hendricks served as a private in Co. H, 4th S. C. Inf. (Volunteers), CSA. He died as a result of congestion of the lungs on February 22, 1862.

W. A. Hendricks (1841-1919) served in Co. I, 4th S. C. Infantry (Volunteers), CSA. He took part in the First Battle of Bull Run at Manassas, Virginia, on July 20, 1861, and he was present at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, when the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to the Union Army of the Potomac. His wife was Mary Hendricks (1842-1919). They were buried at Gap Hill Baptist Church in Pickens County, South Carolina.

Zachary Taylor Hendricks was the youngest son of Moses Hendricks, Sr. (b. 1807) and Melinda (Hill) Hendricks (b. ca 1808). He enlisted in the Confederate Army when he was only sixteen years of age and was killed in the defense of Richmond, Virginia. He was buried at Richmond. He was a brother of Moses S. Hendricks, Jr., George A. Hendricks, and Lewis Hendricks, all of whom also served in the Confederate Army. According to oral traditions, this soldier went to Virginia to join his brothers.

Hendricks (given name unknown). In 1888, Rachel Hendricks, widow of a Confederate veteran, was the recipient of a Civil War pension. She resided at that time near Sunny Dale Post Office in Pickens County, South Carolina.

Avis Hendrix was a first sergeant in Co. H, 2nd S. C. Rifles (Moore's Regiment), C.S.A. He died of disease in 1862 while serving in the Confederate States Army.

James Jasper Herd, Sr. (1833-1915) served as a lieutenant and later as a captain in the Confederate States Army. He was a member of Co. B, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment), C.S.A. He was buried in the cemetery of Secona Baptist Church in Pickens, South Carolina.



**ELIJAH HINKLE, JR.**

(1832-1919)

Enlisted in the Cavalry July 30, 1862



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

**Samuel Welch, Charles Whitten, Andrew Young, Jesse Obrient, Eppes Major, Pleasant Crenshaw, James Oliver, Jesse Mayfield, Noel Johnston 2, John Leprovost. James Cooper, Post Master.**

**Thomas Hanks** in jail at suit of **Willis Greenlee** against **Thomas Hanks** and **Ann Hanks**. **John T. Lewis**, Clerk of Court.

Sheriff's Sale. Pendleton District. First Monday in May.

- 830 acres on Crooked Creek; suit of **Barney McKinney** vs. **Levi Robins**.
- Land whereon **William Hendricks** lives on Eighteen-Mile Creek; suit of **Wm. Alexander** vs. **Levi Robbins**.
- 800 acres, waters of Keowee River; suit of **Wm. Alexander** vs. **Levi Robbins**.
- Negro girl, property of **Henry Sims**. **James Gillion** ads. **Henry Sims**.
- Negro woman, property of **Thomas Hanks**; suit of **William Greenlee** vs. **Thomas and Luke Hanks**.
- Land whereon **John Rusks** lives; suit of **John M'Fall**.
- Land whereon **John Simpson** lives; suit of **John Armstrong** vs. **Simpson** and **John Davis**.
- **John Moore's** horse; suit of **A. Miller** and **J. Grissom**, administrators.
- Mares and horse as property of **William Forbes**; suit of **James McKenney**, assignee.
- Plantation whereon **James Sherrar** lives; suit of **Morgan Hood** vs. **James Sherrar** and **John Binnin**.
- Land on 26-Mile Creek near Golden's Mill as property of **John Hunnicutt**; suit of **Francis Posey**.
- 100 acres on Beaverdam, waters of Rocky River; property of **James Wilborn** vs. **Philip Land**.
- 250 acres where **Stephen Carsey** now lives; suit of **Samuel Porter**.
- Horse saddle and bridle, property of **Edmond May**; suit of **James Colhoun**.
- Plantation whereon **John Tillery** lives, as property of **Thomas Garner**; suit of **Samuel Elrod** vs. **Garner**.
- Plantation of **Marshall Morton**; suit of **Ferdinand Hopkins**.
- 107 acres of land on Hencoop Creek. Also, 227 acres on waters of Generostee, as property of **James Brown**; suit of **Conrad Hackelman**, adm'r.
- Colt of **Edward Doyle** ads. **James and William Simms**.
- 700 acres where Major **Levi Robins** now lives; suit of **Samuel Cherry** vs. **Levi Robins**; also, at suit of **David Sloan** vs. said **Robins** and **Samuel Boydston**; also, at suit of **Samuel Taylor** and **Edmund Partite** vs. **Robins**.
- One half of plantation lying at the Cross roads whereon Captain **Belles** formerly kept store, adjoining lands of Rev. **James Hembree**, as property of **Harrold Felton**; suit of **John James**; also, 200 acres of **Harrold Felton's** at suit of **John James**.
- Negro wrench and child by order of Court, taken by several attachments vs. property of **Charles Payne Jr.**
- 100 acres on both sides of Town Creek, waters of 12-Mile Creek, property of **James Jett**; suit of **Joshua Thompson**.
- Two lots 5 and 6 of one acre each in Pendleton, property of **Robert Brown**; suit of State vs. **Shadrach Deale** and **Robert Brown**.
- 125 acres on waters of Rocky River, property of **Charles Hainey**; suit of **Taplay Oldham**.
- 200 acres on Rocky Creek, waters of Rocky River, property of **Abraham Campbell**, subject to a mortgage; suit of **James Matkins**.
- Wagon and hind gears, property of **Edward Doyle**, ads. **Wm. and James Simms**.

**Patrick Norris**, S. P. D.

Sheriff's Sale, May 8, 1810 at Plantation of **Levi Davis**. Mare, cows, calves, beds, furniture, hogs. Property of **Levi and Richard Davis** at suit of **Tyre Holdman**. Also, cow and calf, property of **Benjamin Brown**, at suit of State vs. **Brown**.

Sheriff's Sale, First Monday in May. Pendleton Court House. Order of the Court on Writ of Partition. **Alexander Deale** and **Henry Cox** and **Mary** his wife, against **Jane Deale**, widow and **Thomas Deale** and others. Heirs of **Clement Deale**, deceased. 600 acres, "tolerably" well improved, lying within 1 ½ of Pendleton Court House. **Patrick Norris**, S. P. D.

**William Shaw** will be candidate for united districts of Pendleton and Greenville in Congress of the US.  
Married on Thursday last by **John Willson**, Esq., Mr. **Hugh McKinney** to Miss **Elizabeth Smith**, daughter of Mr. **Benjamin Smith**.

Married on Thursday evening by Rev. **James Hembree**, Mr. **George Kennedy** to Miss **Fanny Jolly**, daughter of Mr. **James Jolly**, all of this district.

Died on Friday last, Mrs. **Sarah Ward**, aged 80 years.

#### April 21, 1810

Greenville Court House. Sheriff's Sale. First Monday in May.

- 200 acres on waters of Enoree River adjoining **Richard Simmon** and others: property of **James Taylor**: suit of **Jesse Morgan**: also, vs. **Edmund Taylor** and **James Taylor**.
- Negro boy, property of **James Gowen**: suit of **George W. Earle**: also: suit of **John Wood**: also: suit of **James Martin**.
- Negro girl, property of **Sylvanns Walker**: suit of **Jacob Niswanger**.
- Negro boy, property of **Hugh Roark**: suit of **Thacker Webb**.
- Negro girl, property of **Wm. Blankinship**: suit of **Joseph Ayres vs. Wm. and John Blankenship**.
- Horses and cattle, property of **Moses Kelly**: suit of **Thomas Tarrant**. H. T. Walker, S. G. D.

Advertisement. **M. Bryan** will be at Stone Meeting House on 28<sup>th</sup> or last Saturday. Forming vocal music school.

Abbeville District. **William Lord vs. Samuel Sprewell**. Case of Attachment. Defendant out-of-state. **James Wardlaw**, C. C. P.

Abbeville District. **John Montague vs. John M. Dooly**. Case of Attachment. Defendant out-of-state. **James Wardlaw**, C. C. P.

Attention: An absolute necessity exists for immediately enforcing the Patrol Laws of this State, with the utmost rigor. Captains of Militia, of this Brigade, are requested to take immediate notice of this. **Gen. Robert Anderson**

Married on Tuesday the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. **James Osborn** Esq., Merchant of Pickensville, to the amiable Miss **Patsey Terrel**, both of this district.

Sheriff's Sale. Pendleton District. See April 14, 1810. Mare, property of **Randolph Hunnicutt**: suit of **Joseph Kennedy**.

#### April 28, 1810

**Charles Clarence McKenzie**, who graduated at Princeton College, studied Physic & etc. Pickensville. "It appears that a paymaster in the Third Regiment US troops, is charged in the North Carolina state of running away and of embezzlement the public money." He declares he is not that **Charles McKenzie**.

**Charles Bruce**, Esq. of Greenville is candidate for united districts of Pendleton and Greenville in the Congress of the US.

Reward of \$2.00 for stray white cow. **John Hunter**

Commissioners of Public Roads will meet at Court House first Monday in May.

Advertisement. Wheat, rye and corn for sale. Inquire of printer.

#### May 5, 1810

Advertisement. Sheriff's Bank Titles and Bail Bonds for sale at Printer's Office.

Lost a horse at Pendleton Court House. Reward of \$15.00. **John T. Lewis**

Apprentice boy ran way on April 8, 1810, named **William Millwee** about 19 years of age. \$5.00 Reward. **Andrew Warnock**. Pendleton

#### May 12, 1810

For Sale. "Well known valuable tract of land in Pendleton District on Oolonoy Creek, both above and below the bridge." 1800 acres. 100 low grounds, woodland, 50-60 acres cleared, remainder well-timbered and well-watered. Near the mountain. Apply to Mr. **William Allen** on premises. Signed by **William Reed**.

**David Dunlap** posted bond to sell horse. **Joseph Reid**, J. P.

Advertisement. \_\_\_\_\_ **Roberson** at Pendleton Court House has moved "from the house he formerly occupied as a tavern, and opened a house of entertainment at the east end of the Village."

**Gedion Elles** posted a bond to sell horse. **James Jett**, J. P.

Bids for building a bridge on Hopson's Ford on 23 Mile Creek. **James Wood, Benjamin Dickson, Joseph Whitner**, Commissioners.

Sheriff's Sale. Pendleton Court House. First Monday and Tuesday in June.

- **John Hunnicutt's** plantation where he lives; suit of **Jonathan Clark**.
- 500 acres of **Isaac Gray's** where he lives; suit of **G. A. Bolles, Henry Birch, and Wm. Richards**, mortgage.
- 700 acres of **Francis Bradley's**; suit of **William Humphreys**.
- 2 horses and wagon, property of **John Stewart**; suit of **Charles Armstrong** ads. **John Stewart**.
- 500 acres, adjoining land on which Major **Levi Robins** now lives, as his property; suit of **Joseph Strange**.
- 100 acres, lying on waters of Twelve Mile River; suit of **Wm. Murphree vs. Francis Jones**.
- 250 acres, on waters of Twelve Mile River, **Francis Jones** ads. **Henry Barnes**, assignee.
- 200 acres on waters of Eighteen Mile Creek, property of **Gilbert Dunlap**; suit of State vs. Dunlap.
- Plantation of **William Thompson** where he lives; suit of **Wm. Shaw**.
- Two tracts of land on waters of Hurricane Creek, waters of Saluda, one with 200 acres and other 50 acres, property of **Benjamin Clardy**; suit of **George and H. Cobb** vs. Clardy.
- Plantation whereon **George Brown** formerly lived; suit of **Rhodam Doyle**.
- 830 acres, branch of Crooked Creek, waters of Keowee; suit of **Barney McKinney vs. Levi Robins**.
- One Negro girl, property of **Henry Sims, James Gillison** ads. **Henry Sims**.
- Land whereon **John Rusk** lives; suit of **John M'Fall**.
- Land wheron **John Simpson** lives as his property; suit of **John Armstrong**.
- Bay gelding, property of **John Moore**; suit of **A. Miller & J. Grissom**, administrators.
- Two mares and one horse, property of **William Forbes**; suit of **James McKenney**, assignee.
- One horse saddle and bridle as property of **Edmund May**; suit of **James Colhoun**.
- Plantation whereon **Marshal Morton** lives as his property; suit of **Ferdinand Hopkins**.
- One colt, property of **Edward Doyle** ads. **James and William Simms**.
- 700 acres whereon Major **Levi Robins** now lives; suit of **Samuel Cherry**; also; suit of **David Sloan** vs. **Samuel Boydston**; also, at suit of **Samuel Taylor** and **Edmund Partite** vs. **Levi Robins**.
- 160 acres on both sides of Town Creek, waters of Twelve Mile river, property of **James Jett**; suit of **Joshua Thompson**.
- 125 acres on waters of Rocky River, property of **Charles Hainey**; suit of **Taplay Oldham**.
- 200 acres on Rocky Creek, waters of Rocky River, property of **Abraham Campbell**, subject to a mortgage; suit of **James Matkins**.
- Wagon and hind gears, property of **Edward Doyle**, ads. **Wm. and James Simms**.
- Gray mare, property of **Randolph Hunnicutt**; suit of **Joseph Kennedy**.

**Patrick Norris**, S. P. D.

Sheriff's Sale, May 8, 1810 at plantation of **Levi Davis**. Mare, cows, calves, beds, furniture, hogs. Property of **Levi** and **Richard Davis** at suit of **Tyre Holdman**. Also, at plantation of **Barney Brown**, cow and calf, property of **Benjamin Brown**, at suit of State vs. **Brown**.

#### May 19, 1810

Appointed by Governor. **John Gossit**, Justice of the Quorum for Spartanburg District; vice **Isham Foster** appointed Sheriff of the same.

**Aaron Nalley** posted bond to sell horse. **James Douthit**, Justice of the Peace.

#### May 26, 1810

Court of Common Pleas. Pendleton District. **Sary Gandy** vs **Joseph S. Barry**. Case of Attachment. Defendant is out-of-state. **John T. Lewis**, C. C.

Court of Common Pleas. Pendleton District. In Debt. **James Ferguson** vs. **James Moore** and **James Moore Jr.** Defendants (as it is said) are out-of-state.

Editor of Pendleton Messenger reports that Dr. **C. C. McKenzie** has left Pickensville for Georgia. Editor has seen copy of official documents reporting that **McKenzie** is guilty of the offense.

\$50 Reward. **Charles C. McKenzie** left on October 4, 1810, left without leave. He stole \$320 supposed to pay small detachment of troops under his command. He is 5'10", sandy-colored hair, gray hair, very talkative. **Edward Pasteur**. Colonel US Regiment. Fort Powhatan, near Cabin Point, VA.

*Georgetown Gazette.* Governor has issued proclamation offering reward of \$300 for the apprehension of the incendiary who attempted to set fire to the Court House of **Edgefield District** on March 24.

Advertisement. **Benjamin Du Pre** has for sale at the plantation late the residence of Major **M. Dickson**, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, hyson tea, salt, Jamaica rum, mustard, calico, India nankeen, handkerchiefs, knives and forks, spoons, scissors, women's Morocco slippers, men's shoes, mock tortoise-shell combs, fine ivory combs, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, Cambrick shawls, writing paper, white chapel needles, raisons, humhums & etc.

Advertisement. At the plantation of Major **Adam Carruth** on Seneca River 100 barrels of corn. Apply to **Samuel Cherry**.

**Elisha Cook** posted bond to sell horse. **James Turner**, Justice of the Peace.

**James Garvin** posted bond to sell horse. **John Simpson**, Justice of the Peace.

Captain **Matthew B. H. Oper** is a candidate as Representative to State Legislature of this District.

### June 2, 1810

**Charles Bruce** of Greenville District writes: He believed that there were only two candidates for election to Congress but Capt. **Earle** and Doctor **Hunter**. Mr. **Shaw**, who is a scholar and possesses legal knowledge and is from England, is now a candidate. Mr. **Charles Bruce** declares himself to be a candidate. He is a native of Virginia. "Was first and last in arms in the Revolution. Lost the whole of my property in the war. . . . I suffered a long and painful imprisonment by the enemy." "I am a poor man and a mechanic and at the age of 65, labor for the support of myself and my family."

**John Varner**, Esq. is a candidate for House of Representatives.

June 2, 1810. Letter to Printer of the *Pendleton Messenger* Newspaper. I have for some years thought it a grievance, that Commissioners of the high roads in the upper parts of South Carolina, gave orders for the opening of so many roads which appear to be a little use, except for the accommodation of a few individuals: the inhabitants having so many to work upon, that none are kept in that order which they ought to be. Commissioners ought not to hold the clashing interest of individuals in competition with public good. There are also many instances of lazy and careless men being appointed Overseers, who have but little done, except blaze the trees and walk on to a Grog shop. If they have any trees cut down, they are often cut 18 inches from the ground, the stumps are made sharp, and when the sap rots, they are then dangerous. If they fill holes or gullies in roads, it is frequently done with pine bushes; the first loaded wagon breaks them to pieces, and to have roots cut out of the road would be an unprecedented thing. I have often observed that the market roads leading through **Union** and **Newbury** Districts, are no strangers to pine bushes and roots. Some roads in **York** District, put in order under the immediate direction of the Hon. **William Smith**, ought to serve as an example to the State; and at the last meeting of the Commissioners of **Spartanburgh** District, they made an order, authorizing **G. Benson** and **Thomas Allison**, Esquires, to call on all persons within three miles, liable to work on roads, to straighten, put in good order and measure, one of the largest market roads in the District, and the **Post road to the North Carolina line**; and to set up mile posts and sign posts on the same. From the perserverence of those two men, and their systematical way of doing business, I am induced to believe there will in a short time be **two good roads in the District of Spartanburgh**. If persons in other districts would undertake to put the market roads in order the same distance, we should soon have a good way to carry out produce to market. I hope there are public-spirited men in other districts, as well as in **York** and **Spartanburgh**. Signed, *One who believes that good roads and bridges are better than large fleets and standing armies.*

**Amos Robertson** posted bond to sell horse. **Philip Evans**, Justice of the Peace.

Election to be held at Pendleton Court House, June 23 for a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign to command the Volunteer Company of Infantry now raising. The Members are desired to be punctual in attending on that day, in full uniform, agreeable to the rules.

### June 9, 1810

Teacher needed for "the school being nearly completed." **D. Hammond**, Clerk.

Persons cautioned not to trade for note signed by subscriber **John Watson** to **James Dalrymple**.

**Sheriff's Sale.** Pendleton Court House. First Monday and Tuesday in July. *Check newspaper dates before and after this sale.* Many times they are listed for several weeks.

- 100 acres, property of **Isaac Gray** and "pointed out by himself", on Chauga waters of Tugaloo River; suit of **G. A. Bolles**.
- 400 acres, adjoining Capt. **Isaac Gray**, as property of **James Hughs**, deceased. **Thomas Livingston** ads. **Joseph Thompson**, administrator of the estate of **Hughs**.