

November Meeting

November 15, 2005 7:00 PM
 Central-Clemson Library Meeting Room
 Highway 93
 Central, SC

Welcome!
 Our Guest Speaker
 For November will be
 Nick&Cathy Hallman
 History of String Music

Old Pendleton District Newsletter

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Please send Ellen Neal an e-mail or note giving permission to publish your address, telephone number, and e-mail address in the December Member address issue.

Old Pendleton District Chapter Home Page on the Web <http://oldpendleton.homestead.com>
 Correction or additions to Old Pendleton Data Base: Geschwind@aol.com
 South Carolina Genealogical Society on the Web: <http://scgen.org>

**A Synopsis of the Records of
John Major of Charles City Co., Virginia and
Rebecca Chandler of Cumberland Co., Virginia
with descendants in Old Pendleton District, SC
by Herbert D. Hendricks,
a native of Old Pendleton District, SC
(now Anderson Co., SC)**

The above two persons are my ancestors from Virginia that migrated with the Chandler and Eddins Families in VA (1770s-1780s), to NC (1780s-1790s) and then into Newberry County, SC in the mid-1790s. For the past 30 years, having lived in VA for 42 years, I have searched out all the Major families of Virginia, mainly at the VA Archives, Library of the College of William and Mary and the Charles Taylor Library, Hampton, VA and have them well documented (219 pages) up through at least 1800 (VA Archives file 24384).

In addition I have done a thorough search of the Major families of NC at the NC State Archives. In addition I have ferreted out more Major family records from the SC Archives than have ever been reported before.

If you are from South Carolina and are kin to this Major family as well as the Hendricks and Smith families that intermarried you will be interested to note that these results are not consistent with those reported by Leonardo Andres and Nora Fields of South Carolina. And most certainly divergent from a number of modern day publisher that continue to publish family histories without checking their fact and records. (Also note Nimmons, Teague, Holland and Marshall family connections (late 1700s and early 1800s) in SC to this Major family.)

During the 1930-1950s time frames numerous studies on this set of Major, Hendricks and Smith families were made in South Carolina. The James Hendricks m Jane family records have been found to be consistent with original family history records back 9 generations and substantiated by DNA records (<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/hendrickson/>). The John Smith m Margaret Harrington family history goes back even further to 4 generations before 1700 in England (see Col. John Smith Society Records).

The records of the John Major family found 1790-1810s in Newberry County and old Pendleton District SC by Leonardo Andrea for Mary Lee Robbins (a Hendricks Family descendant) of Longview, Texas (see Mary Lee Robbins Room Hendricks data files in Longview, Texas Public Library) shows wide disagreement with the official State and County records of the Virginia Counties of Charles City, Cumberland, Pittsylvania and Henry. Also the records of old Surry, Wilkes and Stokes Co., NC also show the proof of the records in the listed counties of Virginia. Records in Newberry County SC regarding the Major, Chandler and Eddins families of VA and NC also substantiate the NC and VA records. These records validate the one mistake that James Branch Cabell made in his book *THE MAJORS AND THEIR MARRIAGES* published in 1915. The mistake was he did not know who Bernard Major Sr. was, much less who his descendants were. He confused Bernard Major Sr's family with his Bernard Major Sr's brother James Major. As Charles City is a partially burned County this was a logical mistake to be made in 1915. In 1955 C.T. Major of Charles City Co., VA rectified this when he brought a copy of Bernard Major's 4 February 1777 will to the Virginia Archives in Richmond, Virginia for copying and recording for genealogist. Bernard Major Sr's will clearly shows his family and is further proved by records in Charles City Co., VA that have been abstracted by Benjamin Weisinger in numerous books about Charles City Co., VA records.

Nora Fields wrote a book on the *Bowens, Nimmons and Fields Families* in which she documented who she thought our John Major was. She even threatened a law suit with Patti Major Bostick over her conclusions which did not fit with what Patti Major Bostick had summarized. Out of all the groups in SC who studied this Major family it seems only one person, Samuel Gamewell Major, really had any idea that Rebecca Chandler was John Major's wife (see Tolbert Family file South Carolinana Library, Columbia, SC). This was not a figment of the imagination named Martha Elizabeth Epps who she stated was but did not prove that she was the wife of John Major. If you join the FRANCIS EPPS ASSOCIATION in Virginia it provides you a massive documentation of all the Epps connections. Not only did Richard Epps not have a daughter named Martha Elizabeth Epps who married a John Major, the Francis Epps Association will tell you so. In fact the only marriage of an Epps woman to a Major family member was to Edward Glarster Major of Charles City Co., VA in the 1830s (see Charles City Co., VA records).

What is even more dis-concerning is that people in these modern times (1999) keep proliferating this misinformation. Instead of doing any research, they copy old and antiquated Family Genealogies and publish them as fact.

Needless to say the Bernard Major Sr. will of 4 February 1777 shows the John Major of Leonardo Andrea reports and Nora Fields Family Histories is really John Major son of Bernard Major Sr. who dies in 1810 in Charles City Co., VA. The final probate of James Major's estate in 1793 and other supporting evidence of Charles City Co., VA in particular those abstracted by Benjamin Weisinger, prove beyond a shadow of doubt that he had sons named John Major and James Major as well as other children. The documented search (VA Archives file 24384) of the Major families of Virginia document where a James Major and John Major are living in the 1770s and 1780s in Pittsylvania and Henry Co., Virginia. All other John and James Major men of Virginia of this age are accounted for in the afore cited document.

Furthermore, independently of the above referenced study the CHANDLER FAMILY ASSOCIATION had documented the marriage of John Major to Rebecca Chandler in the 1769/1771 time frame and further carried the records forward with their migration into Wilkes Co., NC (1780s-1790s) and into Newberry Co., SC. in the mid-1790s. All the immediate above data was all brought to light by the diligent research of Anne Major Doggett of Highland, NC. The Chandler Family Association had well documented the history of their Chandler Family in Virginia along with Rebecca Chandler marrying John Major.

The following is a brief outline of the Ancestors and the immediate children of John Major m Rebecca Chandler. I don't provide in this document references to the myriad of 25+ years of research documents supporting the information I have discussed and provided. However for a meager \$1.63 (postage of \$0.83 and cost to make CD of \$0.80) I will send you a copy of all the documentation including my 219 page document on the CD (VA Archives file 24384) of the Major family records in the VA Archives, numerous images of wills and probates of Charles City Co., VA, documentation of Cabell's mistake in *Majors and Their Marriages* and the analysis data base showing exactly who John Major and Rebecca Chandler's children were as well as a verbal in depth analysis of the data.

From Virginia records, it is indeterminate as to which John Major, the son of Bernard Major Sr. or the son of James Major is the one listed in the 1776 Militia unit of Charles City Co., VA. However both John Major men qualify as patriots for their contributions to the Revolutionary War otherwise (see VA Publik Claims records). It is noteworthy to say that the John Major m Rebecca Chandler was reimbursed in Henry County Court Records "Publik Claims" in 1783 for a Rifle Gun provided to a Captain Martin for use in the militia of Henry Co., VA during the Revolutionary War. This gives you at least some fruit for thought that this may have been the John Major of Charles City Co., VA Militia. Also noteworthy are the records (400+ pages) of the John Major son of Bernard Major Sr. deposited at the College of William and

Mary Foundation, Williamsburg, VA which provide no claim as to being the John Major of 1776 Militia of Charles City Co., VA. Other researchers have concluded this but their records show their lack of understanding that two John Major men were in and around Charles City Co., VA during this period of the Revolutionary War.

Major Family History Charts

John Major b ca 1740-50 Charles City Co., VA d aft 1810 Newberry District, SC m 1769/1771 in Pittsylvania Co., VA Rebecca Chandler b either New Kent, Henrico, Goochland or Cumberland Co., VA d Newberry District, SC

Most probable Children of John Major m Rebecca Chandler

John Perry Major b VA 1775 m Mary Marshall,
Sarah Major b VA 1773 m David Hendricks Sr.,
Nancy Major b VA 1778 m Henry Hendricks Sr.
Epps Major b VA 1772 m Susanna Teague,
Kitura Major b VA 1776 m Joseph Nimmons,
Mary Chandler Major b NC 1788 m Wayman Holland,
TBD

(The less than 10 year old girl in the John Major Sr. family in the 1810 Census of Newberry District., SC) and Barnet Major and Joseph Major, two sons who died early , taken from family tradition as no other connections could be documented. These entries complete the most probable children based on census and county records from VA, NC and SC for John Major m Rebecca Chandler.

The following are erroneously concluded to be children of John Major and Rebecca Chandler.

- **Rebecca Major m John P. (or Thomas) Neighbors (no formal records to document this connection),
- **James Major says SC Census b 1789 SC in both 1850 and 1860 Census m Elizabeth Ellis (not possible as John Major was in NC at that time),
and
- **Jane Major m John Swinford (Swinford Family says no connections – no data in SC records supports this)
- ** James Major b 1782 SC 1850 SC Census; d 1852 Anderson District., SC m Margaret Breazeale. Note: John Major would have been in Henry Co., Virginia during his birth year if he was a son. This James Major not a son of John Major and Rebecca Chandler.

- ** not children of John Major and Rebecca Chandler.

Ancestry Chart for John Major married Rebecca Chandler

John Major m Rebecca Chandler's most probable ancestors and kin. (HDH Note: Data from 1 to 4 below taken from other people research in particular James Branch Cabell.)

- 1.* Edward Major b England bef. 1615 arrives VA 1630s m Martha Butler; Lt. Col. in Virginia Militia, Charles City Co., VA; Member of House of Burgesses
 2. Edward Major b ca 1636
 2. Martha Major b ca 1637
 2. Robert Major b ca 1640
 - 2.* William Major b bef. 1639 d 4 Oct 1716 m Elizabeth Mason
 3. Lemuel Major b ca 1670
 - 3.* William Major (HDH note: To me this seems inconsistent)
- (HDH Note: Data below this point is well documented in the files provided in the CD cited.)

- 4.* John Major b ca 1677 of York Co., VA d bef. 1737 Charles City Co., VA m 1705 Anne Ballard b ca 1690 d aft 1743 Charles City Co.
5. John Major b 1705 d 1768 Westover Parish, Charles City Co., VA
5. Edward Major b 1707 York Co., VA m Sarah
5. Miss Major b ca 1722
5. Bernard Major b ca 1710 Charles City Co d aft 1777 m 1712 Sarah Sorsby (see Bernard Major's will written 4 Feb 1777)
6. John Major b 21 Sept 1740 d 1810 Charles City Co., VA m Martha Marable b 3 August 1759 {This is the John Major confused by many in SC to be John Major of Newberry and Abbeville District., SC also see below John Major m Rebecca Chandler.}
6. Many others found in Bernard Major's will of 1777 Charles City Co., VA. (Children, in-laws and grandchildren)
- 5.* James Major b ca 1720 died at his home in Charles City Co., VA 1780 from RW wounds as a soldier; m Mary Ballard [see Charles City Co., final probate of James Major estate in 1793]
6. Ballard Major m Ann Hillard disappears from Charles City Co., VA 1799.
6. Sarah Major
6. James Major found in 1778-1793 in Henry Co., VA
- 6.*John Major m 1769-1771 Rebecca Chandler [Found in Henry Co., VA 1778-1783 with Jesse and Robert Chandler brothers of Rebecca. Court and land documents confirm. Relationship confirmed with Joell Chandler's will of 1755 in Cumberland Co., VA. John Major and Rebecca are found in 1787 in Wilkes Co., NC (Estate papers of Joell Chandler - Wilkes Co., NC Estate File) suing Robert Chandler for Rebecca Chandler's inheritance from her father. The results of the suit are found in the Civil Action papers of Wilkes Co., NC. John and Rebecca on Oct 1790 were awarded L32+ from Robert Chandler. Jesse Chandler, a brother of Rebecca's, stayed in Henry Co., VA until 1793 where he removed to Laurens Co., SC. Bailey Chandler, son of Robert Chandler, leaves Wilkes Co., NC 1787 and is found in the 1800 census of Newberry Co., SC. Robert and his son Josiah leave Wilkes Co., NC 1793 for SC. No Chandler or Major family are found in Wilkes Co., NC after 1793, (see Wilkes Co., NC tax lists.)

*Direct Ancestors of John Major m Rebecca Chandler.

John Major is found in Newberry County/District, SC ~1796-1810 as his son in law David Hendricks Sr. m Sarah Major, John Major's daughter. See Newberry Co., SC land deeds in particular the land transactions 1798 with John and Thomas Hendricks and Elisha Rhodes.

John Major is listed as on the property Henry Hendricks Sr. m Nancy Major in Newberry Co., SC bought in 1801 from John Speak. John Major is found in Newberry Co., SC in Newberry District, SC 1800 census and again in 1810 Newberry District, SC census as John Major Sr. and next door to John Perry Major, his son b in VA 1775 per 1850 census of Anderson Co., SC, m Mary Marshall.

John Major's daughter Sarah Major married David Hendricks approximately 1796/7. Their first child Rebecca Hendricks was born in Newberry Co., SC in Feb. 1798. One logically concludes that John Major and Rebecca Chandler Major and family came into SC between 1793/4 and no later than 1795/6 from Wilkes Co., NC.

What is given immediately below will be a summary of the findings based on actual data fully documented and offered in the above mentioned CD and other some time unsupported data from family traditions.

Note from HDH: A Major Family DNA project with FTDNA has been started to prove Major Family connections.

John Major b..... Charles City Co., VA d Aft 1810 in SC m Rebecca Chandler b most probably in Cumberland Co., VA

Children:

1. John Perry Major b Pittsylvania Co, VA 1775 VA. d 1853 in SC m 1801, Mary Marshall, Newberry Co/District, SC, moved to Abbeville and Anderson District., SC
2. Sarah Major b Pittsylvania Co., VA 21 July 1773 d 1812/3, m 1796/7, David Hendricks Sr., Newberry Co. moved to Pendleton District, SC., later Pickens District., SC
3. Nancy Major b Pittsylvania Co., VA ~1778 d aft 1840 (census shows her born in the 1770-1780 time frame)m ~1799/1800 Henry Hendricks Sr. , Newberry Co., moved to Pendleton District., SC later Pickens District., SC
4. Kitura Major b Pittsylvania Co., VA 1776 VA. d 16 Mar 1865 in Pickens Co., SC; m 19 Feb 1806, Joseph Nimmons in Newberry, moved to Pendleton District later Pickens District., SC.
5. Mary Chandler Major b Wilkes Co., NC 1788 (1781-1790 NC from her census records). 1840 Pickens District, SC Census in 60/70 age bracket; d in 1852 family tradition.. m 1818 Weyman Holland b MD 1775 (census) d 1837 in Pickens District., SC buried Cokesbury, Abbeville District., SC. Bought land in Pendleton/Pickens District., SC btw 1820 and 1830.
6. Jane Major b..... d..... m..... John Swinford, (No paper trail for this marriage; was a John Swinford but can only support finding a wife named Phoebe – Census and Swinford Family data indicate this to be true. Swinford family of SC and elsewhere see no Jane Major in the family to date. Not a child of John Major and Rebecca Chandler.
7. Rebecca Major b 1785 d 1862 (?) m John P. Neighbor (Note a John Neighbor in Pickens married Ellis, see Gideon Ellis' Will Pickens Co., SC), John P Neibuhr and wife Rebecca shown in Pickens District were German Immigrants. Note names of children were not consistent with Major family. Not a child of John Major and Rebecca Chandler.
8. Epps Major b Pittsylvania Co., VA 3 Jan 1772 VA d 12 April 1827; m 28 Oct 1802; Susanna Teague b 5 Aug 1776 d 12 Jan 1852., probably married in Laurens District, SC, bought land in Newberry District and moved to Pendleton District., SC.
9. James Major b 1782 says in 1850 and 1860 SC census b in SC; d 1852 Anderson District., SC m Margaret Breazeale. Note: John Major would have been in Henry Co., Virginia during his birth year if he was a son. This James Major not a son of John Major and Rebecca Chandler.
10. James Major b 1789 SC; d 1864 Pickens Co., SC m Elizabeth Ellis, says b SC in 1850 census. John Major would have been in Wilkes Co., NC during his birth year if he was a son. This James major not a son of John Major and Rebecca Chandler.
11. William Major m Mary Chandler – cannot find a supporting record. There is a William Major b NC with wife Rachel belongs to MD Majors clan. 1820 Census record book shows a William Major resident there in 1820. See searches made and reported on CD. Only other William Major in SC before 1840s was William Major 1767 son of James Major of the Poor Irish Immigrants.
12. Barnett Major – No know records in SC or elsewhere to date to fit this John Major's child. Family tradition says he died early and would fit the missing male in John Major and Rebecca Chandler's family.
13. Joseph Major – no records with any acceptable age to fit John Major's child to date. Family tradition says he died early and would fit the second missing male in John Major and Rebecca Chandler's Family.

A huge in depth analysis of Major family member's from 1790-1870 census data and other family histories which are well documented supports the above conclusion unambiguously.

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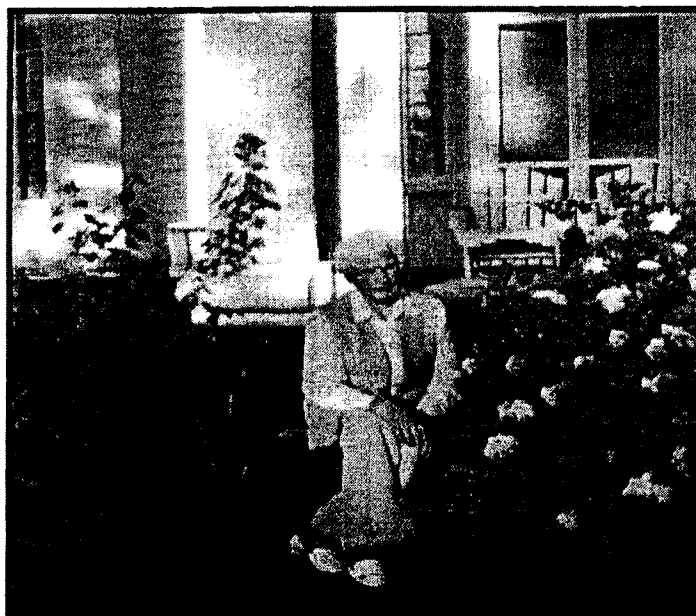
More Than Ghosts

By Lisa Wilson

I went looking for ghosts. Instead I found a beautiful old home built by a family larger than life. Who would have thought that Pendleton would be the home of such a wealthy and well-connected family whose influence would stretch from the mountains to the sea, across the plains of Texas, and into dictionaries throughout America?

In 1772 Samuel Maverick was not born into wealth. In fact, he only had \$161.31 to his name at the age of ten, but through hard work and good business sense, he would be a millionaire at the age of twenty-one. Samuel's father never recovered from a Revolutionary War injury, so at the young age of eleven, Samuel was supporting his mother and father by making molasses candy and selling it in the streets of Charleston. Samuel was a true entrepreneur. He quickly invested his money in imports by asking sea captains to bring him certain goods from their voyages, and then selling them for a profit. Later, he traded extensively with the Chinese Empire.

Samuel was a keen businessman and knew a good thing when he saw it. As a merchant, shipper, and planter by trade, Samuel grew cotton on his plantation and shipped the first cotton bale to England. The English returned it believing it worthless because they could not separate the seed from the lint, so Samuel had slaves to remove the seeds. It would take a slave a day to remove the



Miss Myrtle Riggins on the steps of Pendleton's Montpelier.

seeds from a cotton bale. Samuel then shipped the cotton bale back to England. Legend has it that Samuel's slaves would have to fill a shoe full of cottonseed before they could go to bed at night.

At one time Samuel was the "the wealthiest man in South Carolina." Samuel collected land like wealthy men today might collect antiques or art.

I find it impossible to imagine the land that he owned. At the time of his death in 1852, Montpelier, the home he built four miles outside of Pendleton on what is now Highway 88, consisted of 4,400 acres. He also owned 4,300 acres in Anderson County along with 33,000 acres in Pickens County, much of it adjacent to Montpelier. Samuel owned a large number of lots in Anderson and

Pendleton as well as approximately 100 lots on King and Meeting Streets in Charleston. He owned over 100 acres in the Charleston District with additional lands in the districts of Abbeville, Colleton, Edgefield, Greenville, Laurens, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, and Sumter. These land holdings are recorded in the land books at the South Carolina State Library so the Maverick name is familiar to most lawyers in South Carolina who research real estate titles.

Why did "the wealthiest man in South Carolina" make his home in Pendleton? Like many wealthy Charleston residents, Samuel came to the upstate to escape the heat and mosquitoes of the low country. As he mingled with the prominent families in the area, he met Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of General Robert Anderson of Revolutionary War fame. Elizabeth took the Maverick name in 1802, and the county in which I live later took her father's name.

Like so many Charleston families, the Mavericks built a house in the upstate. It was named Montpelier in honor of the birthplace of Samuel's French Huguenot grandmother, Catherine Coyer Maverick, of Montpelier, France. The Mavericks would make this their permanent residence when typhoid fever claimed the life of their second child, Ann Caroline. Legend has it, the grieving parents traveled to Montpelier with their deceased daughter placing her body in the basement of Montpelier until a suitable burial place was found.

Samuel Maverick's association with the rich and famous was not limited to South Carolina. Can you imagine Thomas Jefferson corresponding with someone in Pendleton about vineyards and orchards? Samuel Maverick was such a respected horticulturist that their

correspondence concerning the native and imported fruits and grapes that grew in the orchards and vineyards of Montpelier is found in Jefferson's *Garden Book*.

["...That as good wines will be made in America as in Europe the Scuppernon of North Carolina furnishes sufficient proof. The vine is congenial to every climate in Europe from Hungary to the Mediterranean, and will be bound to succeed in the same temperature here wherever tried by intelligent vignerons..."]

How could a wealthy landowner living in Pendleton and known by Thomas Jefferson not be listed in the Pendleton Farmers Society formed in 1815 by his brother-in-law? I find it curious that his name does not appear in most local organizations involving prominent men in the community. Even though the old money "aristocrats" resented his business aggressiveness, he was not a complete outcast. Visitors to Pendleton spoke of moving easily from Montpelier to other estates in the area such as Ashtabula Plantation. In addition, Samuel was one of two wardens at St. Paul's Episcopal Church when it was completed in 1822.

In 1831 Samuel helped host a Pendleton dinner in honor of John C. Calhoun, but a year later he lived up to his name. Samuel was a maverick as he went against popular opinion in South Carolina, publicly disagreeing with his friend and neighbor, and vehemently arguing against secession and nullification. This hot political debate ended in a duel when Samuel's son, Samuel Maverick, Jr., quickly challenged a young man in attendance to a duel who was rudely questioning his father, Samuel Sr. The young man was wounded in the bout, but Samuel Jr. did

take him to Montpelier, sent for a doctor, and saw that he recovered.

Samuel's son, Samuel Jr., had returned to Pendleton in 1829 a well-educated Yale graduate. Unlike his father, he did become a member of the Pendleton Farmer's Society. He was admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1829, but was defeated when he ran for the South Carolina Legislature that same year. Samuel Jr. desired a political career, but his opposition to the popular demand for secession and gossip of his duel made a political career in South Carolina impossible. In 1835, Samuel agreed to accompany his widowed sister to the Maverick lands in Alabama. They left Pendleton with forty-five slaves, a wagon, a carriage, twenty horses, and \$644.50 in cash. Samuel Sr.'s landholdings were so massive that his son slept on this father's land all the way to Texas. Once again having keen business sense, Samuel Sr. instructed his son to buy large tracts of land in Texas and sent him gold buried in boxes of seed to pay for it. Ironically, after arguing passionately against secession and nullification in South Carolina, Samuel Jr. signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. His dreams were fulfilled as he did have a political career in Texas, serving as the first mayor of San Antonio.

Politics must have been in the Maverick blood. Samuel Jr.'s nephew, Robert Anderson Van Wyck, raised at Montpelier, later become the first mayor of New York City at the same time his brother, Augustus, was chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York State.

How did a Pendleton family become responsible for two words found in the dictionary? The story goes that Samuel Jr. was given 300 head of cattle in payment for a \$1200 debt. He left only one slave in charge of the cattle on his remote ranch near the gulf. The herd ran

wild, and it was generally known that any unbranded or stray cattle were "Mavericks". "Gobbledygook" is a term coined by Texas Congressman Maury Maverick. He preferred straight talk and resented the long, winded and pretentious speech of his colleagues calling it "gobbledygook".

A fire in 1840 destroyed the original Montpelier. By this time Samuel Sr. was in a wheelchair and was trapped in the burning house. He was unharmed. Superstitions kept Samuel from rebuilding his Montpelier on the same site, so the present Montpelier was built across the road. Legend has it that Samuel Sr. rode around the plantation in his wheelchair collecting wood to rebuild his Montpelier.

Perhaps, it is growing up in Abbeville with its rows of antebellum homes and rich history that I am drawn to this impressive three-story structure with its two-story columns. The sets of French doors with sidelights on the side take the place of windows on the first floor insuring an escape route in case of fire. The rooms inside are the size of Texas dwarfing those found at Ashtabula Plantation located less than a mile down the road.

The exquisite wrought iron balcony on the front of Montpelier is unique to an upstate home. It was shipped from England to Charleston and brought to Pendleton by oxcart. Even though a wealthy man, Samuel did not forget his low country roots as this balcony is more typical of a Charleston home than an upstate South Carolina one.

Oh, I did find that ghost story. Supposedly the bloodstains on the floor of an upstairs bedroom were left when a woman slit her throat, then jumped from the window. Also, the previous owner of the house, Albert Gillespie, reported seeing a white dog jump into a carriage as it was traveling down Highway 88. A

relative of the present owner of the house, Miss Myrtle Riggins, has seen the white dog on the staircase landing, but Miss Riggins has not seen nor heard a ghost since moving to Montpelier in 1934.

I don't find this ghost story nearly as interesting as the house built on the

magnificent knoll and the Pendleton family that called it home. Don't you agree?

Lisa Wilson is a Media Specialist at La France Elementary School.

Inquests

These inquests were typed under the Roosevelt Administration in the 1930s. There were retyped by G. Anne Sheriff from a copy found in the collection of Pauline Young in the basement of a store in Liberty.

Pack 138. Inquest No. 4

Pickens District, South Carolina

An inquest was held March 12, 1842 in the death of **William Brown** who was found in his bed shot thru the head with several balls his brains dashed in all directions and fragments of skull bone. The jury was of the opinion that he had never removed his position after the balls struck him and believe he was shot by some person outside the house thru a crack between the logs which was open near his head. . .

Pack 138. Inquest No. 9

Pickens District, South Carolina

An inquest was held March 11, 1840 over the dead body of **John Chapman** found dead lying on his plantation. The jury brought it out that he came to his death by his own felony, by shooting himself in the head with a rifle gun, which gun appeared to be found lying on the body of said **John Chapman**.

Pack 138. Inquest No. 10

Pickens District, South Carolina

An inquest was held February 20, 1842 over the dead body of **Micajer Turner**. The jury brought it out that he came to his death by accident by falling into a creek when intoxicated and was there drowned. Cornelius Keith states that he found the body of **Micajer Turner** this day about 10 o'clock A. M. lying in the creek between his house and the house of **Allen Keith** in Pickens District. That he was still in the same position when he and **Matthew Keith** next saw him which was about 15 or 20 minutes later. . . **Rebecca Keith** says that she saw the deceased on yesterday at her own house between 1 and 2 o'clock that he asked her for a drink of water and she gave it to him and he said he was going on home. She thinks that he was very groggy as he could not walk very well, and that she saw this body this day lying in the creek which is not more than 3 or 4 hundred yards from their house.

Pack 138. Inquest No 11

Pickens District, South Carolina

An inquest was held at the house at **William R. Snider** on the 21st July 1848. The jury brought it out that he came to his death by hanging himself on his own horse with a leather line. **John Davis** sworn says he saw the decd. hanging by the neck with a leather line and saw him cut down by **Esqr. Hughes** and that he believes that he hung himself. . . **Henry Snider** says that he saw the decd. standing near the tree where he was found with a leather line in his hand a short time before he was found. Thinks he was not in his proper mind for some time. **Edward Hughes** says that he assisted and cut the line which the decd. was suspended by. . . **Squire Hughes** says that he was present **Edward Hughes** cut the decd. down assisted in bringing him from the lot to the house a distance he thinks of 100 yards. **Stephen Hyde** says that he was in the company of the decd. A few days before his death and thinks that he was not in his right mind. Thomas Weaver says he was in the company with the decd. the evening before his death, says she seemed to be in considerable trouble, with his mind unsettled. . .

Pack 138. Inquest No 17

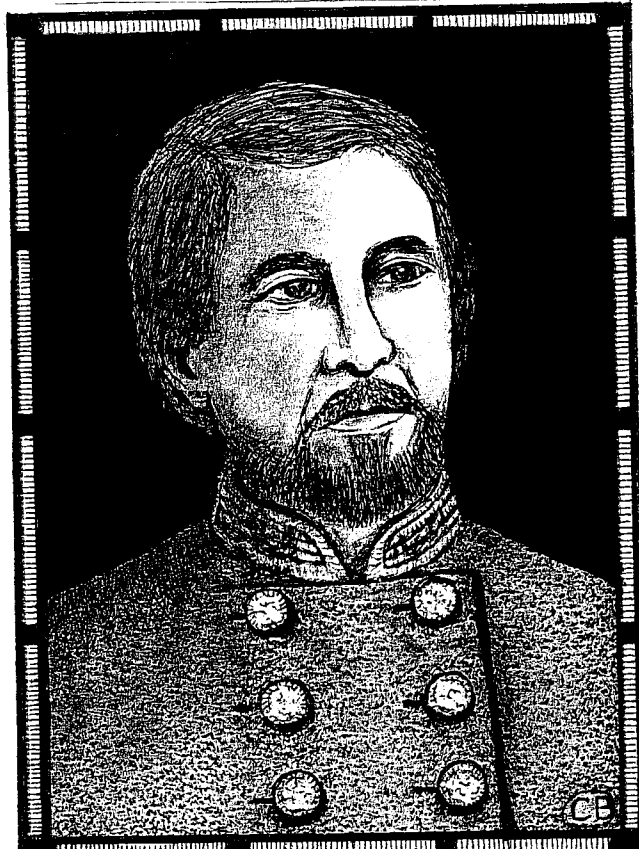
Pickens District, South Carolina

An inquest was held July 13, 1851 at the house of **Samuel Ward** on the dead body of **James League** of Pickens District. The jury brought it out that he died of natural death, that no violence had been committed on his person and that it was none other than that of God at the house of **Samuel Ward** on the night of July 12, 1851.

Seeking Information About These

CONFEDERATE Soldiers

of Pickens and Anderson Districts, SC



Lieutenant Colonel Robert A. Thompson
(1828-1914)
2nd South Carolina Rifle Regiment (Moore's)

Robert A. Thompson

By Charles H. Busha

A noble Confederate veteran, accomplished newspaperman and highly regarded lawyer, Colonel Robert Anderson Thompson died August 7, 1914, at his home near Walhalla in Oconee County, South Carolina. He was the last surviving signer of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, the document that authorized the state's withdrawal from the Union, precipitated the creation of the Confederate States of America and contributed to the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. In a front-page obituary, published in the *Keowee Courier*, issue of August 12, 1914, Colonel Thompson was described as "Oconee County's Grand Old Man." The obituary also contained the following laudatory statement, among others: "As legal advisor and counselor, Col. Thompson ranked as the peer of any man, his strong point being his diligent search for the truth and fact, and the clear application of the law, with which he was thoroughly conversant." The colonel was known as a self-made man who was also largely self-educated; yet his achievements were numerous throughout a lifetime of eighty-six years.

Robert A. Thompson was born June 13, 1828, in Pickens District, South Carolina. His birth took place on a farm near the Twelve Mile River and about eight miles north of the town of Pendleton. He was a son of Charles Thompson, a native of Union County, S. C., and Mahala (Gaines) Thompson (b. ca 1811-d. 1882), daughter of the Reverend Robert Gaines, a Methodist minister who migrated from Virginia to South Carolina. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was James Thompson, who, along with his wife, arrived from Ireland at the port of New York in 1776, the year the Declaration of Independence was approved by the Continental Congress. Eventually, the couple migrated to South Carolina and settled in Union County, where William Thompson, their son, was born. He was the paternal

PLEASE NOTE

Readers who have any additional information about these soldiers are encouraged to send it to

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grand-father of Robert A. Thompson and the father of Charles Thompson, whose offspring is the subject of this sketch, as noted earlier.

As a youngster, Robert A. Thompson grew up in a farm family of modest means—characterized in Snowden's *History of South Carolina* (Vol. IV, p. 35) as "unfavored by special fortune or circumstances." Robert intermittently attended a local old field school where he received a rather sketchy education. He left home at the age of only fourteen and began a three-year apprenticeship in the office of the *Pendleton Messenger*, which was established in Pendleton, S. C., in 1807 and was one of the Upstate's earliest newspapers. (According to oral tradition, the first printing press used by that paper was once part of the traveling equipage of General Nathanael Greene (1742-1786), the American military leader from Rhode Island who successfully spearheaded the Southern campaign of the Revolutionary War.) During Robert A. Thompson's apprenticeship, the teenager greatly enhanced and extended his field of knowledge and also honed reading and writing skills.

At the age of about seventeen, he took a job with the *Laurensville Herald*, a newspaper published in Laurens, S. C. Then, in 1849, Robert returned to Pendleton where he and Frank Burt formed a proprietary publishing partnership and then edited the *Pendleton Messenger*, the same paper at which Thompson had worked previously. In 1858, he moved to the Keowee River town of Pickens Court House (Old Pickens). There, he purchased the *Keowee Courier*, which was established in 1849. He remained that newspaper's sole owner and editor until 1868, at which time he moved the establishment to the newly created seat of Oconee County and sold an interest in it. Then, for forty-five years, he was the principal owner and editor of the *Keowee Courier*.

In 1853, he was elected by the South Carolina Legislature as a commissioner in equity for Pickens District, and he held that office until 1868, when it was eliminated. Robert A. Thompson married Virilinda Rose Starritt (6 Jul 1833-15 Oct 1909) of Clarksville, Georgia, on October 27, 1858. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Reverend R. C. Ketchum. The couple became the parents of the following eight children: (1) **Elizabeth Rose ("Lizzie") Thompson** (25 Jul 1859-3 Sept 1898), who, on October 10, 1888, married James Crawford Keys (8 Mar 1852-19 Apr 1901) of Charleston, S. C., in a ceremony performed by the Reverend J. P. Smeltzer, D. D., at the home of the bride's parents; (2) **Mahala ("Hadie") Thompson** (13 Dec 1860-25 Feb 1925); (3) **Robert Starritt Thompson** (b. 1 Oct 1862), who married S. Rebecca Boozer; (4) **Charles Jackson Thompson** (15 Mar 1865-8 Dec 1920), who married Min-

nie Wyley (d. 15 Jul 1921); (5) **Pickens Reid Thompson** (b. 26 Feb 1867), who married May Wakefield; (6) **Isabella Thompson** (22 May 1871-18 Jun 1915), who married Tom Rowland; (7) **William Hunter Thompson** (9 Jan 1875-16 Dec 1910); and (8) an unnamed child, who, according to oral tradition, died in infancy.

In 1860, Robert A. Thompson and six additional citizens of Pickens District, S. C., were elected delegates to the South Carolina Secession Convention. At that assembly, all delegates from the district, plus all those from every other district and county in the state, signed the Ordinance of Secession on December 20, 1860.

Then, in the summer and fall of 1861, Thompson recruited and organized a company of troops to fight in the U. S. Civil War. The company's uniforms and equipment were paid for by a \$1,000.00 donation made by James W. Crawford, a prominent businessman at Cold Spring in the Calhoun community of Pickens District (now within the town of Clemson). The troops, under the command of Captain Thompson, eventually became Company "B", 2nd South Carolina Rifle Regiment. Before Company "B" joined the rifle regiment, it and five additional companies were attached to the 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment). After four additional companies joined them, all the companies were organized as the 2nd South Carolina Rifle Regiment, commanded by Colonel John V. Moore, who lost his life during the Second Manassas battle in Virginia. The regiment was assigned to Jenkins' brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

Among the additional men who served in the 2nd South Carolina Rifles from Pickens District were the following officers: **Colonel Robert Esli Bowen** (1830-1909); **Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hamilton Boggs** (1823-1862); **Major Styles Plumer Dendy** (1839-1907); **Regimental Surgeon Dr. Oliver Miller Doyle** (1831-1897); **Assistant Surgeon Dr. John Newton Doyle** (1838-1895); **Captain Newton H. Jenkins** (1831-1905); the following first lieutenants, **Robert F. Morgan**, **Warren Webb Stribling** (1826-1872), **James A. Johns** (1833-1903), **Robert Finley (or Fendly) Morgan** (1812-1884), and **T. S. (Thomas S?) Ramsey**; the following second lieutenants, **Robert Powell** (1820-1898), **Richard L. Grubbs** (d. 1862), and **William Wilson ("Billy") Clayton** (1830-1897); and one third lieutenant, **James Jasper Herd, Sr.** (1833-1915).

While he held the rank of captain, Thompson commanded his company during the Fair Oaks/Seven Pines battle in Virginia. That two-day engagement resulted in deaths of 6,134 Confederate soldiers and 5,031 Union troops. He also participated in many of the other battles before Rich-

mond and Fredericksburg. In March 1862, he was elevated in rank to major, and in the fall of the same year the able officer was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Thompson also served for a while as acting colonel of the 2nd South Carolina Rifles. But in the latter part of 1863, he was forced to resign from the Confederate Army because of ill health. Then, this veteran returned to South Carolina and regained his health. Thus he did not re-enter military service.

Col. Thompson once experienced a brush with the law. Shortly before the outbreak of armed hostilities, Placidia Adams of Pickens District made oath (on April 26, 1860) that Robert A. Thompson and Warren R. Marshall planned to conduct a duel on or about August 27, 1860. (Source: Pickens District Clerk of Court Office, Pack 226, #9). Thompson was arrested, and apparently the scheduled duel did not take place, according to oral tradition. Although duels were illegal, participants in such armed encounters were rarely prosecuted and convicted. As a means of settling disputes, arguments or points of honor, duels were part of the early political and social culture of the nation. A duel has been jocularly described as "the shortest distance between two points of honor." However, such a fight was not a humorous undertaking; it often resulted in the death or serious injury of one or both participants. Duels were common in the South during the 1830s and 1840s, but by the end of the nineteenth century they had died out. The most famous duel in the history of the United States was fought in 1804 by Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) and Aaron Burr (1756-1836). Hamilton was mortally wounded in that "affair of honor" between longtime political foes.

After the Civil War, Colonel Thompson used his newspaper, the *Keowee Courier*, plus his influence as a civic leader and prominent citizen of the Upstate, to resist harsh Reconstruction efforts imposed by the North on the South. He also opposed the activities of hated "carpetbaggers" and "scalawags." Carpetbaggers were white Republicans from the North who came to the South either to seek economic opportunities in the post-Civil War turmoil or to give aid to former slaves. Scalawags were native-born residents of the South (especially those who had been Unionists or Whigs during the antebellum era) who favored Reconstruction efforts or sought business or political advantages in widespread disorder following the Civil War. Additionally, Colonel Thompson supported the Red Shirts' clamorous and vociferous campaign to restore stability in state government by electing General Wade Hampton, III (1818-1920) governor of South Carolina. During the Civil War, the general organized and led Hampton Legion and then succeeded General Jeb

Stuart (1833-1864) as leader of the Confederate cavalry. (General Stuart was mortally wounded in the Confederate defeat at Spotsylvania Courthouse.) Wade Hampton opposed most of the Reconstruction policies and was elected governor, an office he held from 1876 until 1879.

In 1865, Colonel Thompson served as one of the administrators of the large, valuable estate of **Benjamin Hagood** (1788-1865), a prominent citizen who represented Pickens District in both houses of the South Carolina Legislature and who died February 2, 1865. Other well-known administrators of Hagood's estate were **James Earle Hagood** (1826-1904), son of the deceased; **Elihu Holby Griffin** (1801-1874), who sold the land on which the town of Pickens, S. C., was established in 1868; **William Hunter**; and **William Steele Grisham**, who served in the S. C. Senate in 1865-1867.

Because Colonel Thompson had participated in the South Carolina Secession Convention in December 1860, he received a pardon from President Andrew Johnson in about 1867. In return for that presidential forgiveness, however, the Confederate veteran was required to return his personal copy of the S. C. Ordinance of Secession, which he had eagerly signed.

For many years — both before and after the Civil War — Colonel Thompson maintained a keen interest in the law, and he persistently studied that subject whenever there was free time from his journalistic pursuits. In 1872, this veteran of the Civil War was admitted to the South Carolina Bar. Then, he became a partner with Judge Samuel McGowan, while continuing newspaper work with the *Keowee Courier*. Later, the colonel established a law firm in Walhalla where his young, promising partner was **Robert T. Jaynes** (1862-1950). That practice was associated with the Greenville, S. C., firm of Wells and Orr, a leading establishment in the Upstate.

Colonel Thompson was a member of the Democratic Party in which he took an increasingly active part after 1876. In both his newspaper and in his public discourse, Thompson wielded much political influence. Moreover, he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Oconee County for many years and was often a delegate to the S. C. Democratic Convention. In other spheres of influence and public service, he was appointed register and referee in bankruptcy in Oconee County and served as commissioner of internal revenue. Also, he was a local public school trustee. In addition, he was a member of the Walhalla Building and Loan Association and a stockholder in Seneca Oil Mill. In 1900, when he was in his early seventies, Thompson was elected to the South Carolina Legislature. This community, county and state civic leader was also a prominent

Mason for many years and a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church. Colonel Thompson died at the age of eighty-six years in Walhalla; his body was interred in Walhalla Westview Cemetery (Oconee County, S. C.), where his wife, Verlinda Rose Starritt Thompson, had been laid to rest in October 1909.



George M. Thompson, C.. S. A.
(1840-1907)

Brother of Col. R. A. Thompson

Col. Thompson had a younger brother named **George McDuffie Thompson**. The brother was born August 15, 1840, in Pickens District, South Carolina. He served in Co. I, 4th S. C. Infantry Volunteers (Sloan's Regiment), one of the four companies organized in Pickens District in the spring of 1861. It was commanded by **Captain Wiley (or Wyley) Hollingsworth**. The other officers of the company were 1st Lt. **John Hallum Bowen** (1838-1903), who was a son of John Bowen (1801-1871) and Elvira (Hunt) Bowen (1811-1900); second lieutenants in the unit were **John Archibald Hamilton, III** (1838-1862), who was killed during the war and was a son of Lemuel Greenlee Hamilton (1810-1889) and Climealia (Arial) Hamilton (1814-1896); and **William Pickens Hunt** (1833-1864), who lost his life August 31, 1864, at Gravel Run, Virginia.

The company's first sergeant was **Jasper Newton Hawthorne** (1824-1862), who was killed in action at Frayser's Farm, Virginia, on June 30, 1862. **Warren J. M. Fennell** (b. ca 1829) was a 2nd sergeant in the company, and he was a son of Hardy J. and Mahala (Gaines) Fennell. Additional sergeants were 3rd Sgt. **John W. Gilstrap** (1842-1862), who was killed in action at the Seven Pines battle on May 31, 1862, and was a son of Hardy and Caroline (Crane) Gilstrap; 4th Sgt. **Matthew M. Smith** (1843-1910), son of William Smith (1802-1884) and Nancy (Mullinax) Smith (1804-1865); and two fifth sergeants, **Joseph D. Ferguson** (1833-1906), son of James Thompson Ferguson (1804-1859) and Annie (Dean) Ferguson (1804-1889); and **John Anderson Hinton** (1831-1864), son of John A. "Jack" Hinton (b. ca 1802) and Rebecca "Becky" (Hunt) Hinton (1813-1869).

After George McDuffie Thompson's army enlistment of one year was completed, the soldier joined Co. I, Palmetto Sharpshooters, a newly formed regiment commanded by Colonel Micah Jenkins (1835-1864), a native of South Carolina who was mortally wounded by accidental "friendly fire" during the Wilderness campaign in Virginia. Because of ill health, George was dis-

charged from the army December 3, 1862, and he returned to Pickens District, where he married Sarah A. "Sallie" Dillard in 1866. The following offspring of the couple were all born in Pickens District: **Henry G. Thompson** (29 Mar 1866-23 Jul 1867); **Harrison McLean ("Harry") Thompson** (7 Oct 1868-3 Dec 1944), who married Alice Belle Van on December 1, 1889; **Ghould (or Guly) Hendon Thompson** (b. ca 1870), who married Dora Hogue; **Allie Thompson** (b. 5 Oct 1872), who married James Sherrod Walsh in about 1905; and **Sallie Thompson** (b. 10 Apr 1875), who married Henry Foster on August 23, 1892. The mother of these children died July 6, 1875, a few weeks after the birth of Sallie, the couple's last child.

On November 16, 1876, George McDuffie Thompson married his second wife, Melissa Lavanda Winchester (d. May 1916), daughter of Joseph and Isabella (Miller) Winchester. In 1880, this Thompson family migrated to Texas and settled in the Brookston community of Lamar County, situated in the northeastern part of the state. The following children were born to George and his second wife, Melissa: **Silas McDuffie Thompson**, who was born August 30, 1877, in Pickens District, S. C., married Dora Terrell on May 15, 1898, and died in Texas on April 26, 1932; **Joseph E. Thompson** (1879-1882); **Crayton Hendon Thompson** (b. 1 Oct 1880-d. 1843), who, in about 1912, married Idamae Beasley and later married Neville Beville; **Ollie Thompson** (b. 6 Jan 1882-d. 1960), who married Will Henshaw; **Lillie Lavanda Thompson** (b. 22 Dec 1883-d. 1957), who married Lee Boyd; and **George Bean Thompson** (22 Nov 1887-29 Sep 1960), who married Mattie Lillian Conwell. The children of both marriages were all brought up together in Texas.

George McDuffie Thompson was a circuit-riding Methodist preacher in Texas, where he served churches in the communities of Brookston, Roxton and Ambia. He died at the age of sixty-seven years in Texas and was buried there at Dickey Chapel in Lamar County. His widow, Melissa Lavanda Thompson, lived until May 1916; her body was laid to rest alongside her husband's grave.



Benjamin B. Mosley (or Moseley) served in Co. A, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's) and participated in the Battle of Gaines' Mill in Virginia on June 27, 1862, according to the Civil War diary of John L. Brackenridge, another soldier from Pickens District. He was killed at North Anna, Virginia, during the Civil War.

James O. Mosley (or Moseley) (1828-1891) resided in the Sunny Dale section of eastern Pickens District (now Pickens County) and owned land on the Oolenoy River. He enlisted in the C. S. A. on April 14, 1861, and served in Co. H, 4th S. C. Infantry Volunteers (Sloan's Regt.). He married Naomi Stansell, who died in 1915 at the age of sixty-six years. This soldier was a son of David Moseley (b. ca 1791) and Eliza Moseley (b. ca 1801), and he was a brother of Henry F. Moseley, who also served in the C. S. A. This soldier was born August 6, 1828, and died August 6, 1891. He was survived by his wife and eight living children and was buried in the Stansell-Mosley family cemetery near Holly Springs Elementary School in Pickens County, South Carolina. (Did he have a son named Robert F. Moseley (1875-1932)?)

H. T. Mosley (b. ca 1842-d. 1862) served in Co. H, 4th S. C. Infantry Volunteers (Sloan's Regiment). He died at Manassas, Virginia, January 27, 1862.

Thomas H. Mosley (b. ca 1836) was a private in Co. H, 4th S. C. Infantry (Sloan's Regiment). On August 2, 1862, he also enlisted in Co. B, 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and was listed as present for duty from November 1836 until August 1864. (Question: Could this soldier be the H. T. Mosley listed above?)

D. N. Moss (b. ca 1834-d. ca 1908) served as a private in Co. C, 1st S. C. Artillery (Rhett's). In 1901, he resided in Easley township and was a recipient then of a Civil War pension. Apparently, he died about 1908, as his name did not appear on the 1909 Civil War pension list. At one time, this soldier resided in the Dacusville area of Pickens County, S. C.

Lemuel (Miles) Moss (b. ca 1844-d. ca 1910) enlisted in Co. B, 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry on May 6, 1863, at Pickens Court House. He was listed as absent on a detail to obtain horses on the unit's muster roll of Nov. 1863 - Aug. 1864. This soldier married Minerva Ross, daughter of John Henry Ross, Sr. (1804-1873) and Melissa Amelia Martin Hudson Ross (28 Jan 1806-15 Jan 1881), who moved from Greenville, S. C., to western Pickens District in 1845. This Confederate veteran was buried in the Ross-Wilson family cemetery near Salem in Oconee Co., S. C.

J. W. Moss (d. 1864) was a private in Co. D, 22nd South Carolina Infantry. He died at Peters-

burg, Virginia, on August 12, 1864.

Wilson Moss (1834-1907) was born in June 1834 and died October 16, 1907. He served as a private in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regt.) and was wounded at New Market Heights, Virginia. He survived the Civil War. His parents were Frederick and Catherine Moss. He married E. Jennie Caldwell (6 Jun 1843-13 Jul 1896) on October 22, 1859 in Pickens District, S. C. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. B. Mauldin. This Confederate veteran was buried at Bethel Presbyterian Church in Oconee County, S. C.

Ansel A. Mulkey (1848-1900) served as a private in Co. G, 12th South Carolina Infantry. He lived until January 19, 1900, and was buried at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Oconee County, S. C.

Newton Mulkey served in Co. G, 12th South Carolina Infantry. He resided west of the Keowee River in what today is Oconee County, S. C.

William E. Mulkey (b. ca 1829-d. 1862) died of pneumonia at Richmond, Virginia, December 5, 1862, while serving in Co. I, 2nd S. C. Volunteer Infantry. Before the Civil War, he worked as a farm laborer in Pickens District, S. C. At the age of twenty-four, he married Adeline (?). On July 20, 1862, he enlisted in the C. S. A. at Columbia, S. C. In military records, this soldier was described as having a dark complexion, dark eyes and dark hair. He was also listed as an illiterate soldier. The place of his death was General Hospital #10 in Richmond. (Note: A William Mulkey served in Co. A, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's Regt.) and was discharged from that unit in 1861. Same man as above?)

H. E. Mull (1837-1905) was a resident of the Dacusville area of eastern Pickens District, S. C. He was born February 17, 1837, and died February 3, 1905. Mull served in the C. S. A., and his wife, Margaret E. C. Mull (25 May 1840-25 Jan 1925), was a recipient of a Civil War widow's pension in the early 1920s. This Confederate veteran was buried at Mt. Tabor Baptist Church in Pickens County, S. C. (A soldier named Harvey E. Mull served in Co. E, 25th North Carolina Infantry. Same man?)



**November 2005 Newsletter
Pendleton Messenger
Pendleton, South Carolina
Editor, Frederick W. Symmes
Abstracted by G. Anne Sheriff
Continued from last month**

The abstractor has tried to include information about sheriff sales in Pickens and Anderson districts. Many of these items listed for several months. Check before and after the sales in the newspaper for the same information

12 Aug 1829

Subscribers of Pendleton Messenger need to pay for their services.

Two horses, property of **William Hamilton**, were killed in Pendleton by lightning. They were standing near a well, and a boy who was drawing water within a few feet of them was not injured. The well is in the lowest part of the village, and the tree near it, which was shattered to pieces, was not more than 15-20 feet in height.

Census of 1829 Anderson County. Population of several Companies in the district:

Broadmouth Company	944
Haynie	984
Keller	719
Reed	871
Taylor	681
Brown	782
Henderson (Br. Creek and Townes)	719*
Big Creek	704
Magee, old	770
Dickson	592
Tippin	694
Cullin	571
Erskine	576
Earle	513
McDow	237 a part
Crawford	231 a part

*In some of the companies a part extends into Pickens, and the other part only is included.

Anderson Sheriff's Sale on first Monday and Tuesday in September at Court House.

Land whereon James Simmons lives as his property, 130 acres; execution of James Thompson vs. J. Simmons and J. McFall vs. J. Simmons.

- House and Lot in village of Anderson, property of Samuel McMurtry; execution of James Hunt.
- Land on 26 Mile Creek, joining lands of L. Good and others; execution of Elizabeth Bowen vs. Wm. Hall and F. B. Machem.
- Stud horse, property of Thomas Taylor; execution of John Burress.
- Unimproved lot in village of Anderson, property of Wm. C. Norris; execution of H. Sutphin.
- Land containing 232 ½ acres on Little Generostee, joining lands of Charles Brown, Flemming Waters & others, property of Samuel McGee; execution of Wm. Sherrard.

Pickens District Sheriff's Sale on first Monday and Tuesday at Pickens Court House. Samuel Reid, Sheriff

- Land joining Jas. Grant and others, property of Willis Grist; execution of D. Cherry & Co.

- Plantation of Jas. Mancell has good sawmill, property of Robert Wilson; suit of Roger Loveland. \$10 Reward for runaway. Last seen first of June last, a mulatto man, named Vincent; about 5 ft. 8-9" high. Stoops a little when walking; 28 yrs. old, hair nearly straight, cooper, carpenter, partly a millwright. Delivery to Newberry District or jail in Edgefield District. Last seen in Abbeville. W. Herbert.

19 Aug 1829

Note to ask Commissioners of Roads for Pendleton District to take notice. Six days labour annually, of all who are liable to work on the roads, would keep them in excellent order, if judiciously superintended. At present, many of them are washed into gullies, which are filled with bushes, over which a few hands full of dirt are thrown, and the whole is liable to be carried off by the first rain.

List of counties in the Upper Division and the census count of 1829 and 1819.

In every newspaper, there is a list of the prices of goods in Charleston. Cotton (Sea Island, Santee, Main Upland), Flour (Philadelphia), Rice, Sugar (Havana, New Orleans), Coffee, Hyson Tea, Salt (Liverpool), Molasses (New Orleans), Butter (Goshen), Tobacco (KY, GA), Corn, Whiskey, Apple Brands, Bagging, and Beeswax.

Persons who purchased lots for sale in the Village of Pickens Court House are informed that I will be at the Court House on the first Monday in September to collect money for said lots. **Jonathan Reeder**, Treasurer of the Board.

Anderson Sheriff's Sale on first Monday and Tuesday in September at Court House.

- Four Negroes and a bay horse, property of **John Bruce**; execution Dr. **Wm. Anderson** vs. **J. Bruce** and **E. B. Benson** vs. **J. Bruce**

Court of Common Pleas. Anderson District. **Patrick Johnson** vs. **John Barksdale**. Attachment. Defendant out-of-state. Put in the paper for the first time on October 28, 1828. **John T. Lewis**

Court of Commons Pleas. Abbeville District. **Moses Taggart**, Ordinary vs. **Henry Wilson**, Attachment. Defendant out-of-state. **Jas. Wardlaw**.

26 Aug 1829

Samuel A. Maverick will practice law in Anderson and Pickens and other Court Houses on the Western Circuit.

Land of 764 acres on east side of Seneca River, about five miles from the Pendleton. About 120 acres cleared 70-80 with crop growing. A small stock of horses, cattle, hogs, farming utensils and the crop. Seven or eight Negroes. **Jos. V. Shanklin**, Pendleton.

By permission of Legatees, land sold for partition at Anderson Court House on Tuesday, 29 September, two tracts of land belonging to the Estate of **David Sloan**, deceased, one lying near Anderson Court House (550 acres), the other lying at the Cross Roads, near the Ferry, whereon **Crosly** now lives (150 acres). Sale will commence at 2 o'clock in front of Webb's Tavern.

For Sale or Exchange. 1106 acres of oak and hickory land on Horn's Creek, 7 miles from Edgefield Court House and 19 from Augusta; about 500 acres are cleared. Dwelling house 44 by 50 feet; a new overseer's house, a framed gin house, seven cribs, eight Negro houses, kitchen, etc. Land will be sold low and if suitable, Negroes would be taken in partial payment or for the whole. **Charles L. Dugas**.

Jabez B. Bull is leaving the state and requesting that all bills be paid or they will be turned over to an officer of the law.

Equity Court, Anderson District. **James Hamilton** vs. **Jos. McClure** and wife, and others. **John Hamilton**, **Charles Hamilton**, **Jane Anne Hamilton**, **Bedford Hamilton**, **William McCluskey**, and

the children of **Jonathan** and **Sarah Edwards**, all Defendants, reside out-of-state. **John F. Thompson**, C.E.A.D.

Court of Common Pleas. Anderson District. **Alex. S. McLinton vs. Stephen Haynie Jr.** Attachment. Defendant is out-of state. First published 13 Nov 1828.

2 Sep 1829

The most simple galvanic battery perhaps ever constructed, was one made by Dr. Woolaston, which he used to call "elementary galvanic battery." It consisted of a silver thimble, the top knocked off, and flattened at the sides, with a piece of zinc introduced into it. This apparatus was immersed in a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water; and with this minute battery, he was able to fuse a piece of the finest drawn platina wire.

Death of **Richard H. Harrison**, native of South Carolina, who emigrated to Alabama. [Further details.]

Double Branch is for sale along with 584 acres, of which about 110 is cleared, 70 fresh, all under good fence, two excellent springs of water quite convenient, and a well adjoining the house. A post office is here located; a good dwelling house, not quite finished, a large cotton gin house just built, a store house and out buildings. Land lying immediately on the road may not be taken as a sample. The subscriber's old customers and the public are informed that he is ready to take cotton as soon as any can be picked. **James Robinson**.

Commissioners are to mark a road from Anderson Court House to Greenville Court House. Commencing at **Poole's** in the village of Anderson, and running as nearly direct as practicable from thence to **Anderson's, Poole's, Yateman's Mills, Dr. Broyles', Rodgers', Littleton's, Elrod's Bridge** on Brushy Creek, **Childers', Durham's, Staunton's Bridge** on Saluda, Salem Meeting house, **George Williman's**, and thence till it intersects the Pendleton road at the corner of **Dr. Harrison's** field, three quarters of a mile from Greenville Court House. **Elias Earle, Lewelling Goode, John McFall, Jr., Willis Benson, B. F. Berry**, Greenville Court House, August 24. Commissioners.

Runaway on August 20 a very black Negro woman, about 20 years old, and quite small. This woman was hired 20 months in the neighborhood of Capt. **Jenkin Hammon**, in Anderson District, and afterwards in the neighborhood of Pickensville, where it was said she had been harbored when lying out. From her acquaintance in the district, and being a smart and artful woman, she may fabricate a story that will pass her for some time without detection. She carried off a quantity of plunder and some good clothing, in which times she appears to much advantage. Will give a liberal reward to have her lodged in either of the jails of Pickens or Anderson. **J. Overton Lewis**, Richland, 2 Sep 1829.

9 Sep 1829

Married at Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 18th ult. by the **Rev. Joseph W. Clary, Rev. Aaron Foster**, of Pendleton, SC to Miss **Dorothy A. Leavitt** of Cornish. They will leave for Pendleton about 1st of September.

Married on Tuesday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. **DuPre**, Mr. **John Gourley** to Miss **Elizabeth Prince**, all of Pickens District.

Died in Columbia on the 25th ult. **Thomas F. Taylor**, second son of Maj. **Thomas Taylor, Jr.** of that place, a member of the Junior Class in the South Carolina College.

Died on the 28th ult. at Charlotte, NC **Jos. Wilson** Esq. an eminent lawyer and unrivaled prosecuting officer.

Died on the 23rd at Baltimore, **John Davidge**, M.D, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland.

Meeting of citizens of Pendleton on Thursday at **Dr. Robinson's** to form a Club and make arrangements to select suitable ground near this place for a Race Course.

General Orders. Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Silver Glade, 24 Aug 1829. The Regiments and Corps composing the 1st, General **Ware's** Division will parade completely equipped for Review and Exercise at the time and places herein specified:

General Whitner's Brigade

3d, or Col. **Gaines'** Regiment, at **Toney's** Store, on Friday, 9th of Oct
1st, Col. **Ligon's** Regt., at **Benson's** Field, on Saturday the 10th
5th, Col. **Hagood's** Regt., at Pickensville, on Tuesday, the 13th
2d, Col. **McKinney's** Regt., at **Governor's Spring**, on Thursday, 15th
42d, Col. **Hunter's** Regt., at **Grisham's** Field, on Saturday, 17th
4th Col. **Rice's** Regt., at Varennes, on Tuesday, 20th

General Hodges' Brigade

6th, Col. **Gilmore** Regt., at **Lomax's**, on Thursday, 22d October
8th, Col. **Hearst's** Regt. where the Col. may appoint, Saturday, 24th
7th, Col. **Tompkins'** Regt., at **Loe's**, on Tuesday, 27th
10th, Col. **Tolles'** Regt., at **Richardson's**, on Thursday, 29th
7th Col. Marsh's Regt., at the Old Wells, on Saturday, 31st

The Artillery Companies will parade with the Regiments of Infantry to which they are attached; and the Cavalry by Troop, with the Regiment of Infantry most convenient. The Major General and the Brigadier Generals will attend the Reviews of their respective commands with their Staff complete. The Reviews will take place at 12 o'clock, Meridian, precisely; when every officer and soldier will be expected at his post. General and Field Returns will be required, and Courts Martial ordered on all defaulters. By order of the Commander-in Chief. **J. B. Earle**, Adjutant and Inspector General. *The Greenville Mountaineer*, the Edgefield *Carolinian*, and the Columbia papers, will please publish the foregoing order. [Drilling instructions. One column.]

Pickens Sheriff's Sale at Pickens Court on first Monday and Tuesday in October.

- Sorrel mare, property of Jas. Herndon; suit of S. Knox.
- Horse, property of Henry Thompson; also on Tuesday at the house of Henry Thompson, 3 head of cattle, property of H. Thompson; suit of John S. Edwards.

Two horses, property of Jas. Dodd; suit of E. B. Benson & Co.

\$25 Reward. Runaway. Three Negroes; a fellow named **Harry**, about 37 years old, crippled in the right foot, 5'6" tall, very black; a woman named **Priscy** with her child about 3 years old, she is about 35 years of age, yellow complexion, 5'3" tall. Five dollars for delivery of Negroes to **Webster** or their lodgment in any jail in state, ten dollars for proof of harboring them. Frequently seen in settlement, and it is understood that they have a ticket to hire themselves. **John Webster**.

John Webster asking all persons who he owes or owes him to make contact.

16 Sep 1829

The Knoxville, TN *Chronicle*, states that Col. **Crockett** has been reelected to Congress, from the Western District, by a very large majority over his foremost competitor, Col. Alexander—the vote as far as has been ascertained, was for **Crockett**, 6786; **Alexander**, 4300; **Estes**, 132, **Clark**, 9.

Died at his residence in Anderson District, at six o'clock on Tuesday the 8th inst. **Rev. Moses Holland**, in the 71st year of his age, and in the 47th or 48th year of his ministry. Buried at Big Creek Church. **Rev. Sanford Vandiver** delivered the sermon.

Fields

**Family Record (Bible) of John Field, Pages 677, 678, in the Pension File W-1161,
Blwt 34374-160-55, National Archives, Washington, D. C.**

*Copy of the Bible Record in the Faith Clayton Room,
Southern Wesleyan University, Central, SC. claytonroom@swu.edu*

Marriages

John Field was married to Anna maconnel June 30, 1779

John Field was married to Rahab Cooper August 27, 1822 – 1777 = 44

Births

John Field seign^r Was Born July the 10th A. D. 1758

Anna Field, his wife, was Born July 26th A. D. 1754

John Field Junior was Born May the 30th A. D. 1780

Abner Field was Born November the 11th A. D. 1782

Susannah Field was Born June the 27th A. D. 1785

Jesse Field was Born January the 3rd A. D. 1788

Elizabeth Field was Born April the 13th A. D. 1790

Jinny Field was Born December the 9th A. D. 1795

Mary Ann Nix was born Nov 3th 1826

Lany ann Nix was born August 7th 1828

John L. Nix was born January 1830

Elisha H. Nix was born Nov. 1831

Franklin G. Nix was born 21 August 1843

B. F. P. Nix was born Oct. 8th 1835

New Books for Sale

G. Anne Sheriff, 988 Old Shirley Road, Central, SC 29630. sheriff@innova.net.

Cemeteries in Central, SC. History of Churches and cemeteries in Central, SC. Mt. Zion Cemetery, Twelve Mile Cemetery (Ballentine), Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, White Oak Baptist Church Cemetery, Poplar Springs Cemetery, New Olive Grove Cemetery.

Indexed. Wire-Spiral-Bound. These were read during the Summer of 2005.

\$25.00 + \$4.00 for mailing.

Confederate Soldiers Buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery, Central, SC. Information on 40 Confederate soldiers and photographs of the tombstones. Indexed. Wire-Spiral-Bound.

\$25.00 + \$4.00 for mailing.