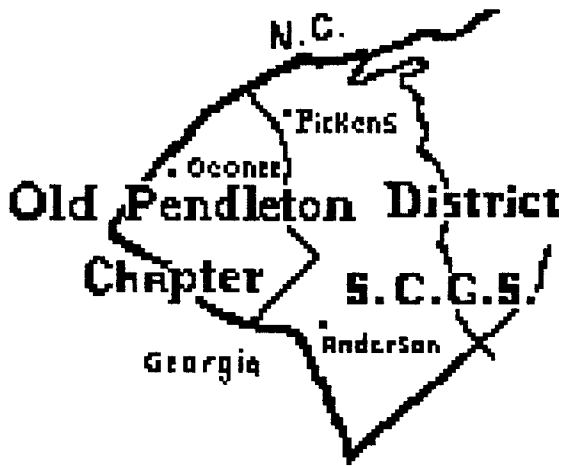


Do not take



March Meeting
March 21, 2006 7:00 P. M.
Central-Clemson Library Meeting Room
Highway 93
Central, SC

Speaker: Leroy Stewart

Owner of Golden Creek Grist Mill, a classic reproduction of a bygone era located on Enon Church Road near Easley, SC, a member of the Society for the Preservation of Old Mills (SPOOM) and one of the most photographed gristmills in America, having appeared in such prestigious publications as *Southern Living* and *National Geographic*. A former pastor and part of a long lineage of Scot-Irish settlers, Leroy Stewart is a master storyteller and well-versed historian. Come and hear his stories of how gristmills played an important part in the development of South Carolina's economy.

Old Pendleton District Newsletter

Volume 20 No. 3 March 2006

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

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Newsletter Editor:		Searching for a new newsletter editor

Temporary Editors: Anne Sheriff, Ellen Neal and LaMarr Brooks

30th Year Birthday

September 1976 marked the formation of the Old Pendleton District South Carolina Genealogical Society. With the celebration of our 30th year, we will begin the second volume of THE LINEAGE CHART Book. This is a chance to get your family history in print. Without your contributions this is not possible. Please send your charts to Publications Chairman: Mrs. LaMarr Brooks, 108 Elfwing Lane, Central, SC 29630.

Please send dues, membership, address change to:

Ellen Neal, 420 Neal Road, Seneca, SC 29672 wneal2@bellsouth.net

Articles to: Old Pendleton Genealogical Society, PO Box 603, Central, SC 29630 or claytonroom@swu.edu

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>

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Anderson: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scandrsn/>

Oconee: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scoconee/oconee.html>

Pickens: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scpicke2/>

Another Great Great Great Grandfather

by Charles Lee, Ph.D.
Old Pendleton District Chapter
South Carolina Genealogy Society
CLeePhD@aol.com

Peyton Thompson Burton, my great great great grandfather, was born 21 February 1807 in Georgia to **Blackman Burton** and **Jane Yancey (Jinsey) Saxon**. Peyton was probably married to **Mary (Polly) Wiles**. Polly was born in 1818 in South Carolina, probably to **Freeman Wiles**, a native of Danville, Virginia.

Peyton and Polly had seven children. I think that all of the children were born in Pendleton District.

- 1) **Martha Ann Burton** was born in 1833 and was married twice, to Jesse M. Simpson and to John Cunningham.
- 2) **Elizabeth J. Burton** was born in 1836.
- 3) **Lucinda (Lou) Haseltine Burton** was born on 28 April 1840 in the Pendleton District. The story was that Lou, a red-haired beauty, was engaged to another man, but broke it off because he was hiding from the war, known as a *slacker*. Lou's father had found out while he was hunting. He stopped at the slacker's house and saw him eating breakfast. So later, Lou was married about 1864 to Albert Chesterfield Beaty. [Note: A.C. Beaty, my great great grandfather, was the subject of the presentation that I gave two years ago at the Old Pendleton District Chapter meeting. One year ago at the same meeting, I presented a story about A.C.'s father John Wesley Beaty, another great great great grandfather.] Lou died 28 June 1910 in Oconee County and was buried in the Bethel Presbyterian Church cemetery in Oconee County.
- 4) **Sarah E. Burton** was born in 1842 and was married to A. A. Freeman.
- 5) **James William Thompson Burton** was born in 1844. During the *War Between the States* a minnie ball hit him in the knee at Gaines Hill. He was noted as a *cripple* in the 1870 census.
- 6) **Amanda C. Burton** was born about 1847.
- 7) **Caroline Medera Burton** was born 27 January 1848 and was married twice, to William D. Scott, and on 11 January 1870 to George Middleton McKee. She lived with Mr. McKee in Walhalla. He was the executor for Peyton's will. Caroline died 17 August 1921.

Jesse Wiles, Polly's brother, age 45, was in the household in the 1850 census, and was noted as *insane*. Jesse does not appear in the subsequent census.

Incidentally, Peyton became a private in Capt. Andrew P. Butler's Company G, 1st Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers of the Confederate States of America. On 16 August 1861 he joined at the age of 54! Peyton was wounded by a shot in the chest on 03 October 1862, and remained on the Muster Roll until 31 December 1864.

Peyton was also a big-time foxhunter. The story was told that Polly called for him from her sick bed "Are you going fox hunting? Are you going and let me die?" He called back "I'm going fox hunting!"

Peyton executed his handwritten will by the county clerk on 03 March 1886. He signed the instrument "**P T Burton**" in a shaky hand. Peyton died 06 March 1886 and is buried in Union Baptist Church cemetery near Iva. Polly died in 1894 and is buried there also.

mtDNA Searching for **Susanna**

Background

For many years and by many people the ancestors of Moses Hendricks b ca 1754-1757 d 1837 Pickens District, SC wife Susanna have been written about and researched.

In the beginning many thought Moses Hendricks was from Virginia. Moses was thought to be originally connected to the Virginia Hendrick clan (late 1600s) from old King and Queen Co., VA. This being the Hance Hendrick wife Jane group now known as the Pamunkey (Virginia) Hendrick. There certainly were a number of Moses Hendrick in South side Virginia where the Hance Hendrick clan migrated over time. However as records became more available the chances dimmed. The Moses Hendrick son of James Hendrick d 1760 of the Halifax Co., VA area proved to be from the Pamunkey (Virginia) Hendrick clan, was a RWS and married Nellie Overby in 1796 in Lunenburg Co., VA which was all documented in Virginia records and from Moses Hendrick RW pension application from KY.

Within the past two years Moses Hendricks m Susanna has seen more documentation concerning Y-DNA testing. Two of Moses Hendricks m Susanna sons descendants of Moses Jr. m Hannah Trout and David Hendricks m Mourning Hill have had Y-DNA testing. A descendant of the third son Larkin Hendricks m Millice Cantrell is currently being tested. In the meantime we also tested four Pamunkey (Virginia) Hendrick men. The Moses Hendricks descendants and the Pamunkey (Virginia) Hendrick descendant came no where even near matching. In fact their Haplotype, the area of the world your ancestors came from in the last 400-600 years, were even different. The Pamunkey (Virginia) Hendrick descendants were "I", Nordic. [Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, etc.] while Moses Hendricks descendants were "R1a, Eastern Europe, {Belisarius, Russia and Baltic Countries}. Also note none of these designations are exact it is just a type of averaging based on testing of your DNA.

So we simply sit and wait for a match at the Hendricks DNA Project where we now have 52 participants, with results back from 42. Out of this 42 we have 22 different Hendricks or variants groups, easily separated by the DNA tests. For Moses Hendricks, the two descendants are R1a and we have only one other R1a, a supposed descendant from Francis Hendrickson of early 1600s Eastern North Carolina. This being another remote chance for connecting Moses Hendricks to another family of Hendricks.

Searching for Susanna

So what is the fuss about Susanna? Well a lot of time just a single clue when searching your ancestors will bread down the brick wall you have been facing. For a number of years Susanna was proposed to be a Glenn. However from others searches and some that I did in Virginia there show little chance of this being true. So what and how could you possibly tell what Susanna's maiden name was? There is being collected every day an mtDNA data base in which, if you have a descendant from one of Susanna's daughters, daughters of, daughters of, on down to a daughter of living today you might get some names to match the mtDNA pattern to.

I posed this question to Bennett Greenspan of FTDNA. Here is the answer I got. "The best you could hope for in this case would be a match on the mtDNAplus test that gives you about a 50% chance of sharing a common matrilineal ancestor within the last 28 generations with a person who has traced their genealogy back to the same area around the same time period, in which case you would know that there is a possible connection" Since not many things are exact a search for a living person to have an mtDNA test upon seemed a reasonable thing to do. So we proceeded forward.

What is the mtDNA plus test?

mtDNAPlus: tests the mtDNA HVRI and HVR2 of females and the female lineage of males, and also verifies possible Native American and African ancestry. This is the mtDNA test that includes the most number of base pairs offered anywhere: 16001 to 16569 and 00001 to 00574, for a total of 1143 base pairs. **Results are placed in FTDNA's mtDNA database and when 2 people show the same identical polymorphism, FTDNA informs both parties if they have both signed the FTDNA Release Form.** The customer receives a report generally describing mtDNA, the meaning of polymorphism, and your differences from the Cambridge Reference Sequence and the meaning of probability between matches. I made a search of FTDNA's mtDNA data base records which contain 16257 records at this time and growing. The search engine at FTDNA showed 32 names with Glenn. Now this does not mean we are just searching for Susanna's surname as Glenn it was just a search to test the data base. So with this type of information in hand it seemed plausible to proceed to the next step.

What Do You Need to do to Find a Living Person Who has the Right mtDNA?

How do you find a living person to run the mtDNA test on? You study the ancestors of the daughters of Moses Hendricks married **Susanna**. Below is just one of many people who satisfy this condition of having the mtDNA, which is passed down generation after generation, for **Susanna**.

Note: In the following lineage chart the first number is the generation and the second number is the family identification number taken from the Old Pendleton Data Base file for Moses Hendricks.

Old Pendleton Data Base mtDNA Lineage Chart for one of many Living Descendants from Susanna

- 1.-1. Moses Hendricks m **Susanna**
 - 2.-3. Elizabeth m Alexander Clark
 - 3.-18. Susan Clark m Richard Hood
 - 4.-120 Elizabeth Hood m Irwin Watson
 - 5.-19 Letha Watson m William Albert McCoy
 - 6.-1483 Sarah Elizabeth McCoy married Lee Anthony Blackwell
 - 7.-3916 Ethel Blackwell m William Adell Lollis
 - 8.-7056 Elizabeth Adell Lollis m Glenn Reeves.
 - 9.-10959 Carolyn Ellen Sheriff m Michael Rampey Ross
 - 10.-12676 Kelli Elizabeth Ross.
- Any living female in the above chart would be a candidate for the mtDNA test.

Now one of the problems of doing a lineage search of this type is that a family must know and have a good record of their ancestors because what I have presented is only as good as this is known.

Moses Hendricks m Susanna Daughters

A quick look at Moses Hendricks m **Susanna** daughters (Old Pendleton data base) reveals;

1. Elizabeth – had 3 daughters
2. Rosanna – had 3 daughters
3. Temperance – no daughters
4. Polly – 2 daughters
5. Mourning – no data
6. Barbara – 3 daughters.

Any path thorough the above daughters of **Susanna** into one of the many grand daughters could lead you down to a living candidate today. Remembering that there could be dead ends and many other multiple paths in 10 generations.

1. **Susanna's Daughter Elizabeth m Alexander Clark**
2. Elizabeth's daughter Susan m Clark – **10 generation lineage above.**
3. Elizabeth's daughter Mourning Clark – no record – dead end.
4. Elizabeth's daughter - Amy Clark m William G. Trotter – 2 daughters – two more paths
5. Amy Clark's daughter -Nancy M.Trotter m Riley Simmons – 3 daughters – 3 more paths
6. Amy Clark's daughter - Mary Caroline Trotter m William C Harbin - 1 daughter – 1 more path.

So this can go on and on. What we need is to trace the path down to a living person to have an mtDNA test done. Can you find another living person in Pickens who is descended from Susanna's daughter, daughter of, daughter of, daughter of, etc.? If so, can you ask that person to contact Herb Hendricks for an mtDNA test? We would like to bread down the brick wall in finding Moses Hendricks ancestors. Having a probability of knowing Susanna maiden name from the mtDNA data base may lead to the break through.

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Group Administrator Hendricks DNA Project
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1210 Long Meadow Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24502
434 832 7246

March 2006 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

Advertisement. Cotton Warehouse of **Adams & Walker** in Hamburg, SC. Cotton stored and forwarded to Savannah or Charleston, free of the customary commission.

Advertisement. **J. Overton Lewis** is legal agent of Col. **Richard Lewis**.

Sheriff's Sale at Pickens Court House on first Monday of October [sic]. Order of Common Pleas Court. **Samuel Reid**, Sheriff

- Tract of land of 643 acres at **Craven's Ford** on west side of Keowee River, originally granted to **John F. Grimke** and **Robert Craven**.
- Tract of land whereon **Naaman Curtis** lately lived on east side of Keowee River at **Craven's Ford**, 725 acres.
- Small tract of land on waters of Six Mile Creek, joining **Hollingsworth's**, **Lawrence's** and others. Sold by order of Court for Partition among heirs of **Naaman Curtis**, deceased.

2 Dec 1829

Message of the Governor includes: "He advises the constituting Anderson and Pickens separate election districts."

Some doubts have been entertained whether, as the present Sheriff of Anderson was elected under special writs of election the same course would not be necessary in the election of a successor, unless a special act should be passed on the subject. A letter from one of our Representatives at Columbia, just received, states that by reference to the act of 1827, he is satisfied that the case is fully provided for, and that the election must be held on the second Monday and Tuesday in January next. Candidates and managers of election will of course recollect that twenty days notice is necessary at each box to render the election valid.

Married on Thursday last, by the **Rev. Mr. Ozier**, Mr. **Allen Harbin**, of Anderson, to Miss **Lucinda Gassaway** of Pickens district.

Advertisement. Mr. **Henry G. Dreffsen**, merchant tailor, is occupying the former stand of Mr. **Jabez B. Bull**. Philadelphia Fashions received once in every three months.

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

- Lost a sorrel horse near Pickens Court House. **Henry G. Dreffsen**.
- Wagon and four hoses, property of **James Bell**; execution **John Burriss vs. J. Bell**. Execution of **Joseph Moore vs. S. H. Dickson**, **Jas. Bell** and **J. L. Jolly vs. John Wright** and **Wm. Swords**; execution of **A. Colt vs. W. Swords**.
- Plantation and land whereon **William Swords** lives as his property; execution by **Silas Towers**.

Pickens District. James H. Dency, O.P.D. **Edward Norton**, applicant against **Barack Norton**, **David McCoy**, **Sampson Norton**, **William Beavert**, and **Gideon Norton**, Defendants. Legatees out-of-state. Sale of real estate of **William Norton**, deceased.

9 Dec 1829

Proceedings from Legislature. Recommendations that Pendleton election district be divided. Pendleton entitled to another member of legislature.

Paragraph from Greenville Mountaineer concerning invention by **William K. Stringer** for hulling cotton seed. (More details)

85 buildings burned in Camden, SC.

Election at usual places in Anderson district on second Monday in January for a Sheriff.

Meeting of subscribers to Pendleton Rifle Company at Farmer's Hall on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Advertisement. **Bentley Hasell**, attorney and Solicitor in Equity announced he would practice in all the Courts on the Western Circuit. Can be found at his office in Pendleton Village.

Wanted five or six hundred bushels of corn to be delivered about 3 miles from Pendleton. Apply at Printer's Office.

Advertisement. **Andrew Barr**, saddle and harness maker, at Pendleton, south of **E. B. Benson's** store.

Advertisement. **David P. W. Rye** is a "house and ornamental painter." Also will put up paper hanging.

Anderson Sheriff's Sale on first Monday and Tuesday in December. **G. E. W. Foster**, Sheriff.

- Wagon, property of **James Bell**; execution of **James Major** vs. **James Bell** and **Robert Smith**.
- 50 acres, property of **Adam Campbell**, execution of Burt & Reese.
- Mare and colt at house of **Solomon Taylor**, 15 barrels of corn, cow and 2 stacks of fodder, property of **Solomon Taylor**; execution of Stephen McCully.
- Property of **William Hewins**; execution of **A. Milligan**.
- Sorrel horse, property of **Thomas Taylor**; execution of **John Burriss**.
- Negro girl, property of **Jas. Bell**; execution of **James Lindly**.
- Plantation where **James Todd** lives, property of **Larkin Wright**; execution of **Benjamin Cleveland**.
- Plantation and land where **Leweling Goode** lives; execution of **D. Sloan**, Executor vs. **L. Goode** and **J. T. Whitfield**; also, execution of **George Caldwell**.
- 232 acres on Little Generostee; property of **Samuel McGee**; execution of **Wm. Sherrard**.
- Horse, property of **Jesse Fant**; execution **Joseph Hall**, Administrator vs. **Jesse Fant** and **Samuel E. Moore**.
- 15 acres, blind horse, property of **Ezekiel Mace**; execution of **Bowie & Burt**.
- 50 acres, property of **Adam Campbell**; execution of State.
- Plantation and land where **John McFall Sr.** lives as his property; execution of **Anson Colt**.
- Land where **Samuel McCully** lives as his property; execution of S. J. Hammond.
- Land where **Sampson Pope** lives; 596 acres. Also land 130 acres, property of **Sampson Pope**. Executions by **D. Sloan**, Executor; **Spencer B. Rutledge**; **J. T. Whitfield**; **W. W. Griffin**; **LeRoy B. Gaston**; **B. F. Wheeler**; **Simon Doyle** (bearer).

Sheriff's Sale by order from Court of Common Pleas at Anderson Court House, first Monday and Tuesday in January. **G. E. W. Foster**, Sheriff.

- 349 acres on waters of Big Generostee, adjoining the Village of Anderson, dwelling, out-houses, springs, orchard. Bounded by **Manning Poole**, **Elisha Burriss** and others.

- 258 acres joining above tract; dwelling, outhouses, spring, orchard of apple, peach and plum trees; bounded by **Elisha Burriss, James Burriss** and others.
- 149 acres joining preceding tract, bounded by **Christian Fricks** and others.
- Sold on application of **Martin Phillips et ux. vs. Moses Chamblee et al.**; property of **Zodoc Chamblee**, deceased. Partition.
- Above lands have been resurveyed and plats made.

16 Dec 1829

Legislature reports from a special committee. Mr. **Whitner** reports that a bill to alter the constitution to divide Pendleton into two election districts has been introduced.

Death of Judge **Washington**, a nephew of **George Washington**, died in Philadelphia and buried at Mt. Vernon, VA. It also reported that **Mrs. Washington** died on her way to the funeral.

Married on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. **Ozier**, Mr. **Francis Reese** to Miss **Matilda Power**, both of Anderson.

Married on Tuesday the 8th instant by the **Rev. Wm. Magee**, Mr. **Samuel Brown** to Miss **Melena Vandiver**, daughter of the Rev. **Sanford Vandiver**, both of Anderson.

Married on the 9th instant, by **Stephen Williams**, Esq., Mr. **Robert Jenkins** to Miss **Lydia Barbour**, both of Anderson.

Pendleton Academy. Students have gained honors in quarter ending 1 Dec 1829. Exercises of Academy will resume on 13 Jan 1830.

- Seniors Class: **James Simons, Peter Courturier**
- **John Boyle** obtained honors in Latin and Greek.
- Sophomore Class: **an Edwards, John H. Huger**
- Freshman Class: **William Sharpe, George R. Cherry**
- English Department. 1st Class. **Geo Anderson** in Geometry and **Robert Y. Hayne** in Rhetoric
- English Dept. 2nd Class. **Elias Courturier** in Geography and English Grammar and **Hopson Pinckney** in US History.
- English Dept. 3rd Class. **N. H. Gibbes** in Geography, History, and English Grammar.

Advertisement. **J. C. Kingsmore**, tailor, has a business in that "part of the Court House, formerly occupied by Clerk's Office."

Advertisement. **Mrs. Kingsmore** is commencing a school for the instruction of "Young Ladies (In that building of Mr. **Maverick's**, formerly the residence of **Mrs. Hammett**) on 4 Jan 1830. Teaching, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography with drawing of maps, history, plain and ornamental needle work, embroidery, drawing and painting in paper, silk and velvet; filigree, snell, rice and wax work, and various kinds of fancy work. One class of young gentlemen under ten years of age will receive admittance. Prices are listed.

Dissolution of co-partnership of **E. B. Benson & Co.** of Pendleton Village by January 1830. Signed by **E. B. Benson** and **Warren Webb**.

Sheriff's sale at Anderson Court House first Monday and Tuesday in December [sic]. **G. E. W. Foster**, Sheriff.

- Tract of land where **Tucker** lives and **Samuel Tucker** formerly lived on waters of Saluda River; execution of **E. B. Benson vs. Samuel Tucker**.
- Land and plantation where defendant lives on waters of Little River, adjoining lands of **Robinson** and others; execution **Warren M. Masters vs. Simon Massey**.

Advertisement. Mrs. **Julia ___ Warne** (late principal of Sparta Academy, GA) will be associated with the SC Female Institute beginning in January. Signed, **Elias Marks**, M. D. (?)

23 Dec 1829

Horse race on Christmas Day over the Pendleton Course. \$5.00.

E. B. Benson & Co. is selling salt for \$1. ___ per bushel.

Negro for sale by **Jesse Crenshaw** to pay for a mortgage. Sell at auction on first Monday in January at Anderson Court House. Negro woman named **Christian**.

New Board of Commissioners of Free Schools for Pendleton District. Col. **Robert Anderson**, **James Osborne**, **David Hendrix**, **Benj. D. DuPre**, **Thomas M. Sloan**, **Garrison Linn**, **Jas. L. McCann**, **Jesse W. Norris**, **Christopher Orr**, **Levi Garrison**, **Josias D. Gaillard**, **David McKinney**, **Bailey Barton**. Signed by **Wm. D. Sloan**, Coroner for Pickens.

30 Dec 1829

[Article has nothing to do with Pendleton History but is of interest.] Mr. Booth, the great actor, while playing in Boston last week, became deranged, and was led off the stage. He is said to be subject to temporary fits of derangement. A crowded house had collected to see the performance, and the audience went off discontented and dissatisfied.

The *Providence Journal* of the 11th inst. says, "Mr. Booth, the celebrated tragedian, arrived in town yesterday, in a state of mental derangement, having traveled on foot from Boston. His feet were much swollen, and it is said he slept in the woods on Wednesday night, covering himself with leaves of the forest. He is now in the care of his friends, and we are happy to add, appears to be recovering fro his illness." [Is the Booth who killed Abraham Lincoln or a relative?]

Justices of Quorum for Anderson District. **James Douthit**, **R. McCann**, **James Turner**, reappointed. **Jesse P. Lewis**, **Benjamin Dickson** and **Joshua Fields** in place of **Joseph Shanklin**, **Joseph Taylor**, and **John M___** resigned; and **Levi Garrison**, in the place of **Lewis Stanley**, removed.

Justices of the Peace for Anderson District. **William Acker**, **James Simpson**, **Thomas L. Carpenter** and **John C. Anderson** reappointed. **Archibald Simpson**, in place of **Kelly Sullivan**, declining to serve.

Justice of Quorum for Pickens District. **William Hubbard**.

Justices of the Peace for Pickens District. **Stephen Bates** and **John C. Miller**

Meeting of the Pendleton Social Library Society at Farmer's Hall on Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

The Commissioners of Free Schools for Pendleton District will meet on 25 Jan 1830.

Jos. V. Shanklin requesting payment from debtors before 15 Jan 1830.

Theodore Gaillard selling 561 acres where he lives; well watered. If not sold by 20 Jan 1830, will be sold at public sale together with other items. Farm divided into two or three tracts, if necessary.

F. W. Symmes requesting payment from debtors before 1 Jan 1830.

South Carolina Revolutionary Records
Selected Final Pension Payment Vouchers
1818 – 1864
South Carolina: Charleston
Abstracted by Alycon Trubey Pierce, C. G.

Order from Iberian Publishing Company, 548 Cedar Creek Drive, Athens, GA 30605

Greenville District

James Alexander [Mary]
James Altorn [Sarah]
William Bagwell
Elizabeth Boyce [William]
David Burn
Absalom Cleveland
Nathaniel Dacus
Jonathan Davis
David Dickey
Robert Duncan
William Duncan
Philip Evans [Philip]
John Farmer
William Gibbs [Nancy]
John Goodlett
Nancy Goodlett [William]
William Goodlett
William Gossett
Isaac Gregory
Joseph Hart
Ezekiel Henderson
Lewis Land
Nolas/Nicholas Latner
Blackman Ligon
Richard Lacke/Locke
William McClure
Jane McJenkins [Daniel]
Thomas Masters [Elizabeth]
David Morton
Thomas Ponder [Nancy]
Henry Prince [Tennet]
Darby Reagan
Jesse Smith
William Trammel [Sarah]
John Waldrop [Elizabeth]
William Wood [Jemima]
John Young
Mary Young [William]

Pendleton District

Thomas Cooper
William Copeland
Pendleton Isbel
Robert Miller
John Powell
Anna Reese [George]
Peter Rowland
Flanders Thompson [Elizabeth]
John Winn

Pickens District

James Altom [Sarah]
Jeffery Beck
William Boatright [Elizabeth]
Francis Bradley
Joanna Brown [Aris]
Richard Carver
Robert Clanahan
Frances Cobb [John]
Jemima Cox [Philip]
Philip Cox [Jemima]
William Day
Lucy Dispain [Benjamin]
Frances Dodd [William]
Samuel Earle
Robert Farr
Jane Gillison
Elizabeth Graham [Stafford]
Stafford Graham
John Gray
Ann Hall [William]/ Hannah Hall [Jesse]
Jesse Hall [Hannah]
David Hamilton
Thomas Hamilton
Susanna Hammond [Prather]
Elizabeth Henderson [Thomas]
Thomas Henderson [Elizabeth]
Elisha Jarvis [Drucilla]
Jacob Jones
Rachel Lawrence [Benjamin]
John Looney
Ann McMahan [Archibold]
John Mason
Burt Moore [Mary]
Benjamin Neighbors
John Peterson
Levi Phillips
Isabella Reid [Joseph]
John Richey [Nancy]
John Richey
Buckner Smith
Job Smith
James Southerland
Mary Standridge [James]
Champe Taylor
John Verner
Charles Williamson
John Wilson [Mary]
Polly Wilson [John]

Anderson District

William Armstrong
Jehn Atkins
Thomas Banister
Charles Bennett
Joshua Betterton
Mary Bowen [Benjamin]
Reuben Brock
John Burns
James Carter
Harmon Commins
William Entrekin [Sarah]
David Galtry
William Grant [Mary]
Goodman Harris
John Harris [Mary]
Martha Henderson [John]
Benjamin Kennard
Nancy Kersey [Stephen]
Margery Long [James]
Susannah McMahan [Peter]
John Maxwell
James Meritt
John Milford
Margaret Miller [Johnson]
Martha Millroee [William]
William Millwee
William Moore
William Noble
George Oldham
Frederick Owen
Shadrach Owen [Mary]
John Parker
Ann Pressly [David]
Samuel Ramsay
Jane Reed [Richard]
Richard Reid
Judith Rowland [David]
David Sadler
John Scott
William Seawright [Mary]
Eleanor Swords [John]
John Swords
David Verner
John Wilson

MARIAH HARDIN'S GRAVE IS DESCREATED

Paul M. Kankula
gcgenweb@bellsouth.net

Usually, if relatives or friends did not arrange to pay for burial elsewhere, inmates of the Poor Farm were simply buried on its property. The cemetery area was often called the "Pauper" or "Potter's Field."

The historic Oconee County Poor Farm is located 3.9 miles North of Westminster. It's located at 320 Camp Road, which is several miles west of Highway 183. Lakeview Rest Home is currently occupying the building.

The 19-bed Lakeview Rest Home is a state-licensed, non-profit "residential care" facility that houses the county's elderly and disabled people. (Somewhere along the line, a 9-bed addition was added to the original 10.) Lakeview is not a nursing home and does not house residents with acute health needs.

Initially, the building that the rest home now occupies was called the Poor Farm. Then it became part of the County's prison system. A nearby cattle barn is currently being used by the Oconee County Humane Society. There is also an old jail that is still located behind the rest home. A sign above the door says 1911.

What were Poor Farms? Poor Farms were tax-supported residential institutions to which people were required to go if they could not support themselves. They were started as a method of providing a less expensive (to the taxpayers) alternative to what we would now call "welfare" - what was called "outdoor relief" in those days. People requested help from the community Overseer of the Poor (sometimes also called a Poor Master) - an elected town official. If the need was great or likely to be long-term, they were sent to the poorhouse instead of being given relief while they continued to live independently. Sometimes they were sent there even if they had not requested help from the Overseer of the Poor. That was usually done when they were found guilty of begging in public, etc.

During the second quarter of the 19th century, as the industrial revolution had its effect on the United States, the importation of the factory system from England was followed almost immediately by the full scale adoption of what seemed to be an inherent component of that system -- the Poor Farm System. These Poor Farms were built with great optimism. They promised to be a much more efficient and cheaper way to provide relief to paupers. And there was a fervent popular belief that housing such people in institutions would provide the opportunity to reform them and cure them of the bad habits and character defects that were assumed to be the cause of their poverty.

By mid-century, people were beginning to question the success of the Poor Farm movement. Investigations were launched to examine the conditions in Poor Farms. They had proven to be much more expensive than had been anticipated. And they had not significantly reduced the numbers of the "unworthy poor" nor eliminated the need for "outdoor relief".

The Civil War was the major preoccupation of American society during the third quarter of the century. Major systematic changes in social welfare policy had to await calmer times. Ironically, the faltering Poor Farm system was sheltered from the impact of the poverty produced by the war itself. The war created widows and orphans, and it deprived elderly members of families of the support they might have had in their old age had their sons and grandsons lived or remained able to work. However, a relatively small proportion of these casualties of the war ever wound up living in Poor Farms.

By 1875, after the regulation of Poor Farms in most states became the responsibility of the State Board of Charities, laws were passed prohibiting children from residing in poorhouses and removing mentally ill patients and others with special needs to more appropriate facilities.

The Poor Farm population was even more narrowly defined during the twentieth century when social welfare legislation (Workman's Compensation, unemployment benefits and Social Security) began to provide a rudimentary "safety net" for people who would previously have been pauperized by such circumstances. Eventually, the poorhouses evolved almost exclusively into nursing homes for dependent elderly people. But poor farms left orphanages, general hospitals and mental hospitals -- for which they had provided the prototype -- as their heritage.

Somewhere along the line, a superintendent of the Oconee Poor Farm decided that his Potter's Field was hard to maintain and not very attractive. The weeds around the field-stone grave markers could not easily be cut - in those days they didn't have

Weed Whackers. So he removed all the field-stones, plowed the cemetery, and planted grass. Now the area looked good and could be included with their normal lawn cutting.

One nearby resident reported that pigs were being kept in this area and that their rooting for food caused the field-stones to become scattered. So the superintendent collected the stones and threw them in what is now called Lake Hartwell.

As you face the rest home, the cemetery is located on a knoll to its far left side. There is a 15' high pear tree that basically marks the cemetery's center. Over the passing years, approximately 15 grave shafts/cavities have collapsed into the ground.

Next to this pear tree is a beautiful large stone grave marker with the following inscription on it:
HARDIN, Mariah, Born 24-Feb-1837, Died 24-May-1925, Husband T.W. Land

For some reason, vandals felt a need to desecrate Mariah's grave by pushing over the top section of her tombstone - it's laying on the ground near its mounting base. Fortunately, the inscription side is facing upward. Because of its weight, it can't simply be lifted by several men and put back into place.

It should be noted that the vandal's action is a criminal offense and punishable by South Carolina. Vandalism IS NOT something that teenagers want to do in this day and age. They can be tried as an adult, heavily fined, and sent to jail.

1. 19-Sep-2002, The Greenville News/Associated Press in Columbia has reported that a funeral home has been charged with damaging grave sites at the Taylor Cemetery. The Richland County Sheriff's Department says that the owner has been jailed and charged with willful intent.

2. 18-Oct-2002, The Seneca Daily Journal/Greenville (AP) has reported that a Greenville couple has been convicted of damaging graves and taking body parts from a cemetery in Greer. One of the couple was convicted of malicious damage to property over \$10,000, conspiracy, and two counts each of desecration of a human burial ground. Circuit Judge John Kirtredge sentenced them to 15 years in prison.

By writing this article, I'm hoping that a Hardin descendant will have the mechanical means to lift this heavy stone and take it upon himself or herself to cement it back in place.

Queries and Notes

Searching for **James Walker Moore**, born 23 Jul 1789 in SC and died 29 Jul 1856 in Gwinnet, GA. Married possibly in Edgefield Co. Children wrote he was Indian or part Indian. Married a Sallie and a Nancy. Looking for marriage or his father. Contact Happyqffed@aol.com.

Looking for **Ann O'Shields** (age 35) in 1850 Pickens Dist. Census who had one child Elizabeth (age 5). Married a **Pilgrim** before 1860 Census when she was living at daughter's household of **Warren Massey**. Looking for Ann O'Shields maiden name, first and second husband. Contact Bonnie Baker at smyles200us@yahoo.com.

Searching for **Reuben Reid** (b. 22 Aug 1785) in NC, teacher in Oconee in 1830's. **Jesse Reid**, who wrote about his Civil War experiences, was his son. Contact Linda Ballington. lindisplaying@yahoo.com.

Trying to locate information on **Tyre B. Mauldin**, wife **Elizabeth Featherstone Gaines**. Mauldin is buried at Richland Cemetery in Oconee Co., SC. Son is **Henry Middleton Gaines** who married **Mary Ann Ragsdale**. Contact Anna Mrizek, 13602 Pearlstone, San Antonio, TX 78232-5904. amrizek@excite.com

Looking for **Henry P. Hill**, born in Franklin Co., GA 14 May 1837, married **Sarah Amanda Bryan** in Atlanta, GA on 27 Mar 1868. Lived in Central, SC between 1880 - 1900. Contact Tempe at kdb@innova.net.

World War II Enlistment Records Online

One great resource available from the U.S. National Archives is the World War II Enlistment Records. These records have been transcribed and made available on the National Archives web site. These records are especially valuable as many of the personnel papers of these soldiers and sailors were later destroyed in a fire.

The National Archives scanned War Department microfilmed punch cards on enlistments to support the reconstruction of the military personnel records at its National Personnel Records Center. That strikes me as a sad commentary about technology: the data was originally stored on punch cards which, once upon a time, could be read by machines. I haven't seen a punch card reader in operation for many years, however. The cards were eventually microfilmed for long-term preservation.

Nine million records were later transcribed manually by humans who sat and read the microfilms and transcribed the information onto keyboards. Due to the condition of the microfilms, approximately 1.5 million records could not be scanned. Scanning problems when the microfilms were created also contributed to the errors. Despite these challenges, information about a majority of sixteen million World War II servicemen and women is available via the web site.

I went to the web site and did a search for an uncle of mine. Thanks to his unusual last name, he was easy to find: he was the only person of that name in the database. Finding him took less than a minute. Looking for someone with a more common surname will take longer, but you can use the site's "Advanced Search" to use Boolean terms. For instance, all the men named Jones who enlisted in Maine or something similar.

The final record that I was able to see was a transcribed entry, not an image of an original form. That's okay in this case because the online transcriptions were made from another transcription: the original punch cards that were made from original records. In other words, I was looking at a transcription of a transcription.

The U.S. National Archives says spot checks show that approximately 35% of these records have an error. However, only 4.7% of the sample had an error in the name column, and only 1.3% had errors in the serial number column. Therefore, the National Archives made the determination that a lot of valuable information is available in this database, even with the errors. The database was released and placed online.

I didn't notice any errors in the data I saw about my uncle and about a few others that I found.

Each record provides the enlistee's serial number and name, state, and county of residence, place of enlistment, date of enlistment, grade, branch, term of enlistment, place of birth, year of birth, citizenship, race, education, civilian occupation, marital status, and component. I did see a few items left blank or listed as N/A (not available). However, most of the records I saw were filled in completely.

Because the records are for Army enlistments during World War II, the file does not include records for those who enlisted as Army officers. It does, however, have records for those who joined as enlisted personnel and then later were promoted to commissioned officers, as in the case of my uncle. Just because your relative served as an officer, do not assume that he or she is not in this database. The question is, what was the grade upon enlistment, not on discharge?

This online database also contains information on more than 130,000 women who enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File can provide much information of interest to genealogists. It is especially useful for date and place of birth, even though it does not show parents' names. At least you will find out where to look for a birth record.

The Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File is available free of charge as one of the databases within the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration's "Access to Archival Databases" (AAD) at <http://www.archives.gov/aad>.

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2005 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>. Posted by Dick Eastman on January 27, 2006. [Permalink](#)

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. 5

Pickens District, South Carolina

An inquest was held July 25, 1834 over the body of **Lemuel Morgan** at the house of **John Couch** in Pickens District. **Robert Wilson** sayeth that on the 17th day before the death of the said **Lemuel Morgan** that he in the company of **Enoch Payne** were passing by the house of **Robert Couch** and heard a noise like some person whipping another. That he saw **Robert Couch** whipping the said **Lemuel Morgan** and cursing him at the same time; likewise, saw **Couch** kick the boys backside. I thought the whipping unmerciful, the stick with which **Couch** whipped the boy was about the size of I think a willow and appeared to about 14 or 15 inches long and frazzled at one end.

On Saturday evening before **Lemuel's** death on Monday I was at **Robert Couch's** house, saw **Couch** kick the boy, and call him a dammed trifling, lazy son of a bitch, that he would never try to do anything. I went from there to Mr. **Montgomeries** and on my return back the same day, saw maggots [on the boys feet and legs. I did not see any wound or bruises where the maggots were.

On Sunday evening before he died on Monday I went to **Robert Couches** in company with **William Benson** and found **Lemuel** lying on the floor alone, in the house of said **Robert Couch**, without any clothing on but a shirt and flys blowing in his house and on his but. I noticed that his but appeared black and all over of that appearance. I examined the boy and discovered a black stripe on the pit of his stomach extending all over around the body to the backbone and about the width of my hand. Saw no place where the skin was broke, but had the appearance of switch marks. Saw a blue spot on the boys head and one on his hand. The boy told me that he would die, and that **Robert Couch** whipping him would cause his death. Noticed also that he appeared to be swollen during the whole time he was acquainted with him and was under the character of being a dirt eater.

Enoch Payne says that he was in company with **Robert Wilson** and went by **Robert Couches** house. Heard one person apparently cursing another and on advancing saw Couch motioning his hand as if he was whipping some person and heard **Lemuel Morgan** beg, that it was getting dark and he couldn't see what was going on. Saw the boy walk off. This was about 17 days before his death . . .

Richard Nalley states that he worked for **Couch** the Monday and Tuesday week before **Lemuel Morgan** died, during that time he did not know of **Robert Couch** in any way abusing and mistreating the boy. I went back to couches house on Sunday night before the boys death and remained there until the next Saturday morning. Did not see **Couch** abuse him at any time.

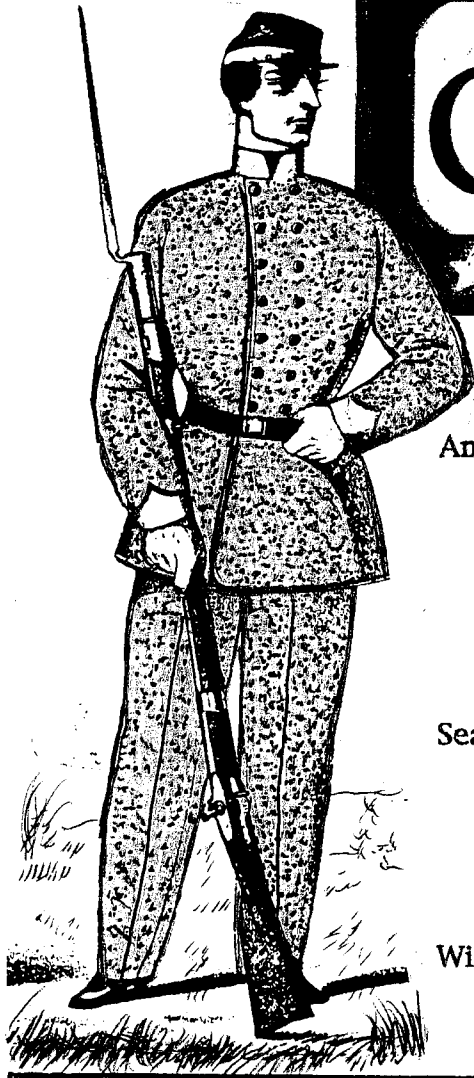
Alfred Jones states that he saw **Couch** raise up **Lemuels** Morgans shirt and strike him two licks with a small switch. Believes it was on a Saturday week before the boy died. On the same day when going out to work the boy turned out of the path and said that he wanted to rest. **Couch** took him by the hand and said [expletive] it come into the road and go along what in hell do you stop here for, the boy then fell down. **Couch** then poured water on his head and laughed and said he had like to have lost all his water. The boy told me that he done quit eating dirt but that **Mr. and Mrs. Couch** had whipped and abused him so bad he would rather die than live and that he began eating dirt again to kill himself.

Jesse Jones said that he saw the boy two weeks before his death. He appeared swollen like the dropsy, yellow water water was running out of his feet and legs . . . **Jane Jones** said that she was at **Robert Couches** house on Sunday evening and saw **Lemuel Morgan**, he appeared very low, she thought he was dieing, he became better and she left there. Returned next morning, found him very bad, he became better again and had several spells of getting better and worse for several hours. At length appeared to fall into a quiet sleep. Awoke and asked **Robert Couch** to lift him up into a chair, he done so, saw the water gushed out of his mouth. I left the room and understood he died immediately. **Robert Couch** appeared kind to the boy. She never heard the boy complain of bad treatment. Was satisfied he died of dropsy.

Saphia Holyfield states lived with **Robert Couch** from the middle of March last. **Lemuel Morgan** lived there when she went there. He looked very sickly and saw him eat dirt. She heard **Couch** tell him to go for a hoe, the boy replied that he would be damnd if he did go. **Couch** took a willow switch and struck him about three licks across the bust. She knew he was given to telling falsehoods. She caught him in them.

The doctor brought it out that dropsy was the cause of his death. . . His body was taken up on the 14th day after his burial for examination.

Seeking Information About These
CONFEDERATE
 Soldiers



Amos O'Shields died of disease in 1863 while serving in Co. E, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment). He was born about 1842 in Spartanburg, S. C., a son of Aaron O'Shields. He married Sarah Ann King on December 27, 1860, when she was twenty-six years of age. She was a daughter of Thomas King and a resident of Anderson District, South Carolina.

Seaborn O'Shields served as a private in Co. B, 1st South Carolina State Troops for six months from August 1863 until February 1864. He also served as a sergeant in Co. H, 3rd South Carolina State Troops between June 1862 and January 1863.

Willis O'Shields was a soldier in the Confederate Army. He served in Co. E, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment). No additional information available.

Joshua Owen (1839-1899) was born September 6, 1839, a son of Anderson Owen (2 Apr 1793-23 Oct 1882) and Frances (Stevens) Owen (6 Apr 1798-1 Apr 1887) of Piercetown township in Anderson County, S. C. Owen was wounded in the hand during the U. S. Civil War, and it remained cripple throughout the remainder of his life. He died unmarried on March 2, 1899, and was buried at Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church in northern Anderson County, S. C. This Confederate veteran's sister, Mary Ann Owen, married Mattison Harvey Mullikin, who also served as a Confederate soldier.

George W. Owens (1841-1914) enlisted as a private in Co. H, 4th South Carolina Infantry, C. S. A., at Belton, S. C., on October 10, 1861. He was listed as present for duty on his company's muster roll of December 31, 1861. This soldier also served in Co. K, Hampton Legion. In 1899 and 1911, his name was listed on the Civil War pension roll of Pickens County, S. C. George W. Owens married Elizabeth Jones (b. ca 1845-d. 1880), daughter of Bennett Cooper Jones (1821-1864) and Nancy Hill Jones. This Confederate soldier and his wife, Elizabeth (Jones) Owens,

had the following children: Tilman Bennett Owens (7 Mar 1871-1924), who married Sara Lou Cantrell (5 Jul 1875-1935); Joseph Lawrence Owens (b. 5 Aug 1873), who married Mary Ann Cantrell; Roxie Owens (3 Mar 1875-26 May 1913), who married Robert Moore; and Vada Owens (8 May 1876-14 Dec 1912), who married Jay Bates. In 1901, this Confederate veteran resided in Easley township, and he was sixty-two years of age, according to pension records. He died February 6, 1914, and was buried at Fairview Methodist Church, situated a few miles south of Easley in Pickens County, South Carolina.

Duke W. Owens enlisted as a private in Co. H, 4th South Carolina Infantry Volunteers (Sloan's Regiment) at Belton, S. C., on October 10, 1861. He was among a group of thirty-one men from the eastern division of Pickens District, S. C., who rode by Pickens Court House (Old Pickens) on the Keowee River to demonstrate their willingness to participate in the North-South armed confrontation.

Henry Clay Owens (1845-1927) served in Co. E, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment). He was a resident of the Warsaw section (now the Richland area) of what today is Oconee County, S. C. He was born about August 25, 1845, in the Clearmont section of Pickens District, S. C. His first marriage was to Mary Jane Milford (12 Jun 1839-1 Nov 1912) on November 30, 1865, and his second marriage was to Ellen (Edgar) Timms, the latter of whom received a Civil War widow's pension in 1930 in Oconee County, S. C. This Confederate soldier was a son of Buck Owens, a native of Virginia, and Martha (McGuffin) Owens. He was captured by Union troops during the U. S. Civil War and imprisoned at Hart Island in the harbor of New York City. He was released as a prisoner of war after the Civil War ended. Then, he walked all the way from New York to his home in Pickens District, S. C. This Confederate veteran and his first wife had seven children -- four sons and three daughters. Henry Clay Owens resided in the Westminster/Oakway area of Oconee County. He died February 1, 1927. Owens was a member of Westminster First Baptist Church, and he was buried there.

James Mulkey Owens (1839-1862) married Permalia Barton (1836-1920), daughter of Bailey Barton. He was killed during the Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) in Virginia. No additional information available.

R. Owens served as a private in Co. B, 1st South Carolina State Troops for six months between August 1863 and February 1864. No additional information available.

T. Owens, a Confederate veteran, was buried in the cemetery of the Old Stone Church, situated between Clemson and Pendleton, South Carolina. Question: Could his marker be a memorial, rather than the site of this soldier's grave? This because a man named T. Owens served as a private in Co. E, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment) and died at Richmond, Virginia. He was buried there in Hollywood Cemetery (Grave W-484). Also, a man named Thomas Owens of Pickens County, S. C., had a daughter named Mamie Owens who married D. Couch in 1899 at her father's residence. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. T. Dobson. Same man?

William Harrison Owens (or Owen) (1842-1907) served in Co. I, 1st South Carolina (State Troops?). One source listed his unit as Co. G,

Butler's Regiment. He was shot in the head during the Civil War. In 1899, he resided in Oconee County and was a recipient of a pension. On January 4, 1866, he married Elizabeth Harbert (10 Dec 1844-10 Jul 1905). The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Andrew W. McGuffin in the western division of Pickens District, S. C. This Confederate veteran was born April 29, 1842, a son of William Owen and Susan (McGuffin) Owen. This veteran's name appeared on the 1902 pension roll for Oconee County, S. C. He was a resident of Westminster township of Oconee County, S. C., and farmed there most of his life after the Civil War. He was the father of seven children. He died August 7, 1907, and his body was interred at the First Baptist Church in Westminster, S. C.

Melmoth Owings served as a private in Co. K, 3rd South Carolina Reserves for six months between June 1862 and January 1863. No additional information available.

Alexander Lafayette "Fate" Pace (1845-1917) married Mary Susan Roper (1855-1932). He served as a private in Co. I, 3rd Battalion (Palmetto), South Carolina Light Artillery. He enlisted in the C. S. A. at Greenville, S. C., on November 20, 1863. He was transferred to Co. D, 16th South Carolina Infantry on June 16, 1864. On the muster roll of his company, dated June 28, 1864, this soldier was listed as absent without leave as a deserter. This soldier was a son of Richard King Pace (1816-1891) and Nancy (Barton) Pace (1819-1871). He was buried at Enon Baptist Church, situated near Easley (Pickens County), S. C.

Columbus W. "Lum" Pace (1842-1916) was a brother of Alexander Lafayette Pace (see above) and Joseph Warren Pace, both of whom also served in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. He was born February 5, 1842, and served to the rank of corporal in Co. D, 16th South Carolina Infantry. He enlisted on November 22, 1861. He married Malinda "Linda" Williams (11 Oct 1840-d. Jan 1924). He was captured by Union troops on April 20, 1865, at Macon, Georgia. After the U. S. Civil War, this Pace family migrated to Missouri and settled there in Rolla and began to farm. Eventually, he purchased 240 acres of land east of Rolla and lived there the remainder of his life. His two oldest children were born in Pickens County, S. C. They were Ella Pace (b. 1868) and Lizzie Pace (b. 1871). Columbus W. Pace died September 2, 1916, and was buried in St. James Cemetery in St. James, Missouri. *March - Page 15*

Richard King Pace (1816-1891) served in the 3rd South Carolina Reserves for ninety days. He also served in the 1st South Carolina State Troops and was discharged from the C. S. A. at Charleston, S. C., because of disability. His wife was Nancy (Barton) Pace (1819-1871), who was buried at Tyger Baptist Church in Greenville County, S. C. Three of this Confederate veteran's sons also served in the C. S. A. They were Alexander Lafayette Pace, Columbus W. "Lum" Pace, and Joseph Warren Pace. Richard King Pace was born March 29, 1816, and he died June 8, 1891. He was buried at Griffin Baptist Church in Pickens County, S. C.

William Pace served in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. He was buried at Mt. Carmel Church in Pickens County, South Carolina.

J. M. Padgett was killed in action during the big explosion at the Crater near Petersburg, Virginia, on July 30, 1864. No additional information available.

Terrell Padgett served as a private in Co. F, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment). He survived the war and was paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, in April 1865. No additional information available.

John Henry Page served to the rank of corporal in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment). No additional information available.

William R. Page (1837-1907) was a private in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment). He also served in Co. A (Washington Light Infantry), Hampton Legion in which he enlisted on June 1, 1863, at Columbia, S. C. He was twenty-five years of age at enlistment. As a result of acute rheumatism, he was a patient at a hospital in Petersburg, Virginia, from June 28 to August 2, 1863. He was either captured or became a deserter on June 10, 1864, and then sent north of the Ohio River. He was described in official records as being six feet tall. Page survived the Civil War, after which he moved to Georgia where he settled in Cass (now Bartow) County. He was born December 13, 1837, and died May 11, 1907. His body was interred in Riverside Cemetery at Canton (Cherokee County), Georgia.

N. Pair (?) was a private in Co. E, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment). He died of disease at Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War.

Chandler Palmer enlisted in Co. K, 4th South Carolina Infantry (Sloan's Regiment) on June 2, 1861. On his company's last muster roll of December 31, 1861, he was listed as present for duty. Note: The 1903 pension roll for Pickens County, S. C., contained the name C. Palmer, who served in Co. D, 6th South Carolina Infantry. His age was recorded then as sixty-two years, and the listed address for this man was Clement Post Office, Pickens County, S. C. Was this man Charles Milton Palmer or Chandler Palmer?

Charles Milton Palmer enlisted at Pendleton, S. C., on June 2, 1861, and served in Co. K, 4th South Carolina Infantry. He received a discharge from the C. S. A. on October 26, 1861. No additional information available.

John A. Palmore (or Palmour) served as a private in Co. C, 6th South Carolina Infantry. He died April 4, 1865, while being held as a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Maryland.

Solmon (or Solomon) Palmour (Palmer?), a Confederate soldier, was a son of John Palmour, who fought in the War of 1812. (No additional information available).

William R. Palmer was a farmer in Walhalla township of the western division of Pickens District, S. C. He was born about 1841. He enlisted in the 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment) on November 1, 1861. But he was transferred to the 2nd South Carolina Rifles on December 18, 1862. He was captured by Union troops at Cold Harbor, Virginia, and taken to Point Lookout Prison in Maryland. On July 12, 1864, he was sent to Elmira Prison in New York State. Then, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, claiming that he had been conscripted at the age of forty-eight years and was a Union man at heart. He also stated that his desire was to be released as a prisoner of war so that he could go to relatives in East Tennessee. He was released from Elmira Prison on May 29, 1865, and was described in POW records as being five feet and eight inches tall with fair complexion, blue eyes and brown hair.

Thomas Parkins served in Co. D, (Gist Rifles), Hampton Legion. He participated in the First Bull Run Battle (First Manassas) in Virginia on July 21, 1861, and fought throughout the Civil War. On April 9, 1865, he was paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. After the U. S. Civil War, he resided in Liberty (Pickens County), Georgia.
March-Page 16

County), S. C. In 1881, this Confederate veteran put up a steam-operated cotton gin on his farm near Liberty, S. C. In October 1884, one of his sons, Tom Joe Parkins, picked 320 pounds of cotton in one day. On September 29, 1892, a notice in *The Pickens Sentinel* reported that Parkins and his wife were planning to travel on a prospecting tour to Swisher County, Texas, where the Rev. J. T. Richardson resided. Then, Parkins rented his farm to a Mr. Gravitt and moved to Texas where he rented a farm in Grayson County. Another son of this Confederate veteran was Oscar Parkins (1865-1885) who was buried in Liberty Cemetery at Liberty, S. C. Thomas Parkins married Susan Hollingsworth, sister of Columbus Lafayette Hollingsworth, a Confederate veteran who became a prominent lawyer in Pickens County, S. C. Susan (Hollingsworth) Parkins was also a sister of Mrs. Joab Mauldin, a prominent resident of Pickens, S. C. This veteran's wife, Susan, died in Texas on July 7, 1899, at the age of forty-eight years. She was survived by her husband and several children.

J. S. Parrott served as a private in Co. B, 1st South Carolina State Troops for six months between August 1863 and February 1864.

Orange Parrott was born on June 3, 1833, and served in Co. D, 22nd Georgia Infantry. He is believed to have been a son of Josiah Parrott of Pickens District, S. C.

F. C. Parsons (1828-1905) was a member of Co. F, 22nd South Carolina Infantry. He served to the rank of second lieutenant. He was born September 5, 1828. He married Mary Jane Allgood (16 Feb 1845-18 Mar 1909). He resided in Hurricane township of Pickens County, S. C. He died January 1, 1909, and was buried at Mile Creek Baptist Church in Pickens County, S. C.

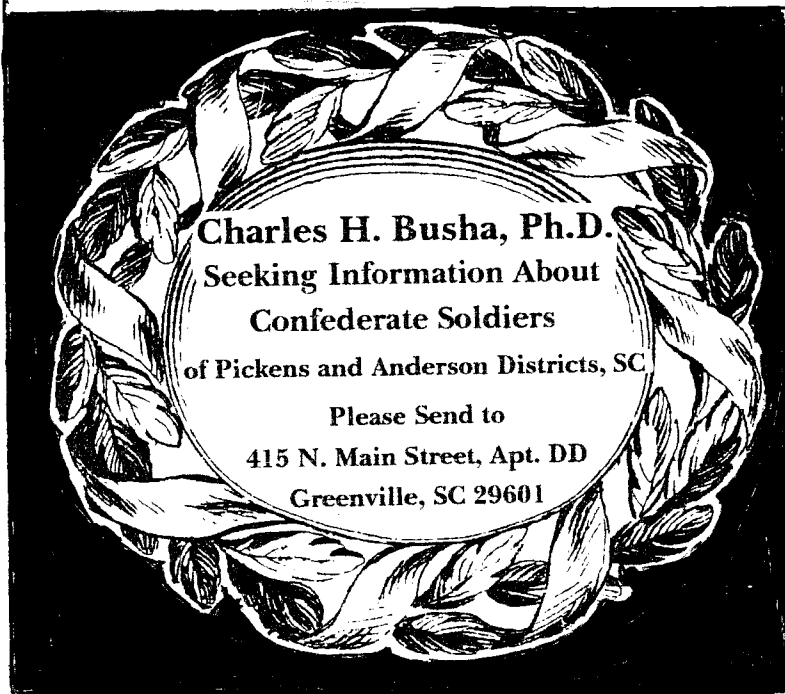
Frederick V. G. Parsons was born about 1837, a son of Samuel Parsons and Sarah Matilda (Garvin) Parsons (1812-1893). He served to the rank of corporal in Co. B, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment) and was wounded during the Civil War. He married Phoebe Herd on August 1, 1858, in a ceremony performed by W. J. Parsons, Esquire in Pickens District, S. C. His wife was a daughter of John F. Herd. This Confederate veteran was a brother of Samuel A. A. Parsons who also fought in the Civil War.

James Chaney C. Parsons (1824-1893) was a son of James and Marie L. Parsons. He served as a private in Co. K, 3rd South Carolina Reserves for six months from June 1862 until

January 1863. His wife was Mary Parsons (b. ca 1824). This Confederate veteran was born April 18, 1824, and he died in February 1893. He was buried in the Parsons family cemetery in Pickens County, South Carolina.

John Benjamin F. "Ben" Parsons (1842-1862) was a son of Samuel Parsons (1806-1883) and Sarah Matilda (Garvin) Parsons (1812-1893). He was born August 28, 1842, and served in Co. B, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment). His company was commanded by Capt. Robert Anderson Thompson of Pickens District, S. C. On September 17, 1862, John Benjamin F. Parsons was killed at Sharpsburg, Maryland. His widow was Hannah R. Parsons (b. 1840-d. 1 Oct 1899). She died in Pickens County at Sunny Dale and at the home of J. H. Hudson with whom she lived during the last seven years of her life. She was buried in the cemetery at Concord Baptist Church in Pickens County, S. C. She and her husband had at least one child, namely Lowery D. Parsons (b. ca 1862).

Thomas J. Parsons enlisted in Co. I, Palmetto Sharpshooters at Pendleton, S. C., on March 22, 1862 and served in that command until his death from disease on August 21, 1862. He served under Capt. Frederick L. Garvin. This soldier's estate was administered in Pickens District, S. C., by Mary A. Dobson on February 17, 1864. His widow was Mary A. Parsons (b. ca 1840), who later married a Dobson. On April 10, 1919, Mary A. Dobson applied for a Civil War widow's pension. At that time, she was 79 years of age and resided on Postal Route One, Central (Pickens County), S. C.



David Beaty Bible

Bible belongs to Chris Collins. Copy of the record in Faith Clayton Room, Southern Wesleyan University, Rickman Library, Central, SC 29630. claytonroom@swu.edu. There is no copy of the title and copyright page in the file.

Marriages

David Beaty and Lydia Price was joined in marriage on the 18th of November 1800
Sarah P. Beaty and John McDonald was married the 27th day of December 1832
Jane H. Beaty and Donald Ferguson was married the 14th day of April 1833
Margaret B. Beaty and George__ White was married in April in the year 18__
Thomas M. White was born January the 31st, 1853
Margaret White, May the 15, 1855

Births

David Beaty Sr. was born 30th of May year 1775
Lydia Beaty was born 27 of January in year 1780
John Beaty was born 6th of August year 1801
Thomas H. Beaty was born 23 day of March 1803
James Beaty was born the 7th day of November 1804
Andrew W. Beaty was born the 12th day of March 1806
Jane H. Beaty was born the 19th day of April 1809
Peggy B. Beaty was the 11th day of June 1813
C.V. White was born Mar 30, 1813
Sarah P. Beaty was born first day of November 1814
Lydia E. Beaty was born the 30th day of July 1816
Lueza J. Beaty was born the 10th of May 1818
Elezebeth LueCinda Beaty was born the 12th day of February 1820
David M. Beaty was born the 13th of September 1821
Lewis F. Beaty was born January the 7th 1824
Martha A. White was born the 24 of February in 1840
Andrew F. White was born the 3rd of Desember 1841
Collumbus A. White was born the 28 of January 1843
Robert J. White was born the 4th of April 1846
William A. White was born the 15 of January 1848
John J. C. White was born the 5th of May 1851

Deaths

David Beaty deceased the 7th May 1825
Mrs. Margaret B. White deceased the 15 of August 1872
Andrew F. White deceased July 22, 1895
Thomas M. White was born January 31, 1853
Margaret E. White was born May th 15, 1855
Whitner H. White was born August th 10, 1857
Robert J. White decieced June the 23, 1864

Original Spelling in Bible

Nicy (Nica) Anne Nix

Born December 1858 to **William "Billy" Nix and Elizabeth Littleton** of Oconee County, SC, died December 21, 1926. Buried in unmarked grave somewhere in the "old" Rocky Knoll Graveyard across the road from Rocky Knoll Baptist Church, the cemetery is known as the Neville Cemetery in Walhalla, SC. Married May 2nd, 1875 in Rabun County, Georgia to C. J. Alexander. (Was he the son of Chamberlain Alexander of Persimmon Ridge, Rabun County, Georgia? Do not know what happened to him). Nicy was later listed in the 1880 census living in the household of Alexander Nichols of Persimmon Ridge, Rabun County, GA. Mr. Nichols' grandson, Jedson Thurmon Bradshaw was also living in the household. Nicy had two living children: John Henry Nix and Emma Nix and lived in Oconee County, SC until her death.

John Henry Nix (Born January 14, 1881 died January 11, 1954, buried Oconee Memorial Gardens) (Father believed to be Jedson Thurmon Bradshaw, grandson of Alexander Nichols of Rabun County, GA) Married **Ella Mae Rochester** of Cashiers, NC on October 2, 1912- (Born March 10, 1891 died December 18, 1985, buried Oconee Memorial Gardens) (Daughter of Daniel Amerine Rochester and Rebecca Hancock of Cashiers.

Children:

William Grover Nix (Deceased)
Thurmon Henry Nix (Deceased)
Ed Almerine Nix (Deceased)
Clara Ann Nix (Chapman) (Deceased)
Florence Lenora Nix
Cora Mae Nix
Gladys Nix
John D. Nix (April 3, 1932 to June 22, 1932)
Vernice Marzell Nix (Deceased)

Emma Nix (Married 1st to a Sexton then William Stiles Murphree) (Believed to be buried in the Rocky Knoll Baptist Church Cemetery)

Children:

Esco Eury Nix (Deceased)
Mamie Nix (Deceased)
Lee Anna Nix (Deceased)
Barney A. Nix (Deceased)
Carrie Nix (Died age 2)
John Henry Nix

Anyone having information on Nicy (Nica) Nix (Alexander) and or her family is welcome.
Janet Alexander Blackwell
ZJLA@AOL.COM



Teacher's Report
Philpot Academy, Garvin Township, Pickens County
J. R. Glazener, Teacher
1 Feb 1869 to 29 Oct 1869
Paid \$100.09 or \$130.50

John C. Smith
 William D. Chapman
 John B. Chapman
 W. E. P. Gaines
 Jas. R. Porter
 John M. Brown
 Jas. L. Brown
 Francis B. Dabney
 W. A. Arnold
 Thos. L. Watkins
 Elam D. Whitmire
 Jas. S. Hall
 Andrew C. Hall
 Geo. Martin
 Charlie D. Lay
 Jas./Jos. F. Lay
 Thos. G. Oliver
 William A. Oliver
 Wm. F. Johnson
 Virgil C. Madden
 John C. Hall
 Ladnil? P. Hall
 Wm. R. Taylor

D. N. Lay
 Loranzo Glazener
 F. N. Arnold
 Jas. H. Chapman
 Jno. A. Madden
 Thos. G. Gasaway
 Jos. E. Gaines
 Walker Gaines
 Wm. H. Hopkins
 Rebecca H. Chapman
 N. E. Gaines
 Elizabeth Gaines
 Rebecca L. Gaines
 Lucy G. Gaines
 Anna E. Gasaway
 May O. Liddell
 M. F. G. Hamilton (Female)
 E. H. Hamilton
 Carrie A. Lay
 Susan E. Lay
 Mira A. Lay
 Matilda A. Lay
 Sarah C. McDow

Susan E. McDow
 Mary C. Smith
 Margaret E. Hopkins
 Mary E. Hall
 Mary J. Taylor
 L. E. Martin
 E. M. Martin
 Lucy A. J. Oliver
 Jas. M. Arnold
 Thos. P. Williams
 Buket V. Arnold
 Silas A. Arnold
 Thos. P. Dodd
 John Fant
 Jas. S. Fant
 Jas. A. Crow
 Wm. B. Chapman
 Nancy A. Dood?
 Resey A. Crow
 Martha J. Crow
 Margaret M. Chapman
 Susan Williams

Teacher's Report of Philpot Academy, Garvin Township, Pickens County. Located in the State Department of Education, Teacher Report file. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

Donations to the Faith Clayton Room, Southern Wesleyan University

Thomas Warren Brooks Sr. (1816-1892) and Elizabeth Ann Pulliam (1816-1892) beginning with The Anderson Line from Elizabeth Ann Pulliam. Paperback. 88 pps. Indexed. Donated by LaMarr Quarles Brooks, 108 Elfwing Lane, Central, SC 29630 thomasbrooks1@bellsouth.net

Including a Pile of Rocks by Anne K. McCuen. Hardback. 551 pps. Indexed. Book on the Center family from the Dark Corner region of Greenville County, SC. Donated by Anne McCuen, 610 Pendleton Street, Greenville, SC 29601-3320.

Descendants of Daniel Hendricks, Sr. by Patty M. Mulnix. Hardback. 782 pps. + index. Donated by Herb Hendricks. Patty M. Mulnix, 566 Kyle Sorrel Road, Statesboro, GA 30461-7409.

The Ferguson's Pickens County, SC Farm and Those Who Lived There as told by James Mansel Ferguson to Hattie N. Finlay Jones. Donated by Era Davis, 714 Ireland Road, Pickens, SC 29671-6096. eradavis@bellsouth.net

Alabama and the Borderlands from Prehistory to Statehood. E

Teacher's Report
Oolenoy School, Pumpkingtown
Pickens County, South Carolina
J. B. Erwin, Teacher
3 Aug 1869 to 15 Nov 1969
Paid \$39.45 on 19 May 1870

Nathaniel A. Keith
Celron Keith (Male)
Calvin Keith
Rhebeckia Keith
Eliza Keith
Millard F. Hester
Baylus Hester
Joyann Hester
Talzevine Adams (Female)
Melean Adams (Female)
Elisabeth Huse
Ira T. Roper
Starlin Roper (Male)
John E. Roper
James S. Trotter
Georg Mc Trotter
William Trotter
Jane Trotter
Rhebeckia Trotter
Jarrett Corbin
William Massingill

James Masingill
Margarett Masingill
Jo ann Massingill
Nancy Gilland
Elmina Gilland
Warren Hendricks
Rhebeckia Hendricks
John Hendricks
John Williams
Eliot Williams
Rhebeckia Williams
Elit Holder
Rhebeckia Holder
Georgan Holder (Male)
Mary Burgess
Zelean Simmons
Rosey Anderosn
Clayton Clark
Lemuel Clark

Note: Deduct 90 days taught over the 31 Oct 1869 leaving 1099 days at 5 - \$54.95 deduct \$20 received from sources other than the states – leaves \$34.95.

Teacher's Report Oolenoy. Located in the State Department of Education, Teacher Report file. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.