

February 14, 2012

(3rd Tuesday) 7:00 P. M.

Central Clemson Library, 105 Commons Way

Central, South Carolina 29630

Highway 93 (next to Duckett-Robinson Funeral Home)

Central, SC

**Death, Burial, and Mourning Customs in the 18th
and 19th Century South by Dr. Tim Drake**

Old Pendleton District Newsletter

Volume 26 No. 2 February 2012

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

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Articles to Mrs. Anne Sheriff, P.O. Box 603, Central, SC 29630 or to claytonroom@swu.edu

Information on Confederate Soldiers to Dr. Charles Busha, 415 N. Main St., Apt. DD, Greenville, SC 29601-2018

Refreshment Chairman: JoAnn Brewer: joannb104@yahoo.com

864-859-5501

Refreshments

January: Brenda Myers & Judy Long
February: Judy Long, LaMarr Brooks
March: Ernest Lanier, Ellen Neal,
Kathleen Hilliard

April: Katie Gillespie, Marilyn Boren, Nancy Holcombe
May: Dinner at local historical site
June: Ellen Neal, Kathleen Hilliard

September: Keith Brown
October: JoAnn Brewer
November: Trinity Wesleyan

President responsible for drinks, plates, cups for each meeting

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Era Davis

**Obituary of Era Davis, a local historian,
who died while e-mailing
a genealogy friend.**

Death of Pickens County Genealogist Era Josephine Davis

Era Josephine Morgan Davis of 714 Ireland Road, Pickens, SC suddenly and unexpectedly departed this world on Thursday, 3 November 2011, at the age of 97 after a productive, active, healthy, and happy life. She was still active, happy, and mentally alert when the Angels came to take her with them. She was happily and pleasantly married for more than 65 years to Curron David Davis of Pickens who passed on at the age of 92 on 30 April 2007. She is survived by 3 sons; Jerald Morgan Davis of Daytona Beach Florida, Lowell Kenneth Davis of Jacksonville Florida, and Thomas Boyd Davis of Pickens. She also has 7 grandchildren and 7 great grandchildren.

Era, as she was known to everyone, was the oldest daughter of Lyston and Lulu Ethel Lawrence Morgan of Belle Shoals Road, Pickens; the granddaughter of James Rufus and Josephine Barker Morgan of Bell Shoals Road and James Marion and Emily Melissa Dean Lawrence of Issaquena; and the great granddaughter of Robert Findley and Mary Melissa Cannon Morgan, Josiah Clinton and Mary Polly Nicholson Barker, James Washington and Emily Adeline Russell Lawrence, and Russell and Mary Melinda Craig Dean.

Era faced all challenges in life with a positive "can do" attitude and, like her husband Curron, was an expert at making the best she could out of the hand of cards life dealt her while maintaining a great attitude about the challenges faced. She learned to use computers and the internet in the early 1970s and spent many hours documenting her very long family history and using the knowledge gained to help many others discover their long lost ancestors. On her last day, like most other days, she was on the internet helping others with their genealogy.

Although many will miss Era, she wanted everyone to remember her and the person she was but, at the same time, she frequently informed all of us that we needed to move on with our lives because "living is for the living".

Era Davis was the oldest member of the Old Pendleton Genealogical Society. She learned to use the computer and spent many hours e-mailing friends and others interested in Pickens County families.

She would suddenly appear at the Faith Clayton Genealogy Room at Southern Wesleyan, spend about ten minutes and away she would go. Until the last couple years, she wore her high heels and would "prance" down the hall and away she would go in her car—many times at a higher speed than what is usual for a university campus.

We will miss her and many genealogists from all over the United States not have a e-mail friend who was always willing to look for family information.

Pickens County Confederate 150 Project Report

The group met at the Pickens County Airport Conference Room on January 19, 2012 at 10 a.m. to discuss the results of visited cemeteries. Anne Sheriff presented a photograph of each grave and whether a record could be found of the service of each soldier or soldier's wife.

The group decided to place Confederate Cross at each of the graves. If the soldier only had a stone, a military marker will be obtained.

Antioch Baptist Church, 3 Confederate Crosses
Bethel Church (Shallowford Rd.), 2 Confederate Crosses
Gap Hill Baptist, 1 Confederate Cross
Keowee Baptist, 8 Confederate Crosses, 1 military marker
Kings Grove Baptist (Old), 2 Confederate Crosses
Lawrence Chapel Methodist, 2 Confederate Crosses
McKinney Chapel, 2 Confederate Crosses, 1 military marker, marker for Wilson McKinney
Mile Creek Baptist, 2 Confederate Crosses
Morgan-Cannon, 1 Confederate Cross
Pleasant Hill Baptist, 4 Confederate Crosses
Shady Grove Baptist, 4 Confederate Crosses
Six Mile Baptist, 15 Confederate Crosses
Old Pickens. Turn over information to SCV in Oconee County.
(As we discover more records, others will be added.)

The group plans to visit the smaller cemeteries for the next two months. (The snakes are sleeping!)

February: Anderson-Nimmons-Ellenburg, Parrott-Nix, New Hope Church, Rice, Power, Old Pleasant Hill.
March: Aaron Boggs, Ballentine, Sharon Methodist, Refuge,

Sponsor a Cemetery or Gravesite

If you are interested in sponsoring a cemetery or gravesite, please send your donation to the Pickens County Historical Society, Post Office 775, Pickens, SC 29671.

Each Confederate Cross will cost between \$20 and \$30.

_____ would like to sponsor _____ Confederate Cross/es.

_____ would like to sponsor _____ Cemetery.

_____ would like to make a donation.

Enclosed is a donation of _____.

Send information on soldiers to: pickenscoconfederate150@gmail.com

Rochester Family

During the January meeting, Gene Rochester of Salem presented some interesting glimpses into the history of the Rochester family line as they moved from Virginia to North Carolina, to Union County, South Carolina, and finally to the Keowee River area of Oconee County.

Starting with Nicholas Rochester in Virginia in 1600's, he has traced his ancestors and learned fascinating details by researching court papers, census information and old newspaper articles.

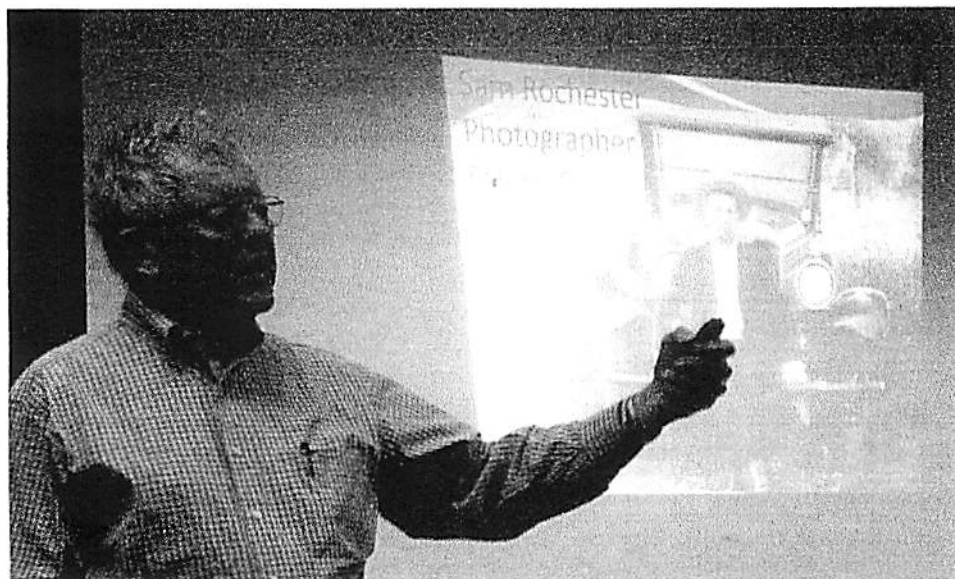
He told of a relative that founded Rochester, New York; another that served in the War of 1812 and fought in the Indian Country of Macon, Georgia and how Sarah was a favorite family name.

There were photographs to go along with the stories of more recent kinfolk such as Sam Rochester of Salem, a traveling photographer who owned one of the first cars in the area as well as the late Spicie Rochester Crane who used to walk miles in the mountains to deliver messages.

Some prominent members of his family included his grandmother Lenora Tucker Rochester, who was Clemson University's first Mother of the Year in 1949 and real estate developer Bruce Rochester who shares his name with SC Highway 130-Rochester Highway.

Anne Sheriff, who is related to the Rochester family through marriage, gave a brief presentation on the importance of using documentation to prove family connections. She noted birth certificates, marriage licenses, Bible records and court papers were the best sources.

She had a chart showing a Rochester family member named Sarah Lee whose relative John Lee might or might not be a relative of Robert E Lee. However, at this time there is no proof of that connection.



Information Needed

Bunny Zygmunt is searching for the name of the person in this photograph. It was found in a box of papers handed to him that was mostly effects of his great-grandfather's, Elias Day of Easley, SC, 1846-1934. bunny.zygmunt@comcast.net



Searching for information on Smith/Bryant family. My great grandfather is John Luther Bryant (2nd son of Benjamin Durham and Nancy Kelley Bryant) born 8/27/1883 near Central, SC. His first marriage was to Lillie Smith (Lillie died as a result of burning to death. She is buried at Corinth Baptist. (I would like to know if someone could locate the burial site for me). They had five children (Luther Eddie, James Liston, Wilma Essie, Evie Rebecca (died at 8-9 years old), Furman Bryant and Walter Lee Bryant. The siblings moved to Anderson County (Pelzer and Williamston area. Martha Bryant Fleming flemingm1@aol.com.

Presented by
**The Transylvania
Genealogy Group**

P.O. Box 185
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*Dedicated to the discovery
and preservation of the history
and heritage of Transylvania
County and her people*

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A special sesquicentennial edition!

The Heritage of Transylvania County, North Carolina - Vol. III

*Celebrating the 150th anniversary of the
founding of Transylvania County in 1861,
to be published in late 2011*

The Transylvania Genealogy Group is preparing a deluxe hardbound coffee table type book as Volume III in the popular heritage book series. Every Transylvania County family should be honored and remembered in this special sesquicentennial edition. Unlike previous editions, traditional genealogies will not be included in Volume III. Please see page 4 for the many ways in which you and your family can participate in this special edition with unique content.

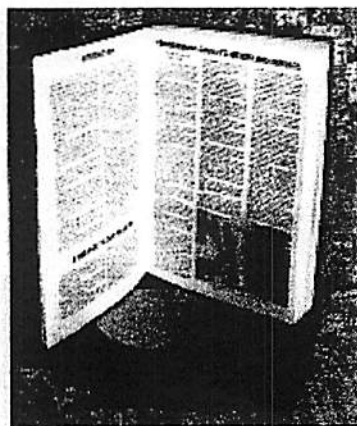
All residents of the county, former residents and those with roots in Transylvania County are invited to submit articles about individuals, families and life in the county in the past, along with photographs.

For this special sesquicentennial edition, there is no limit to the number of articles or photos submitted by an individual or family. Unlike volumes I & II, there is no word limit or a charge for additional words over a set limit. Although the Transylvania Genealogy Group reserves full editorial control of the content and must meet space restraints, the editorial staff will gladly consider all submissions to be published in full, editing only if necessary.

Only a limited number of these beautiful hardbound books will be published. Volume III will perfectly match the first two books with a tasteful fabric cover stamped in gold.

Because this is a limited edition, only those who order and pay in advance can be guaranteed to receive a copy.

The Transylvania heritage books make excellent gifts for graduation, weddings, birthdays and all special occasions.



Transylvania heritage books, volumes I & II

**DEADLINE FOR STORIES, PHOTOS AND BOOK ORDERS
MARCH 30, 2011**

Keowee Courier Walhalla, South Carolina

7 August 1868

Second Page.

Ramsay Ramsey, whose arrest was noticed last week, made his escape Thursday night last, by removing the iron bars in the window of the "calaboose."

Commissioner's Sales. The eighteen lots, situate between Walhalla and the Depot, were sold on Tuesday last, on an average of about one hundred dollars. The lot on which the old West Union Church stands, containing three acres, and which, by the way, is a beautiful building site, sold for \$406.

We learn that the mail route from Walhalla to the old Court House of Pickens, has been somewhat changed, and that the latter place is henceforth to be designated as "Keowee." There will be hereafter a tri-weekly mail from Walhalla via Keowee, to the new Pickens Court House.

Walhalla has this week been flooded with visitors from all parts. Some seeking profitable and safe investments; others desiring peace and security from "carpet bag rules and Negro domination," have come to "look around." Let's go on. We will at least have a "white man's government" in Oconee.

It is proposed to hold a grant mass meeting at Anderson Court House on Wednesday the 19th inst. Gen. Hampton, and other speakers will be present on that day. Instead of having a Barbecue, there will be a "basket dinner" which the yeoman of the country, with their good wives and fair daughters, will amply supply to appease the hungry; whilst the addresses of the gifted orators expected will liberally repay those who desire to join the throng, determined to have their State from political anarchy and ruin. Everyone who can, should attend, and with a hearty good will unit in this great demonstration. All good citizens of Anderson, Pickens, Oconee, Abbeville and Greenville Districts invited to attend.

Salesday. Few persons in attendance. One or two tracts of land sold at nominal figures.

Article on "The War Between the States, its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results."

Arrivals at the Walhalla Hotel for the week ending 4 Aug 1868.

July 29	W.C. Davis , Charleston, SC
July 29	J. Frank Tatham, NC
July 29	Scot Adams, NC
July 30	E.B. Calhoun, SC
July 30	M. Nicely, Superintendant of G. & C. R.R.
July 31	F.A. Hoke, Assessor, US Int. R.
July 31	Rev. T.S. Boynest, Abbeville
July 31	H.C. Harbin, Oconee
July 31	Wm. A. Lowry, Oconee
July 31	Mrs. Carroll, Columbia
July 31	Miss Mary Colwell, Charleston
Aug 1	George A. Rogers, Summerville
Aug 1	George Seaborn, Pendleton

Aug 1	C. Sablmann?, Charleston
Aug 1	D.W. Hawthorn, Honea Path
Aug 1	Jas. A. Hawthorn
Aug 2	Dr. J.C. Maxwell, Chappell's, SC
Aug 2	R.M. Anderson, Chappell's, SC
Aug 2	J.V. Brown, Anderson
Aug 2	T.C. McMahan, Anderson C.H.
Aug 3	Jas. A. Woodruff, Boston, Mass.
Aug 3	Mrs. L. Lagersoll, White Co., GA
Aug 4	J.D. Mathews, Lexington, GA
Aug 4	W.M. Bellotte, Pendleton
Aug 4	Michael Werts, Newberry, SC
Aug 4	J.P. Pool, Newberry, SC
Aug 4	L.D. Merriman, Greenwood, SC
Aug 4	C.A.C. Waller, Greenwood, SC
Aug 4	J.L. Morgan, Greenwood, SC
Aug 4	J.M. Alexander & Lady, Charleston
Aug 4	H.F. Alexander, Oconee
Aug 4	Miss Jane Alexander, Oconee

The following people have paid on their subscription to the Courier as follows for 1868:

E.H. Cox, \$1.00
 E. Herndon, Esq. \$1.00
 Balus Hix, \$1.00
 Hugh Blair, \$1.00
 L. Hendricks, Esq., \$1.00
 J.D. Gibbons, \$1.00
 Jno. C. Richey, \$1.00
 E.F. Johnson, \$.50

C.L. Hollingsworth wishes to employ or form a co-partnership with a well-skilled Tanner. Apply to me at Toxaway Valley, SC. (Inserted 1 Aug 1868)

Ladies Educational Society will have a dinner on Thursday, 6 Aug 1868. "In the evening a variety of delicate and elegant refreshments will be served." (Inserted 28 Jul 1868)

D.C. Cunningham is selling horses for double of single harness and saddle. Also, a number of first-rate mules. Thompson's Livery Stables. (Inserted 22 Jul 1868)

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Bethel Presbyterian Church on fifth Sunday. Rev'ds **David Humphreys and Hugh McLees**. (Inserted 29 Jul 1868)

District Court of US for the District of South Carolina. **Charles C. Langston**, Bankruptcy .
 On 22 Jul 1868 a warrant of bankruptcy against the Estate of Charles C. Langston of Walhalla. Court on 20 Aug 1868 at 12 o'clock at Yorkville, SC before W.I. Lawson.

November

<http://megansmolenyak.posterous.com/social-security-administration-extends-foia-r>

Social Security Administration extends FOIA restriction to 100 years

Unfortunately, it's now official. I have been ordering Social Security applications for several decades, and have found them especially valuable over the last decade for assisting with my Army cases. A few years ago, I noticed that they were starting to block out names of parents on the applications – which is very unfortunate since that's the primary reason for ordering them. Still, the restriction seemed to pertain to applications for those born from 1940 or so on, and the explanation was that their parents could still be alive. So though I wasn't keen on it, I could understand the logic.

But recently – without any announcement – the Administration extended the restriction to 100 years – that is, 100 years from the birth of the applicant, so you can now only obtain this record in an unaltered state for those born prior to 1912. This letter [see webpage] is in response to one I wrote where I explained how it would negatively impact the ability to locate soldiers' family members and that the parents whose privacy was suddenly being protected would have to be somewhere on the order of 120 to 150 years old, if alive. I can apparently receive the full application if I can prove that the parents are deceased, but 1) that's a catch-22 since that's exactly why I usually ordered the document in the first place, and 2) many of my cases are for foreign-born soldiers who immigrated to the U.S. so I would have to seek death certificates from places ranging from Finland to the Philippines.

For similar reasons, this perplexingly long restriction will obviously also affect the 40% of Americans of Ellis Island heritage, which is also regrettable as this was the best tool for learning the names of the parents of immigrants so you could then extend your research overseas. I'm very disappointed in this decision and truly can't grasp what has caused the Administration to put such a severe restriction in place – far in excess of that of most states that have limits on death certificate access – but I wanted to at least let the genealogical community know as it would be unfortunate for others to spend money needlessly. Because this policy was never announced, I have spent money on four requests (\$27 or \$29 each) for people born in the 19-teens, only to receive documents of no value to me. You might want to let your friends in the genealogical community know.

Using the Internet

Webmaster is Paul Kankula

Paul M Kankula, GCGenWeb@bellsouth.net

Anderson-Oconee-Pickens County GenWeb Project Coordinator

Old Pendleton District Chapter. <http://www.oldpendleton.scgen.org>

Correction or additions to **Old Pendleton Data Base**: No corrections being made

Faith Clayton Genealogy Room at Southern Wesleyan University

<http://www.swu.edu/library/about/claytonroom.htm>

http://www.oldpendleton.scgen.org/clayton_rm/index.html

Anderson County

Homestead: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scandrsn/>

Holdings: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scandrsn/holdings.html>

Mapping: http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scoconee/Cemetery_GPS/04-anderson.html

Tombstones: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scandrsn/cemetery-html/anderson.html>

Oconee County

Homestead: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scoconee/>

Holdings: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scoconee/holdings.html>

Mapping: http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scoconee/Cemetery_GPS/37-oconee.html

Tombstones: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scoconee/cemetery-html/oconee.html>

Pickens County

Homestead: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scpicke2/>

Holdings: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scpicke2/holdings.html>

Mapping: http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scoconee/Cemetery_GPS/39-pickens.html

Tombstones: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~scpicke2/cemetery-html/pickens.html>

Pickens County Index of names for people listed in the **Pickens County Cemetery Books** Published by Old Pendleton Genealogical Society: <http://www.oldpendleton.scgen.org/Surnames/summary-az.txt>

<http://www.footnote.com/>: Compiled Service Records for Civil War. Revolutionary War Pensions. Paid subscription.

Archives.com Parent Company Inflection Awarded Project to Make 1940 Census Records Free to the Public

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Nov. 17, 2011 -- Archives.com, the website that makes discovering your family history simple and affordable, has joined in partnership with the National Archives of the United States to provide the public with free digital access to the 1940 Federal Population Census beginning on April 2, 2012. In close collaboration with the National Archives, Archives.com will build a website for researchers to browse, view, and download images from the 1940 Census, the most important collection of newly released U.S. genealogy records in a decade.

Archives.com is pleased to contribute to this momentous project, allowing researchers to digitally access the latest release of the U.S. Federal Population Census, the ultimate resource for family historians, at no cost. Census day occurred April 1, 1940 and due to the 72-year privacy restriction these records will be available to the public for the first time in 2012.

CEO Matthew Monahan said, "We are thrilled to have the opportunity to participate in this historic moment and demonstrate our ongoing commitment to the advancement of online genealogy research. Access to 1940 Census records will allow researchers to discover new family members and previously unknown connections to the past. We're happy to have the opportunity to facilitate the discovery of these records, which document over 130 million U.S. residents, more than any previous U.S. Census."

The 1940 Census will be available to the public April 2, 2012 at 9:00 AM (Eastern Daylight Time) on a new website created in collaboration between Archives.com and the National Archives. The collection will consist of 3.8 million images that the National Archives scanned from over four thousand rolls of microfilm. Public access to the images will not require payment or registration, and will be available to any person with internet access. The name and web address of the website will be announced at a later date.

Chief Digital Access Strategist for the National Archives Pamela Wright notes, "The importance of the 1940 Census cannot be underestimated. At the National Archives, we have been preparing for the launch of these records for years. We are working closely with Inflection to ensure researchers will be able to search the 1940 Census when it opens next year." At launch, researchers will be able to search the 1940 Census by address, Enumeration District (ED), and geographic location. Researchers will be able to browse images by ED number directly, or use address or geographic information to locate the appropriate census schedule.

To learn more about Archives.com and the National Archives bringing the 1940 Census online, please visit www.archives.com/1940census. The National Archives also has published a number of helpful resources available to researchers on their website, which can help you to prepare to most effectively search the 1940 Census on April 2nd. As the project progresses, updates and additional information will be posted at www.archives.com/blog. Join the conversation on Twitter using the hashtag #1940Census.

Archives.com is the website that makes family history simple and affordable. Archives.com is owned and operated by Inflection a data commerce company headquartered in the heart of Silicon Valley. It has proven its leadership in the family history industry through its commitment to building powerful, easy to use tools, and helping researchers discover new family connections with its growing database of over 1.5 billion records. Archives.com parent company Inflection was chosen by the National Archives to host the 1940 Census. Learn more about the project at www.archives.com/1940census.

The National Archives and Records Administration is an independent Federal agency that preserves and shares with the public records that trace the story of our nation, government, and the American people. From the Declaration of Independence to accounts of ordinary Americans, the holdings of the National Archives directly touch the lives of millions of people. The National Archives is a public trust upon which our democracy depends, ensuring access to essential evidence that protects the rights of American citizens, documents the actions of the government, and reveals the evolving national experience. Visit www.archives.gov.

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**WHERE OUR PATHS
CROSSED**



The Old Edgefield District
Settlement of Mount Willing

Bela P. Herlong
Carol H. Bryan
Charles R. Andrews

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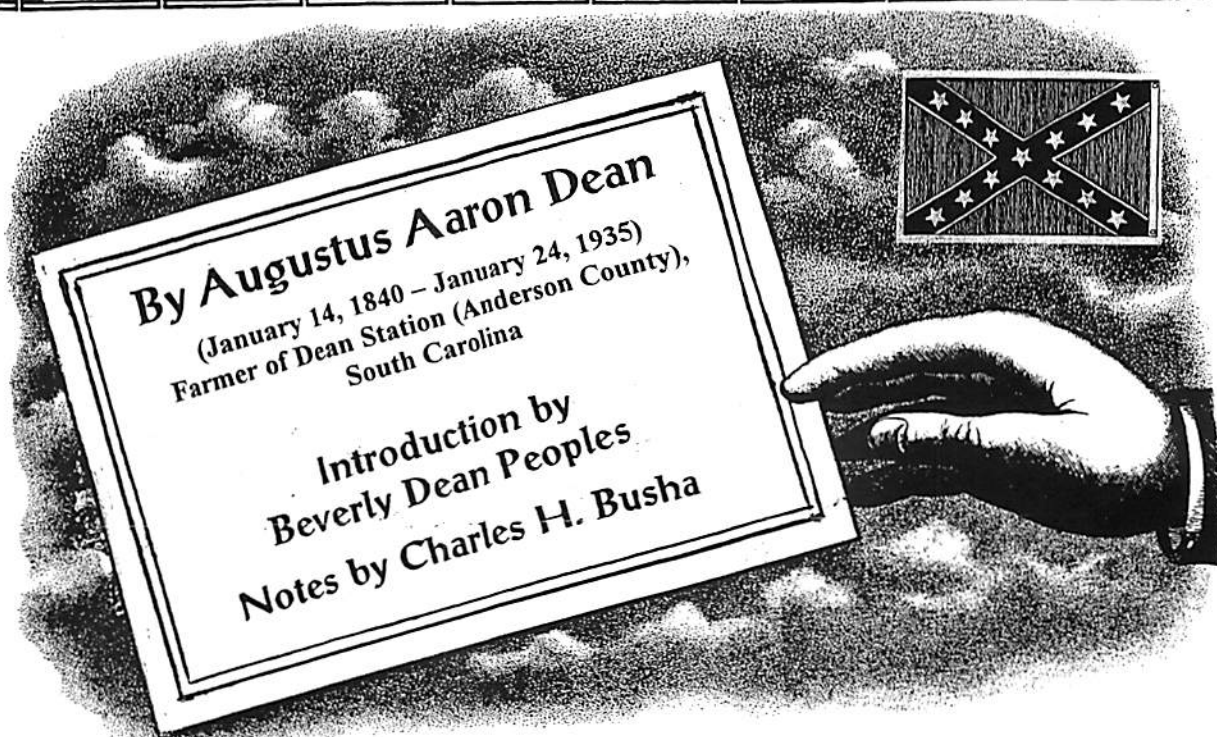
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Send order form with check to:

Charles Andrews
6479 Valley Stream Drive
Cumming, GA 30040-7611

Prices subject to change.
rev. August 27, 2011

Recollections of Confederate Army Life During the War of the Rebellion Part One



This is the first installment in a series of Civil War remembrances of Gus Dean, who enrolled as a private in the Confederate States Army and later rose to the rank of lieutenant. As a member of the Second S.C. Rifle Regiment, this soldier participated in many battles and engagements between 1862 and 1865. He survived the war without a scratch and came back to his home in the Starr community of Anderson District, S.C., where he lived a long and healthy life and wrote his recollections of military life during a tragic period of our nation's history. At the age of ninety-two, he picked 2,225 pounds of cotton, according to a report published in an Anderson County newspaper in 1934. This Confederate veteran was among the last of the Civil War soldiers of Anderson County.



INTRODUCTION



By Beverly Dean Peoples

Seventy-four years before the Civil War began, ancestors of Confederate Army soldier **Lieutenant Augustus Aaron "Gus" Dean** (1840-1935) settled in the old Pendleton District of South Carolina. In 1787, **Samuel Dean** (1751-1826) and **Gwendolyn "Gwen" (James) Dean** (1754-1835), the paternal grandparents of Gus Dean, arrived in the foothills of Upstate South Carolina, having migrated from Washington County, Maryland. They established a sizable plantation on Mountain Creek in what is presently southern Anderson County. The move of these ancestors to the Deep South was motivated, in part, by a desire of the Deans to escape from hostile Indians who sometimes attacked white settlements in Maryland. On their slow, southward journey, the Deans were accompanied by members of the Cummings, James and Leonard families, into which some of them had married while living in Maryland.

Samuel and Gwenyn Dean had ten offspring. The first six of their children were born in Maryland; the last four were born in South Carolina. Many of these offspring and their descendants made their homes in the section of Anderson County that became known as Dean's Station—a community situated about two miles from the present-day town of Starr. Some of the Deans reside in the same community today (i.e., in 2011). And Gus Dean's old home is still standing there.

The maternal grandparents of Gus Dean were **Major Lewis** (1772-1837) and **Elizabeth (Moorhead) Lewis** (1780-1863). Major Lewis owned the water-powered facility at Rock Mills in Anderson District, and he was commissioner to survey the line to divide Pendleton District into Pendleton and Anderson districts. He also represented Pendleton District in the Twenty-sixth (1824-1826) South Carolina General Assembly. The father of Elizabeth (Moorhead) Lewis settled in Pendleton District before 1800. His son **Alexander Moorhead**, who was Elizabeth Moorhead's brother, was a member of the Public Buildings Commission that selected Anderson's courthouse site.

Gus Dean was born January 14, 1840. His parents were **Moses Dean** (6 Sept 1798 – 12 Mar 1878) and **Narcissa (Lewis) Dean** (30 May 1803 – 21 Oct 1883). They were married September 13, 1822. Moses Dean became a very successful farmer at Dean's Station, and all four of his sons answered the call for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War.

In addition to Gus Dean, the following were also offspring of Moses and Narcissa Dean: (1) **Elizabeth Lewis Dean** (b. 15 Sept 1823), who, on November 14, 1840, first married **Marcus Motes** (d. 31 May 1843) and who, on October 16, 1844, married her second husband, **Fleetwood Rice**, and moved later to Texas; (2) **Mary Hillis Dean** (b. ca 1825), who married her cousin **Samuel Dean** (b. ca 1817) and moved later to Texas; (3) **Mariah Louise Dean** (b. 4 Aug 1828), who married **John H. Jones**; (4) **Major John T. Dean** (b. 20 Mar 1831), who married **Fannie Rice**, served in the Confederate States Army and later moved to Texas; (5) **Lucy Emily (Lucinda) Dean** (11 Dec 1833 – 10 May 1892), who, on April 15, 1852, married her cousin **Samuel Augustus Dean** (21 Dec 1821 – 16 Oct 1895), who served as a sergeant in Company C, 1st S. C. State Troops during the Civil War; (6) **Robert Baylis Dean** (3 Feb 1837 – 18 Feb 1905), who married **Sarah Amanda Burris** (9 Feb 1840 – 24 Dec 1894) and served during the Civil

War in Company C, 4th S. C. Volunteers and in Company E, 13th S. C. Battalion (Infantry); (7) **Evaline N. Dean** (b. 13 Nov 1843), who married **Frank Morrow**; (8) **Waddy Thomson Dean** (18 Jun 1846 – 24 Nov 1910), who served as a seventeen-year-old scout in the Hampton Legion, C.S.A., and married **Sallie West** (b. 1850); and (9) **Annie Eliza Dean** (b. about 1849), who married **Rufus R. Beaty**.

On December 8, 1868, Augustus Aaron "Gus" Dean married **Louisa Davis Allen** (27 Mar 1849 – 23 June 1917), daughter of **Charles Pinckney Allen** and **Sarah Ann (Clayton) Allen** of Abbeville, South Carolina. Gus and Louisa Dean became the parents of the following children: (1) **Charles Lewis Dean** (6 Oct 1869 – 20 Apr 1926), who married **Eloise M. Earle** (b. 1875); (2) **Lawrence Oscar "Ossie" Dean** (6 Oct 1872 – 24 Aug 1928), who married **Edna Driver**; (3) **Cora Clayton Dean** (8 Oct 1876 – 8 June 1970), who married her cousin **A. Eugene Dean**; (4) **Mary Love Dean** (b. ca 1880 – d. ca 1887); and (5) **Ella A. Dean** (b. 11 Sept 1883), who married **Frank Rhody**.

Existing photographs of Gus Dean depict a small, wiry man with an air of distinction. Indeed, Gus' bearing was very upright and correct. Even when this Confederate veteran was in his eighties, he had excellent posture, was also quite fit and enjoyed exceptionally good health. Many tales about Gus' love of walking have been passed down by his descendants and in newspaper articles written about him. As an elderly man, Gus walked several times weekly from Dean's Station to the city of Anderson---a round trip of about twelve miles. And when Gus was in his nineties, one fall he picked more than 2,000 pounds of cotton.

After having served the Confederacy in the war and having participated in numerous battles and engagements, Gus Dean was paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, shortly after April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to the Union Army of the Potomac. Speaking to his troops at the surrender, General Ulysses S. Grant, chief of the Union Army, said, "The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again." Then, a tired and war-weary Gus Dean made his way back to Anderson District and his home near present-day Starr. He became a successful farmer and was a lifelong resident of Anderson District and County. In 1876, he participated in the Red Shirt movement in support of the spirited gubernatorial campaign of **General Wade Hampton** (1818-1902), the former Confederate military leader who became South Carolina's first governor after Reconstruction. According to family oral tradition, Gus Dean always regarded his Confederate military service as a major, honorable and noble episode in his long life. And, until sometime in the first quarter of the twentieth century, Gus achieved both emotional satisfaction and physical comfort during cold winter days when he wore his Confederate Army greatcoat to Starr Baptist Church where he was a longtime member and a deacon. At the age of ninety-five years, this Confederate veteran died January 24, 1935. Gus was laid to rest beside his wife's grave at Cross Roads in Anderson County. He was among the last survivors who served in the Civil War from the county.

(The following "Recollections" are based on a typed copy of Gus Dean's work. I have not been able to find the original manuscript. If readers can offer suggestions as to where it can be found, I would appreciate their help. Beverly Dean Peoples, telephone 919-787-8946, Raleigh, North Carolina.)

CIVIL WAR



GUS DEAN'S RECOLLECTIONS



(Editor's Note: Words and phrases enclosed within parentheses were added to the following narrative to enhance reading and understanding. Moreover, the numbers enclosed within parentheses were added as references to footnotes at the bottoms of pages.)

I was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on January 11, 1862, at Anderson, S. C. Court House by Major (Thomas H.) Boggs (1). I was a member of Company G, 2nd S. C. Rifle Regiment (2). The company was required to take an oath to serve the Confederate States honestly and faithfully against all enemies or opposers whatsoever; I thought so often of the oath afterwards and (about) how many of the men lacked so much of doing what they were sworn to do.

The company left home a few days after being mustered into service. We went to Sullivan's Island (South Carolina) and remained there a few days. We then went to Johns Island (and) then to Wadmalaw Island. We then went back on the mainland and remained on the coast till the 26th of May (3). While on the coast, we did not do any fighting but had to drill and stand guard a great deal and sometimes (to) go on picket (4).

I recollect one night (that) **Berry Harbin** and I were on picket on the bank of a river. We had to go through a swamp to get to the place. There was another river just to the left, so we were in the fork of the two rivers. The swamp was all around us, and (there was) no way to get out of there but along a path, and the Yankees were camped not far from us, on the other side of

Notes

- (1) Major Thomas Hamilton Boggs, who was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, was the second officer in command of the 2nd S. C. Rifles when it was organized. He was a son of Thomas Gilliland Boggs (1795-1899) and Eleanor (Hamilton) Boggs (1795-1885) of Pickens District's Salubrity community (now Liberty). While serving in the Confederate Army, he fell victim to typhoid fever and died July 6, 1862, at home in South Carolina. He was buried at Carmel Presbyterian Church, situated in southern Pickens County, South Carolina.
- (2) In the spring of 1862, the 2nd S. C. Rifle Regiment was organized by the addition of a number of transfers and new army recruits to the earlier organized 5th S. C. Infantry Battalion, which has sometimes been incorrectly identified as the 1st S. C. Rifle Battalion. At the time of its organization, the 2nd S. C. Rifles consisted of seven companies. The regiment was also known as Moore's Regiment, Thompson's Regiment or Bowen's Regiment, depending on who the unit's commander was at a given time.
- (3) The regiment departed the coast of South Carolina after it received orders to proceed to Richmond, because Virginia had become the focus of military operations in the Civil War.
- (4) Military usage of the phrase "to go on picket" denoted going on guard duty at an outpost situated some distance from---and usually in front of---a company, battalion, regiment, brigade, etc.

the river. We were put there directly after dark and had to stay there till midnight. One of us had to be awake all the time. Berry Harbin was so uneasy that he was miserable for fear the Yankees would cross the river and come behind us and capture us. A porpoise, or large fish of some kind, came along and made a noise like someone had hit the water with a plank. It scared Berry almost to death, but I was asleep some of the time. Yet, Berry was a good soldier; I recall so well how he acted in the Second Battle of Manassas.

While on the coast we moved (our) camp often. Each company had a wagon (in which) to haul our tents and cooking utensils, besides a number of other wagons. But after going to Virginia it was very different, for we had no tents a great deal of the time, and we had to carry our cooking utensils with us ourselves or do without. We left the coast May 26, 1862, and reached Richmond May 30, about sundown (5). We stayed that night at the edge of the city and, oh my, how it rained that night! It came down in torrents, and as the men had no tents they had to stand and take it. **James Jones** and I got under an ambulance (wagon) and, though we did not keep dry, it was better than being out in the rain.

The next day, May 31, we were marched two or three miles in the direction of the Seven Pines but did not have to go into the battle. We were near enough to hear the firing though, and I was about as close (to it) as I wished to be. There was some fighting done Sunday morning, the first of June. We were fresh troops and had not had any hard service, so we were kept either on picket or near the picket line nearly all the time till the Seven Days' Battles started June 25.

It rained a good deal during June. Where the land was level, the water stood on the ground all the time in many places and made it very disagreeable for us. Our company stayed at some old houses a good deal. One of them had fallen down, but the boards were still on it. Some of the others and I would crawl under it when it rained to keep out of the rain, though we generally got wet. There were seven or eight dead horses within seventy or a hundred yards of where we stayed, that were killed in the Battle of Seven Pines. We had to endure the stench while we were there. We used water out of a well that was right by the road and which had no cover over it. It was so full we could dip the water with a cup. When it rained, muddy water from the road ran into the well.

A number of horses were killed in the Battle of Seven Pines (6). That smelled bad near us, but there were fields between our camp and the picket line where clover was growing. The road got so bad that the men (avoided it and) marched through the fields. Wagons, ambulances and artillery (guns) also went through the fields. It smelled worse to me than the dead horses; it was one of the most sickening smells that I ever smell(ed). Though it was less than a month from the

Notes

(5) The 2nd S. C. Rifle Regiment arrived at Richmond, Virginia, during the night preceding the Battle of Seven Pines, but it did not participate in that engagement.

(6) The Battle of Seven Pines/Fair Oaks was fought in Virginia on May 31 and June 1, 1862 at the intersection of the Williamsburg Road and Nine Mile Road and Fair Oaks Station, situated about eight miles east of Richmond. There, General D. H. Hill's division of Confederates attacked Colonel Erasmus Keyes' corps of Union troops. Fast-moving Confederate regiments overran four Union lines and repulsed a fifth line in the course of the battle. Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston (1807-1891), a Virginia-born graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, was seriously wounded on the first day of the battle. But the fight temporarily put Union troops on the defensive.

time our regiment went to Richmond till the Seven Days fight commenced, two-thirds of our company was sick by that time and a number had died.

The Seven Days' Battles commenced on Wednesday, June 26, 1862 (7). There was not much fighting done that day; more fighting (was) done the next day. A brigade that we belonged to until a few days before the fighting began was in the fight on Thursday and was pretty badly cut up (8). A good many of men (of the brigade) were killed and wounded. The three principal battles were Gaines Mill, on Friday, June 27th, Frasier's Farm on the 30th, and Malvern Hill on July 1. On Thursday evening about dark we crossed the Chickahominy River and camped not far from where we crossed. The next morning, Friday 27th, we started early and went down on the east side of the river. We passed through a number of camps where the Yankees had been but had left, though a few tents were about all they had left. About ten or eleven o'clock we were halted and stacked arms in a field. We were ordered not to leave our guns, though it was very warm.

There was a piece of woods not more than fifty yards in front of us where the trees were large, and (with) no undergrowth. The shade certainly looked tempting, but we were not allowed to go near it, (even) though there were no Yankees about. After remaining there for an hour and a half or two hours, we were ordered to fall in and take arms, march out into the road and turn down toward the (Gaines') Mill. After going a short distance, Col. (John V.) Moore (9) gave the command, "HALT, FRONT LOAD, LOAD AT WILL." What a feeling that produced in me. I knew it meant going into battle, or expecting to, and (that) I might be a corpse before night.

We marched on down to the mill and turned down the branch a short distance; then (we) went up the hill in the direction of the enemy. We were ordered to lie down. The firing commenced in front of us. It was about the heaviest infantry firing that I ever heard in my life (10). There were a great many cannon(s) firing too, and the minie balls passed over our heads by the hundreds. It seemed to me that a great many of them just passed over the hill and then


Notes

- (7) Having taken place between June 26 and July 1, 1862, the Seven Days' Battles were part of the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia in which Union troops, led by Major General George B. McClellan. (1826-1885), threatened Richmond, the Confederate capital. In the battles, General Robert E. Lee (1807-1870), chief of Confederate armies, made an all-out effort to win the war by attacking Union troops at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Frayser's Farm and Malvern Hill. These battles succeeded in turning back the Union drive for Richmond and shifted the focus of the war from the doorsteps of the Confederate capital to areas north of the Potomac River.
- (8) That brigade was Robert Heron Anderson's of Longstreet's Division, Army of Northern Virginia.
- (9) Colonel John V. Moore was the first commanding officer of the 2nd S. C. Rifle Regiment. He was later mortally wounded (on August 30, 1862) at the Second Battle of Bull Run (Second Manassas) and was replaced by Lt. Col. Thomas Thompson as regimental commander. Field officers of the regiment were: Lt. Col. Thomas Hamilton Boggs, Lt. Col. Robert E. Bowen, Major Daniel L. Cox, Major Stiles P. Dendy, Lt. Col. David L. Donald, Major Robert A. Thompson and Col. Thomas Thomson.
- (10) The Battle of Gaines' Mill was one of the bloodiest engagements of the Seven Days' Battles. General Robert E. Lee mounted a coordinated Confederate attack by sending 56,000 of his troops against a Union force of about

Continued

returned right towards my head. I was almost sticking my nose in the ground; I was so afraid that one of them would hit me. We lay there for some time while the battle was raging in front of us. While there, an officer rode up in front of our regiment and ordered us forward. A good many of the men jumped right up, but Col. Moore ordered us to lie down, and the officer ordered us forward again. Many of us got up the second time. Col. Moore ordered us to lie down, and said he was the officer to get orders from. After that we paid but little attention to that fellow. He may have been sent back to bring up reinforcements, but I think he was drinking and was trying to lead us into the battle and distinguish himself. He should have been with his own command. Soon afterwards, Col. Moore ordered us forward. I thought as soon as we get to the top of the hill, fifty or seventy-five yards distant, that we would see the whole face of the earth covered with dead men (as) the fighting had been so tremendous. We could not see a single one till we had gone nearly half a mile; the fighting was so much further (away) than I had thought.

It was while we were moving forward that the shells from the enemy's guns were flying and bursting around us, which made it extremely unpleasant for us. One shell passed very near us, and **J. L. Humphreys** jumped behind a bunch of sprouts not much more than knee high and not larger than my finger. This reminded me of the old saying that a drowning man will catch at a straw, and a man in battle will jump behind one when a shell comes near him.

The Yankees had their line formed along a branch where the firing was so heavy in front of us. The front line was close to the branch, and just behind it was another line. As the hill was steep, the rear line could fire over the heads of the front line. A little higher up the hill they had their cannons, which could fire over the heads of both, while our men had to advance across an open field for a long ways. I saw a few of our men dead there. The Yankees had left before we got there, and our men had followed them. We were halted, when we got to where the cannons were, to get the men in good line. There were two horses to a gun that I passed, and one was down. I think it was dead; the other (horse) was wounded in several places. It had turned with its head towards the gun and was standing there, squealing. He was badly hurt and so excited that he did not know what he was doing. We only stopped a minute but while (we were) there another line of our men who were coming behind us fired into us. The firing was still going in front of us, and those men behind (were) shouting at us. Some man fifty or sixty yards from me hollered, "Cease that firing, g-- d--- you; you're shooting your own men." Though there was so much shouting all around us, I could hear him as if everything had been perfectly quiet. I thought, "What in the name of common sense does the man mean by using such oaths in the battle?" But before the war was over, I heard it so often it did not surprise me at all. 

Notes

Continued

equal size. Never before had so many Southern troops been concentrated on a single battlefield. About 8,800 Confederates were killed in the battle; approximately 6,800 Union troops also lost their lives. But several Confederate regiments achieved breakthroughs in the fight, collapsing the Federal lines. The Battle of Gaines' Mill represented the first victory of the Civil War for General Lee as chief of the Confederate Army. It also resulted in the capture of more than 2,000 Union soldiers and the seizure of twenty-two enemy cannons.

To Be Continued



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January 17, 2012	Rochester & Lee Family in Upstate SC by Gene Rochester and Anne Sheriff
February 21, 2012	Death, Burial, and Mourning Customs in the 18 th and 19 th Century South by Dr. Tim Drake
March 20, 2012	
April 17, 2012	
May 15, 2012	
June	
June 23, 24, 2012	100 Year Family Reunion at Southern Wesleyan University
September	
October	
November	