

# Old Pendleton District Messenger

2024-06  
Field Trip to  
Old Stone Church  
101 Edgewood Ave,  
Clemson, SC 29631

**Tuesday,**  
June 19, 2024  
at 5 p.m.  
followed by Dinner

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Anne Sheriff talks about her art

## About Our Newsletter

The Old Pendleton District Newsletter is published nine times a year: January through June and September through November; we do not publish in July, August, and December. Please submit materials by the 23<sup>rd</sup> of each month. Submissions by our members are encouraged and will be used as space permits. Send items to Barbara Clark at [bc7621gen@att.net](mailto:bc7621gen@att.net).

### Editorial Policy:

- The Editor reserves the right to edit articles, files and queries prior to publication.
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## About Our Chapter

The Old Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society is a nonprofit, 12-36-2120(40), educational organization designed to unite those interested in the Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina history and family genealogy; to encourage the preservation of documents and records; to promote educational programs; and to publish local records, history and family genealogy. The Chapter's primary goal is to assist others in their search for their ancestors and origins of birthplace.

The Chapter meets every month, except July, August and December. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Central-Clemson Library.

The Chapter's genealogical and historical archives are housed at the Clayton Family History Center, located in the lower level of the Rickman Library on Southern Wesleyan University campus in Central, SC. This collection contains about 3,500 books and files on family histories, state and county sources, military histories, cemetery records, immigration and passenger lists. For more information send email to [claytonroom@swu.edu](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu).

The public is welcome to visit the Clayton Center whenever the Library is open. Normal operating hours are Monday-Thursday from 8 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Friday hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Hours vary during summer, for holidays and during breaks in the school year. For more information call 864-644-5074, send email to [claytonroom@swu.edu](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu), or check their website at [swu.edu/academics/library](http://swu.edu/academics/library).

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## Refreshments

**January:** Brenda Meyer and Judy Long  
**February:** Pat Collins  
**March:** LaMarr Brooks  
**April:** Katie Gillespie & Nancy Holcombe  
**May:** Keith Brown

**June:** Field Trip  
**September:** Barbara Clark and Jane Camper  
**October:** Alice Shove  
**November:** Pot Luck Dinner at Trinity Wesleyan Church

# REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS OF OCONEE AND

## PICKENS COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

**NOTE: No Revolutionary War soldiers lived permanently in Oconee or Pickens counties during the American Revolution. The area encompassing Oconee and Pickens counties in South Carolina was, at the time, a part of the Cherokee Nation by treaty with the colony of South Carolina. There was the occasional Indian trader or illegal squatter, but for the most part, the area was considered a wilderness to those in the more settled parts of the state to the east. Permanent settlement of the area did not begin until 1784.**

### PENDLETON ISBELL

(1757-1829)

Pendleton Isbell was born on the 6<sup>th</sup> of February 1757 according to a record copied from an old family bible belonging to George Pendleton Isbell, II in 1953. George was the great-grandson of Pendleton Isbell, above, who served in the Revolutionary War. The Bible record copied was notarized by J. Allen Dean, Notary Public, Bexar County, Texas on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of May 1953. Pendleton's wife was recorded in the bible as Sarah Henderson, born 14 November 1758. Their children were listed as James Isbell, born in 1786, Levingston Isbell, born in 1788, Daniel Isbell, Pendleton Isbell, II, born in 1796, Elizabeth Isbell, Mary Isbell, Hannah Isbell and Sarah Isbell. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Family Bible Record, n. d.*) Another source, *Bound for the Promised Land*, indicates nine children, including an infant son, John, who was born in 1794 and died the following year. (Cobb, 1992, p. 346) Further examination of available records indicates that the elder Pendleton Isbell was born in Virginia, (Sheriff, n. d., *Pendleton Messenger 25 Mar 1829*) most likely in Lunenburg County, Virginia; likely the son of Henry Isbell, Junior (1724-1790) and his wife Hannah, believed to have been a Boston (or Borton) before marriage. Pendleton was one of six children born to this couple; the others being James (Abt 1752-Abt 1776), Mary (????\_Aft 1777) who married Isaiah Moody, Godfrey (Abt 1750-Abt 1811), Martha, (????-Abt 1799) who married James Gilliam, and Henry, III, (1759-Abt 1839) (Cobb, 1992, pp. 334-344) (*Isbell, Henry, Jr. Memorial 157820953, 2016*)

The first mention of Pendleton in Virginia is on 3 May 1774 when he and, presumably, his father, were witnesses for William Davis in his suit against Thomas Foster in the Charlotte County, Virginia Court records. The only other early mention of Pendleton in Virginia, other than of his military service, was as a witness to his brother James' will on 7 Oct 1775; also, in Charlotte County. (Cobb, 1992, p. 334)

The subject of this sketch, Pendleton Isbell, Senior of South Carolina, was born into a family whose members could be upstanding members of their community, but at other times were hot-tempered, fond of alcohol, amassed numerous unpaid debts, and were even accused of murder. William Isbell, Jr. shows up frequently in the records of Caroline County, Virginia; for instance, "He was first found on 16 March 1737/38 when trespass charges are filed against him by Henry Rice and dismissed (Caroline Or Bk Pt 3,7)". (Cobb, 1992, p. 325) As a church- member in St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline County, William Isbell Jr. was expected to attend church regularly. In 1744, William, Jr. was

“. . . fined 5 shillings or fifty pounds of tobacco for failing to attend church for 2 months ( Campbell, 435). On 10 May 1745 and 14 Sept 1745, William is fined 5 shillings for going to church drunk (Caroline Or Bk Pt 3, 17 and 42). The charge in May read, 'We present Wm Isbell for going to church drunk last Sunday in St. Margaret's Parish.' The court stated in September, 'Upon the presentment of the Grand Jury against Wm Isbell it's ordered he be fined 5 shillings for 50 pounds of tobacco for going to church drunk last Sunday in St Margaret's Parish, for the use of the poor.' (Campbell, 97 and 443).

Then on 22 Oct 1749 and 10 Nov 1749, he was fined 5 shillings for being drunk in church and swearing. Evidently, the first fine for non-attendance made William aware of his need to attend church whatever his condition of sobriety. The laws governing worship were very strict and people evaded them quite frequently". (Cobb, 1992, p. 325)

William, Jr. was also charged with contempt of court when he failed to appear as a witness in a lawsuit in 1758. He was ordered to pay a fine of 2000 pounds of tobacco. (Cobb, 1992, p. 326)

Pendleton's grandfather, Henry Isbell, Sr., on the other hand, was a law-abiding citizen of Caroline and Orange counties in Virginia. He served as the road supervisor for the county of Caroline from 1734 through 1736. He also served as the Constable for the county in 1737 and 1738. After moving to Orange County, Virginia in 1737, Henry, Sr. was ordered by the court to take inventory of at least two estates, presumably for probate purposes. He inherited 300 acres of land from his father-in-law, James Cox. Henry Isbell, Sr. does not appear in Orange County records after 1740. (Cobb, 1992, pp. 329-330)

Henry Isbell, Jr., son of the above, and likely father of our Pendleton Isbell, was also a large landowner. It appears he and his family lived in Amelia, Lunenburg, Charlotte and Halifax counties of Virginia. By 1773, Henry Isbell, Jr. was the owner of 3000 acres of land in Lunenburg County, Virginia, obtained by inheritance from his father, Henry Isbell, Sr. and his father-in-law, Hugh Boston, as well as obtained with the aid of Henry, Jr.'s mercantile businesses. He also served as a church clerk and sexton, and as a magistrate in Lunenburg County. There was, however, a different side to Pendleton's father. Henry, Jr. and his wife, Hannah, were members of the Meherrin Baptist Church in Lunenburg County, Virginia. (Cobb, 1992, pp. 334-338)

"On 2, April 1722, Henry was put under censure of the church for not appearing to answer accusations of hard threatening, breaking Prison, etc. Later he is appointed by the church to settle disputes of other members so he must have been back in good standing until 19 November 1775, 'Our brother Henry Isbell was laid under censure of the church for writing and purporting a piece of against the scotch illegally.' This was a very liberal religious document that he wrote. He was also censured for collaring W. Jamison and in the bullying making some wicked harsh expressions. On 10 December 1775, Henry Isbell charged James Arnold with fraud, but Arnold was cleared of the charges. John Williams and James Watkins were appointed to settle the dispute. Arnold was contrite, but Isbell 'came under admonition and reproof for his harsh rigid and censorious spirit.' On 30 April 1776, Henry Isbell was laid under the great sentence of excommunication because of his continued argument with Arnold (Meherrin Church Minutes). Henry was evidently a harsh stubborn man who did not like to be crossed or corrected and was quite volatile". (Cobb, 1992, p. 338)

By 1783 and 1784, Henry Isbell, Jr. fell on hard times, and he was forced to sell most of his land and business assets. British business owners in Charlotte, Mecklenburg and Halifax counties were intent on collecting debts owed by a certain Henry Isbell. It is believed these debts were incurred by Henry Isbell, III, the son of Henry, Jr.; but they still impacted the economic situation that the senior Isbell found himself in at the time. These merchants described this Henry Isbell as ". . . always been insolvent and ought never to have been trusted", ". . . insolvent about the time of contracting the debt. He was so at the close of the war. He has been so until the time of his death" and "About the time of contracting the debt he was insolvent and was so until the time of his death". (Cobb, 1992, p. 339) After the family moved to Halifax County, VA in about 1785, Henry III "was in trouble a great deal ---cursing, gambling, and debts; one time he was placed in stocks. He seemed to take after his uncle, William Isbell, Jr." (Cobb, 1992, p. 343)



At the age of eighteen, and as stated in his military pension application filed in Greenville District, South Carolina some forty-three years later, Pendleton Isbell

“ . . . made oath that in the autumn of the year 1775 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Army of the United States in the company of Captain Robert Ballard of the First Virginia Regiment in the Virginia Line for one year. That he served in the said company, regiment and line about eleven months when he reenlisted for three years and served in the same company, regiment and line for one year and was afterwards detached to form a Guard for General Washington in which Guard he served under Captain Caleb Gibbs until he was regularly discharged in 1779 and that his discharge is lost”. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Pension Record, W5308*)

Under the pension law of 1818, he was entitled to a pension from the United States providing he needed additional support due to his “reduced circumstances”. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Pension Record, W5308*) He would later be inscribed on the Pension List, Roll of the South Carolina Agency on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of April 1820, and was eligible to begin receiving the benefit of eight dollars per month commencing retroactively on 20 May 1818. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Pension Record, W5308*)

After his initial enlistment with the 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia Regiment, Pendleton was probably marched to Williamsburg, Virginia where the regiment was training recruits in military drills and maneuvers in a field just behind the College of William and Mary. (*First Virginia Regiment, 2018*) Although the uniform for the 1st Virginia Regiment would have been far from "uniform" at this early stage, Pendleton might have been issued all or part of the following uniform items and military accoutrements: a leather, linen or homespun hunting shirt, short gaiter leggings, stockings, breeches, one musket and bayonet, one cartouche box and a canteen. (*Goodwin viii, p. 5*)

In his pension application, Pendleton does not elaborate on which skirmishes or engagements he took part in while a member of the First Virginia, but the regiment was involved in the following battles:

**Battle of Great Bridge, Virginia** in December 1775 and skirmishes in and around the city of Norfolk, Virginia during which Royal Governor Dunsmore's British forces burned the city. (*Hooper, Obadiah Pension Record, W9482*)

**Battle of Harlem Heights, 16 Sep 1776** when the Continentals forced a British retreat “calling out that recuperative power and manly courage of the as yet untrained Continental . . .” (*Johnston iv, 1897, pp. 56-91*)

**Battle of Fort Washington, near Harlem Heights, 15 Nov 1776** forcing the Continentals to surrender the fort intended to block British navigation of the Hudson River. (*Coughlin, 2008, The Battle of Fort Washington*)

**Battle of Trenton, New Jersey, 25-26 December 1776**, a force of about 2,400 of Washington's men, probably including Private Pendleton Isbell, were ferried across the river, but due to ice and snowy conditions, they arrived later than planned and lost the element of surprise. The Hessian commander, however, had chosen to forego the normal pre-dawn patrols due to the storm, and the American troops were able to reach the outskirts of Trenton undetected. The Patriots easily overcame the pickets and drove quickly toward the town with bayonets fixed. (*Valis, 2003, The Battle of Trenton*) The Hessian troops, stationed at various places in the town, were awakened and struggled to form ranks to counter-attack, but the rapid assault by the Patriots from the north, west and south drove them in confusion in all directions. They attempted a counter assault but many of their guns failed to fire due to the wet conditions. Unable to retreat east across a bridge held by Patriot forces, they surrendered. Another regiment, attempting to retreat to the southeast was surrounded and also surrendered. British losses were significant, but the Americans suffered little. (*Stryker, 1898, pp. 142-196*)

**Battle of Princeton, New Jersey, 3 Jan 1777**, following the Battle of Trenton, the British soon began a counter-attack. An advance brigade of Patriots was surprised by British troops heading south on the post road toward Trenton. Another Patriot brigade joined the fight and was also in retreat south on the post road when Washington arrived and rallied what remained of the two brigades. They finally managed to defeat the British on the post road and what remained of the British forces at Princeton. During this, the Battle of Princeton, the Americans lost 43 men killed or wounded, while the British suffered 86 killed or wounded and 323 captured. (Hickman, 2017)

Despite the last two victories that had driven the British out of New Jersey, the American army was exhausted, ill-clad, hungry and cold; and General Washington chose to march to Morristown, New Jersey for the remainder of the winter. (Green, 1882, *City, Villages and Township Histories, Morristown*) Pendleton Isbell must have proven himself to be a trustworthy and loyal soldier during his years with the Virginia line, as he was selected, during this winter encampment, to join the reorganized Commander-in-Chief's Guard. Although some sources indicate Pendleton did not join the guard until May of 1777, the muster rolls for the Guard indicate he was transferred from the 1st Virginia Regiment to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard in February 1777. (US, *Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 for Commander in Chief's Guard, 2007, Image 62*)

The Commander-in-Chief's Guard was officially established in March of 1776 to protect General Washington, his baggage and his important papers. In June 1776, at least five members of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard were accused of "mutiny, sedition and treacherous correspondence with the enemy" and of attempting to assassinate General George Washington. The names of the Guard conspirators were Private Thomas Hickey, Drummer William Green, Fifer James Johnson, Private Michael Lynch and Private John Barnes. Private Thomas Hickey, an Irishman who had earlier deserted from the British army, was found guilty under General Courts Martial on 27 June 1776 and was hanged the next day. Although no records were found to indicate the outcome of the other four alleged conspirators, it was assumed that they too were executed. The original members of the Guard were discharged in February of 1777 at Morristown and the Guard was reorganized in May 1777 with members selected from each of the fourteen Virginia Regiments present. (Godfrey, 1904, pp. 21-34)

The guard was to be composed of sixty men, including 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drum, 1 fife and 50 rank and file. General Washington requested that Caleb Gibbes, the Commander of the Guard, requisition uniforms and 50 muskets for this organization. On 30 April 1776, a letter was sent by Washington to the Virginia regiments at Morristown requesting that each regiment nominate four men 5' 9" to 5' 10" in height, "sober, young, active and well-made". He also stipulated that he preferred native-born men of some property, if possible. (Godfrey, 1904, pp. 40-43) It was interesting to note that he wanted 'native-born' men in light of the mutiny ten months before. Although never mentioned by Washington, it was likely that he preferred men from his native state and since the majority of the remaining regiments at Morristown were Virginia regiments, this was the pool from which he selected these special soldiers.

The average rank-and-file soldier serving during the American Revolution spent most of his time either in camp or on the march. Engagements, whether light skirmishes or open-field battles were infrequent and of relatively short duration. The enlisted men, whether Continental or Militia, were often hungry, ill-clad and poorly paid; if they were paid at all. The worst part of serving as a soldier was the relentless marching. A colleague of Pendleton Isbell in the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, one Elijah Fisher, wrote a diary during the period of his enlistment with the Guard describing, in minute detail, every march in which he took part. This diary showed his preoccupation with the marching of his detachment and he recorded a total of 559 miles with 12 of these miles via water in about 29 months. Although this indicates only about 19 miles marched per month, one has to consider the fact that each of these marches was made in a period of just a few days, interspersed with long periods of boredom in camp and only brief periods of actual combat. (Godfrey, 1904, pp. 275-292) Joseph Plum Martin, a soldier serving in both the Continental Line and the Militia described these frequent marches:



"It is fatiguing, almost beyond belief, to those that never experienced it, to be obliged to march twenty-four or forty-eight hours (as very many times I have had to) and often more, night and day without rest or sleep, wishing and hoping that some wood or village I could see ahead might prove a short resting place, when, alas, I came to it, almost tired off my legs, it proved no resting place for me. How often have I envied the very swine their happiness, when I have heard them quarreling in their warm dry sties, when I was wet to the skin and wished in vain for that indulgence. And even in dry warm weather, I have often been so beat out with long and tedious marching that I have fallen asleep and not been sensible of it till I have jostled against someone in the same situation; and when permitted to stop and have the superlative happiness to roll myself in my blanket and drop down on the ground in the bushes, briars, thorns, or thistles, and get an hour or two's sleep, O! how exhilarating. . . But, reader, believe me, for I tell a solemn truth, that I have felt more anxiety, undergone more fatigue and hardships, suffered more every way, in performing one of those tedious marches than ever I did in fighting the hottest battle I was ever engaged in, with the anticipation of all other calamities I have mentioned added to it". (Martin, 1830, pp. 209-210)

General Washington's campaign of 1777, between 31 May and 17 December was a long and arduous one. Washington was trying his best to anticipate the movements and intent of General Howe's British troops, with little success. He spent these six and a half months moving his troops, including the Guard, to various places in New Jersey, to New York, back to New Jersey, through Pennsylvania and Delaware and back to Pennsylvania attempting not only to protect the Continental Congress at Philadelphia but to strategically out-match the enemy. (Godfrey, 1904, pp. 43-51) When British General Howe decided to launch a sea attack on the patriot capitol of Philadelphia, he disembarked at Head of Elk, Maryland (currently the town of Elkton, MD) and headed north toward Philadelphia. (*American Revolution-The American War for Independence-An Unlikely Victory 1777-1783, 1998*) By the 9th of September 1777, Washington positioned his main army along the north bank of the Brandywine Creek at Chad's Ford with detachments sent to defend other known fords to the north and south of the creek. Brandywine Creek was the last defensible site between the British Forces and Philadelphia. It was here that Washington's Patriot army and the Commander-in-Chief's Guard fought their first major battle.

**Battle of Brandywine Creek, Pennsylvania, 11 Sep 1777** -- Upon approaching Brandywine Creek on 11 September 1777, General Howe ordered Baron Wilhelm Knyphausen's division of 6,800 men to march directly toward Chad's Ford and engage the enemy while Howe's division of 8,200 men marched northeast and crossed the Brandywine above the American right flank. The fords Howe used to cross the creek were totally unguarded and he was eventually able to overcome the American army's right flank, despite the fierce resistance of three patriot divisions. Knyphausen, meanwhile, had driven the main American army back from Chad's Ford and, unable to counterattack due to losses, the patriots were forced to retreat. (Lengel, 1996) The Battle of Brandywine Creek was a defeat for the patriots but they were able to retreat to Chester, Pennsylvania in an organized fashion. Although this battle paved the way for the British occupation of Philadelphia, and the Patriot losses were significant, the American army had fought bravely and had lived to fight another day. Following the Battle of Brandywine, the Continental Congress wisely fled Philadelphia for Lancaster, and later York, Pennsylvania.

**Battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, 4 Oct 1777** -- By the 26th of September 1777, the British had captured Philadelphia. The majority of General Howe's army had made camp at Germantown, with part of his troops detached to the city of Philadelphia and to guard the entrance to the port of Philadelphia. General Washington and his advisors decided to attack the British main body at Germantown, about 5 miles north of Philadelphia. The bold plan called for four columns to march through the night of October 3rd, attacking at dawn. The two main columns were to attack the center of the British line on both the left and right while the other two columns were to attack the British left flank and



right rear, all to rendezvous, if possible, at the Market House in the center of the British line. The intention was to bend the British right flank into the main body of the enemy and force his retreat toward the Schuylkill River where the western column would control access to the crossings. The plan also called for each column to strike simultaneously. Had the battle gone as planned by Washington and his senior officers, it would likely have been a resounding victory for the Americans; indeed, it almost was if not for several unanticipated circumstances. A dense fog on the morning of the attack confused both the patriot and the British armies, hampering their overview of the field of battle. The patriot columns had not commenced their attacks simultaneously and some were therefore out of position. But the most telling reason the American forces did not emerge victorious at Germantown was an historical case of 'friendly fire'. (Fiske, 1891, p. 322)

**Winter Encampment at Valley Forge, 18 Sep 1777-Jun 1778** -- General Washington retreated to his stronghold at Valley Forge for the winter. The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, along with the main army, arrived at Valley Forge on the 18th of December 1777, set up their tents, and began to erect huts to shelter them during the long winter encampment. These huts were simple log cabins built to specifications issued by Washington's orders, and all were completed by the 15th of January. The huts for the Commander-in-Chief's Guard stood immediately to the east of the Isaac Potts house where General Washington was housed. The Potts house was near the mouth of Valley Creek. (Godfrey, 1904, pp. 51-52) By the spring of 1778, much-needed provisions and clothing had arrived in the camp, as well as Baron Frederick de Steuben who had volunteered his services to General Washington. He was immediately selected to teach the patriot army in military conduct, discipline and drilling maneuvers. The first to be taught by Baron de Steuben was the Commander-in-Chief's Guard which was immediately augmented by one hundred, non-Virginia men from the ranks of the main army. Steuben's drills began on the grand parade grounds in the center of the Valley Forge encampment on the 19th of March 1778, and once the reinstated Guard was trained, they became a model of the disciplined soldier and were used as a model for the remaining troops. Thus, the Guard was considered a "model for, and the pride of the American army". (Godfrey, 1904, pp. 53-56)

**Winter Encampment at Morristown, New Jersey, 1 Dec 1779-22 Jun 1780** -- Pendleton Isbell's service record indicated that he was sick and absent during June 1778, and sick at Valley Forge in July 1778, so he could not have served during the Battle of Monmouth. In January of 1779, Pendleton reenlisted and was furloughed for a much-needed 110 days. Upon his return to the Guard, presumably, sometime in late April 1779, records show him detailed to Easton, Pennsylvania during July and August. By September of 1779, Pendleton and this detail had rejoined the Guard at West Point, New York, and by December 4, 1779, the Guard had retired with the main army to winter quarters in Morristown, New Jersey, built their huts just southeast of Washington's headquarters at the Ford residence, and "... endured the hardships of one of the severest winters theretofore known to the memory of man ...". (Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., *Service Record, US, Revolutionary War Service Records, 1775-1783, 2007*) (Godfrey, 1904, p. 71) This winter at Morristown was described in Munsell's History of Morris County, New Jersey. It began as early as 18 December 1779 with snow storms and bitterly cold temperatures continuing at least through the 22 of January. The snow fell to an eventual depth of four to six feet with violent winds creating drifts high enough to cover fences and rendering all roads in and out of the camp impassible. Much needed provisions were thus cut off from the army who suffered greatly from lack of meat and bread. The soldiers were described as "... so enfeebled from hunger and cold as to be almost unable to perform military duty or labor in constructing their huts". (Green, 1882, *City, Villages and Township Histories, Morristown*) Perhaps the suffering of this winter was the last straw for Pendleton Isbell. The last entry of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard muster record for Pendleton shows that he deserted on 1 February 1780 shortly after this great winter storm. (Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., *Service Record, US, Revolutionary War Service Records, 1775-1783, 2007*)

Later declarations by Isbell, when applying for a pension for his revolutionary service, claim that he was discharged on or around this date (Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., *Pension Record, W5308*) He was eventually awarded a



government pension based on his revolutionary service with the 1st Virginia and with the Guard, so whether or not he truly was a deserter must be left to conjecture.

It is difficult to sort out Pendleton Isbell's whereabouts after leaving the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. There is one early reference to his being in Wilkes County, North Carolina in 1779, but few contemporaneous sources validate this story. In *Bound for the Promised Land*, author Joan Cervenka Cobb states that in a Burke County NC Heritage book, Pendleton and his brother, Godfrey, were accused of killing a man named John Chapman, Senior. (Cobb, 1992, p. 341)

"It was in Wilkes county during the Early years of the American Revolution that John Chapman, Sr. was shot and killed by Godfrey and Pendleton Isobel, and the fact that Nicholas was fatherless by 1780 is recorded in his pension file (S8193).

No record of a trial concerning this event has been located by this writer. It is said by some researchers that John Chapman was cutting wood on the Isbell land when shot. It is said that John Chapman's son (*Nicholas*) filed suit against Godfrey after the Revolution concerning the matter and Godfrey's lawyer advised him to hide. John Chapman was an outspoken Loyalist and they were not popular at this time. There may have been a group of men involved in the incident. For lack of evidence, Godfrey and Pendleton were not tried." (Cobb, 1992, p. 341)

There may be some substance to the story above, as an Ancestry researcher did indeed post a court record from the State of North Carolina, Morgan District Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term 1783, and the court indicated that:

" . . . a justice of the peace for the county of Wilks, and having information duly made to him that a certain Godfrey IZBEL had committed a murder in the said county did issue his warrant in due form of law in the said county, to apprehend the said Godfrey that the said Godfrey might be proceeded with agreeable to law for the said offence and that for want of a proper officer to execute the said warrant, the said James directed the same to be executed by Nelson DONATHAN then and yet of the said County of Wilks and that the said Nelson afterwards to wit on the tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three took upon himself to execute the said warrant in due form of law on the said Godfrey and the jurors aforesaid and in the eighth year of Independence of the said state did then and there in the county and district aforesaid unlawfully deceitfully and with intent to prevent the said Godfrey from being brought to justice for his said offence, did hire and procure a certain Thomas NORRIS to inform the said Godfrey of the legal measure aforesaid taken to apprehend the said Godfrey, and did also then and there unlawfully deceitfully and with his intention aforesaid by means of the said Thomas NORRIS give notice to the said Godfrey of the said warrant and measures aforesaid taken to apprehend him the said Godfrey and did also then and there unlawfully deceitfully and with wicked intent aforesaid advise and persuade the said Godfrey to conceal himself and avoid being apprehended by means of the said warrant and evil example to all others in like cases offending and against the peace and dignity of the said State. Presentment vs. Nelson DONATHAN." *Rice/Cotton Family Tree* (n. d.)

The only problem is that the story implicates both Godfrey and Pendleton Isbell, while the court record only references Godfrey. The court record also does not mention the person who was murdered, the date of the murder or the possible motive for the murder. It is possible; since Godfrey is believed to be Pendleton's brother, that Pendleton had made his

way to North Carolina, in the vicinity of Wilkes County while on leave from the Commander-in-Chief's Guard and had been complicit in this murder in 1779, but this complicity is far from proven. Pendleton's service record indicates that he deserted the Commander-in-Chief's Guard on 01 February 1780. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Service Record, US, Revolutionary War Service Records, 1775-1783, 2007*)

Pendleton's militia service, though not in doubt, is also somewhat puzzling. It is documented that he served in the North Carolina Militia from Wilkes County, but he may also have served in the South Carolina Militia for a time. About six months after leaving the Command-in-Chief's Guard, Pendleton appears as a volunteer in the State of South Carolina. It is unknown if he was officially a Captain in the Wilkes County, North Carolina Militia in support of the Carolinians, or if he belonged to the South Carolina Militia, at least for part of the period. This was the period following the siege and battle for Charleston. After the siege and Battle of Charleston, South Carolina's state regiments were decimated. Their leaders were forced to flee the state, declare their loyalty to the British, return home, accept parole, or be imprisoned. The state militia was in disarray as well, struggling to maintain a semblance of control in their respective areas of the state. Without statewide organization or senior leadership, the situation devolved into chaos, often pitting Whigs against Tories and allowing the British army the opportunity to set up forts throughout the state and to recruit Tories to the British cause. (*Lewis, 2024, NC Militia (Wilkes County) and SC Militia (Little River District & Turkey Creek District)*)

Colonel James Williams, the commander of the Little River District Militia in South Carolina, anticipating the British would move to confiscate his estate in South Carolina, escaped with his belongings to North Carolina. (*Lewis, 2024, SC Militia (Little River District, Brigadier General James Williams)*) Meanwhile, the Whigs had nominated General Gates to lead the embattled South Carolina troops and called for support from the Virginia and North Carolina militias as well. During the summer of 1780, not long after the battle of Colson's Mill, Colonel Elijah Isaacs was given command of an "ad hoc" group of Militia companies and was ordered to go help South Carolina Colonel Thomas Sumter. (*Lewis, 2024, NC Militia, Wilkes County, Elijah Isaacs*) It is not only likely, but probable, that Pendleton Isbell joined these ad hoc NC Militia forces while a resident of Wilkes County, North Carolina.

Pendleton Isbell is documented as serving under Colonel James Williams, with the Little River District Militia (South Carolina Militia) as a Captain and led his company in the following engagements:

**Rocky Mount, 30 Jul 1780, and Hanging Rock, 06 Aug 1780:** Benjamin Copeland, a resident of South Carolina, and a fifteen-year-old private under Pendleton Isbell at the time gave an interesting account of his participation in Isbell's company.

"After the evacuation of Charlston as the British advanced up to the upper parts of South Carolina I volunteered under Capt. Littleton Isbell & Lieutenant John Houston and Col. Sumpter and marched immediately for rocky Mount and on our rout on the 12 of July 1780, attacked a large party of Tories & British whom with 'em (*sic*) Capt. Huck and Col. Ferguson of the British Militia was took prisoners in a barn owned by Mr. Williamson by intercepting them at both end by posting the Horse at one end & the foot at the other. We on the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1780 attacked the Rocky Mount and on the next day after burying the dead proceeded on to the hanging rock & arrived there in time to take a part in that battle, which was fought on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of August 1780. The Prince of Wales' regiment were mainly all killed as well as many Tories under Col. Ryan from North Carolina." (*Copeland, Benjamin, Pension Record, S21122*)

**Wateree Ferry, 15 Aug 1780:** Benjamin Copeland again describes the capture of about one hundred prisoners. "About the middle of August 1780, we captured a British Post on the Wateree river by throwing a hot ball, & therewith



about one hundred prisoners. I was one of the guard appointed by Col. Sumpter to carry them to Salisbury *?said?* North Carolina which we did. In this engagement we took a great deal of clothing, food and other *?supplies?* of war, which we however found on our return from Salsbury to rejoin Col. Sumpter had been all recaptured by Tarlton . . .”  
(*Copeland, Benjamin Pension Record, S21122*)

**Camden, 16 Aug 1780:** David Carter declared on his pension application that he “. . . was marched under Rutherford to Camden South Carolina, & was in the Battle there under Gen’l. Gates and the army was *defeated* at Camden and the deponent was taken prisoner & carried to Charleston South Carolina.” It is believed that Carter served under Pendleton Isbell in this battle. (*Carter, David, Pension Record, S16335*)

**Rugeley’s Mill, 16 Aug 1780:** Although Robert Brown’s pension declaration contains many inconsistencies, probably due to his advanced age, it is believed that the following passage refers to the Battle of Rugeley’s Mill, rather than Ramseur’s Mill, based on the approximate dates given in his declaration. “He then enlisted as above under Captain Pendleton Izbel, his Regiment was commanded by Col. Cleveland and Isaacks. He marched under them from Wilkes County to Ramsours Mills. There he was in an engagement”. (*Brown, Robert, Pension Record, W219*) and

**Kings Mountain, 07 Oct 1780 (under Colonel James Williams):** Pendleton Isbell claimed service at Kings Mountain in his earliest pension application to the legislature of South Carolina in 1818. He was inscribed on the rolls of South Carolina on 6 April 1820. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Pension Record, W5308*)

At the time, he was serving under South Carolina Colonel James Williams.

**Kings Mountain, 07 Oct 1780 (under Colonel Edward Lacey):** After Colonel Williams’ untimely death at Kings Mountain, Pendleton was attached to Colonel Edward Lacey and the Turkey Creek Regiment of South Carolina Militia and served in the remainder of the Battle of Kings Mountain. Following the battle of Kings Mountain, Thomas Lewis, and possibly his Captain, Pendleton Isbell were back in North Carolina chasing Tories. (*Lewis, 2024, SC Militia, Turkey Creek District, Colonel Edward Lacey*) (*Lewis, Thomas, Pension Record, S7139*)

**Chasing Tories, Oct 1780-Jan 1781 (under Colonel Isaacs, Major Herndon and Captain Pendleton Isbell)**  
Thomas Lewis:

“was involved with guarding prisoners from Kings Mountain at Moravian Town “there stationed sometime with Prisoners, after Prisoners were Marched to Hillsborough he with others under Capt. Isbel & Maj’r. Hern marched to the Trading ford on the Yadkin River & there stationed as a *?guard?* the time he continued there is not recollected he States there were so many Torys in the County and the joining counties those who were not of that Class was obliged to be embodied & marching from place to place to keep them under he States a Distressing time as that was & serve every call as he & others was obliged to do in the County & Joining Counties with the lapse of time that it would be impossible for him to recollect the times called on places Marched to, & transactions, the day Month or Year, He does not think he served longer at any one time than two or three months”. (*Lewis, Thomas Pension Record, S7139*)

Joel Crain, another soldier believed to have served on the same tour as Thomas Lewis, above, gives a more detailed account of the places they were marched to and the results of their labors.

“That he entered the service of the United States in the year 1780 under the following named officers and served as herein stated. He first entered the Service in Wilks county N. Carolina, the county where he resided at that time, under Capt. Penelton (*Pendleton*) Isble (*Isbell*) as a drafted Militia man for three months. Col. Isaacs commanded the regiment and marched to Cross Creek against Col. Fanning who had collected a large body of tories. We met with a company of tories also commanded by Bill

Hellumns, at the home of a man by the name of Cheak on Cross Creek. In the night we killed some of them and the rest fled. We patrolled the county for some months about the neighborhood of Cross Creek and the Moravian towns, and was discharged near the Moravian towns after serving out his tour of three months.” (*Crain, Joel Pension Record, S25452*)

Captain Isbell was again called out under Colonel Joseph Hayes of the Little River District Militia in anticipation of the Battle of Cowpens on 17 Jan 1781 and further volunteered for service with the Turkey Creek Regiment of Militia (SC) under Colonel Edward Lacey. During this period, he saw service at:

**Battle of Cowpens, 17 Jan 1781 (under Colonel Joseph Hayes):** Captain Pendleton Isbell was one of fourteen company captains serving with the Little River District Militia during this battle. (*Lewis, 2024, SC Militia, Battle of Cowpens*)

**Siege of Ninety-Six, 21 May to 19 Jun 1781: (under Colonel Edward Lacey):** Captain Pendleton Isbell led one of five Turkey Creek Regiment companies during the Siege of Ninety-Six. (*Lewis, 2024, SC Militia, Siege of Ninety-Six*)

**Battle of Eutaw Springs, 08 Sep 1781. (under Colonel Edward Lacey)** (*Lewis, 2024, SC Militia, Battle of Eutaw Springs*)

**March to Deep River in pursuit of Col David Fanning, Sep 1781 (under Colonel Isaacs, Captain Pendleton Isbell)** – Pendleton Isbell is also mentioned in Daniel Sutherland’s pension application as twice leading a company against the Tories. This was the first of those two tours under Capt. Isbell. (*Sutherland, Daniel, Pension Record, S32545*)

**Raft Swamp, 15 Oct 1781: (under Major Hartgroves)** – Notley Thomas (or Nothey Thomas), was a private who served under Captain Pendleton Isbell and was mustered in about the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1781 and marched to Wilkesboro where his company came under the command of Major Hartgroves. They were sent to Raft Swamp against the Tories, marched back to Wilkesborough and later sent to the Saluda River near Drumont’s residence where he was discharged by Major Hartgroves on or about the 1<sup>st</sup> of October, 1781. (*Thomas, Nothey, Pension Record W9517*)

**Scouting Parties Against Tories, Oct 1781-Nov 1781: (under Colonel Elijah Isaacs)** Not all tours against the Tories were productive. James Davis, “soon after being discharged by Col. Locke, volunteered under Capt. Pendleton Isbell and marched under him down the Adkin River to below the shallow ford sixty or seventy miles from whence we returned without effecting anything. This expedition lasted about six weeks and this applicant was discharged by Capt. Isbell.” (*Davis, James Pension Record, R2745*)

**Cox’s Mill, 10 Dec 1781: (under Colonel Elijah Isaacs)** By December of 1781, Pendleton Isbell was back in North Carolina doing short tours seeking out Tories. At a skirmish at Cox’s Mill on 10 Dec 1781 he and his regiment came close to killing the infamous loyalist, Colonel Fanning. At least four Revolutionary War pensioners claimed to have served with Captain Isbell at Cox’s Mill. (*Sutherland, Daniel, Pension Record, S32545*) (*West, Alexander, Pension Record, W18328*) (*Rose, John, Pension Record, W18824*) (*Stincipher, Joseph, Pension Record, S1891*) One pensioner, Joseph Stincipher, gave an account of the encounter at Cox’s Mill in his pension application.

“ . . . he rendezvoused at deep River in North Carolina and was there stationed at Coxes Mill for the tour of service. He was called out for to contend against the Torreys who were commanded by Col. Fanning. He was in a skrimage against the Torries about Two miles above Coxes Mill in which they took several Torries prisoners & in which skrmage they came so near taking Col. Fannon as to get his hat . . . ” (*Stincipher, Joseph, Pension Record, S1891*)



On page 33 of Daniel Sutherland's pension application, Captain Pendleton Isbell personally certified on 23 Dec 1781, Sutherland's service in the second of these tours under himself and Colonel Isaacs. (*Sutherland, Daniel, Pension Record S32545*) Captain Isbell's handwritten discharge of Sutherland is shown below:

**In Pursuit of Tories, Dec 1781 to Early 1782 (under Colonel Isaacs & Colonel Ben Cleveland & Capt Pendleton Isbell)** – Another soldier, Alexander West, stated when applying for a pension that he served in 1782 under "Captain Pendleton Isbell in Col. Cleaveland's Regiment, but at the time he was drafted said Regiment was commanded by Col. Elisha Isaacs and rendezvoused at Wilkesboro, N. Carolina, & marched through Salem to Bells Mills on Deep River in Randolph County, N. C. From thence through various places through the western part of N. Carolina in pursuit of Tories commanded by Col. Fanan (*sic*) without meeting with any material engagements only to take prisoners and confine them until the time of discharge by said Col. Isaacs aforesaid . . ." (*West, Alexander, Pension Record, W18328*)

Captain Pendleton Isbell's long and arduous military role in the Revolutionary War ended in the early months of 1782. The particular reason for this is not difficult to uncover. The earliest primary source proving Pendleton's residence in Wilkes County, North Carolina is his marriage to Sarah Henderson. This marriage is authenticated by a marriage bond dated the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1781. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Marriage Bond, North Carolina, U. S., Marriage Records, 1741-2011, (n. d.)*) The year of marriage does not match that of Isbell family historians, who contend, based on a family Bible, that they were married on 1 January 1782 and perhaps the clerk mistakenly wrote 1781 out of habit. Cobb in *Bound for the Promised Land*, shows that Pendleton and Sarah's first four children were born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, in 1783, 1784, 1786 and 1788, before the family's move to the Georgia/South Carolina border area about 1788 or 1789. (*Cobb, 1992, pp. 352-353*) The only other references found showing Pendleton Isbell residing in Wilkes County, North Carolina are the Tax Lists for 1782 and 1784. He is listed in 1782 in Captain DeMoss' District as Peniton Isbill, listed right before Godfrey Isbill, presumed to be his brother. (*N.C., Wilkes County, Tax List, 1782*) In 1784, Pendleton is listed alone; again in Captain DeMoss' District. (*N.C., Wilkes County, Tax List 1784*) It is believed that Pendleton and Sarah's first four children, Elizabeth, Mary B, James and Levingston were born in Wilkes County, North Carolina. Their next child, Daniel, was born in 1790 in Washington District, South Carolina. Washington District later became Pendleton District, South Carolina, where the remaining children, Hannah, John, Pendleton, Jr. and Sarah Isbell were born. (*Abshear, 1997*)

Pendleton Isbell, as well as some other soldiers who had connections to Wilkes County, North Carolina militia, would migrate to the newly ceded Cherokee land in South Carolina following the war, many of whom settled on or near the Tugaloo River in an area which was formerly claimed by the State of Georgia but is now encompassed by Oconee County, South Carolina. Other than his military service with two South Carolina Militia regiments delineated above, the first South Carolina source to show the name Pendleton Isbell is a plat for one hundred acres of land surveyed on 20 July 1787 for Pendleton Isbell on Kees Creek, Washington District, South Carolina. (*Harbin, Thomas, Plat on Kees Creek, 1798*) His brother, Godfrey Isbell, also had four hundred-two acres of land surveyed and granted to him in this same area a few months earlier. (*Isbell, Godfrey, Plat on Keeses Creek, 1789*) This land surveyed for Pendleton was not granted to him; but instead granted to Thomas Harbin on 17 December 1798. The land surveyed is in what is now Oconee County. (*Harbin, Thomas, Plat on Kees Creek, 1798*)

It is difficult to ascertain exactly where Pendleton might have been residing when the 1790 U. S. Census of Pendleton, Ninety-Six District, South Carolina was taken by the enumerator, John Clarke Kilpatrick. Pendleton Isbell is listed as Head of Household on page 10 of 15, with 2 males of 16yrs and older, 3 males under 16, and 2 females. There were no "other free people" or slave numbers listed. He is listed under Captain Benjamin Clark's area; this indicates that the large Pendleton "District" was further subdivided by militia districts. His brother, Godfrey Isbell, is listed on the prior page 9, listed under Captain John Kees, a known resident of what is present-day Oconee County, who lived on Keese Creek near the Tugaloo River. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Census Record, Pendleton District, SC, 1790, p. 10*) (*Isbell, Godfrey, Plat on Keeses Creek, 1789*) However, based on names familiar to the author (William Cleveland,

William Guest, Sr., Jacob Holland, Benjamin Guest and Thomas Farrar) it is estimated that Pendleton lived somewhere on or near the Tugaloo River either in the far southernmost part of present-day Oconee or in the most northwest tip of Anderson County, or had land in both; both locations roughly in the vicinity of Fair Play, South Carolina.

The earliest plat showing land under the name of Pendleton Isbell, Sr., is on a plat granted to Joshua Echols, granted in 1793 and surveyed for him on both sides of Cane (*sic*) Creek of Tugaloo River in 1792. Pendleton Isbell is clearly shown as an adjacent landowner. (*Eckols, Joshua, Plat on Cane Creek, 1793*) Isbell still owned this land at least until July 1801 when Jehu Reed sold 75 acres on Cain Creek, adjacent to Pendleton Isbell, to William Fortune. (*Willie, p. 259*)

In September of 1794, a plat was surveyed for Zachariah Roberts on the south fork of Big Beaverdam Creek, Washington District, South Carolina. Pendleton Isbell, Sr. is shown as an adjacent landowner on this plat as well. (*Roberts, Zachariah, Plat on South Fork of Big Beaverdam Creek, 1798*) Isbell still owned this land as late as July 1804 per a deed that shows him as an adjacent landowner to William Harrison, who was selling his 200 acres to Thomas Harrison, Sr. (*Willie, p. 345*)

Another plat, surveyed May 1794 for William Sullivan on the north side of Tugaloo River shows Pendleton Isbell as an adjacent landowner to Sullivan and also, to Robert Looney and William Cleveland, both known landowners in and around the Fair Play area. (*Sullivan, William, Plat on North Side of Toogaloo River, 1798*)

The United States census from 1800 for Pendleton District shows Pendleton Isbell as head of household with his wife and seven children; most sources indicate Pendleton Sr. & wife, Sarah, had given birth to eight children. One infant son, John, had died in 1795. On the same page of the census is listed William Fortune, the man who bought a piece of land on Cain Creek adjacent to Pendleton Isbell (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Census Record, Pendleton District, SC, 1800, p. 41*) (*Willie, p. 259*) as well as William Harrison, the man who sold his 200 acres on the South fork of Big Beaverdam Creek adjacent to Pendleton Isbell in 1804. (*Willie, p. 345*) Logic dictates that these two separate tracts of land owned by Pendleton Isbell; one on Cain Creek of Tugaloo and the other on the South fork of Big Beaverdam Creek, were adjacent to one another. It is unknown if the land on the North side of Tugaloo River that Pendleton owned near William Sullivan, Robert Looney and William Cleveland is also adjacent to the Cain Creek and Big Beaverdam Creek lands, but that is likely the case.

By 1810, Pendleton Isbell, Sr. is listed on the United States Census for Pendleton District, South Carolina, along with his wife, 1 male aged between 10 and 15, 1 male between ages 16 and 25; 1 female aged 10-15 and 1 female aged 16-25. Another son, Levingston Isbell, is listed immediately before Pendleton Sr. with a wife and two children, both under the age of ten. Still another son, James, is listed a few houses down from Pendleton along with his wife and four children under the age of sixteen. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Census Record, Pendleton District, SC, 1810, p. 19*) It appears that Pendleton Senior and at least two of his older sons were still living in the same vicinity as the 1800 census. Some of the familiar names listed on the census coincide with those that lived in or near the Fair Play area of Oconee County or possibly just south and east in Anderson County. Listed on the same census page as Pendleton Isbell, Sr. are Henry Lowry, William Holland, David Guest, James Durham and Benjamin Holland. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Census Record, Pendleton District, SC, 1810, p. 19*)

The 1820 U. S. Census shows Pendleton, Sr., his wife, Sarah, and one daughter aged from 16-26; probably their youngest child, Sarah. Also listed on the same page were sons James and Pendleton, along with other familiar Fair Play names such as Henry Lowry, John Looney and William Pullen. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Census Record, Pendleton District, SC, 1820, p. 57*)

A few years before, on 20 May 1818, Pendleton Isbell, Sr. of Pendleton District, appeared before the Greenville District Court of Equity, attesting to his military service with both the First Virginia Regiment and the Commander-in-



Chief's Guard, and requesting a pension. In his declaration, he "further states that from his reduced circumstances he needs the assistance of his country for support". Samuel Earle, Esquire and Captain John Harris of Pendleton District attested to Isbell's respectability and his need for assistance. Pendleton Isbell received the pension requested and was paid eight dollars per month until 4 March 1820 when he was dropped from the rolls. His Certificate of Revolutionary Claim follows:

"War Department. Revolutionary Claim. I CERTIFY that, in conformity with the Law of the United States, of the 18<sup>th</sup> Mar. 1818, Pendleton Isbell late a Private in the Army of the Revolution, is inscribed on the Pension List, Roll of the South Carolina Agency, at the rate of Eight dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen. GIVEN at the War Office of the United States, this sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War". (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Pension Record, W5308*)

Although difficult to follow in official records, it is believed that Isbell was reinstated on the pension rolls as of 6 Apr 1820 (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., U.S., The Pension Roll of 1835-Pendleton District, S.C., 2014, v. 3, p. 24*) and dropped again on the first of May 1820. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., U.S., Pensioners of the Revolutionary War—Struck Off the Roll, South Carolina, 1969, p.92*) Pendleton also tried to be placed on the pension list of South Carolina based on his militia service in both North and South Carolina. His declaration to the Legislature of the State of South Carolina stated:

"To the Hon the President and Member of the Senate, The Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina: The Petition of Pendleton Isbell Humbly showed That your petitioner has lived about forty years in this District that he is now seventy years of age, that for two years past he has been severely affected with rheumatic pains so much so as to be unable to work or other ways provide for his family and that he has not sufficient property to keep them from suffering, that his wife is sixty-nine year of age and is hereby infirm of that age, therefore pray your Honorable body to grant him such relief as in your wisdom you may think proper. Find us in duty bound your petitioner will we pray.

Pendleton Isbell"

"We do certify the above statement to be in our opinion correct given under our hand this 11th November 1826.

Samuel Earle  
Jonathan Reeder  
Frederick Moss  
Benjamin McGee"

John Burton certified for P. Isbell with this statement: "Personally came before me after being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he was acquainted with Pendleton Isbell in the Revolutionary War and that he knew him to be a active soldier in the war in "The Battle of King's Mountain", he also was a captain of a company in the war and was sometimes a lieutenant and I believe him to be respected as such sworn to and submitted before me this 4th day of November 1826.

Jno Barton"

"I Clerk this is to Sertifi that the above affidavit is correct.

William Guest" (*Cobb, pp. 348-49*)

This attempt to provide for his family proved futile as well. The pension committee voted against granting the pension to Isbell in December 1826. (*Cobb, p. 349*)

The 1820s were difficult times for the Isbell family. In addition to his poor financial outlook and the setbacks involved with receiving a pension for his military service, Pendleton had to deal with the unexpected death of his son,

Livingston Isbell on 29 August 1823. (*Isbell, Livingston Memorial 141391978, 2015*) "Family stories say that he died from a fall from his own barn loft while sleep walking". His obituary was in the 17th September 1823 edition of the 'Pendleton Messenger'." (Cobb, p. 352) A few years later, the anticipated, but still devastating, death of his wife, Sarah, came on 14 April 1827, after forty-five years of marriage. (Cobb, p. 347)

Less than a year later, in March of 1828, Pendleton was married for a second time in Pendleton District, South Carolina to a woman by the name of Margaret Lawhon. Robert Holland testified that he married them when he was a magistrate for Pendleton District, South Carolina. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr., Pension Record, W5308*). Pendleton was listed on the jury list for the fourth Monday of October 1828 in the Pendleton District Court of Common Pleas. This is one of the last times he is found in records before his death in March 1829. (Cobb, 350) Five months later, the *Pendleton Messenger* printed the following: "Died Mr. Pendleton Isbell, Sr., aged about 75 years. He was a native of Virginia, a regular soldier throughout the Revolutionary War". (Sheriff, *Pendleton Messenger*, 25 Mar 1829)

The final resting place of Pendleton Isbell, Sr. and some of his family remains a mystery. It is important to note that the early Isbell's probably had a family cemetery, possibly located on family land near Cain Creek of Tugaloo River in the Fair Play area, although the specific location of this family burial ground is still uncertain. (*Oconee County SC Cemetery GPS Mapping Project, n.d.*) A check of Segment I (Fair Play area) of the K-Maps used by the Army Corps of Engineers to document landowners and other points of interest that the Corps believed might be affected by the flooding of Lake Hartwell, shows only two cemeteries on this segment map lying in Oconee County. The first was labeled as the McJunkin Cemetery (*lower right of Figure 6*), and details on the map segment indicate thirty-eight burials from the McJunkin Cemetery were ordered disinterred and reinterred in June of 1964. The second cemetery was just north of the McJunkin Cemetery and was labeled as an unknown cemetery (*right center of Figure 6*). There is no indication that the bodies from this unknown cemetery were ever reinterred. U.S., Army, Corps of Engineers, *Interactive Maps, Hartwell Project Maps, Segment I, 1957*) (Old Pendleton District Genealogical Society, Newsletter, May 2010, pp. 2-3)

To make matters worse, there was a discovery in 1987 along the shores of Lake Hartwell that "muddied the waters" even more as to where the early Isbells were buried. A *Greenville News* article from the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 1987 revealed that a fisherman, James Smith, when walking along the shores of Fair Play beach, discovered the "remnants of a burial ground". A local historian, M. C. Sheriff, determined the remains were those of the Jeremiah Cleveland family and that he and the Oconee County Historical Society had contacted the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers about protecting the newly discovered remains. (Holcombe, 1987, p. 3)

In December of 1987, the Oconee County Council held a public referendum about what to do about the graves discovered. In the council's minutes of 15 Dec 1987, it was said that "there were seven (7) people who attended the hearing who felt there (*sic*) were related to the persons buried, none of these were in agreement that the graves should be moved to Beaverdam Baptist Church". (*Minutes, Oconee County Council Meeting, 15 Dec 1987, pp. 1-2*) Included in the 22 March 1988 minutes of the Oconee County Council is a letter from the U. S. Corps of Engineers. The letter stated that due to the fact there was controversy as to who was buried in the eight graves recently discovered, and also because of the threat of rising water that could inundate the graves again, the Corps had approved the removal and reinterment at Beaverdam Baptist Church. (*Minutes, Oconee County Council Meeting, 22 Mar 1988, pp. 7-9*)

Although there is a cenotaph for Pendleton Isbell on the hill behind the Interstate-85 Welcome Center just as you cross the Tugaloo from Georgia, (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr. Memorial 51397347*) and another cenotaph for Pendleton Isbell and his immediate family at Beaverdam Baptist Church Cemetery in Fair Play, these monuments were erected long after he died in 1829 and he, and at least several of his immediate family members, are likely buried at the old Isbell Family burial grounds. There is, of course, the possibility that their graves were disinterred and reinterred elsewhere following the flooding caused by Lake Hartwell, but so far, no documents have been found to indicate this is the case.

There are two memorials for Pendleton Isbell, Sr. on FindAGrave. The most recent was posted by Ray Isbell in 2014 in which he states that the burials at the original Isbell Family Cemetery were reinterred at Beaverdam Baptist Church Cemetery in Fair Play; with the caveat that these may have been Cleveland burials instead of Isbell's. (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr. Memorial 133600817*)

The other, older, memorial on FindAGrave, was created by James Parker, where he wrote the following:

"In 1988, I placed a Veteran's Administration monument memorializing the life and service of Pendleton Isbell, Sr. on the hill behind the Welcome Center on Interstate 85, in Oconee County, South Carolina. This location is about a mile from the Isbell Family Cemetery which is beneath the waters of Lake Hartwell. Since I did not have the day of the month that Pendleton died, the Veterans Administration would not put the day of the month for his birth date on his tombstone. Pendleton Isbell, Sr. is my fourth great grandfather". (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr. Memorial 51397347*)

Pendleton Isbell, Jr. was assigned as co-administrator of his father's estate in 1829. He was the only child still living in the immediate area at the time. The property belonging to Pendleton Isbell, Sr. was sold on 3 July 1829 and the estate settled in 1830 with inheritance given to the following living children: Margaret Isbell, on behalf of husband Daniel Isbell (declared lunatic); David Huggins & wife, Elizabeth (Isbell); Samuel Mullings & wife, Hannah (Isbell); Moses Hughes & wife, Sarah (Isbell); Drury Cockeran & wife Mary (Isbell), James Isbell and Stephen Garrett (believed to be a nephew of Pendleton Sr.'s first wife, Sarah). (Cox, pp. 350-351) Each of these six received \$25.27. (*Isbell, Pendleton Sr. Probate Records, Pickens County, 2022, pp. 101-115*)

In November of 1853, Margaret, Pendleton's second wife, applied for a pension in hopes of arrears due her as an un-remarried widow. (*Pendleton Isbell, Sr. Pension Record, W5308*) She began receiving pension payments for Pendleton's service as of March of 1853 (*Isbell, Margaret (Lawhon) Pensioner Records, U.S. Revolutionary War Pensioners, 1801-1815, 1818-1872, 2007, p. 280*) and continued to receive them until she died in 1860. She is probably buried with her husband, Pendleton, at the old Isbell Family Cemetery. (*Isbell, Margaret Lawhorn Memorial 229629123, 2021*)

In addition to the males in the Isbell family line being fond of drink, prone to sudden fits of temper, stubbornness and indebtedness; they also were prone to personalities perfectly suited for military service; they were strong, independent, decisive, aggressive, intelligent and, at least to some, rebellious. In Pendleton's immediate family alone, Pendleton and three of his brothers served during the Revolutionary War; Godfrey served in the militia from western North Carolina (now Tennessee) (*White, p. 192*), Pendleton, in the Virginia Line, Washington's personal guard, (*Isbell, Pendleton, Sr. Pension Record, W5308*) possibly in the South Carolina militia and surely in the North Carolina militia. Daniel served with the Virginia Line (*Isbell, Daniel, Pension Record W9856*) and Henry III (*Isbell, Henry Pension Record S35461*), also in the Virginia Line. A brother-in-law, Isaiah Moody, served in the Virginia Line. (*Moody, Isaiah Pension Record VAS2007*) Among Pendleton's family who fought and served alongside him at the Battle of Kings Mountain were his brother Godfrey; John, Livingston, Thomas, Francis, James and William (sons of James Isbell, an uncle); and another uncle, Zacheriah Sr. and his son Zacheriah Jr. serving under Sevier's troops from the Watauga settlement. (*White, p. 192*).

The tradition of military service in the Isbell family continued past the Revolutionary War. The following are known descendants of Pendleton Isbell who would later serve in the military up to and through the Civil War. There are certainly more who have served in more modern wars. Pendleton, who spent eight grueling years of service for his country, would have been very proud of his descendants and their willingness to follow in his footsteps.

#### War of 1812:



Daniel, (son) served in the War of 1812 in Nash's Regiment of SC Volunteers.  
(*Isbell, Daniel, Service Record, 2013*)

#### **Seminole Indian War:**

Moses Franklin Hughes (son-in-law) served in the Seminole Indian War  
(*Hughes, Moses Franklin Memorial 15456272, 2006*)

**Civil War:** Some of his grandsons and great-grandsons served in the Civil War:

Jabez Priestly Isbell (grandson) was with Co. F, 37<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry Regiment

William Franklin Isbell (grandson) was in the Civil War, company unknown,

(*Isbell, William Franklin Memorial 19659608, 2007*)

Richard Monroe Isbell (great-grandson) was with Co F, 37<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry Regiment

(*Isbell, Richard Monroe Memorial 6693951, 2002*)

Alvin Dean Isbell (great-grandson) serviced with Co F, 37<sup>th</sup> GA Inf

Pendleton Franklin Isbell (grandson) served with Co C, 9<sup>th</sup> GA Inf Bn

(*Isbell, Pendleton Franklin, Memorial 257087703, 2023*)

William Levingston Isbell (grandson), Co G, GA Cavalry, Floyd's Legion

(*Isbell, William Levingston, Memorial 48163850, 2010*)

James M. Isbell (grandson) served with Co D, 21<sup>st</sup> GA Infantry

(*Isbell, James M., Memorial 155969133, 2015*)

Jeremiah Marion Isbell (great-grandson) was with Co H, 1<sup>st</sup> GA Cavalry

(*Isbell, Jeremiah Marion "Jerry" Memorial 21927757, 2007*)

Samuel Thomas Isbell (great-grandson) was with Co F, Lanes TX Cavalry

(*Isbell, Samuel Thomas, Memorial 42964537, 2009*)

John Calhoun Isbell (great-grandson) was with 3<sup>rd</sup> TX Cavalry

(*Isbell, John Calhoun, Memorial 64642958, 2011*)

John Milton Isbell (grandson) was with Co D, 21<sup>st</sup> GA Infantry

(*Isbell, John Milton, Memorial 257017844, 2023*)

Robert Gilbert Isbell (grandson) was with Co. B, 15<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry

(*Isbell, Robert Gilbert Memorial 27478925, 2008*)

William F. Isbell (great-grandson), was with Co. C, 9<sup>th</sup> GA Infantry

(*Isbell, William F. Memorial 59266382, 2010*) (*Isbell, William F., Service Record, 2007*)

Frances Marion Hughes (grandson), Co F, 2<sup>nd</sup> MS Cavalry

(*Hughes, Francis Marion, Memorial 51102872, 2010*)

George Washington Hughes (grandson), Partisan Rangers, 2<sup>nd</sup> MS Regiment

(*George Washington, Memorial 168871871, 2016*)

(*Hughes,*

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**Thank you, Trish for your terrific article.**

# Pickens County Revolutionary War Soldier's Gravesites

If you know where other soldiers are buried, please contact [claytonroom@swu.edu](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu).

**Baker Family Cemetery**  
Red Hills Church Road  
Pickens, SC  
William Baker

**Carmel Presbyterian Church**  
110 Carmel Church Road  
Liberty, SC 29657  
Anne Kennedy Hamilton  
Thomas Hamilton

**Clayton-Robinson Family**  
Robinson Bridge Road  
Norris, SC  
William Clayton

**Day Family Cemetery**  
Behind Hardees in Easley  
Thomas Henderson  
William Day?

**Griffin Baptist Church**  
1629 Pumpkintown Highway  
Pickens, SC  
William Griffin

**Hallum Family Cemetery**  
Mile Marker 12 on Highway 123  
Between Liberty and Central  
John Hallum

**Hunt Family**  
Greenville County near Dacusville  
Esli Hunt

**Issaqueena Forest**  
Benjamin Lawrence

**Lynch Family**  
Off Highway 11, Pickens, SC  
William Lynch

**McMahan Family**  
Archibald McMahan

**Mountain Grove Church**  
644 E. Preston McDaniel Road  
Pickens, SC  
Benjamin Barton

**Nimmons, Ellenburg, Anderson Family**  
Cleo Chapman Road, Eastatoe Valley  
William Anderson  
John Abner Fields?

**Old Stone Presbyterian Church**  
Highway 178 near Clemson  
Robert Anderson  
Nicholas Bishop  
John Garvin  
Nathaniel Harris  
David Lewis  
Richard Lewis?  
Andrew Pickens  
Rebecca Calhoun Pickens  
Alexander Ramsay  
George Reese  
Thomas Reese  
William Steele  
Janette Lamant Walker  
William Walker  
Joseph Whitner

**Oolenoy Baptist Church**  
201 Miracle Road  
Pickens, SC  
Abraham Hester  
Cornelius Keith

**Peters Creek Baptist**  
972 Shoals Creek Road,  
Easley, SC  
Benjamin Neighbors

**Porters Chapel**  
152 E. Preston McDaniel Road  
Pickens, SC  
Philip Porter  
Sion Cooper

**Smith Grove Baptist Church**  
John Wardlaw  
Matthew Mullinax

**Taylor Family Gravesite**  
Samuel Taylor  
Levi Young?



## Oconee County Cemetery Books

	Vol. 1	Vol. 2	Cemetery
John Abbot		53	Abbott Family
Jeffery Beck		18, 302	Stamp Creek Baptist
Thomas Caradine		285	Hepzibah (From Caradine)
Benjamin Cleveland		108	Cleveland Family
John Cleveland		168	SC Welcome Ctr. (From Cleveland)
Larkin Cleveland		168	SC Welcome Ctr. (From Cleveland)
John Craig		289	Old Pickens (From Craig)
Samuel Earle			Earle Family
John Grisham		292	Old Pickens
Thomas Harbin (1760-1808)		148	Beaverdam Baptist
John Harris		192	Harris Family (Island in lake)
David Humphreys		244	
John Keese		232	Keese Family
Charles Lay		287	Wolf Pitt
Benjamin Maret			
Jesse Neville		247	Neville Family
Benjamin Perry		43	Terrell-Perry Family
Nathaniel Perry		108	Perry Family
Joseph Reid		257/259	Old Pickens
John Verner		174	Verner Family

### Pensioners for Revolutionary or other Military Service Located in the 1840 Census

No.	Name	Age	Residence	Buried
	1824	John Cobb Sr.	82	
	1736	John Craig	81	Craig Cem. Pickens
	480	William Day	83	Living with Reuben Day Day Cem. in Easley
1039	William Dodd	80		
	667	William Guest	77	
	1938	Thomas Hays	89	
	2019	Thomas Henderson	79	Day Cem. in Easley
1871	Jordan Holcomb	78	living with William Holcomb	Buried in Atlanta
1548	Andrew Hughes	85	living with James Hughs	
	500	William Hughes	79	living with James Hughes
	264	Jacob Jones	87	living with Major Cole
	1972	Archibald McMahan	82	McMahan Cem. near Easley
	746	Jesse Neville	83	living with Alexander Nevile
	1419	Benjamin Neighbors	78	Peters Creek
	214	Levi Phillips	94	
	1896	Charles Smith	81	living with Cullen Raims
1007	John Buckner Smith	79		1987 Jesse Smith 82
	1034	John Thrift	79	
	252	Charles Williamson	76	
	952	John Wilson	107	
	389	John Verner	77	

If you know where these soldiers are buried, please contact [claytonroom@swu.edu](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu).

**South Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc.**  
**Registration for 2024**  
**SCGS 51<sup>st</sup> Annual Summer Workshop**  
**2 Events! In Person and Hybrid**  
**SC Dept. of Archives and History**  
**July 12-13, 2024**

**Event #1 Full 2-Day Pre-Registration:** ( ) SCGS Member - \$60.00 *Virtual Included* \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Non-Member - \$65.00 \_\_\_\_\_

**1-Day Pre-Registration:** ( ) Friday or ( ) Saturday  
( ) SCGS Member - \$40.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Non-Member - \$45.00 \_\_\_\_\_

**Late and Walk-In Registration:** Full 2-Day Registration: after June 15, 2023  
( ) SCGS Member - \$65.00 *Virtual Included* \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Non - Member - \$70.00 \_\_\_\_\_

**Late and Walk-In Registration:** 1-Day Registration after June 15, 2023 ( ) Friday ( ) Saturday  
( ) SCGS Member - \$45.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Non-Member - \$50.00 \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Catered Lunch [Friday] - \$12.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Catered BBQ Lunch [Saturday] - \$20.00 \_\_\_\_\_

**Event #2 Virtual Registration Only Via Zoom - 9 Sessions - July 12-13, 2024**  
( ) \$40.00

**SPONSORSHIP: ( ) Bronze \$25 ( ) Silver \$50 ( ) Gold \$75 ( ) Palmetto \$100**  
**Total Amount enclosed:** \_\_\_\_\_ **(No refunds on registration fees)**  
*Late and Walk-in Registration will depend on building capacity.*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Register at [www.scgen.org](http://www.scgen.org) via Credit Card or check: Register by mail – Form on Website  
Make check payable to SCGS 2024 Summer Workshop

Remit to:  
Mrs. Lynn W. Lee  
SCGS 2024 Summer Workshop  
P.O. Box 10 Lydia, SC 29079-0010

(You will be notified that you have been registered by email)

**Host Hotel: Hampton Inn**  
1551 Barbara Drive, Columbia, SC (803) 865-8000  
*Reservations at the rate of \$119.00 per night; are  
now being accepted until June 13, 2024*

SCGS Member #: \_\_\_\_\_ Which SCGS Chapter / Member at Large?

Join SCGS via a local chapter or Member at Large [\$25.00] <https://www.scgen.org/shop/>

**Friday Lunch: Choice: Sandwich and Chips: Roast Beef \_\_ Ham \_\_ Turkey \_\_ or Salad \_\_; Cookie, Drink**  
**Saturday Lunch: BBQ- Fried Chicken, Rice/ Gravy, Mac/Cheese, Candied Yams, Green Beans, Key Lime**  
**Pie or Strawberry Shortcake. Tea, Lemonade or Water**

For more information: [scgsworkshopchair@gmail.com](mailto:scgsworkshopchair@gmail.com) Phone: 864-313-1080



## **South Carolina Genealogical Society**

### ***51<sup>st</sup> Annual Summer Workshop***

**July 12-13, 2024**

***SC Department of Archives and History***

***8301 Parklane Road***

***Columbia, SC 29223***

***Friday, July 12, 2024***

- 8:30 – until**            **Registration**  
**Refreshments, Donuts and Coffee [Patrons Room]**
- 9:00-9:30**            **Auditorium – Welcome and Announcements**  
**Mike Becknell, President; Shelby Hart Lollis, First Vice**  
**President/Workshop Chair; Dr. Eric Emerson, Director SCDH**
- 9:30-10:30**            **Auditorium: Blaine Bettinger**  
**Title: Understanding and Utilizing X-DNA**
- 10:30-10:45**            **Break**

**10:45-11:00**

**Auditorium: Announcements and Door Prizes**

**11:00-12:00**

**Auditorium: Blaine Bettinger  
Title: Third Party Genetic Genealogy Tools**

**Archives: Wade Dorsey  
Title: Introductory Tour of the Research Room for New Patrons**

**12:00-1:15**

**Lunch – Wachovia Rooms 1, 2 and 3 Open for Lunch**

**1:15 -1:30**

**Announcements and Door Prizes**

**1:30 – 2:30**

**Auditorium: Drew Smith  
Title: Your Ancestor's FAN Club: Using Cluster Research to Get Past Brick Walls**

**2:30 – 2:45**

**Break**

**2:45 – 3:45**

**Auditorium: – Cheri Hudson Passey / Laura Wilkinson Hedgecock  
Title: Beyond Dry Facts: How to Examine Records for Information that Leads to Great Stories**

**Wachovia 1: Steve Tuttle**

**Title: Admitted into the Asylum: Abstracts of Patient Treatment Records at the South Carolina State Hospital 1828-1880**

**Wachovia 2: Brent Holcomb**

**Title: Border Problem in the Carolinas in the Colonial Period**

**Wachovia 3: John L. Andrews, Jr.**

**Title: Guidelines for Beginning and Continuing South Carolina Genealogical Research**

**3:45 – 4:00**

**Break**

**4: 00 -5:00**

**Auditorium: Craig Scott  
Title: Colonial, State, and Federal Bounty Land**

**Wachovia 1: Tina LaFreniere**

**Title: Connecting Faces Through Time**

**Wachovia 2: Charity Rouse**

**Title: DNA Basics for Genealogists: Autosomal DNA Overview**

**Wachovia 3: Cheri Hudson Passey**



**Title: Someone to Watch Over Me: Guardianship Records**

**5:00 – 8:00 SC Archives - Open for Research!**

**5:00 – until Wachovia 3: SCGS Board Meeting**

**Saturday, July 13, 2024**

**8:30 – until Registration – Refreshments, Donuts and Coffee [Patrons Room]**

**9:00-9:30 Auditorium: Welcome and Announcements –  
Mike Becknell, President: Shelby Lollis, First Vice President: Patrick  
McCawley, Deputy Director, SCDAH**

**9:30 – 10:30 Auditorium: Blaine Bettinger  
Title: Evaluating a Genealogical Conclusion Including DNA Evidence**

**10:30 -10:45 Break**

**10:45- 11:00 Auditorium: Announcements and Door Prizes**

**11:00 – 12:00 Auditorium: Blaine Bettinger  
Title: Using Artificial Intelligence Tools for Genealogy**

**12:00 - 1:30 Lunch: BBQ and all the trimmings! Wachovia Rooms 1, 2 and 3 open  
for Lunch**

**1:30 Silent Auction Ends**

**1:30 -2:15 Auditorium: Silent Auction Winners Announcement- Door Prizes**

**2:15 – 3:15 Auditorium: Craig Scott  
Title: Getting the Men Paid: The Records of the Pension Offices**

**Wachovia 1: Brent Holcomb  
Title: Using South Carolina's Statutes and Legislative Petitions in  
Your Research**

**Wachovia 2 John Smith  
Title: Freedmen's Bureau Search Portal, Part II:  
A Never-Ending Search**

**Wachovia 3: - Drew Smith  
Title: Organizing Your Genealogy Research Process**

**Archives: Patrick McCawley - *Behind the Scenes: Tour of the Records Collection***

**3:15 -3:30**

**Break**

**3:30 – 4:30**

**Auditorium: Drew Smith**

**Title: Front Page News (and Beyond): Finding Archived Newspapers**

**Wachovia 1: Cheri Hudson Passey**

**Title: Discovering Enslavers in the Family Tree: Turning the Negative into Something Positive**

**Wachovia 2: Laura Wilkinson Hedgecock**

**Title: Why Genealogists Need to Tell Family Stories**

**Wachovia 3: Paul Stoetzel**

**Title: Cataloging Communities: Finding Families in the Midlands**

***Thank you for coming!***

***See you in 2025!***

# York County Library Genealogy & Family History Expo

Saturday, October 12, 2024, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Courtyard by Marriott, Fort Mill, S.C. (I-77 at Highway 160).

- \* 13 Sessions from nationally known speakers.
- \* Exhibitors & Vendors
- \* Gifts and Door Prizes, including books, DNA testing kits, and free subscriptions to genealogy websites and software.
- \* Delicious catered luncheon.
- \* Absolutely FREE.

Registration begins September 7, 2024, 803-203-9218  
[yclibrary.org](http://yclibrary.org), [john.skardon@yclibrary.org](mailto:john.skardon@yclibrary.org)

Additional information, including schedule, will be announced  
soon.

John W. Skardon Reference/Genealogy  
MSLS Archives & Records Management  
138 E. Black St.,  
Rock Hill, SC 29730  
803-981-5825  
[john.skardon@yclibrary.org](mailto:john.skardon@yclibrary.org)

2024 Old Pendleton District Chapter Membership Form

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Do we have permission to publish the above information in our Member List published in December? \_\_\_\_\_

Are you currently a member of the South Carolina Genealogical Society (SCGS)? \_\_\_\_\_

SCGS Numbers are issued by the State and will be listed on your mailing label of the *Carolina Herald* (State publication)

Please check: \_\_\_\_\_ New \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Address Change

**Chapter dues cover the entire calendar year and are payable annually by the first of January. Non-payment drop date is March 1 of each year.**

- ( ) \$27.00 Individual Membership
- ( ) \$30.00 Family Membership – Two people at the same address
- ( ) \$20.00 Associate Membership – Must be a paid primary member in another chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society to qualify

Please print your name, address and category of membership desired and enclose a check for the proper amount made out to Old Pendleton District SCGS

**Please send dues, membership and address changes to:  
Old Pendleton Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 603, Central, SC 29630**

Surnames: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



June 2024  
Old Pendleton District Chapter  
PO Box 603  
Central, SC 29630

Non-Profit  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Seneca, SC 29678  
Permit #503

Current Resident or

PAUL KANKULA  
203 EAGLES LANDING LANE  
SENECA SC 29672

### Upcoming Events & Tentative Speakers

June 18, 2024	Visit to Old Stone Church followed by dinner.
July 12-13, 2024	South Carolina Genealogical Society Workshop in Columbia, SC
Sept 17, 2024	Old Pendleton Genealogical Meeting
October 12, 2024	York County Library & Genealogy and Family History Expo(See Page )
October 19, 2024	Annual Meeting
March 6-8, 2025	RootsTech 2025