



Anderson Record

Anderson Co. Chapter SC Genealogy Society
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NOTICE: NEXT MEETING TO BE ON SEPTEMBER 29, 2005 AT 7: 00 P.M. at Anderson County Public

Library. The change in our meeting place and day will be a temporary one for the convenience of our speaker, Ms. Elizabeth Gay, editor of the Family Tree Genealogy News from the Ellen Payne Odom Library in Moultrie, GA, who will be speaking about the Scottish Highland clans. Several rooms have been reserved on the main floor to accommodate the members and guests. This meeting on the 29th takes the place of our Oct. meeting. So, gather round ye lads and lassies to learn more about researching in Scotland.

2005 Summer Workshop

The annual summer workshop was held July 8-9 at the SC Archives in Columbia. and featured Barbara Vines Little, NGS President, Brent Holcomb, author, Dr. Thomas H. Roderick, Scott Wilds, and Steve Tuttle. Our President, Carolyn Dun-can, took our cemetery books to sale and our club sold over \$200. She and Jean Hoag were impressed with the speakers. Next year, maybe more members can attend.

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OLD STONE CHURCH

Marion Whitehurst, a native of Florida who moved to the area in the 1960s, spoke to our Society about the Old Stone Church. Marion, an experienced researcher, is a member of lineage societies including UDC--president of John C. Calhoun Chapter--National Society DAR, and the Huguenot Society. She has co-authored three books and is considered an expert on Old Stone Church, that is located in Pickens county, on Highway 76, near Clemson University

Marion explained that settlement of the area began after the Revolutionary War when land was opened up for land grants and people began to settle in the area. By the 1790 Census, there were 9,500 people living here. The first proof of a Presbyterian congregation was in 1789 when an appeal was made to the Presbytery for a supply minister and Rev. John Simpson served the area. The first log meetinghouse was started that year and the church became known as Hopewell, after the treaty signed by Gen. Pickens and the Cherokee Nation. After the building was gutted by fire in 1796, it took more than five years for the stone structure to be built on land donated by printer John Miller. People brought stones from the fields and after its completion began calling the church the Old Stone Meeting House, later shortened to the Old Stone Church. By 1893, after the gradual abandonment of the building, the Old Stone Church and Cemetery Association was formed to help preserve the historic building. Then by 1961, a complete remodeling was necessary and Ben Newton, a skilled stone- mason, worked on the church. Today the Old Stone Church Commission is responsible for its preservation. Thousands each year visit the church and the cemetery where both famous and ordinary citizens are buried. Look elsewhere in this newsletter for a list of the Revolutionary and Confederate soldiers buried at the Old Stone Church.

Condensed Minutes: May 2, 2005 The Society met Monday, May 2, 2005, at the Mormon Church. There were 37 present including the speaker and visitors John Covin, Jean Martin's brother, and his wife Ann. Carolyn Duncan, president, called the meeting to order and Lamar Gamble gave the invocation.

Minutes of the April meeting were read and approved. Ron Kay, treasurer, gave a financial report. There was a balance on May 2 of \$14,298.54 and a total of 102 paid members. Carolyn announced that Charles Lee, our State Board representative, has been asked to allow his name to be considered for a State Office.

Ron Kay asked that chapter members who have family Bibles, or who know someone with these records, sign a sheet so that plans for copying them can be worked out.

Members were reminded that the June 6th meeting would be held at Beaverdam Baptist Church on Midway Road at 6:30 p.m. Each member is asked to bring a covered dish. Jean Hoag introduced our speaker, Ms. Marion Whitehurst, who spoke on The Old Stone Church. Margaret A. Cole, Recording Secretary

Minutes, June 6, 2005 The Anderson County Chapter met Monday, June 6, 2005, for the annual June covered dish meeting, held this year at Beaverdam Baptist Church on Beaverdam Road near Williamston. There were 25 members and several church members present. Carolyn Duncan, president, called the meeting to order and Rev. Jimmy Farmer gave the blessing before the meal.

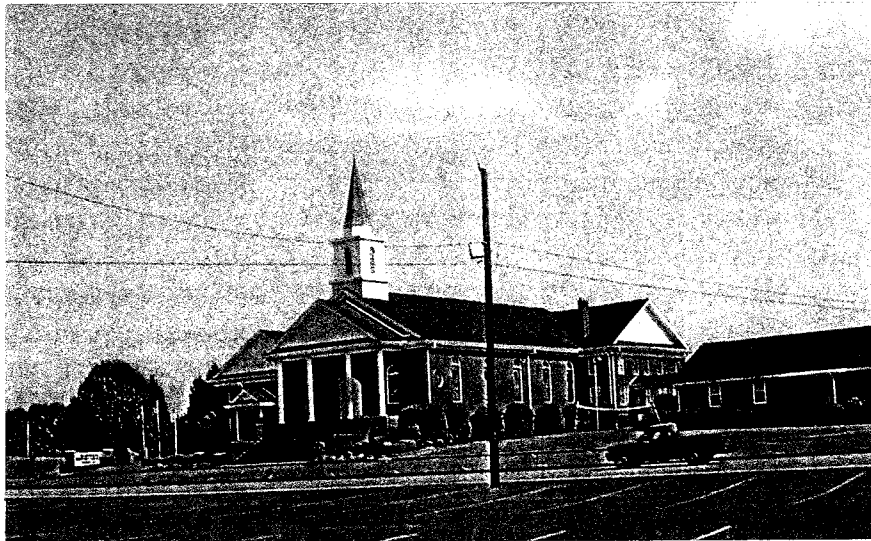
The balance in the treasury was \$14,208.24 and there were 105 paid members, according to Ronald Kay, Treasurer. Chuck Lee has agreed to serve as 2nd vice president of the State Society, if elected. Sue Brewer, book editor, reported on the McDougald Funeral Home project. The second set of ten books--3000 entries--had been printed and copies were available for purchase. Gene Schneider, cemetery chairman, reported that he has begun work on consolidating the eight volumes of cemetery records into one index. Carolyn introduced members of Beaverdam Baptist Church who were in charge of the program. They were Terri Rogers, Jo Evans, Catherine Weaver, and Rev. Jimmy Farmer. Margaret A. Cole, Recording Secretary.

Family Numbering System

by Mary-Jane Lupton, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Many years ago, when I started gathering more information on my family lines, I set up a filing system that I still use for my direct line. I follow the numbering pattern on a pedigree chart with my husband, my children, and me in File 1; then I file the previous generations by family group as numbered on the chart. My parents are 2/3, my paternal grandparents are 4/5, my maternal grandparents are 6/7, great-grandparents are 8/9, 10/11, 12/13, and 14/15. You will notice that the male name is always an even number and his wife is always an odd number, (no reflection on character) one digit higher. The father is always double the number of the child and the mother is double +1. Therefore it is always easy to find the next file up in a specific line. For example, if I am looking at the file of my mother's maternal grandparents I would be in file 14/15, and if I then wanted to refer to the parents of one of them I would simply double that individual's number and would know which file to go to for the parents. For 14, I would look for file 28/29.

Ancestry.com Quick Tips



Beaverdam Baptist Church

Jo Evans began the program by showing one of the old record books, with entries beginning in 1905. She explained how church property was acquired, beginning with two acres in 1896 given by Sanford D. Martin, an acre purchased from Alex Jordan in 1905, and several gifts of land by the Martin family for the church and cemetery.

Terri Rogers gave a history of the church, which began more than 150 years ago with a simple brush arbor and progressed to a one-room log church house they called "The United Baptist Church of Christ at Beaverdam." Services were held once a month if the preacher could ride in on horseback. People walked, rode horseback or brought the family in horse drawn wagons. The church belonged to the Twelve Mile River Association from 1852-1878. In 1886, Rules of Faith and Rules of Decorum were drawn up and members were disciplined for breaking the rules. The rules were Biblical and very strict. One could be called before the church for drunkenness, profanity, disturbing the worship service, failure to attend for three months, not contributing to the welfare of the church and more. They were asked to apologize and admit they were wrong or be excommunicated from membership. In May 1866, a building committee was appointed and by 1888 there was a new building that cost \$665.45. Preaching was twice a month, sometimes in the afternoon. In 1903, a concrete baptismal pool was constructed on the property. As changes took place in our country, the church changed and grew. Sunday School began and the Ladies Aid society was organized. In 1930, plans were made to build an auditorium annexed to the present church. The church was completed and dedicated in 1938. Later, a pastorium was built and paid for and membership increased to 450. Today it has several buildings, and ministries are available for all age groups. Members have gone on International Mission trips to Romania, Hungary, Kenya, Peru and Wales. The church has had an illustrious history of faith, courage, determination, and cooperation.

Queries

I would like to correspond with anyone who has knowledge of the Wiles, Elgin and Seawright families of Anderson County. Charles W. Hawkins 85 Riddle Town Rd. Gray Court, SC 29645

New Member, Ms Margaret G. Hooper, 738 North 150 East, Layton, Utah 84041, would like help researching these family lines:

Robert D. Gray- SC b. 1797; Andrew Jackson Busby-Anderson b. 1823 d. 12 May 1884
James Aaron Carson- SC b. 1846; Sallie Wright – SC b. 1850; Cynthia Reed who married Wm. B. White- ca 1795; Elijah Major Stone, White Plains, Anderson b. 21 Nov 1850 d. 22 May 1923;
Peter L. Walker b. ca 1797 d. 7 Sep 1871 in Anderson.

"Collecting Your Ancestors' Markers"

by Patricia Law Hatcher, CG, FASG (<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews>)

Have you been collecting your ancestors' markers? "Markers?" you ask, "What's a marker? I don't remember anything about markers in genealogy class." Markers are the things that identify, or mark, our ancestors. They are not documents and they are not events, although they are found in documents and events. For each person you are researching, review the records you have found and make a list of markers.

Occupation is a valuable marker. We find an ancestor's occupation in censuses from 1850 onward, in deeds, and in obituaries. Tax lists and city directories may give occupations. If we look thoroughly, we may find that an ancestor had more than one occupation, either two related occupations, such as carpenter and shipwright, or a skilled occupation in addition to being a farmer. The tools in a probate inventory may silently tell us an ancestor's occupation. The inventory and agricultural censuses tell us of the types of crops and livestock an ancestor raised.

Another marker is a focused place of residence (smaller than a county). Again, censuses, deeds, obituaries, and tax lists will help. For urban dwellers, death certificates and city directories may provide exact street addresses. The residence for farmers may be a named township, a township-range-section description, or the name of a waterway. You should be specific about each marker. Land ownership is not necessarily the same as residence. Some men, as funds permitted, purchased land removed in distance from the "home place" with the intent of giving, selling, or willing it to their sons to get them started on their own place. On your list of markers indicate "residence" versus "land ownership." At this point, it would be good to point out that you shouldn't add more to the marker than what is actually given in the source. If the census says "tool man," don't say "tool man at ABC Manufacturing." If another record tells you of the place of employment, list "employer: ABC Manufacturing." This helps prevent you from over-looking the fact that your ancestor left his job as a tool man at XYZ Manufacturing to take a job as a supervisor at ABC Manufacturing.

The people in the lives of our ancestors are important markers. I find it helpful to identify those people by specific type of connection and by year. I include locality if this is a migrating ancestor. For example, a deed might provide the following names:

Sarah () Smith (wife, 1791)

Stephen Simpson (sold Clear Creek land to, 1791)

John Jones (adjoining Clear Creek, 1791)

William Wilson (adjoining Clear Creek, 1791)

Adam Ackley (witness, 1791)

Benjamin Brown (witness, 1791)

Notice that I didn't mention the deed, go into the details, or add a citation. That all belongs elsewhere in your research files. Don't neglect the other persons found in lists containing your ancestor's name. You've surely used the census in your research to record information about your ancestor, but have you collected the nearby names for your list of markers? I recommend doing ten households on each side of your ancestor. For lengthy lists of names, I sometimes note only surnames; I can add given names later if needed. If you are adding markers from the 1850 or a subsequent census, the state of birth of each child may be a marker:

Virginia resident (1838)

Kentucky resident (1841, 1843, 1845)

Illinois resident (1848, 1850)

Needless to say, kinship is an important marker. The names of siblings, parents, spouses, and children are important markers. Our ancestors had extended kinship networks, so pay

attention to in-laws also. Take care to be specific and not to add more than a record says:
John Jones (married daughter Jennie, 1788)

When we write our family narrative, this care will help us be accurate in what we say. For example, look at these two markers:

John Jones (married daughter Jennie, 1788)

John Jones (adjoining Clear Creek, 1791)

We would say "In 1791, when he sold his land on Clear Creek, John Jones, husband of his daughter Jennie, was an adjoining landowner." But we would not say "In 1788 his daughter Jennie married adjoining landowner John Jones," because we don't know that John Jones owned that land in 1788. By keeping markers separate and specific, we avoid small errors, which can grow into big ones. The church your ancestor attended is a marker. Actually, it is two markers- the name of the church and the denomination. Membership in a fraternal organization is a marker, as is society membership of any kind. In turn, the membership of the church and organization may provide a list of persons who are markers for your ancestor. Did your ancestor have a talent? You may list as separate markers "played a cornet" and "was in John Philip Sousa's band." In your haste to find relationships that fit on a family group sheet, don't neglect the other persons found in records, such as the doctor and the informant on a death certificate, the bondsmen or the official for a marriage, and the sponsors at a baptism. The cemetery in which your ancestor was buried is a marker. If you can identify the specific plot, that's another marker.

Your ancestor's signature or mark can be an interesting marker. Collect as many original signatures as you can, but don't neglect the facsimile signatures found in record books such as county will books and deed books; many clerks tried to replicate unusual signatures and marks. It is useful to scan just the signatures for your markers file. Markers related to wealth and social status (or lack thereof) may be found in probate inventories, wills, tax lists, and some censuses. As is so often the case in good genealogical practice, collecting your ancestors' markers is about recognizing that our ancestors were people, not a collection of documents. Copyright 2003

Patricia Law Hatcher, CG, FASG, is a technical writer, instructor, and professional genealogist. Her oft-migrating ancestors lived in all of the original colonies prior to 1800 and in seventeen other states, presenting her with highly varied research problems and forcing her to acquire techniques and tools that help solve tough problems. She is the author of [Producing a Quality Family History..](#)

More Scottish History

Dr. William Hunter asked that we notify our members of Lecture Series at Brook Center, Clemson, on Tuesday night, September 27th. Be sure and read Dr. Hunter's Sunday column in the Anderson Independent - Mail for the details. There will be a book signing with James Webb, author. The book is "Born Fighting" and the subject is also Scottish/Irish history. The lecture is free.

Spread the word to whomever you think will be interested on both of these evenings. We are hoping to have good turnouts.

Revolutionary Patriots buried at Old Stone Church are:

1. Robert Anderson
2. Nicholas Bishop
3. John Gavin
4. David Lewis
5. Robert Miller
6. Andrew Pickens
7. Rebecca Calhoun Pickens
8. George Reese
9. Thomas Reese
10. Alexander Ramsey
11. William Steele
12. Janette Lamant Walker
13. William Walker
14. Joseph Whitner

Our Cemetery Projects

The Society is updating some of our cemetery books. Gene Schneider, cemetery chairman, wants to thank Fred Whitten, Becky Griffin, Sue & Fred Brewer, Frances Clark and Linda Cushing for their work on reading the Pendleton Methodist Church Cemetery. Carolyn Duncan is reading the Williamston, SC Cemetery. Wayne Bratcher is working at Forest Lawn Cemetery on Hwy. 29 North. The Pendleton Baptist & Methodist Church Cemeteries aren't included in any of our seven books. Forest Lawn will be a new book containing over 13,000 names.

Confederate Soldiers buried at Old Stone Church are:

1. Ansel Newton Alexander
2. Jessie Spinks Barker
3. James Winston Cary
4. John C. Cherry
5. John J. Davis
6. Henry Franks Dickson
7. Harrison P. Dillard
8. Oliver Miller Doyle, M.D.
9. John Frazer
10. Benjamin Franklin Gantt
11. John Samuel Perry Goodman
12. William Wallis Goodman
13. Mark Bernard Hardin
14. John Andrew Harris
15. Robert Anderson Harris
16. John N. Hook
17. James O. Gaston Hopkins
18. Franklin Whitner Kilpatrick
19. David S. Lewis
20. Earle S. Lewis
21. John Earle Lewis
22. John Joseph Lewis
23. Robert O. Lewis
24. James William Livingston
25. J.B. Martin
26. Edmund McCrary
27. J.S. McElroy
28. Samuel Rayford McElroy
29. Manning Austin McHugh
30. John R. Miller
31. Samuel F. Warren Miller
32. James Stanley Newman
33. T. Owens
34. John Miles Pickens
35. William D. Rochester
36. Edwin Sharpe
37. John W. Simpson
38. Benjamin Franklin Sloan, Jr.
39. Enoch Berry Sloan (moved)
40. Andrew C. Stephens
41. Harvey Z. Swords
42. James Whitner Symmes
43. George Verner White
44. John Collin Whitten

Anderson Record is the official quarterly publication of The Anderson County Chapter of South Carolina Genealogical Society. Contributions of historical articles, family histories, Bible records, notifications of reunions ,& queries are welcomed. Editor reserves the right to edit articles prior to publication. Articles or e-mails should be clearly written with name of contributor furnished. Permission to use material published in this newsletter is granted if the source and author are noted. Send articles to P.O. Box 74 Anderson, SC 29622-0074
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