

4. **MARTIN KINARD** Reportedly born in Germany ca 1735 - To South Carolina ca 1744 with his parents - To Newberry County, South Carolina ca 1751 - Received land grant of 50 acres on Crim Creek - (See information given about #3 John Kinard for details) - died in Newberry County in 1805.

MARTIN KINARD ca 1735-1805 married **MARY WITT** ca 1730-1806

Known Children: (Son, John, named brothers and sisters in his will)

FREDERICK ANDREW KINARD ca 1768-12/3/1811 Md	MARGARET KINARD 12/4/1744-8/5/1871 Md	MARTHA SIBELLA KINARD ca 1763-p1830 Md	CHRISTINA KINARD ca 1761-9/5/1846 Md
CATHERINE ELIZABETH CHAPMAN 6/4/1775-3/4/1858	JOHN MICHAEL KINARD 7/4/1778-11/9/1842	JACOB SINGLEY ca 1760-P1830	PHILLIP SLIGH ca 1755-12/21/1818
Children: FREDERICK ANDREW JOHN WILLIAM SARAH (SALLIE) ELIZABETH KATHERINE (KATE)	Children: JOHN MICHAEL ELIZABETH MARGARET MARINDA RHODA JOHN K.E. SARAH	Children: REV. H. MARTIN ADAM MATTHIAS JOHN CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK B. MARY (POLLY) ELIZABETH JACOB JAMES	Children: PHILLIP JACOB GEORGE P. JOHN G. MARY ELIZABETH KATHERINE SARAH DAVID

MARY KINARD ca 1770-9/6/1850 Md	JOHN KINARD ca 1772-11/14/1808 Unmarried	ELIZABETH KINARD ca 1760-bef 1837 Md	MARTIN KINARD ca 1778-8/5/1854 Md
MICHAEL KIBLER ca 1768-6/17/1844 Children: MARGARET MARY DAUGHTER DAUGHTER DAUGHTER MICHAEL, JR. JOHN DAVID JACOB JOHN ADAM		MARTIN KINARD -1846 Children: MATTHIAS ADAM JOHN GEORGE CHRISTINA HULDA MARY CATHERINE ELIZABETH MARTHA MARY KATHERINE	EVE KATHERINE KUHN 9/8/1787-9/14/1856 Children: JOHN PINKNEY HENRY HARRISON MIDDLETON T. SARAH (SALLIE)

SOME OBSERVATIONS:

I am sure that there are many, many untapped Kinard records scattered throughout the stat. Many have been found in recent months by many researchers and if keep searching, maybe one day we will have a more complete picture of the Kinard families who sttled in South Carolina. Pleasee not I have done limited research but I am interested in documenting as much material as possible.

(1) John, brother of Martin, who were in Henry Middleton's service, said that Martin was hi youngest brother. COuld there be others in this family we haven't placed?

(2) Who was ther John Kinard - planter in Berkeley near Charleston in the 1719 - 1725 period? Family?

(3) Has anyone researched the Benjamin Kinard living in the Abbeville District 3/18/1818, age 83, when his Revolutionary Pension was reactivated in 1821? Family?

(4) Michael with land grant 1744? Family?

(5) Other 1750-1800 Kinards:

Matthias Kinard - Dutch Fork Area

Daniel Kinard - Ninety-sixth District

Isaac Kinard

Jacob Kinard

(6) Who was the William Kinard of Edgefield in 1809?

And the list could go on and on.

My line of descent is:

John Kinard, born in Philadelphia 1755, Revolutionary Soldier, died in Alabama.

His son, Martin, who died in Floyd County, Georgia 1851.

His son, John B., a farmer in Sumter County, Georgia.

His daughter, Mary, who married John F. Daniel, Sumter County, Georgia.

My mother, Minnie Pearl Daniel.

THE OLDER GENERATIONS

One of the exigencies for a writer attempting to put a work of this type into coherent form is deciding on the order in which to organize the material. This process is complicated by somewhat of a mandate to weave into narrative form the thoughts and plans, or as much as may be fathomed from the extant material, of the one who compiled the data and what his plans might have been for final disposition of the work.

In view of this challenge it appears best to proceed with piecing "the story" together if not chronologically at least in related accounts. So what information we have from various papers will be relied on to supply background narrative. It should be borne in mind that no attempt has been made to deal with members of Michael Kinard's family other than the direct line preceding the Ninety Six Kinards.

MICHAEL KINARD, SR., D-1 11-30-1754 to 5-6-1839

What we know about Michael is limited; however, there are some points of interest. From what has already been written, it is safe to assume he was born either in Pennsylvania or Germany and accompanied his father, John Kinard, to the Newberry District at an early age. Another version from the Bicentennial History of Newberry County would have him born in Germany and emigrate with his parents as an indenture to the Dutch Fork section.* While the former version seems more in keeping with the traditions handed down in the family, in either case, the important consideration was that Michael was placed in Newberry District where he eventually became a land owner in his own right, achieving substantial success. This may very well be discerned from his will and from the "friendly suit" papers filed in behalf of some of his grandchildren by Frederick Schumpert who was executor of

*See prior section, LATER RESEARCH. See page 28 -- Mr. Jordan's research seems to leave little doubt about this being our line.

Michael's estate. Frederick was his son-in-law, having married Michael's daughter Mary.

The entire text of the will and the suit papers filed at the time of his death are quoted herein. Some insight of Michael and his family may be gained in the reading of these papers, a document of inestimable value to the family history.

Frederick Schumpert,)	
Ex'or) In the Court of Equity;
V) Newberry, June Term, 1840
John Kinard et al)

Michael Kinard, the elder, executed his last will and testament, on the 28th day of September, 1836, in the following words:

"State of South Carolina.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Michael Kinard, Sen. of Newberry District and state aforesaid, do make and declare this my last will and testament-in manner and form following. First-I resign my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body I commit to the earth for to be decently buried, Nota benia--- I do give my estate to my children the heirs of my body share and share alike. Nota benia--- I do set Frederick Schumpert the executor of my estate for to share my estate alike as the will says. Hereunto I set my hand and seal September 28th 1836.

Jacob Long
Bailey Conwell
Amos Schumpert

Michael Kinard (LS)"

At the date of the said will, the testator had issue, living, as follows:

Five children: John Kinard; Mrs. Christiana Swedenbourg; Magdalena, wife of John Montz; Eve, wife of David Bowers; and Mary, wife of the plaintiff, Frederick Schumpert.

Seven children of Mrs. Catherine Fellers, a deceased daughter; to-wit: John Fellers, George Fellers, Michael Fellers; Catherine, wife of George Bowers; Mary, wife of David Kibler; Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Inlow; and Mary, wife of Matthew Hall.

Six children of Mrs. Elizabeth Shealy, another deceased daughter of the testator; to-wit: Henry Shealy, Michael Shealy, Eve Shealy, Nancy Shealy, Elizabeth, wife of Simeon Wheeler; and Mary, wife of George Wise.

And five children of Michael Kinard, the younger, a deceased son; to-wit: Drayton, Calvin, Jefferson, Bennett and Sparta Caroline Kinard.

At different times during the month of December, 1837, the testator advanced 500 dollars to each of his 5 living children aforesaid; 500 dollars to the 7 children of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Fellers, among them; and 500 dollars to the 6 children of his other deceased daughter, Mrs. Shealy, among them; but made no advancement to the 5 children of his deceased son, Michael.

For their advancements he took receipts, differing somewhat in phraseology. Among the children, John Kinard acknowledges the money to be "in full of the amount of what he" (the testator) "intends giving me, of my legacy, at this time"; Frederick Schumpert using the same language. David Bowers and John Montz acknowledged the sums paid them, respectively, to be "in full of what he intended giving my wife, as her share, at this time;" and to this appears (?) the receipt executed by Mrs. Swedenbourg "it being in full of what he intended giving me, as my share, at this time."

Michael Shealy receipted for the sum given to the children of Mrs. Shealy, as "being in full of the amount of what he intended giving the children and heirs of Henry Shealy, deceased, at this time."; and Matthew Hall, who receipted for the sum given to the children of Mrs. Fellers using the same language acknowledging it to be "in full of the amount of what he intended giving the children and heirs of George Fellers, dec'd. at this time."

Mrs. Swedenbourg died since the testator and William Swedenbourg has administered on her estate.

The testator departed this life in 1839, leaving his aforesaid will in full force and unrevoked; which had been admitted to probate: and the plaintiff, Frederick Schumpert, the testator's son-in-law, who was therein named as executor, has undertaken the execution thereof. The testator owned no realty at the date of this will or afterwards.

To clear up doubt with respect to his duty, the executor joining his wife with him, has filed this bill; and has made defendants of the other children and grandchildren of the testator. The suit is amicable; and, no doubt, would not have been resorted to but that the minority of some of the parties incapacitated them from making a valid agreement of compromise.

The question presented by the pleadings are; 1st, whether the testator's grandchildren are, under the words of the will, entitled to a place among the legatees; 2nd, if so, whether the legatees take per capita or in families; 3rd, whether the sums paid by the testator are not to be regarded as part satisfaction of the legacy given; to the intent that a full division shall not take place until provision shall be made for making equal advances to the un-favored, particularly the children of Michael Kinard, deceased.

A single witness (Matthew Hall) was examined and testified, at the time he gave his receipt to the testator, for the sum advanced to the children of Mrs. Fellers, the testator told him that he was giving of 500 dollars to each set of grandchildren, as so much at that time; and declared that he intended to give to Michael's children 500 dollars but that it should not go into the hands of John H. Stockman, their

guardian, but that he intended to place that amount in the hands of some other person for them. Witness understood he was to do this. There are the facts of the case.

With respect to the question of advancements, the law seems to be this. That when a parent gives a sum certain to a child, it will in consideration of his moral obligation to set him up in life, be presumed to be given by way of portion, and if he afterwards gives him a portion, the Court, to avoid the injustice of double portions, will hold the subsequent advancement to have been made in satisfaction or part satisfaction of the legacy, according as it substantially approximates to or fall short of the legacy. It will not be satisfaction, generally, if the advancement is not (two words illegible) with the legacy or when it (one word illegible) a contingent interest, or is given expressly in lieu of something else than the legacy, or when the legacy is of uncertain amount, or is residuary in its character, or when the legacy is absolute and the advancement for life: and the (one word illegible).

When the legacy and subsequent advancement are not to a child but to a stranger, there is no presumption of (one word illegible).

But the question, in any case, must, upon principle, be a question of intention; to be collected, in some instances, from the presumptions arising from the nature of the transaction, and the relation of the parties, as settled by authoritative adjudication, (one word illegible) from the expressed declarations made at the time of the advancement. On this latter ground, (if there was any doubt as to the children of the testator) might be put the advancement made to Mrs. Schumpert & John Kinard, most clearly: and I would have no hesitation in putting the advancements to the other children and even those made to the grandchildren upon the same footing. The whole transaction was one, and if the grandchildren are legatees, the object of the advancement cannot be mistaken, although not precisely expressed.

Then, if the grandchildren are to have a place among the legatees, I have as little doubt, that all the legatees are, by the expressions of the will, put upon an equality, and must "share and share alike," per capita.

I know from the testator's subsequent conduct, taken as practical declaration of his intention (if intention was allowable) that this would be a flagrant violation of his wishes. I lament more than I can express, that in this respect the indispensable rules by which society for its own safety has bound this forum, leaves me no room, if the grandchildren should be let in, according to the wishes of the testator, to restrict them to their shares which I have no doubt he intended them to take. But his will is expressed. I only learn his intention to the contrary by parol, (one word illegible) his subsequent conduct. The will must govern. It is not by parol that wills are allowed to be made: but this would to all intents & purposes be made by parol if by parol this was suffered to be repealed or even explained. The testator says by his will his legatees (whomever they may be) shall take share and share alike, his conduct says they shall take by family. The case is unfortunate, but it requires little judgement to discover that the general interests of society and public justice imperatively demand an obedience to the will.

But the other question in the view I take of it (one word illegible) the two already remarked upon. The testator gives his estate "to his children, the heirs of his body". If the grandchildren are excluded here, my private opinion is that the testator's wishes would be thereby violated; if they are let in, as I have already said, they must be let in to shares, which it would be as expressed a transgression of his intention to give them. But here, as well as upon the other point, the will must govern; and for the same reasons.

Upon no principle that has been suggested or that I can conceive of, (and I have anxiously strived to find one) upon no case that I can find could I feel justified, or warranted, to so far strain the will as to include any but children of the testator.

My conviction is that the testator intended his grandchildren to come in; and I regret that I cannot give effect to this intention, if I could let them in to the shares he wishes them to take, and no more. But how have I learned that he intended them to be let in? By parol and not by the will.

If the testator had made no advancement to the grandchildren, after the date of his will; if he had said nothing after he executed it: I submit that there is no man who would have had any doubt, upon reading the will, that his intention was to give his estate exclusively to his children: and this is the true way to consider the question.

I know not how to make any other construction of the testator's words. If he had stopped at the word children, could a doubt have existed that the grandchildren were excluded? Grandchildren are never let in under the term children, unless the will cannot otherwise have operation, and they must come in, from the necessity of the case: or where other words are used, showing that the testator did not employ the word children in its ordinary but in an extended usage.

Here there is no necessity, from want of operative, shown in the will, to include any other than children. Has the testator, by other words, extended the meaning of that term? No case quoted by counsel can, upon any ground that I can conceive, be applied to the phraseology of this will. By the term children and the words the heirs of my body, the testator refers to the same persons. He calls his children the heirs of his body. The latter words cannot outlaw his former. They might be restriction in some cases that might be imagined; as for instance, if he had, or imagined that he was suspected of having, natural children. In that case, his intention would have been to draw a distinction between the children, who were and those who were not his, and to declare that the former only were intended as legatees. The child alone takes.

(The following paragraph scratched out on original.)

With respect to Mrs. Swedenbourg who was alive when this will was executed and was provided for in it, but died before the testator, her issue will take in her place, under the act of 1789 which provides that "if any child should die in the life time of the father or mother, leaving issue, and legacy given in the last will of such father or mother shall go to such issue; unless such deceased child was equally portioned with the other children by the father or mother when living. This act does not prescribe in what proportions the issue of the deceased child, if there be issue standing in different degrees of

relationship to such deceased, child, shall divide the legacy; but I suppose the child might be considered as intended as having a (one word illegible) vested interest for the purpose of transmission, and that the issue will take the legacy as intestate property descended from him.

(End of scratched out paragraph)

The order is that the testator's estate be divided into five parts, one for each of his children living at the date of the will, & that Mrs. Swedenbourg's share be issued to her administrator and be administered as her intestate property.

The five children having all been equally advanced by the testator in his lifetime, it will be unnecessary to take this advancement into consideration before distribution

It is ordered that the costs of this suit be paid out of the estate before distribution. Let an account be taken of the administration, to ascertain the sums chargeable to this executor under this order.

J. Johnston

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Decree in the case of Schumpert vs. Kinard, June 1840, as it appears on the original filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court for Newberry County, S.C., and insofar as the writing is legible. All illegible words have been so marked.

Charles Bowers, CCCP

Michael's wife, Catherine Swedenbourg, predeceased him by some 36 years, having died in 1803. There is some confusion in the records in the spelling of her last name. In the family chart she is listed as Swedenbourg; however, it appears the name was originally Schectaberg in the German or perhaps Swittenberg, and finally Swedenbourg. The latter two being variations of the German name. Her place of burial has not been located at this writing.

Michael Kinard, Sr., is buried in the Schumpert cemetery whose location is described elsewhere in this history. It appears likely that because he is buried here that he lived his last years in close proximity to Schumperts or perhaps with them. Frederick Schumpert must have been held in high esteem having been appointed as the executor of the Kinard estate.

NOTES ON MICHAEL KINARD, JR. (4-10-1802 to 10-13-1833)

A sidelight in the family's history may be noted in the reading of the legal papers already described. Michael Kinard, Jr., father of the three sons who settled in Ninety-Six, died 10-13-1833 at the age of 31 years and some six years prior to his father's death. His widow, Nancy Harmon Kinard, subsequently remarried Col. John H. Stockman who became the guardian of the Kinard children. The mention in Frederick Schumpert's suit papers that he (Michael, Sr.) intended to give Michael's children 500 dollars "but that it should not go into the hands of John H. Stockman, their guardian, and that he intended to place that amount in the hands of some other person for them. Witness understands he was to do this."

One might get the impression that Michael, Sr., had not approved of his daughter-in-law, mother of Michael, Jr.'s children, having married John Stockman. Undoubtedly, however, Col. Stockman was a man of some standing in the county. Michael, Jr., is buried in the cemetery in the church yard at Zion Methodist Church. His wife Nancy Harmon Kinard (Stockman) is buried next to him, and Col. Stockman is buried next to her¹. Michael and Nancy's fourth son, Bennett J. Kinard (12-11-1830 to 8-30-1862), a 1st Lt. CSA who was killed in the second battle of Manassas is also buried nearby. Directions on how to locate these graves appear later in this work.

In "Notes on the Stockman Name", edited by Mrs. Woodrow Roof Stockman, Chapin S.C., 1978, the following reference is of interest:

"Col. John Henry Stockman was the son of Henry Stockman of the Pomaria area and his wife Nancy. He was born Feb. 10, 1805, and died Oct. 14, 1878. He married Nancy Harmon Kinard, widow of

¹ Children of Col. John H. Stockman and Nancy Harmon Kinard
 Amanda, married _____ Harmon
 Martha
 John H., Jr., killed in the Civil War

Stockman

Michael Kinard. Michael and Nancy lived on present Highway 391 near old O'Neal School House. Nancy was the daughter of John Leonard Harmon, born 1773, died 1853, who came to Zion community from Germany probably through Lexington County and was related to the Lexington Harmons. John Leonard Harmon is buried on Buffalo Creek at the site of the first Zion Church then known as Harmon's. His son, Noah Harmon, who died in 1808 is buried there also."



THE KINARDS ARRIVE IN NINETY SIX AND VICINITY

Michael Kinard, Jr.'s family remained in Newberry County until the close of the War Between the States. His youngest son, Bennett J., 1st Lt. CSA had been killed at the 2nd Battle of Manassas leaving a widow and child. The remaining sons, Drayton Tucker, Calvin Washington and Jefferson McDuffie, after leaving the Confederate Army at the close of the war, according to tradition, rode horseback as far as Mississippi looking for suitable land on which to settle*. The fact that they were then so far from home and having strong family ties in Newberry County prompted their retracing their steps to a location nearer home. Thus they returned to the area just south of Ninety Six, S.C., where they secured extensive acreage and established their permanent homes. In the years that followed, flourishing cotton farms brought a reasonable prosperity to this industrious family.

James Henry Rice, Jr., a South Carolina author of note, on the occasion of the death of James Pickens Kinard, son of Jefferson McDuffie Kinard, published an account of the Kinards in The State newspaper of Columbia in February, 1930. While this article was written essentially as a tribute to his close friend, "Pick" Kinard and his father Jefferson McDuffie Kinard, he included much that is of considerable interest to all of the Ninety Six Kinards. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Rice for a close personal view of the Kinards who came to Ninety Six. Because it is such a priceless family document, it is included here in its entirety:



* One account also mentioned Louisiana.

JAMES PICKENS KINARD
by James Henry Rice, Jr.

"To the Editor of The State:

The death of "Pick" Kinard removes a fine citizen, on whom panegyric might be better bestowed than upon many who receive it lavishly.

The settling of the Kinards near Ninety Six shortly after the Confederate War has features so interesting and valuable I think it well to say something about it.

Three brothers, Drayton Tucker, Jefferson McDuffie and Calvin Washington, from lower Newberry came to the area setting in big plantations. Drayton bought lands, formerly belonging to the historic Griffin family, the last of whom, Dr. Richard Griffin, moved away to Augusta in my time. He was a scholar and an ardent fisherman.

Jefferson McDuffie Kinard bought the Creswell plantation, hard by, owned by two young men, D. and Charlie Creswell. The rail fence around their plantation was over fifteen miles long and their ancestors had cleared the region and there was no reason why these two should not continue to live in the plantation house, with its oak grove and huge rooms and unrivaled cartilage in a region famous for fine cartilages, except, they were bent on pleasure rather than business. One was killed; the other moved to Georgia and was killed there years later.

Calvin Kinard bought the plantation on which stood Catlett Connor's black-smith shop, out of which emanated the pamphlet: "The Family Provided For." The effect of this was the defeat of Col. Eldred Simpkins, incumbent, and the triumphant election of Connor to the state senate where his promise was less than his performance; for he is remembered for nothing notable. However, it was a democratic document; and all democracy is founded in lies; so there is nothing to squabble over.

Of these three Kinard brothers, Drayton was a sportsman, a good farmer, raised a big family. At a time when the breech-loading shotgun was a rarity, he sent over to England and bought two guns of W.C. Scott and Sons' finest manufacture. They cost something like \$300 each. He voluntarily lent me his private gun; his son shot the other so that I could win the county championship. I won it with 25 straight live partridges from the trap.

Calvin Kinard was a citizen after the manner of Fielding's Squire Western, and could "cuss the bark off a sweetgum log." When running for one legislature, he stopped with a pious family, and the lady of the house asked him to say grace, something beyond his dreams. He kept a pack of hounds; so ducking head, he mumbled something then cried out: "Get out of here, you infernal hound." There was no dog in miles of him.

He was full of good nature and liked by his neighbors, also like the rest, a successful farmer. His son, Pierce B. Kinard, is a well known Holiness preacher, giving his life to the Lord.

Mr. Jefferson McDuffie Kinard stood "head and shoulders" above the rest. I am quite willing to be charged with partisanship,

though all three were my friends, friends of my father and grandfather. A grave, tall man with fine mouth, jaw and brow. Jeff Kinard would attract notice anywhere. South Carolina never produced a sounder man, in my judgement, mind and morals. Alone of the family, he refused to touch Tillman and his movement, was a devoted admirer and profound believer in Dr. John M. McBryde, and insisted that the work Clemson was trying to do should be given to Doctor McBryde, giving him a free hand.

I never knew Jeff Kinard's judgement to be at fault; nobody did, from the curing of fine hams to the raising of high grade sheep, cows and hens, he qualified.

If not the first, he was certainly among the first to import Holstein cattle, whose value as milk cows, by the way, none of us suspected regarding them as strictly beef cattle. Nobody could here worked off a goat or a Duroc Jersey hog on him. He would have no inferior animals.

He bought the Creswell plantation and paid for it by crops he grew. Like all such men, he was a conservationist, even, if he had never heard the word. His place abounded in game; partridges, doves, squirrels, all the country afforded. His big pasture was the snipe ground par excellence of the upcountry. He would have permitted nobody to wantonly cut a tree.

He was no crank and hunted himself a little, even when far past middle-age. He and I had many a tramp together, and while he said little, he was the best of company. He had bought a fine bull and put him in the pasture, a high spirited animal that would be dangerous if he had a man hemmed in. One day, Mr. Kinard said to me: "When you go down to the pasture, look out for that bull. Get out of his way if you can; but if you can't, kill him." Nothing small about that, was there?

John, the eldest son died some years ago. He and Pick bought the Dunovant plantation on Ninety Six Creek where Brooks Dunovant formerly lived! I hunted with Brooks often. When Pick and John bought the place, they lived there many years as bachelors! It became my rendezvous, my haven by day and night.

Pick kept a big pack of hounds and was a noted fox hunter. John hunted partridges. At seasons, both went with me in the creek bottoms after squirrels, I shooting a rifle always, they shot guns.

Their place was six or seven miles from Ninety Six in an airline, and, sometimes when there was a moon or a calm starlit night, I would get up after midnight and strike straight across, leaving the horse which would only be an encumbrance because of fences and creeks and reach the home of the boys before daylight. I was never unexpected, always heartily welcome.

They kept a ten gallon jug of whiskey, though I cannot recall seeing either take a drink, and they also kept big boxes of tobacco. Both of them were for plantation needs.

Pick and John lived well as bachelors go and when Pick married there was some apprehension in my mind as to what effect the entry of a lady on the scene would have on headquarters.

It had momentous effect and made things a hundred times better forthwith. Mrs. Kinard, born Smylie from Johnston, transformed

everything until we all wondered how the place ever got on without her. She was a woman of taste and refinement, a superb housekeeper and had full scope for her powers as the boys were bountiful providers of everything.

She passed to peace years ago leaving two lovely daughters and three fine sons.

Of all Mr. Jeff Kinard's sons, Pick resembled him most in appearance, Lawson most in mental gifts, I think.

One thing Pick, John and Lawson often talked of to me was the complete change in the citizenship and land owners of the region. I called their attention to the fact that such changes were to be expected, and that in 50 years there could be less of them in that region in their complete control then - a prediction being fulfilled.

As Pick wisely said:

"There will soon be mighty little in the up-country to live for. They are wiping up everything." So they are, and,

"Ill fares the land to hastening a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The consolidated wealth of the whole up-country would be pitiful exchange for the fine, free life wherein men grow to moral stature, impossible under other conditions.

Pick went to school to my father at Ninety Six, then to Mr. J. Thomas Duchett, a strong and original character, who numbered Dr. George B. Cromer of Newberry among his pupils. Then in 1878, he went to the Ninety Six high school, a real high school, of which George C. Hodges was superintendent. After this, he went to Wofford and came under the influence of Dr. James H. Carlisle, "worth more to a boy than any college in the land" said Mr. Jeff Kinard.

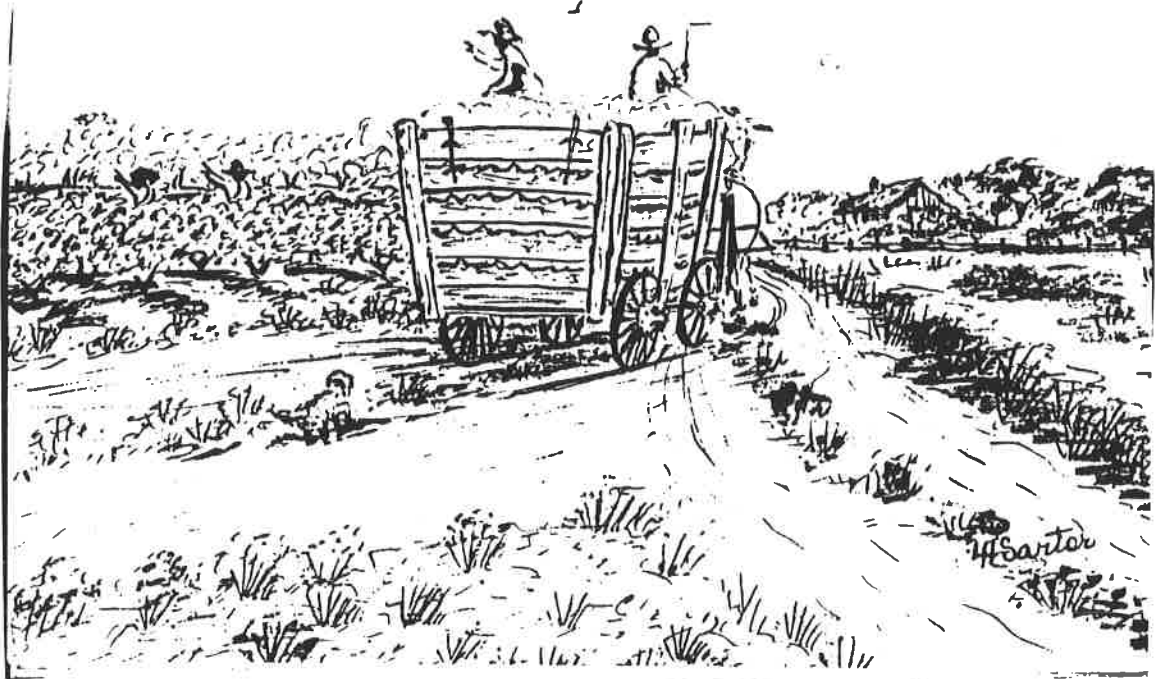
There were a few of the things that entered into the making of James Pickens Kinard, always Pick to me. With three brothers, he walked five miles daily to a school, not because he had to, for Mr. Jeff Kinard had plenty of horses and mules, but because his father and mother knew it was the best way to bring out the manhood in him and the rest.

The old house wherein John and Pick lived as bachelors has been replaced by a better one; but to me there has been no change in the associations and memories which lie yet upon the place with streams of golden light from a far-off better world.

Says Plutarch: "Memory is the safest of human treasures." In it are stored away my most precious possessions.

James Henry Rice, Jr.







SELLING COTTON

The fact that the Kinards had prosperous cotton farming operations has been highlighted; however, the tradition in the family as to how cotton was sometimes marketed should be noted. At those times their cotton was hauled it by mule and wagon to Augusta, Ga., where it was shipped by flat boat to the cotton factors in Savannah. In this fashion they had access to the markets in England and Europe as well as the northern states. The young men of the families, and very likely the Negro farm hands no doubt vied for the privilege of taking the annual wagon train to Augusta.

EARLY CHURCH LIFE



Records indicate that Drayton T. Kinard joined Zion Methodist near Prosperity before going into service with the Confederate Army. After the war when the Kinards came to Ninety Six, Drayton, Jefferson McDuffie and members of their families became members of Salem Methodist some five miles east of Ninety Six. Later they joined in the effort to found St. Paul United Methodist Church.

The History of St. Paul United Methodist Church had this to say:

On Sundays the bell in the only church in town, the Presbyterian, rang out invitingly. Good Methodists, however, put on their Sunday best, climbed into their buggies and drove five miles through dust or mud, as the case might be - to worship at Salem Methodist Church, founded some forty years before.

There were some Methodists who longed for a place to worship in town. Four men in particular - James W. Richardson, Henry Beard, Drayton T. Kinard, and Thomas C. Lipscomb - started a subscription for this very purpose. Mr. Richardson, who was possessed of considerable wealth, said to Mr. Lipscomb, "Go ahead, Tom, and circulate the list. I'll not head it, but I'll foot it with whatever balance is needed."

Unfortunately both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Beard died before the subscriptions for the new church got underway and for a while the effort stalled. Then a sad thing occurred that started a new movement for the church. The history continues,

Within a year, however, Sally Lipscomb, twenty-three year old daughter of T. C. Lipscomb and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Marshall, lay dying. A few hours before Sally passed away, she said to her mother, 'Please - I want the two dollars I earned to be used to start the new church'.

When news of Sally's request became known, Methodists of Ninety Six decided to begin the undertaking at once, using the two dollars as a nucleus, and to proceed as far as funds would allow. St. Paul was not only started but was completed and paid for soon thereafter."

The original rectangular structure, made of hand-hewn heart-pine timbers and set in a grove of pines, is still in use. Names of contractor, of laborers, of many subscribers have been lost with years. Among those thought to have been charter members were H. J. Kinard, T. P. Beacham, J. C. Griffin, T. C. lipscomb, T. C. Turner, B. R. Hill, J. T. Miller, Dr. J. W. Calhoun, W. L. Fouche, John C. Fouche, W. B. Anderson, Drayton T. Kinard, L. M. Moore, and their families.

H. J. Kinard was the first church clerk and wrote of the first meeting December 5, 1875. He and his wife, Lillie, apparently affiliated with St. Paul from the first. Not long afterwards, this entry appeared in the minutes:

Oct. 23rd, 1877

After the morning services were over, the Church meeting was called to order, the Preacher first making his report as follows:

Wm. M. Murray, Anna Murray, Jno. Gaulden, Charley Gaulden, J. McD. Kinard, Christiana Kinard, Mary E. Kinard, Nannie Jane Kinard, Drayton T. Kinard, Elizabeth Kinard, Nancy Kinard, Francis F. Kinard, & Emma H. Paysinger removed from Salem Church to St Paul's Church, Ninety Six ---

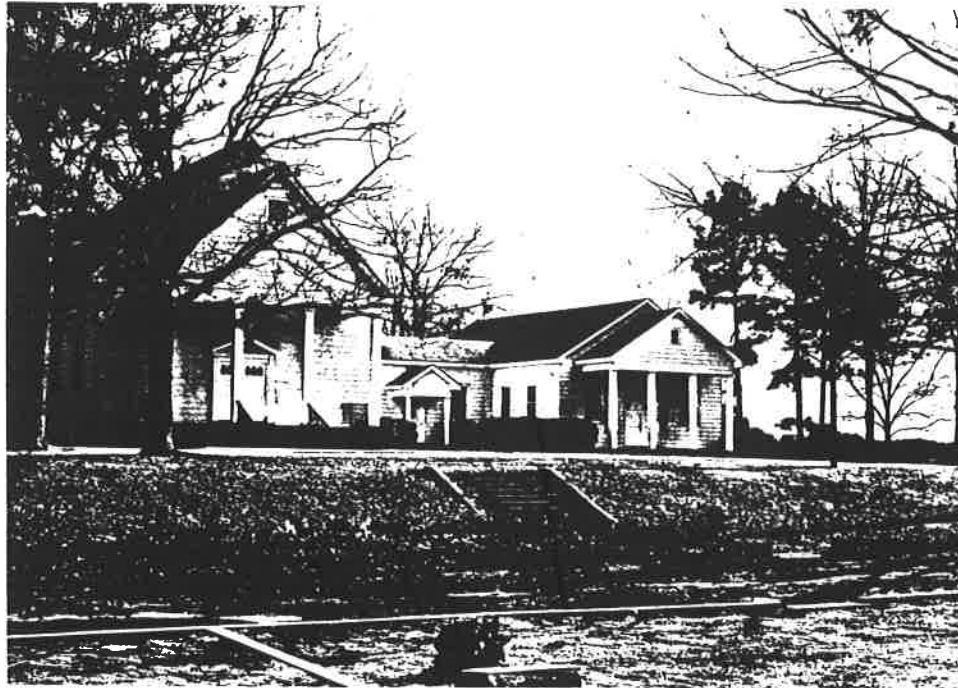
H. J. Kinard, Secty.

R. P. Franks,
Pastor





The St. Paul United Methodist Church, Ninety Six, S.C.



Kinard United Methodist Church, Epworth, S.,C.



Although her name did not appear in the above minutes, Julia V. Kinard (Mrs. Calvin Luther Kinard) was also listed with the earliest members. In the years to follow, many Kinards of the later generations made St. Paul's their church home.

The strength and influence of St. Paul's as a member of the Ninety Six circuit under the guidance of Pastor W. P. Meadors was evident in the founding of Kinard United Methodist Church at Epworth. Notes from Cokesbury District Conference, beginning July 28, 1897, give the following account of this event:

KINARD CHURCH

The building of Kinard Church was brought about by a glorious revival by Thomas H. Loitch, evangelist, assisted by P. A. Marshal, singing evangelist, at Ninety Six, April 1887. Rev. W. P. Meadors was pastor of the Ninety Six Circuit at that time. Quite a number of the Kinards were converted in that meeting. The Lord laid on the hearts of these young converts the building of a house of worship. Work has begun on the church in the fall of 1889; was completed in the spring of 1890. March 9, 1890, the first service was conducted by the pastor of Ninety Six Circuit, Rev. M. M. Brabham, and the church was organized with 21 members. The church was dedicated May 11, 1890, by Rev. A. J. Cauthen, Presiding Elder of Cokesbury District. The first revival was conducted by J. S. Tillman and Charlie D. Tillman, evangelists in September, 1890. Quite a number were converted and 21 united with the church. Rev. M.M. Brabham was pastor four years; was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Stoll, who was pastor for three years. His successor is Rev. W. A. Botts, the present pastor.

E.K.¹

Some years later, commenting on this meeting, W.P.B. Kinard wrote that he "was soundly converted in that meeting and sanctified by faith in its closing service. J.M.C. Kinard, J.C. Kinard and J.P. Kinard and several daughters of Calvin W. Kinard were converted at the Loitch meeting. Without the work of grace being wrought in the hearts of those mentioned,

¹ To this day Kinard Church remains on a circuit, sharing a pastor with Lebanon Church. Preaching services are held each Sunday at 10:00 AM followed by Sunday School.

and others not mentioned, there would be no church building where it now stands."

W.P.B. Kinard, or "Cousin Pierce" as he was known to many of us, as far as can be determined was the only preacher to emerge from the Ninety Six Kinard clan. He became a widely known evangelist holding many stirring tent meetings throughout South Carolina and adjacent states. His son, Cal, in reminiscing about his father said

He also gave Epworth its name in the 1890's. It was named after John Wesley's home in England. Epworth had a post office, funeral parlors for blacks and whites, and a millinery shop and a doctor, J. W. Payne, who left with the boll weevil.

EPWORTH CAMP MEETINGS

Rev. Kinard also founded the Epworth Camp Meeting grounds in 1907 where meetings are still held each summer to this day. To retain the flavor of "the old camp meetings", it would seem of interest to refer to an account written by Mrs. Helen W. Lanford of Greer and Woodruff in her book "Miss Minnie". It is rather a fascinating coincidence that this sketch by Mrs. Lanford included the origin of the millinery shop which Cal Kinard mentioned. She wrote:

About 1912, a tent for a Revival Meeting was erected on the empty lot next to Aunt Lillie's home [Woodruff, S.C.]. A preacher Kinard from Epworth, S.C. was the preacher and owner of the tent, and his pianist was a Professor Landrum, a blind musician, who was a college graduate in piano and violin. Professor Landrum played hymns like I'd never heard them played before. His music made you sing - you could not keep from singing, and when he played "I'm bound for the promise land", your soul went soaring up and up. His piano playing wasn't like this "jig-a-jig" that so many of the pianists play for quartets on T.V. today. He sounded like the pianists who play for the Dr. Billy Graham meetings. He always sounded like two people were playing instead of one.

Everybody in town went to that tent meeting. When Preacher Kinard found out Aunt Lillie was a milliner and Uncle Claude had experience as a clerk, he persuaded them to move to Epworth to run a country store which he and his brother owned. So visiting our uncle and aunt in Epworth was a highlight in the lives of Rebecca and myself, for they would invite us to visit them every summer. Papa

would put us on the train at Woodruff. When the train finally arrived in Greenwood, Uncle Claude would be there to meet us with a horse and buggy. We would ride for ten miles over a narrow dirt country road. This was a long trip for us two girls. Aunt Lillie would invite us to be there during the last two days of the Camp Meeting carried on by Preacher Kinard and his pianist, Prof. Landrum. The Camp meeting building was a large open wooden structure with a roof and rows of wooden benches filled the space in this building. There was no floor but the ground would be thickly covered with sawdust. I guess the expression "hitting the sawdust trail" came from these Camp Meeting. There were only a few houses in Epworth, but there would be a big crowd - people came from miles away.

All the Epworth families would have us for meals or parties - even people living five miles away had us for dinners. Prof. Landrum taught Rebecca how to play hymns like he played them. She had been pianist at our Baptist Church for some time, but the different churches in Woodruff started asking her to play for all their revivals.*



Epworth Camp Meeting Building

* "Miss Minnie" by Helen W. Lanford, privately printed by Faith Printing Co., Greer, S.C., 1970.

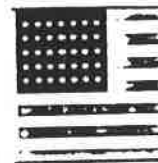
HIGHER EDUCATION - A LONG TIME TRADITION

The Kinards believed strongly in higher education. In most families it was a tradition for the children to go to college. In the early years Wofford seemed the primary choice for the men; however, in time they were to branch out to the University of South Carolina, Clemson, Citadel, Lander, Queens, Converse, Columbia College, Winthrop, North Carolina State, Georgia Tech, University of Georgia and others. Although it was not unusual for Kinards to obtain graduate degrees in various fields, a number of them have long been teachers at all levels of educations and a number have had distinguished careers at the college level as teachers, scientists and administrators.

On the other hand, many have followed business careers, banking, medicine, dentistry, law, engineering, veterinary science and agricultural research as well as farming.* G.L. Summer aptly characterized the Kinard clan, "wherever they have gone, they have upheld the family record as workers, builders and possessing an intelligent understanding of their fellowman."



IN THE SERVICES OF THEIR COUNTRY



A number of the Kinards have served with distinction in the South Carolina Legislature and in various other appointive or elective positions in the state and local governments.

Beginning with the first Kinard families to come to Newberry County and Michael Kinard, Sr.'s having served in the Revolutionary War, Kinards have served with valor in every war in which this country has fought.

* W. P. B. Kinard (1855-1935), a minister of the gospel, seems to have been the only family member to follow the preaching profession -- see prior mention of him.

In the War Between the States, all four sons of Michael, Jr. served in the army of the Confederacy. One son, 1st Lt. Bennett J. Kinard, paid the supreme sacrifice. Fragmentary records of each of the brothers' war service will be found in the appendix.*

In WWII, a number of Kinards, as well as allied families, served in various branches of the military, air or naval forces. Three of the four brothers in the writers' family were in the service.

FAMILY REUNIONS

Members of the families of the three brothers periodically gathered for reunions in the pasture of the J. McDuffie Kinard homeplace then owned by Dr. Tom Kinard. These were happy times for the Kinards

At the 1897 reunion, a picture was taken of the entire group. Sometime later the large picture was broken into three pieces, one for each of the families. The part of the piece showing the Drayton T. Kinard families survived, coming into Hubert's possession and thence to the writer's.

That portion of the picture is reproduced here. There were 19 family members present. These are named by family groups with the head of the household's name underscored. The numbers shown correspond to those affixed to each individual's picture.

As this work was going to press, Virginia Epps found the reunion picture of the Jefferson McDuffie Kinard family. This is included with as many individuals identified as possible.

Will Anderson's poem on page 53 entitled "The 1914 Kinard Reunion" preserves some thoughts about the custom of the family gathering.

* As found in the Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers From South Carolina-produced from records in the National Archives.



Families of Drayton T. Kinard - Reunion 1897

1
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 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16

Burr 7
 Mamie 6
 Eleanor 5
 Jack 4
 G. "Poor Mike" 19
 Mollie 18
 Mamie Lee 17
 Katie 12

1. Ida Moore
2. Margaret Moore
3. Bessie Kinard
4. Erin Addison
5. (little) Nannie Addison
6. Weeta Addison
7. Clara A. Kinard
8. Eleanor Moore
9. Nannie Kinard Addison
10. Joe Addison
11. Henry Lawson Kinard
12. Nita Moore
13. Ellen Kinard Addison
14. (little) Ellen Anderson
15. Jefferson McD. Kinard
16. Christiana Dominick Kinard
17. Bernice R. Kinard
18. Thomas Jefferson Kinard DVM
19. Norma or Ethel Moore
20. John Moore or Will Anderson
21. John Quincy Kinard
22. H. Bennett Kinard
23. Christine Kinard
24. Louise Kinard
25. John C. Kinard
26. Jacob Pickens Kinard
27. Lizelle S. Kinard
28. Bennett Lee Kinard
29. Pauline S. Kinard



Families of Jefferson McDuffie Kinard
1897 Reunion



Families of Calvin Washington Kinard -- 1897 Reunion

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. W. P. B. Kinard | 13. Ella Kinard |
| 2. Cal Kinard (held by W.P.B.) | 14. Alice Kinard Martin |
| 3. Nora Kinard Osborn, holding | 15. G. C. Martin |
| 4. young baby who later died | 16. Nan Martin |
| 5. J. M. C. Kinard | 17. Susie Martin |
| 6. George Martin | 18. Grace Martin |
| 7. Mrs. Calvin W. Kinard, "Grand Ma" | 19. Harriet Kinard |
| 8. Dr. Ed Osborne | 20. Inez Bowers Paysinger |
| 9. Bess Kinard | Children on right, front row |
| 10. Lee Kinard | 21. Nell Kinard |
| 11. Mrs. J. M. C. Kinard with | 22. Charlie Kinard |
| 12. Elizaberth on her lap | 23. Ivan Bowers |

APPENDIX

The Kinard Reunion - 1914

It was some sixteen years ago
When first we met at Grandma's home, you know,
Of course, we had a crowd of folks,
Cause kinfolks "sho" do grow.

And to-day as I scan the pictures of yesterday,
I find there's just one, old old lady left to guide us on,
Those that were old and gray have passed to worlds unknown,
Thus leaving their own dear children to gather the seed they have sown.

Some of them, too, and others have been called away --
We are here but for a season, we were not intended to stay.
From year to year as we go and come
We find this one gone who will come no more.

Somehow it makes us sad to find it so
But some it must, then it is best,
It has been said one comes while another goes,
so it is with us
Each year we have another link on earth
and in heaven, too, don't you think?

Oh, our meeting here is sweet 'mid joy and toil and woe,
Amongst loved ones, friends and foe.
But sweeter still will be that reunion above,
Where all is joy and peace and love.

1914

W.A.

We think Will Anderson wrote this poem. He was married to Ellen Kinard.



Location of Grave of Michael Kinard, Sr. (11-30-1754 to 5-6-1839)

Michael Kinard, Sr. is buried in the old Schumpert Cemetery near Newberry and Silverstreet.

Take SC Hwy 395 south from Newberry, 8.1 miles to the intersection of Counts Sausage Road on the left. There is a ramshackle building on the corner as you turn onto Counts Sausage Road. A large Confederate flag is painted on the side of the building, locally called the "Sugar Shack". Proceed 6 to 7/10ths of a mile and on the right should be a little shed with a tin roof.

The road leads generally downward toward Bush River. On the right is a highway curve sign and another 50-100 yards up on a bank is an electric pole. A few yards on, the bank starts slanting off to ditch level and at that point you should turn into the cut over woods and brush going up the hill some 150-200 paces to the cemetery. It has a wire fence with stone corner posts and a gate that is off its hinges. At the time of our visit on March 25, 1993, the woods surrounding the cemetery had been clear cut so the site should be fairly easily spotted; however, the brush will grow back quickly and in time will again be difficult to see, especially as there is no maintenance on the plot.

As you enter the gate, there is a mausoleum, and at the left there is a grave marker leaning toward the mausoleum--this is Michael's grave. His daughter and her husband Frederick Schumpert are buried nearby.

Hubert had located the cemetery years ago and had made a snapshot of Michael's tombstone; however, he did not leave a specific location other than it was the Schumpert Cemetery near Silverstreet. This turned out to be a key lead in our later being able to locate the cemetery. Otis Walker's wife Kathy had an uncle that was related to the Schumperts. He had recalled cleaning off the square when he was a lad. He led Otis to the location and afterwards Otis and I visited it. So that Joel would be acquainted with the

location and afterwards Otis and I visited it. So that Joel would be acquainted with the location he and I also visited it on August 24, 1991.

Unfortunately, we do not have the location of Michael's wife, Catherine Swedenbourg (Swittenberg) who died in 1803. There was no listing in the compilation of tombstone inscriptions for Newberry County. She may have been buried in a private plot near one of their homesites.

See a copy of the Newberry County map for locations of the area described.



Location of Grave of Michael Kinard, Jr. (4-10-1802 to 10-13-1833)

There was nothing in the notes made by my brother Hubert as to the location of Michael, Jr.'s grave although I am sure Hubert must have visited the site on more than one occasion.

From the article written by Rev. W. A. Betts, one of the pastors who served St. Paul's Methodist at Ninety Six, it was learned that Drayton Tucker Kinard had joined Zion Methodist Church near Prosperity, just before the War Between the States. Also it was indicated that Drayton was born at the family home about "four miles Southeast of Prosperity" which has probably in the vicinity of Zion Methodist Church.

On July 19, 1991, after I had visited the Schumpert Cemetery near Newberry and Silverstreet to find Michael Kinard, Sr.'s grave, I thought it might be productive to find Zion Methodist Church to see what the cemetery there might contain in the way of Kinard graves. Almost immediately after arrival there I spotted Michael, Jr.'s tombstone. Buried beside him was his wife, Nancy Harmon Stockman, who had married Col. John H. Stockman after the early demise of Michael, Jr. In the immediate vicinity was the grave of Bennett J. Kinard, his son, a 1st Lt. who was killed on August 30, 1862, at the second battle of Manassas.

Zion Methodist Church is located 4.6 miles southeast of Prosperity on SC Highway 391 to Batesburg. There is a bend in the highway, Sligh's Superette is on the left where a straight road leaves Hwy 391 just before the curve. A little way on the right a sign indicates the direction to Zion Church on a road by the same name--this road crosses back to Hwy 391 in just a few hundred yards.

When you enter the drive to the church, proceed right up to the church at the left side. Stop about 2/3 of the way back. On the left is a monument with WARNER. A couple of rows back of that you can see Michael Kinard, Jr.'s stone. Nancy's grave is alongside but the marker lies flat on the ground. Also nearby you can spot Bennett J. Kinard's grave.

There may be other Kinards in that vicinity but because of time considerations I did not examine any more closely.

Actually the graves of Michael, Sr. and Michael, Jr. are not very far apart. A look at the Newberry County map will show that the Schumpert Cemetery is over on SC Hwy 395. Leave that area going east. Pick up Stoney Hill Road until it intersects SC Hwy 391 which parallels Hwy 395. Turn right for a couple of miles and you come to Zion Church.

See Newberry County Map for assistance in locating area.

