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| FT-017 |

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| FT-033 | | | |  | FT-036 | | | |
| Henry Scitzs | | Anne Catherine (Katherine) Bishop | |  | Bartholomew White | | Mary A. “Polly” Cox | |
| 1789 | 1854 | 1789 | 1850 |  | 1790 | 1871 | 1790 | 1875 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Christian Hilliard Scitzs | |  | Sarah Ann White | |
| **Born** | 28-Jul-1824 | Married: | **Born** | Nov or Dec 1827 |
| **Where** | Perry County, AL | 1850 | **Where** | South Carolina |
| **Died** | 31-Aug-1899 | Where: | **Died** | After June 6, 1900 (Source 039) |
| **Where** | Neshoba County, MS | Kemper County, MS | **Where** | Neshoba County, MS |
| **Buried** | McDonald Cemetery, Neshoba County, MS | Source: | **Buried** | Golden Grove Cemetery, Neshoba County, MS |
| **Source** | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/186705053/christian-hilliard-scitzs) | 343 | **Source** | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/109141428/sara-ann-scitzs) |

**Children:**

| **Name** | **Born** | **Where** | **Source** | **Died** | **Where** | **Buried** | **Source** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Susan C. Scitz | 29-Mar-1851 | Kemper Co., MS | Ancestry.com | 26-Jan-1923 | Philadelphia, Neshoba Co., MS |  | Ancestry.com |
| James H. Scitz | About 1855 | MS | Ancestry.com | 1-Dec -1938 | Laurel, Jones Co., MS |  | Ancestry.com |
| Elmira Scitz | 19-Dec -1855 | Neshoba Co., MS | FT-010 | 17-Mar-1933 | Philadelphia, Neshoba Co., MS | Cedarlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia, MS | FT-010 |
| Pelina Eveline Scitz | 1-Jun-1858 for Pelina | MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38092831/eveline-hofmister) | 18-Aug-1941 | Unknown | Golden Grove Cemetery, Neshoba Co., MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38092831/eveline-hofmister) |
| Sarah E. Scitz (I think this is Elmira Scitz) | About 1860 | MS | Ancestry.com | 17-Mar-1933 (same as Elmira?) | Philadelphia, Neshoba Co., MS | Philadelphia, Neshoba Co., MS | Ancestry.com |
| William Hilliard Scitzs | 26-Apr-1862 | McDonald, Neshoba Co., MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36935007/william-hilliard-scitzs) | 30-Nov-1938 | Jones Co., MS | Springhill Cemetery, Laurel, Jones Co., MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/36935007/william-hilliard-scitzs) |
| Martha Jane Scitz | 5-Feb-1866 | MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28767512/martha-jane-grice) | 22-Apr-1927 | Unknown | Golden Grove Cemetery, Neshoba Co., MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28767512/martha-jane-grice) |
| Joseph M. Scitz | 1869 | MS | Ancestry.com | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Ancestry.com |
| George Washington Scitz | 8-Mar-1872 | Neshoba Co., MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28768513/george-washington-scitzs) | 29-Dec-1956 | Unknown | Golden Grove Cemetery, Neshoba Co., MS | [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28768513/george-washington-scitzs) |
| Ella Scitz | 1875 | MS | Ancestry.com | 22-Jan-1902 | Unknown | Neshoba Co., MS | Ancestry.com |

**Other Marrriages: None**

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| FT-017 |

**Story:**

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| **Activity** | **Sources** |
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| 1830 US Federal Census for Perry, AL USA  In the 1830 census, we find the Henry Scitzs – Sarah White family living in Perry, AL. The family consists of:   * 1 female under 5 years * 1 male and 1 female 5 to 9 years * 2 females 10 to 14 years * 1 male and 1 female 30 to 39 years * 1 female slave 24 to 36 years | 352a, 352b |
| 1830 US Federal Census, for Anderson County, SC USA  In the 1830 census, we find the “Bartlet White” family (as we found in the 1840 Census, so Bartholomew must have gone by Bartlet when he was younger), consisting of:   * The number of free White males and females, respectively:   + 1 male and 2 females under 5 years (Matthew, Martha, and Sarah)   + 2 males 5 to 10 years (Osborn and ?)   + 2 males 10 to 15 years (John White and James?)   + 1 male 15 to 20 years ( Jonathan?)   + 1 male and 1 female 30 to 40 years (Bartholomew and Mary)   The Whites owned no slaves at this time.  So this family is in the right place – Anderson County, SC – and it mostly matches on ages, so this is probably the right family. It’s possible that the 2nd male age 5 to 10 years old died as they don’t show up in the 1840 Federal Census for the White family (there would be two males ages 15 to 19). It may be that later when we get to a Census that asks how many children people had and how many were still alive – we may learn more. | 350a  No 350b, as there are no slaves or any other information on the 2nd page of this Census document for the Whites |
| 1840 US Federal Census, for Kemper County, MS, USA for Henry Scitzs – Catherine Bishop Family  In 1840, Christian is living with his parents in Kemper County, MS. People living in the household were:   * 1 white male at least 10 years old, but under 15 years old * 1 white male at least 40 years old, but under 50 years old * 2 white females at least 10 years old, but under 15 years old * 1 white female at least 15 years old, but under 20 years old * 2 white females at least 20 years old, but under 30 years old * 1 white female at least 30 years old, but under 40 years old * 1 white female at least 40 years old, but under 50 years old * 1 female slave at least 10 years old, but under 24 years old   2 people in the family were involved in agriculture.  At this time, Christian would have been 13, and Henry would have been 50 to 51 (born in 1789, but maybe the birth months would have meant he was only 50 years old). Catherine should have also been 50 to 51 years old. So we don’t have a good match on the ages of Henry and Catherine. As noted below for the 1850 Federal Census, [Family Search](https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LWX6-2H6) lists Christian’s siblings born before 1840 as:   * Female, born in 1811 * Male, born in 1814 * Rebecca, born in 1816 * Mary J., born in 1819 * Martha Belinda, 1821 – 1880 * Harriet, 1827 – 1900 * Eliza, 1830 – 1879   Would these fit the information in the 1840 Census?   * 2 white females at least 10 years old, but under 15 years old (Eliza 10, Harriet 13) * 1 white female at least 15 years old, but under 20 years old (Martha Belinda, 19) * 2 white females at least 20 years old, but under 30 years old (Mary J. 21, Rebecca 24) * 1 white female at least 30 years old, but under 40 years old (unknown female 29?)   So it fits Christian and most of his siblings, and is a year off for his parents. It’s in the right place – Kemper County, MS. This is probably as good as you are going to get. | 345a, 345b |
| 1840 US Federal Census for Sarah Ann White  I am having a hard time identifying Sarah’s parents. Ancestry.com has NO hints on this relationship. Several other Ancestry.com members have Bartholomew White (1790-1871) and Mary A. “Polly” Cox (1790 – 1875) as his parents. [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/18947698/bartholomew-white) finds Bartholomew with:   * Wife: Mary Cox White (1790 – 1875) * Son: John White, b. 1818 * Son: Jonathan, b. 1812 * Daughter: Sarah * Daughter: Martha, b. 1827 * Son: Osborn, b. 1823 * Son: Matthew Gambrell White, b. 1829 * Son: James, b. 1814 (listed on Mary’s F[indaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/18947860/mary-white) site)   Let’s look at the 1840 Federal Census for Bartholomew White:  We find a “[Bartlet White](https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2943564:8057?_phsrc=EdT3537&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=Bartholomew&gsln=White&ml_rpos=1&queryId=ac1154ecf9ca807a078639bf2b4b56c0)” in Anderson, SC, with the following household:   * 1 white male, 10 to 14 years old * 1 white male, 15 to 19 years old * 1 white male, 50 to 59 years old * 2 white females, 10 to 14 years old * 1 white female, 50 to 59 years old * 2 slave males, under 10 years old * 1 slave female, under 10 years old * 1 slave female, 10 to 23 years old * 3 people employed in agriculture * 1 white person over 20 years old who cannot read   We find a “[Bartholomew White](https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1296881:8057?_phsrc=EdT3539&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=Bartholomew&gsln=White&ml_rpos=2&queryId=ac1154ecf9ca807a078639bf2b4b56c0)” in Simpson, KY, with the following household:   * 1 white male, 5 to 9 years old * 1 white male, 10 to 14 years old * 1 white male, 50 to 59 years old * 2 white females, under 5 years old * 1 white female, 15 to 19 years old * 1 white female, 30 to 39 years old * 1 white female, 50 to 59 years old * 2 male slaves under 10 years old * 1 female slave under 10 years old * 1 female slave, 10 to 23 years old * 1 female slave, 24 to 35 years old * 3 people employed in agriculture   We find a “[Bartholomeus G. White](https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1385711:8057?_phsrc=EdT3540&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=Bartholomew&gsln=White&ml_rpos=3&queryId=ac1154ecf9ca807a078639bf2b4b56c0)” in Pain, Chicot, AR, with the following household:   * 1 white male, 15 to 19 years old * 1 white male, 20 to 29 years old * 1 white female, 15 to 19 years old * 1 female slave, 55 to 99 years old   I think it’s pretty clear that “Bartholomeus G. White” is not our Bartholomew White. So we can strike that family. For both of the first 2 families, they have each a male and female 50 to 59 years old. Since our Bartholomew and Mary were both born in 1790, that fits for both.  If we are comparing to the children in [FindaGrave](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/18947698/bartholomew-white), we should have:   * 1 male 13 years old (Matthew Gambrell) * 1 male 17 years old (Osborn) * 1 male 26 years old (James Bartley)   Neither of the first two families fit well (no females were listed in FindaGrave, but that isn’t unusual as it’s harder to identify female children in FindaGrave. The oldest son for the first family (James Bartley) could have moved out by 1840. Let’s look at the 1850 Census which should contain names.  In 1850, (Source 346) we find a Bartholomew White in the Western Division, Anderson County, SC with the following household:   * Bartholomew White, 60 years old * Mary White, 60 years old * Martha White, 23 years old   This definitely looks like our family, and may be related to the “Bartlet White” mentioned above, who was also in Anderson, SC. Martha would have been 13 years old in 1840, which would also fit the “Bartlet White” family above. Sarah was 22 in 1850, so that also fits the “Bartlet White” family above. So, all things considered, I think the first family “Bartlet White” is the right family in the 1840 Census and they are listed in Sources 349a and 349b. | 349 for 1840 Census  346 for 1850 Census |
| On December 1, 1846, Christian acquired approximately 160 acres (without mineral rights) located at 1 NE CHOCTAW No 9N 16E 23. This land was acquired under the [April 24, 1820 Treaty.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_Act_of_1820) | 188 |
| 1850 US Federal Census, enumerated on September 10, 1850 for Kemper County, MS USA  In 1850, the Christian Hilliard Scitzs (25 – born in AL) and Sarah Ann White (22 – born in SC) family was living in Kemper County, MS. Christian owns $1280 worth of real estate. They were married within the last year, and have no children or anyone else living with them.  Interestingly, living next door to Christian and Sarah are Henry and Catherine Scitzs, whom I believe to be Christian’s parents. Living with Henry and Catherine are:   * Eliza, female, 14 years old, born in AL * Mary, female, 1 year old, born in MS   So these would be Christian’s sisters. [Family Search](https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/LWX6-2H6) lists his siblings as:   * Female, born in 1811 * Male, born in 1814 * Rebecca, born in 1816 * Mary J., born in 1819 * Martha Belinda, 1821 – 1880 * Harriet, 1827 – 1900 * Eliza, 1830 – 1879 * Mary, 1849 – unknown.   And a few doors away (top of same page of Census as Christian and Sarah) are Starkey Sharp (42, farmer, born in TN) and his wife Mary (30, born in VA) and their children:   * Mary, 13 years old, born in TN, attended school with the last year * Kesiah, 11 years old, born in TN, attended school with the last year * Margery?, 9 years old, born in TN, attended school with the last year * John E., 7? years old, born in TN, attended school with the last year * William, 6 years old, born in MS, attended school with the last year * Matilda, 4 years old, born in MS, did not attend school with the last year * James, 1 year old, born in MS, did not attend school with the last year   If this is Starkey Arlington Sharp, Groves Davis Sharp’s brother, this gives some more timeline information for Groves Davis. It puts Starkey’s birth year at 1808, which works for the time that Henry “Judge” Sharp moved to TN (in 1803). This matches up with Starkey’s [FindaGrave memorial](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9577930/starkey-arlington-sharp). | 343 |
| On October 1, 1859, Christian acquired approximately 40 acres (without mineral rights) located at 1 SWSE CHOCTAW No 10N 11E 35. This land was also acquired under the [April 24, 1820 Treaty.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_Act_of_1820) | 187 |
| 1860 US Federal Census enumerated on July 26, 1860 for Township 10, Range 11, Neshoba County, MS USA.  In 1860, the Christian Hilliard Scitzs (35 – born in AL) and Sarah Ann White (33 – born in SC) family were living in Neshoba County, MS. Christian owns $3000 of real estate, and has a personal estate worth $900. The family included:   * Susan C., female, 9 years old, born in MS * James H., male, 6 years old, born in MS * Elmira, female, 4 years old, born in MS * Perlina E., female, 2 years old, born in MS * Sarah E., female, one month old, born in MS * Sarah Johnson, female, 17 years old, born in AL, working as assistant house keeper * Jno. Cassady, male, 30 years old, born in Ireland, working as a ditcher   I don’t find any records in the 1860 Slave Schedule that indicates the Scitzs family owned any slaves in 1860. | 184 |
| In an 1805-1890 Compiled US Federal Census for Mississippi, it says that in 1860 the Scitzs family was living near Neshoba Springs, Neshoba County, MS. I’ve done a little searching and that area is now known as “Beatline” which is south of Philadelphia, MS.  This area is not far from the Griffin / Old McDonald Cemetery, where FindaGrave says where Christian Hilliard Scitzs is buried. Lewis Sharp and I visited there in June 2022, and could not find any hint of a Scitz being buried there. (John Sharp) | 184a |
| On October 1, 1860, Christian acquired approximately 158.33 acres (without mineral rights) located at 1 SNW CHOCTAW No 10N 11E 35; 2 NSW CHOCTAW No 10N 11E 35. This land was also acquired under the [April 24, 1820 Treaty.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_Act_of_1820) | 186 |
| Christian Hilliard Scitzs was a Confederate Soldier during the Civil War in the 20th Regiment of the Mississippi Infantry, Company I. From the [National Park Service](https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CMS0020RI):  *20th Infantry Regiment was organized during the late summer of 1861 with men from Bolivar, Monroe, Noxubee, Adams, Scott, Carroll, and Newton counties. The unit moved to Virginia, then Tennessee where in February, 1862, it was captured at*[*Fort Donelson*](https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battles-detail.htm?battleCode=tn002)*. In this engagement it lost 19 killed of the 31 officers and 469 men present. The regiment was exchanged and assigned to Tilghman's and J.Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. For a time it served in the Vicksburg area, then transferred to the Army of Tennessee. Placed in J.Adams' and Lowry's Brigade, the 20th was involved in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns and ended the war in North Carolina. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William N. Brown and D.R. Russell; Lieutenant Colonels D.H. Maury, Horace H. Miller, and Walter A. Rorer; and Majors William M. Chatfield, Thomas B. Graham, and C.K. Massey.*  [He](https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers-detail.htm?soldierId=8898BDCE-DC7A-DF11-BF36-B8AC6F5D926A) was a Private when he started and ended. This regiment:   * Fought on 16 Feb 1862 at Fort Donelson, TN. * Fought on 6 Apr 1862 at Shiloh, TN. * Fought on 2 Dec 1862 at Oxford, MS. * Fought on 4 Jun 1863 at Mechanicsburg, MS. * Fought on 2 Jul 1864 at Kenesaw Mountain, GA. * Fought on 20 Jul 1864 at Peach Tree Creek, GA. * Fought on 23 Jul 1864 at Atlanta, GA. * Fought on 30 Nov 1864 at Franklin, TN. * Fought on 28 Dec 1864 at Egypt Station, MS. | [Civil War Record](https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/6181115:1138?ssrc=pt&tid=119665458&pid=200180453402) |
| Sources 340a through 340g are the records (that exist) of Christian Hilliard Scitzs’ Civil War service with Company I of the 20th Mississippi Infantry. We see that Christian enlisted December 9, 1862 (so he did not fight at the battles of Fort Donelson, TN; Shiloh, TN; or Oxford, MS). He enlisted at Enterprise, MS (SSW of Meridian, MS) for a period of 3 years.  *[John note from* [*Wikipedia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_Conscription_Acts_1862%E2%80%931864)*: When the Civil War started in April 1861 with the attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, many young white males from the Confederacy enlisted for a period of 1 year, as the Confederacy thought the war would be won by the South in short order. However, by December 1861 with the end of the war nowhere in sight, the Confederacy faced a loss of 148 regiments (half the Army) in March. The Confederate Congress tried to encourage voluntary re-enlistment by offering bounties, furloughs, etc., but it didn’t work. So in April 1862, all white men, ages 18 to 35, were required to serve for a period of 3 years. The men whose enlistments were supposed to be up in April 1862 were automatically re-enlisted for another year. Draft quotas were established for all of the Confederate States. On September 27, 1862, the upper age limit for service was extended to 45 years old. On February 17, 1864, age limits were extended again to all white men ages 17 to 50, and the length of the enlistment was extended to “the length of the war”. Those men 17 and 18 were not required to serve outside of their state, and were meant to constitute a state defense reserve.*  In April 1862, Christian was 37 so he was not required to enlist at that time. However, when the upper age limit was extended to 45 years old, he was swept up and required to enlist and that enlistment covered to the end of the Civil War.  During March and April of 1863 (Source 340b), he was listed as “Present” in Company I, but hadn’t been paid since his Enlistment Pay.  During May and June of 1863 (Source 340c), he is listed as “Absent” having been “send to Canton Hospital May 16, 1863”. There is some interesting information [here](https://msgw.org/madison/Canton/index.htm) on the Canton Hospital. The Canton Hospital was created after the Battle of Shiloh, when many Confederate wounded were put into railroad boxcars and shipped south, and there was a major railroad junction in Canton (the "Mississippi Central Railroad," and the "New Orleans, Great Northern and Jackson Railroad").  Dr. Alphonso Thomas Semmes operated a small hospital in a large storage room in the Masonic Lodge in Canton - (see pictures below – the left picture is older and shows the Masonic Symbol on the left side just above the awning below the Gowdy’s Jewlers sign and the right picture is newer and the Masonic Symbol is now missing).    It was just a little before this date that several skirmishes in central MS around Edwards, Bolton, Mechanicsburg and the Battle of Raymond was fought prior to the Siege of Vicksburg starting. Elements of the 20th Mississippi Infantry were involved in those battles and skirmishes and it may be that Christian Hilliard was injured then. [Here’s](https://mississippiconfederates.wordpress.com/2013/07/21/a-body-of-wild-riders-the-20th-mississippi-infantry-mounted/) some interesting information about some of the skirmishes the 20th Mississippi Infantry was involved in about this same time. The 20th was also involved in battles at Mechanicsburg, MS on June 4th, 1863, so that could also be a source of Christian’s injury.  During July and August of 1863 (Source 340d), he is still listed as “Absent” having been “send to Canton Hospital May 16, 1863”. During September and October of 1863 (Source 340e), he is still listed as “Absent”, but the reason is now “Detailed in Pioneer Corps service October 25, 1863”.  From [Civil War Talk](https://civilwartalk.com/threads/support-services-pioneers.112655/#post-1105211):  *The Pioneer "Corps" was a large company-sized unit generally consisting of from 50-75 men, commanded by one or two junior officers, which was typically (in the eastern theater) attached to the staff of each division (CSA) or brigade (USA). Subordinate regiments would be called upon to contribute one or more men to the Pioneer detail. Unarmed but equipped with axes, picks, shovels, spades and saws, which were carried in a wagon dedicated for their use, they performed a variety of duties in support of the combatants, including:  - removal of fences and other obstructions in the path of advancing troops. - construction or repair of bridges and entrenchments. - cutting of roads through woods for the passage of artillery. - building of pontoon boats. - collection of abandoned small arms and accouterments (on behalf of the ordnance department). - assisting the wounded off the battlefield. - burial of the dead on the field or near the hospitals.  Usually posted safely toward the rear, the Pioneers were called to the very front when approaching the enemy, to level fences to enable the rapid deployment of troops and artillery. At Gettysburg, a group of Union Pioneers was sent out to a farmhouse and outbuildings between the lines with orders to burn it at a given signal, but the Confederates advanced too quickly and they were all taken captive, although a prompt counterattack soon freed them. If the Pioneers were not otherwise gainfully employed, they might be sent back to their respective units to provide extra manpower. Or, they might be overlooked and remain idle, as was the case with Major General Ed Johnson's Pioneers at Gettysburg. While his comrades were being shot down on Culp's Hill, Private John O. Casler of the 33rd Virginia reports that he and his fellow Pioneers had a "good time" feasting on food confiscated from an abandoned house behind the lines, which they managed to accidentally burn down.  With regard to the dead, the Pioneers separated friend from foe and placed the bodies in rows to be buried in long trenches, ideally 7 feet wide and 4-5 feet deep. One squad of a dozen Pioneers managed to bury 29 dead within a day. If the dead were especially plentiful, they might be assisted in this task by the Provost Guard or additional details from the regiments.*  So Christian’s injuries may have prevented him from being a soldier, but he could still support the fighting men in more of an “engineering” capacity. For November and December 1863 (Source 340f) and in July and August 1864 (Source 340g), he is still in the Pioneer Corps, so that’s probably where he finished the Civil War. I don’t have any more Service Records for Christian. It is interesting that his enlistment period for the July and August 1864 Service Record shows that his enlistment period no longer says “3 years” but “War”. As I mentioned earlier, on February 17, 1864, the length of the enlistment was extended to “the length of the war”. | 340 (a-g) |
| 1870 US Federal Census, enumerated on July 11, 1870 for Beat 1 (Philadelphia), Neshoba County, MS, USA  In 1870, the Christian Hilliard Scitzs – Sarah Anne White family were living in Beat 1 (Philadelphia), Neshoba County, MS. Christian (45) is a farmer and owns $475 worth of real estate and has a personal estate value of $380. Quite a comedown from his financial situation before the Civil War! Sarah (42) is a housekeeper. Christian was born in AL, and Sarah in SC. Sarah is listed as unable to write. Children living in the household are:   * Susan C., (daughter), 19 years old, born in MS, unable to write * James H., (son), 16 years old, born in MS, unable to read or write * Almira (should be Elmira), (daughter), 14 years old, born in MS, attended school within the last year. Almira (and Pelina and Sarah listed below her) have an “X” in the column for “Cannot Write”. The instructions for the 1870 Census instruct the enumerators to put a “/” in the columns if a person cannot read or write (see [here](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/technical-documentation/questionnaires/1870/1870-instructions.pdf) – bottom of page 10 and top of page 11). I wonder if they checked this by mistake, using a “/” and the “X” was made to negate the “/”, meaning they can write? * Paulina (should be Pelina?), (daughter), 12 years old, born in MS, attended school within the last year, can probably read and write. * Sarah E., (daughter), 9 years old, born in MS, attended school within the last year, can probably read and write, but this question was not required to be asked of children under 10 years old. * William H., (son), 7 years old, born in MS, has not attended school within the last year, asking about reading and writing ability was not required to be asked of children under 10 years old. * Martha J., (daughter), 4 years old, born in MS, has not attended school within the last year, asking about reading and writing ability was not required to be asked of children under 10 years old. * Joseph M., (son), 2 years old, born in MS, has not attended school within the last year, asking about reading and writing ability was not required to be asked of children under 10 years old. | 341 |
| 1880 US Federal Census, enumerate July 9, 1880 for Enumeration District 53, Neshoba County, MS, USA  In 1880, Christian Hilliard Scitzs (55) and Sarah Ann White (53) were still living in Neshoba County. Christian is a farmer and Sarah is keeping house. Christian is listed as “attended school”, while Sarah is not. Sarah is listed as unable to read or write. Christian was born in AL, and both of his parents were born in SC. Sarah was born in SC, while her parents were born in VA. Others living in the household are:   * James H., son, 25, born in MS, working as a farm laborer, is not listed as attended school, and is listed as “disabled” * Elmira, daughter, 23, born in MS, not working outside of the house, is not listed as attended school, is not listed as being unable to read or write * Pelina E., daughter, 21, born in MS, not working outside of the house, is not listed as attended school, is not listed as being unable to read or write * Sarah E., daughter, 20, born in MS, not working outside of the house, is not listed as attended school, is not listed as being unable to read or write * William H., son, 18, born in MS, working as a farm laborer, is listed as attended school, is not listed as being unable to read or write * Martha J., daughter, 15, born in MS, not working outside of the house, is listed as attended school, is not listed as being unable to read or write * Joseph M., son, 11, born in MS, not working outside of the house, is listed as attended school, is listed as being unable to write * George W., son, 8, born in MS, not working outside of the house, is listed as attended school, is not listed as being unable to read or write * Ella, daughter, 5, born in MS, not working outside of the house, is not listed as attended school, is not listed as being unable to read or write (although I doubt she could!) | 185 |
| 1890 US Federal Census  Most of the census' population schedules were badly damaged by a fire in the [Commerce Department Building](https://www.census.gov/history/img/Commerce-19th-Penn.jpg) in January 1921. For more information about the fire, the National Archives published an article, ["First in the Path of the Firemen: The Fate of the 1890 Population Census,"](http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1996/spring/1890-census-1.html) in its Spring 1996 *Prologue*.  The extant schedules are numbered and noted following rolls 1-3 below.  **Roll 1**  Perry County, Alabama (Perryville Beat No.11 and Severe Beat No. 8) [fragments 1-455].  **Roll 2**  District of Columbia. Q, 13th, 14th, R, Q, Corcoran, 15th, S, R, and Riggs Streets, Johnson Avenue, and S Street [fragments 456-781].  **Roll 3**  Muscogee County (Columbus), Georgia; McDonough County (Mound Twp.), Illinois; Wright County (Rockford), Minnesota; Hudson County (Jersey City), New Jersey; Westchester County, (Eastchester); and Suffolk County (Brookhaven Twp.), New York; Gaston County (South Point Twp. and River Bend Twp.) and Cleveland County (Twp. No. 2), North Carolina; Hamilton County (Cincinnati) and Clinton County (Wayne Twp.), Ohio; Union County (Jefferson Twp.), South Dakota; Ellis County (J.P. No. 6, Mountain Peak, and Ovilla Precinct), Hood County (Precinct No. 5), Rusk County (No. 6 and J.P. No. 7), Trinity County (Trinity Town and Precinct No. 2) and Kaufman County (Kaufman) [fragments 782-1,233], Texas. | [U. S. Census Information](https://www.census.gov/history/www/genealogy/decennial_census_records/availability_of_1890_census.html) |
| 1900 US Federal Census, enumerate June 5th and 6th, 1900 for Enumeration District 43, Mogulusha, Neshoba County, MS, USA  By 1900, Christian Hilliard Scitzs has died and we find Sarah Anne White Scitzs living with Groves Benjamin and Elmira Scitzs (her daughter) who have been married for 19 years now. Groves was born in August 1857 and is 42 years old now. Elmira was born in Dec 1855 and is 44 years old now. They have had 5 children and all are living at this time. Both can read and write. According to this census, Groves was born in MS, his father in TN, and his mother in AL. He is a farmer. Elmira was born in MS, her father in GA, and her mother in SC. Both can read and write. They own their own farm, free of mortgage. Others living with Groves and Elmira are:   * Sylvester (son), 18 years old, born in January 1882, born in MS, working as a farm laborer, can read and write, may have only attended the first grade. * Monroe (son), 15 years old, born in August 1884, born in MS, working as a farm laborer, can read and write, may have only attended to the fourth grade. * Hilliard (son), 13 years old, born in September 1886, born in MS, working as a farm laborer, can read and write, may have only attended to the fourth grade. * Junie (daughter), 11 years old, born in January 1889, born in MS, can read and write, may have only attended to the fourth grade. * Cora (daughter), 6 years old, born in October 1893, born in MS, can’t read and write, but hasn’t started school yet. * Sarah Scitzs (mother-in-law), 72 years old, born in November 1827, born in SC, both parents were also born in SC, can read and write. * Ella Scitzs (sister-in-law), 24 years old, born in December 1875, born in MS, father born in GA, mother born in SC (same as Elmira), can read and write.   Sarah Scitzs has had 10 children and 7 are living at this time. | 039 |
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