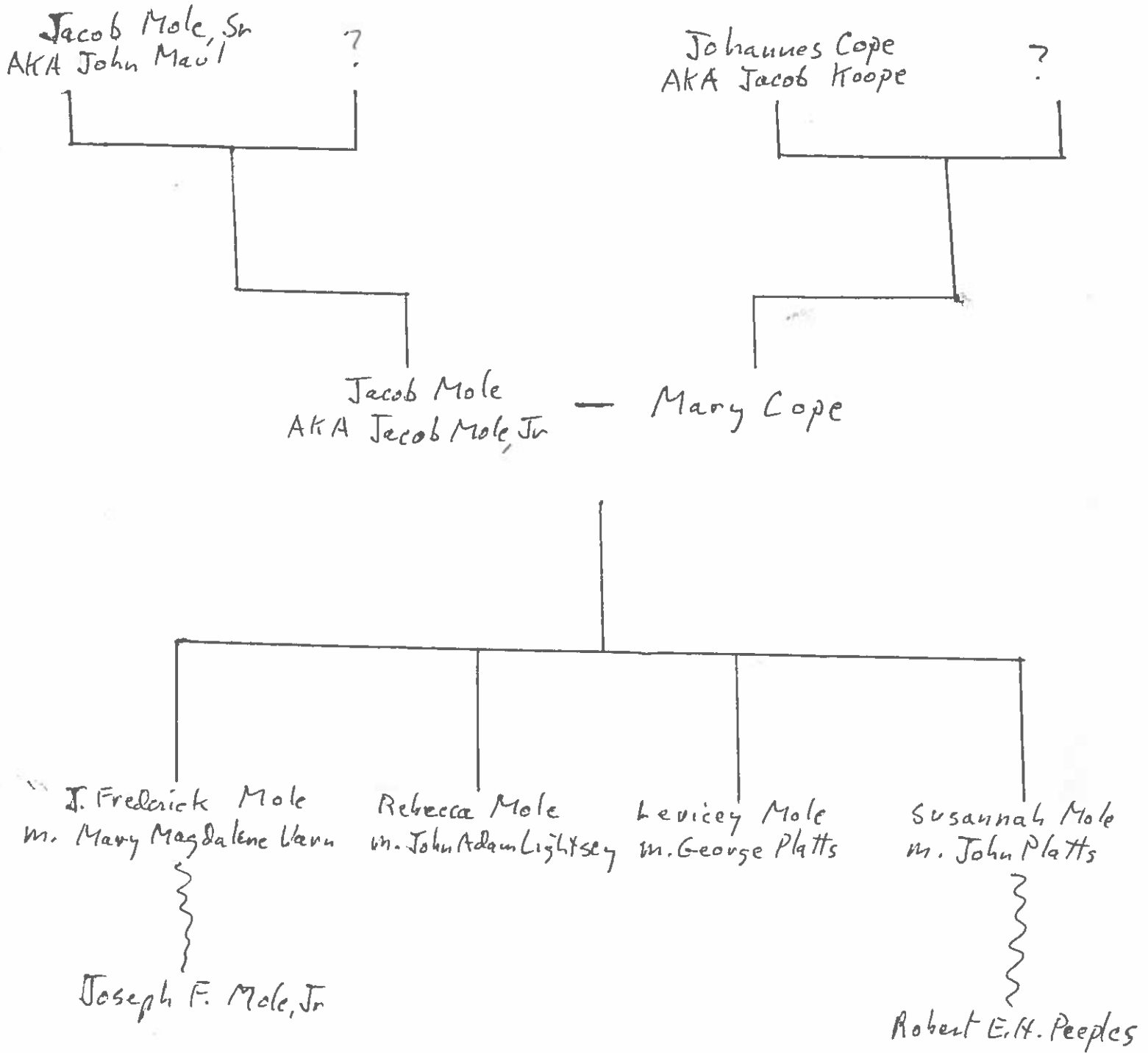


FAMILY TREE

Jacob Mole, Jr and Mary Cope



March 8, 2004

Dear Dr. Peeples,

Thank you for the information you mailed me. The Jacob Mole - Mary Cope information matches what I had from internet sources and it was good to get it confirmed from traditional sources. I agree that Jacob Mole (born about 1760) and Mary Cope are our ancestors. I am still not clear on the "family-tree" before that point. Did Mary Cope have a brother named Jacob and a father named Jacob per some sources, or just a father named Jacob and a grandfather named Johannes? The estate information indicates the latter but if you look at ~~the~~ the birth dates, a Johannes born in 1730 (or 1740 by another account) is not likely to have a son Jacob (b 1755?) and a granddaughter named Mary (b 1760?). Another possible reading of the estate information is that Johannes' son Jacob inherited the property and on his death it went to his brother and two sisters. One source indicates Johannes had four children: Hannah - b 1760, married John Friedrich Brandt, Jr; George, Jacob and Mary. Of course it is possible that Johannes was also known as Jacob. More on that kind of confusion later.

I had read the Revolutionary War information during a brief visit to ^{the} Archives in Columbia with our Fairley Family historian. Unfortunately, I didn't make notes thinking I would get back to it, but I didn't have a chance to do so. Getting back to Columbia and getting this information was on my list of things to do and I greatly appreciate getting a copy from you.

I have spent a lot of time lately looking at the information you sent me and comparing it with the information I had and the Census information. From this I have made the following assumptions:

1. The Jacob Mole, Jr in the Revolutionary war records is our ancestor. He married Mary Cope and had the following children:

- a. J. Frederick Mole b 1778, m. Mary Magdalen Van (my ancestor.)
- b. Rebecca Mole b 15 Apr 1783, m. John Adam Lightsey
- c. Levicey Mole b 1790, m. George Platts
- d. Susannah Mole b 27 Aug. 1791, m. John Platts (your ancestor)

2. The Jacob Mole Sr of the Revolutionary War was our Jacob, Jr's father.

3. John Maul and Henry Meul of the 1751 Ship Anne arrival had no children under 4 years of age when they arrived, per land grant petitions.

4. There probably was a George Maul of about the same age as John and Henry.

From these assumptions I have worked through the data to these possible conclusions:

1. The 1790 Census Jacob Mole is our Jacob (Mole, Jr).
 The 1790 census reported: 1 male over 16 (Jacob, Jr born 1760)
 1 male under 16 (Frederick born 1778)
 2 females (Mary born about 1760 and Rebecca born 1783)

In the 1800 census they are listed as:

1 male 26-45 (Jacob, Jr - now 40)

1 male 10-16 (Frederick - actually now 22 but living at home.)

1 female 26-45 (Mary - now about 40)

1 female 10-16 (Rebecca - now 16 or 17 depending on the census date.)

2 females under 10 (Levicy, born 1790 and Susannah, born 27 Aug, 1791.)

2. Jacob Male, Jr could not have been a grandchild of John or Henry Maul. Any child of theirs would have been born after 1747 (see assumption 3), therefore would have been only thirteen or so, at maximum, when Jacob, Jr was born.

3. Jacob Sr would then have to be:

a. John Maul

b. Henry Maul

c. George Maul

d. A son of George Maul

or e. Someone else.

The name Jacob was certainly a Maul family name, challenged only by George in the early days. It is probable that many of them went by one name legally and another socially. An example of this is my great great grandfather John Jacob Maul.

This also occurred in my Fairley family where almost everyone had William in their names. For more consideration of the above possibilities,

a. John Maul. The John Maul land grant was on the northeast side of the Sallkehatchie River near or on the present Colleton County / Bamberg County line. This ties in with the 1800 census Jacob Moles and the Jacob Mole named road commissioner in 1798. If we assume John Maul was relatively young in 1751 (no children over four) and give him a birth date of 1730, he would have been:

- (1) 30 when John Jr. was born
 - (2) 49 on his first tour of duty in the Revolution.
 - (3) 51 on his second tour of duty
 - (4) ~~68~~ when named commissioner
- and (5) 70 at the time of the 1800 Census.

Item (1) is certainly logical, (2) and (3) sound a little odd but my Fairney ancestor was killed fighting at the battle of Hanging Rock when he was 60 and ~~he~~ ^{Jacob} was fighting along side his son. The 1800 Census numbers are the biggest negative for this conclusion. They are:

Male over 45 - 1	Female over 45 - 1
Male 20-44 - 1	Female 16-26 - 1
Males less than 10 - 2	Females 10-16 - 2
Slaves - 2	

The children under 10 sound improbable but possible for a 70 year old man. It is more probable that these numbers are from his first wife dying and re-marrying a younger (45 to 50 year old) widow with younger children or they were keeping grandchildren or both.

b. Henry Maul. All of the above apply except Henry had no known connection with the NE side of the Salkehatchie River. The Maul, 30, 1775, map by Henry Mouzon and the 1820 map by C. Vignoles and H. Ravenel indicate Moles living on the SW side of the river. The 1775 map indicates Moles just above the present Hampton Co/Allendale Co. line, roughly across from River's Bridge Park. The 1820 map indicates Moles just below that line.

c. George Maul. We don't know for sure he existed but the Catharina Hermannen request and the great number of Georges in the early census records indicate he may have. It is possible the reference to George was to a second name for John or Henry, but this would be strange. Referring to the same man by two names in the same short paragraph would be unusual. We do not have any connection between George Maul and the NE side of the river. In the census records all of the Georges were in the Beaufort District.

d. A son of George Maul. Since we have no direct record of the early George, we can't make the claim he didn't have a son in 1760.

e. Someone else. I have read of a number of Moles moving to this country from England and some Moltz from Germany in the 1740's that were Anglicized as Moles. All of these, to my knowledge, went to the Northern states but some could have moved to South Carolina later or perhaps some came directly to Charleston.

If I had to assign probabilities to the above they would be: a - 50%, b - 20%, the rest 10% each.

I know the above doesn't pass genealogical muster (After all I am a Chemical Engineer!), but for my personal use I plan to show Jacob Mole, Sr and Mary Cope and descendants as confirmed and those above as speculative. (See Attached.)

Thank you again for your help!

Sincerely,
Joe

**From Büttenhardt to Beaufort District:
The Migration of My Mul/Muhl/Maul/Mole Ancestors**

by Joseph F. Mole, Jr.
1604 Palmetto Blvd.
Edisto Beach, SC 29438

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser who led this search through Germany into Switzerland and Therese Metzger who expanded the Swiss search. I would also like to thank all of those who have published information about my Mole ancestors in their books and on the internet, particularly John C. Rivers, III, Edward Breland, and Brent G. Holcomb. And I would like to thank the people at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the Charleston County Library, and the Beaufort County Court House, for their courtesy and help. I also would like to thank Ancestry.com for all the information they provide and thank Dr. Ben Varn, who allowed me to use his copyrighted procedure for listing ancestors.

Above all, I want to thank my family for their help. My wife, daughters, and grandchildren have made suggestions, typed my scratchy writings, and encouraged me to continue. And particularly, I appreciate my wife putting up with my moods during this project.

From information left to me by my father, I knew a lot about my Mole ancestors. Then the ancestor charts published on the internet by John C. Rivers, III and Edward Breland confirmed and extended my knowledge. These two sources generally agreed with each other and my father's information with one exception that will be discussed later. This information began with my great, great, great, great grandfather, Jacob Mole. I also knew that "our" Moles (Mauls) came to the port of Charleston in October of 1751. My project was to tie the arrival information to the information mentioned above and to investigate the European roots of our families.

The first step in the European phase of this search was to find a genealogist who could help. Listed on the internet was Friedrich R. Wollmershäuser, who helped with the Hiers Family Book many years ago. His good work there and the fact that the Hiers family came over on the same ship as the Mauls made him the choice for our search. Later, Therese Metzger of Switzerland helped with some of the Swiss efforts. Herr Wollmershäuser's first action was to look at a 1744 census that said Hans Maul was from Switzerland and therefore didn't owe any taxes. The next step was to find that Hans Maul, son of Jacob Maul of Büttenhardt, Switzerland, married Anna Maria Schnäuffer of Unterjettingen, Germany on 2 May 1751 and "they are emigrating to America." Information listed after her father's death included these children: Rosina Catherina, born 28 June 1727 "went to New World" and Maria, born 24 Mar. 1729 "went to the New World."

Before we get into the more detailed history, let's discuss our name. The word Mul, and later Muhl, in Switzerland and Maul in Germany translates to mouth in English. Wollmershäuser said the word was originally the normal word for mouth and was used as

such in Martin Luther's translation of the Bible. However, over the years the meaning has changed and now has an undesirable meaning. He gave the meaning as an animal's mouth in German, and only in colloquial language and in the Swabian dialect, does it mean a human mouth. I have also heard it described as a large animal's mouth.

Wollmershäuser also said the change from Muhl to Maul is a translation. The people of Switzerland and extreme Southern Germany spoke Alemannian and the people further north in Germany, where Hans met Anna Maria, spoke Swabian. The later American changes were phonetic.

The Muhls lived in the village of Büttenhardt in the parish of Lohn and the canton (state) of Schaffhausen. Schaffhausen is the most northern canton in Switzerland and one of the smaller ones. Schaffhausen is north of the Rhine river. Büttenhardt is in the northwestern part of Schaffhausen and is very close to the border with Germany. An 1865 map of Büttenhardt, with the occupants of the housing identified, showed two residences with Muhls living there. One was on the northwestern edge of the village and I estimate they were less than one mile from the German border. The other Muhl residence was nearer the center of the village, and slightly to the east. I estimate they were about two miles from the border. As was the European custom, all the residences were in the village and the residents worked in the fields surrounding the village. The barns are generally attached to the house. In the 18th century, they operated on the serf principle. A nobleman or religious order owned the land and the serfs had a right to continue farming the land as long as they paid the owner the agreed upon payment. The Peyer family owned the land where the Muhls farmed.

Hans Muhl left Büttenhardt before 1744 and Georg Muhl left before the spring of 1751. The earliest population count I found was in 1771. Büttenhardt then had "76 citizens and 6 settlers." By 1850 Büttenhardt had a population of 195 and by 2010 had 358, so we are speaking of a small village. By comparison, in 2010 the town of Lohn had a population of 674, Schaffhausen City had 34,564, and Schaffhausen Canton had 75,657.

Herr Wollmershäuser was able to trace Hans Maul's in-laws back two generations and this information is included, even though I now don't think I am descended from Hans. Georg's marriage was not found in the Lohn parish records. Since Hans emigrated to and married in Germany, we think Georg also married in Germany, but he could have been married in another part of Switzerland or even on the trip to America. I believe the Sophia Mole of the 1800 census is the widow of the emigrant George Mole who is listed in the 1790 census and is my ancestor. If she were the same age as George, she would have been 84 years old in 1800 or, more probable, if she were the age of Hans' wife, she would have been 71 years old at the time of the 1800 census.

When the Maul brothers came over, they were first listed as Mauls then phonetically went through Mowl, Mold, Molde, Mould, Moulde, and Moles before settling on Mole. For some reason, a number of German families added an "s" to their names in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Some, like the Moles, dropped the "s" and others, like the Hiers, continued to use it.

The American information on the 18th century Moles is sketchy at best. The loss of all the Beaufort and Colleton records in the Civil War makes certainty difficult, but, fortunately, the records in Charleston survived. This is what I have found. On 23 October

1751, the ship Anne (or Ann), Captain Kennoway (or Kennedy) in charge, arrived in Charleston with "200 Germans." On 29 October 1751, the petition of Henry Maul and his wife was approved for 100 acres, the amount for two persons over four years old. The title of the petition was for Henry Maul, but it was signed Geo. Mole. On the same day, Catherina Hermannen ("en" on the end of the name signifies a female) petitioned for 50 acres, next to the land given her brother-in-law, Geo. Mole. The petition was granted. On the same day, John Maul and wife petitioned for 100 acres. This was also granted. Hans is a German translation of John.

Two items of interest:

- 1) Many settlers lacked money to pay for the voyage and other costs and had to work awhile before they could claim the bounty. The Maul group was among the first to get grants.
- 2) Many German emigrants cut down timber and made rafts to float downstream to Amsterdam where they dismantled the rafts and sold the timber to help pay for the voyage. Considering the background of the Maul emigrants, it is hard to know how this would bring in enough to cover all of the expenses.

On 9 December 1752, John Maul and George Maul petitioned to replace the earlier grants because that land was not suitable. The change was granted. On 6 November 1755, Catherine Herman also petitioned for a change, again asking for land next to her brother-in-law, George Maul. Andrew Hater assisted her in this appeal. It, too, was granted. In the middle of the 18th century, the term "in-law" could also be applied to other relationships created by marriage, such as any male related by marriage. In Germany, schwager meant brother-in-law and schwippschwager would have been used

for the brother of one's brother-in-law. It is easy to imagine that during immigration, translation could get confused. However, why would Catherine have chosen to live near her brother-in-law's brother rather than her sister and brother-in-law? The grant for John Maul was northeast of the Great Salkehatchie River near where now Colleton, Hampton, Bamberg, and Allendale Counties meet. All known records list Colleton County (or its predecessor) as the home of the John Mauls, but some land grants for Barnwell (now Bamberg) County show Maul neighbors to the south and a map in the Hiers book shows the John Maul land grant to be partially in both counties. The plat for this land was made on 8 January 1753 and the grant is dated 4 September 1753. The names on the grant are John Mowl once and Jacob Mowl three times. More on this later. Catherine Herman had a plat made 3 March 1756 and a land grant issued 13 August 1756, on land southwest of the Salkehatchie River near where George Maul would later have his grant. There is no later record of Catherine Herman. She either died before George got his land, or she married. George Maul had his plat surveyed 24 Sep. 1770 and his land grant was dated 28 Jan. 1771. This land was southwest of and near the Salkehatchie River.

The above information caused quite a discussion with Herr Wollmershäuser. Since Catherine Herman had twice said George Maul was her brother-in-law and the record showed that Hans' wife's sister, Rosina Catherina, had "gone to the new World," Hans must really be Hans George. But since we already had a George, that was not likely. Also, the name change on John Maul's land grant could not mean his name was John Jacob because John's older brother was named Hans (John) Jacob. And why did George wait until late 1770 to start the process of getting his land grant when his request for land was approved 4 Sep. 1753? The only scenario I could think of that would fit the

facts is that John Maul died in 1753 before the land grant was official and the land therefore went to his son, who would have been about two or three years old. Land grant rules required a certain amount of land to be cleared each year to keep the grant. George and family then went to live with them until Jacob was in his late teens and could handle the farm. John's wife, Maria, was over seventeen years younger than John and would have been in her mid-twenties when he died. My mind is open to an alternate solution.

After 1770, there would have been a Mole on both sides of the Salkehatchie. There were other mentions of Moles in that area over the years. During the Revolutionary War, there were two reports that listed two Moles in the Loyalist militia. One, 1 Dec. 1779, and another 24 Feb. 1781, mention a Jacob Mold, Sr. and a Jacob Mold, Jr. At that time, senior and junior did not necessarily mean father and son, but was used to differentiate two persons with the same name. I believe Sr. was the Colleton Jacob Mole who would have been about 25, and the Jr. was my ancestor, the Beaufort District Mole, who would have been about 19 in 1779. The 1781 Sr. and Jr. would have been the same as the 1779 ones. There was also a Jacob Mole in another company listed on 24 Apr. 1781, but he was in the New Jersey Volunteers and was listed as "recruiting, N.Y.," so I don't think he was one of ours and was probably an English Mole. There was a claim by a Jacob Mole to the state of South Carolina for \$5.00 to cover items furnished in the Revolutionary War. I remember reading years ago that the German settlers at first supported the loyalists. A revolution of this type was not in their historical conscience and, besides, the English king had given them the land they lived on. It was only later in the war, after the Loyalist campaigns against the settlers, that they switched to support the Revolutionaries.

On 19 Jan. 1786, Jacob Mould received a grant of 100 acres for “unrecorded land not granted” in the Orangeburg District. What was later Barnwell and then Bamberg Counties was Orangeburg District at this time. This was probably near his existing land just across the county line. On 25 October 1797, George Moles received a plat for 309 acres in Prince William’s Parish, Beaufort District. This land was near Cowpens Branch, Whippy Swamp, and the Salkehatchie River, the area where my Mole ancestors later lived. In 1798, Jacob Mole was appointed to a commission set up to build a road from Broxton’s Ford to Orangeburg. This was probably the Colleton Jacob Mole.

Census records also provide a record for the Moles in the early years. The 1790 census shows:

<u>Beaufort District</u>		
<u>George Moles</u>	<u>Geo. Moles</u>	<u>Jacob Moles</u>
Male over 16 - 1	Male over 16 - 1	Male over 16 - 1
Females – 2	Male under 16 - 2	Male under 16 - 1
Slaves - 1	Females – 3	Females – 2
		Slaves - 4

The 1800 Census shows:

	<u>Beaufort District</u>		<u>Colleton District</u>
<u>Sophia Mole</u>	<u>George Mole</u>	<u>Jacob Mole</u>	<u>Jacob Mole</u>
F – over 45 - 1	M – 26-45 - 1	M – 26-45 - 1	M – over 45 - 1
Slaves – 3	M – 10-16 - 1	M – 10-16 - 1	M – 10-16 - 1
	M – less than10 - 2	F – 26-45 - 1	F – over 45 - 1
	F – 26-45 - 1	F – 10-16 - 1	F – 16-25 - 1
	F – 10-16 - 1	F – less than10 - 2	F – 10-16 - 1
	F – less than10 - 1	Slaves – 7	Slaves – 2

The Beaufort County 1810 Census has some problems. Most head of households were left out of the tabulations. However, we can get some information from it, an F. Mole, age 16 to 26, shows up living next to several Varn families. (He would be the male 10-16 in the Beaufort Jacob Mole 1800 Census.) Frederick Mole married Mary Magdalene Varn. There were no mentions of Jacob Mole in either the 1810 Colleton County Census or the 1820 Colleton County Census. I assume he either died or moved away.

The 1820 Census shows the Beaufort Jacob Mole as being over 45 with a wife over 45, another male aged 16 to 25, another female aged 10 to 16, and 14 slaves. By this time, Frederick Mole is shown as 26 to 45. There is another male in the Frederick Mole household, presumably John Jacob, 10 to 16, and one other male less than ten, presumably Richard. There is a female, 26 to 45, and three females under 10. There were also three slaves.

In 1825, the Beaufort District had a property tax. These Moles were listed:

1. The estate of Jacob Mole – 369 acres
2. Mary Mole (presumably his widow) – 597 acres
and 5 slaves
3. Frederick Mole – 462 acres
and 7 slaves
4. Anna Mold – 150 acres
5. George Mould – 427 acres

I assume Mary Mole is Mary Cope Mole, the widow of Jacob Mole.

On May 20 1840, Frederick J. Mole filed a petition to the state of South Carolina for compensation for a slave executed for attempting to shoot him. He said he petitioned because he was “a man of small means and a large family.” He received “one hundred and twenty-two dollars and 45 cents.” Information on the proceedings is available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Some family records show Frederick as J. Frederick, most records just show Frederick and the proceedings above give his name as Frederick J.

As I mentioned above, there was one bit of information where I don't agree with the Rivers and Breland Ancestor Charts. They both show my great-great grandmother, Sarah Ann “Annie” Mole, to have been a Sauls. I understand this comes from information found in a Sauls' family Bible. I believe she was a Green and was the sister of Mary Ann Frances Green Sauls. I rest my case on:

1. My father's handwritten notes on family genealogy.
2. My father's Bible.

3. Verbal statements by my grandfather's brother, John Mole. Sarah Ann and Mary Ann were his grandmothers and he should have known.
4. My great grandmother's (Sarah Jane Sauls Mole's) death certificate was signed by James F. Mole, another of my grandfather's brothers. He listed Sarah Jane's mother-in-law, Sarah Ann Green, in the space for her mother rather than Mary Ann Green. Mary Ann Green Sauls was also James' grandmother, but she died before James Mole was born and Sarah Ann Green Mole was the only grandmother he ever knew.
5. Genealogist Vireen Varn Tyree listed Sarah Ann Green as John Jacob Mole's wife.

My grandfather was named William Green Mole and William J. Green's family lived in the same vicinity as Theophilus Sauls and John Jacob and Sarah Ann Green Mole. Theophilus' first wife, Susannah Mole (John Jacob's sister), had given birth to her third child and died before the 1850 Census. That census shows Mary Sauls married to Theophilus. I have assumed William Joseph Green was the father of Sarah Ann and Mary Ann, but I have not been able to prove or disprove this. There was another William Green, William Joseph's uncle, shown in earlier census information but he is less likely to be their father based on location of his residence and census records. Efforts to research the area Greens were not fruitful. For instance, the 1820 Census shows William J. Green and his wife with one female child under the age of ten. Yet the leading Green genealogist shows that the only child born to that couple before 1820 was a male.

I am beginning my ancestor information with Hans' and Georg's grandfather, Ulrich Mul. The record is not clear who Ulrich's father was. There are these possibilities:

1. Hans Jacob Mul married Barbara Schell and had a son Ulrich, born 16 Nov. 1623.
2. Georg Mul married Ursula Bürer and had a son Ulrich, born 5 Dec. 1624.
3. Hans Maul married Catherina Birer and had a son Ulrich, born 30 Apr 1626.

Hans Jacob, Hans, and Georg are all family names, so that doesn't give any help. Ursula is also a family name so maybe Georg is the one.

For clarity, I am underlining all ancestor's names, plus Hans' and his immediate family. I am showing all children of my ancestors, but no descendents of those not in my direct line.

My Ancestors

1,1 Ulrich Mul married Anna Herr from Wiechs, Germany on 6 July 1648. Ulrich died after 1696 and Anna died 30 April 1696. They had ten children:

2,1 Georg, born 10 February 1650 and died 11 March 1653.

2,2 Ulrich, born 9 March 1651 and died 16 March 1651.

2,3 Georg, born 18 April 1652 and died 30 July 1724.

2,4 Ursula, born 29 May 1653 and died ?

2,5 Gabriel, born 20 August 1654 and died 14 November 1655.

2,6 Heinrich, born 29 November 1655 and died 29 February 1700.

2,7 Anna, born 29 March 1657 and died 2 May 1658.

2,8 Hans Jacob, born 28 October 1660 and died 22 January 1731.

2,9 Ulrich, born 14 September 1662 and died ?

2,10 Adam, born 17 April 1664 and died ?

2,8 Hans Jacob Muhl married Barbara Germann from Merishausen on 1 November 1688.

She died 8 June 1704. They had five children; all born in Büttenhardt, Switzerland:

3,1 Anna, born 29 November 1689 and died 21 December 1693.

3,2 Ulrich, born 23 October 1692 and died 22 December 1693.

3,3 Hans Jacob, born 16 December 1694 and died 19 May 1695.

3,4 Anna, born 1 June 1696 and died ?

3,5 Unnamed female died before baptism 22 December 1698.

Hans Jacob then married Verena Mueller on 21 August 1704. She was born 31 October 1675 and died 27 October, 1720. She was the daughter of Hans Muller and Eva Brütsch.

They had five children; all born in Büttenhardt.

3,6 Adam, born 6 February 1707 and died 6 February 1707.

3,7 Ulrich born 29 July 1708 and died 13 March 1709.

3,8 Hans Jacob, born 9 February 1710 and died 13 May 1751.

3,9 Hans, born 26 December 1712 and died abt 1753?

3,10 Georg, born 19 April 1716 and died between 1790 and 1800.

He then married Maria Busenhardt from Lohn on February 1723. She died 11 January 1745.

3,9 Hans Muhl/Maul married Anna Maria Schnauffer in Unterjetten, Germany on 2 May 1751, and they emigrated to Charleston, S.C., arriving 23 October 1751. Her ancestor chart is at the end of this report. Land grant information suggests Hans died in 1753.

They had one known child, Jacob Mole.

3,10 Georg Muhl/Maul arrived in Charleston 23 October 1751 with his wife, his brother Hans, Hans' wife and a Catherina Hermannen who said she was Georg's sister-in-law.

Census records indicate Georg died between 1790 and 1800, Georg's wife was named Sophia, and they had two sons (George and Jacob) and several daughters.

4,1 George Mole's wife is unknown. I am assuming he is the elder son and is probably the George listed in the 1820 census and 1825 tax or the Anna listed is his widow.

4,2 Jacob Mole was born about 1760, probably a few years earlier. He married Mary Cope, daughter of Johannes Cope, about 1783 and died between the 1820 census and the 1825 tax report. They had four children.

5,1 Frederick Mole married Mary Magdalene Varn, daughter of John G. Varn and Anna (Nancy) Baker. Frederick was born about 1778 and died 14 April 1842. He and Mary had five children.

5,2 Rebecca was born 15 April 1783, married John Adam Lightsey and died 24 June 1839.

5,3 Levicey was born in 1790, married George Platts and died 10 September 1858.

5,4 Susannah was born in August 1791, married John Platts who was born 27 May 1790.

6,1 John Jacob Mole was born in 1810 per census records. He died between 1866 and 1868, based on property records. He married Sarah Ann Green before the 1840 census, and they had three children. She was the daughter of William J. Green and Mary Elizabeth Dicks. Sarah Ann was born 25 October 1819 and died 22 March 1904, per her tombstone in the Gillisonville Baptist Church Cemetery. John Jacob lived near the northern corner of Beaufort District, now Hampton County, until 1858 when he and his brother-in-law, Theophilus Sauls, Jr., sold their property and bought adjoining property near Gillisonville on the Coosawhatchie River. Gillisonville was the Beaufort county seat during this time. As the Union army approached Gillisonville, all court records were loaded on wagons that left for Columbia. There is no record of them reaching Columbia; they were either destroyed on the way or lost when Columbia burned. Everything in the Gillisonville area was burned except for two churches. The sale of the Sauls property in northern Beaufort County was re-recorded. Theophilus Sauls, Jr. died in 1864 and his widow, Mary Ann Frances Green, sister to Sarah Ann Green, later married William Cleland and she died between 4 October 1874 (signing of the will) and 25 February 1875 (recording of the will). Based on the probate records, I believe the property covered over 3,200 acres and based on the valuation of the property and the fact that he owned no slaves, I assume this was the bottom land primarily used for cattle raising and timber harvesting. John Jacob Mole borrowed \$4,000 to improve his property on 6 February

1860. The bank re-recorded the note on 27 September 1866 and there was a handwritten note saying 28 June 1858 on it, so I assume that was the original purchase date. This property was called Stock Farm plantation and was purchased from Elizabeth Ann Gillison. A road through this area is still called Stock Farm Road. Family legend was he planned to plant rice along the Coosawhatchie River. Based on the timing of the loan, the fact that the 1860 census shows he had only five slaves, and the Civil War starting shortly after his loan, I don't think he got much rice planted. The bank called the loan with proceedings starting 11 April 1871. The bank took 1625 of the 1750 acres, and left 125 acres for Sarah Ann and family. After James Augustus married Sarah Jane Sauls, she added 65 acres to the holdings. Mary Ann had left this land adjacent to the Mole property to Sarah Jane Sauls Mole.

6,2 Richard Mole was born between 1812 and 1814.

6,3 Susan (or Susannah) Mole was born in 1816 and died in 1849. She married Theophilus Sauls, Jr. and had three children.

6,4 Maria Caroline Mole was born 8 October 1820. She married William Edgar Brunson and died 29 March 1902.

6,5 William Frederick Mole was born 21 February 1822, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Breland and died 8 January 1896. They had a large family. Census property and slave records indicate he received the majority of Frederick's estate.

7,1 Martha Ann Mole was born about 1844 and married S.B. Way.

7,2 James Augustus Mole was born in 1846 and died in 1910. He married Sarah Jane Sauls, the daughter of Theophilus Sauls, Jr. and Mary Ann Frances Green. Sarah Jane was born 18 November 1854 and died 2 March 1934. She and her husband James

Augustus are buried in the Gillisonville Baptist Church Cemetery. James Augustus and Sarah Jane had six children.

7,3 Ursula E. Mole was born 30 March 1854 and married George William Harvey.

8,1 William Green Mole was born 23 April 1871 in Gillisonville and died 7 August 1915.

He married Claudia Charlotte Walker of Lodge, S.C. She was born 5 May 1864 and died 31 May 1919. They had five children. William Green "Bubba" Mole left Gillisonville to work as a sawyer in a sawmill near Lodge. When his father became unable to farm, he returned to Gillisonville. William Green Mole died suddenly of a high fever 7 August 1915. Claudia Walker Mole was in poor health and the family moved to the Doctor's Creek community near Walterboro, S.C., to live with Claudia's recently widowed sister, Augusta Walker Hiott, who had no children and although a few years older was in better health than Claudia.

8,2 Mary Josephine Mole was born 3 November 1873 and died 14 April 1942. She married Gaston Franklin Phillips, born 8 June 1873 and died 28 February 1925.

8,3 Jacob Mole, born 1875 and died 1903.

8,4 James Franklin Mole was born 15 February 1881 and died December 1947. He first married Corra Faust who was born 26 August 1891 and died 1954. He secondly married Annie Varnadoe who died in 1947.

8,5 Fred T. Mole was born in 1883 and died in 1924. He was married to Lilly Faust.

8,6 John Judson Mole, born 1887 and died 1968. He first married Mary Virginia Faust, then Daisy Belle Greene (Aunt Bird), and finally Maxine Prince.

9,1 Calvin A. Mole was born about 1896, married Nita Avant, and died about 1946. They had seven children.

9,2 Sarah Edna Mole was born 18 March 1898, married Arthur Elmer Hudson and died 15 October 1981. They had infant sons who died at birth 5 September 1926 and 22 May 1927. Later they had an adopted son, Elmer Lanier, who was born 28 February 1931 and died 29 October 1999.

9,3 Joseph Franklin Mole was born 11 November 1900, married Bertha Maybell Fairey of Orangeburg County 9 January 1929. She was the daughter of Luther Whitfield Fairey and Bertha Louvette Bell. Maybell was a teacher in Walterboro when they met. Joseph died 20 April 1981 and Maybell was born 14 May 1903 and died 14 May 1982. They had two children. After moving to the Walterboro area, Joseph went to Walterboro High School. This was before school buses were available so he had to ride a bicycle the 6 miles to school on dirt roads. On rainy days, he rode a mule to the town lot and walked the last mile to school. He finished number one in his class. After high school, a local Citadel alumnus offered to pay his tuition if he would go to the Citadel. He declined because he didn't want to be obligated to anyone. Joseph had worked at Klein's drugstore in Walterboro while in high school and continued full time after graduation. After building up some savings, he enrolled in The Medical University of South Carolina as a pharmacy student, working part time to help with tuition. He graduated in 1923 and went back to work for Klein's drugstore as a pharmacist until he could open Peoples Pharmacy with Everett Ackerman as co-owner in a rented building. After a few years, he bought out Mr. Ackerman then later moved across the street to a new building he had built. He continued there until the late 1960's when he sold out to Hiott's Pharmacy and retired.

9,4 Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Mole was born 13 March 1903 and died 21 June 1981.

She married John Brantley Herndon who was born 8 Nov. 1904 and died 2 Jan. 1992.

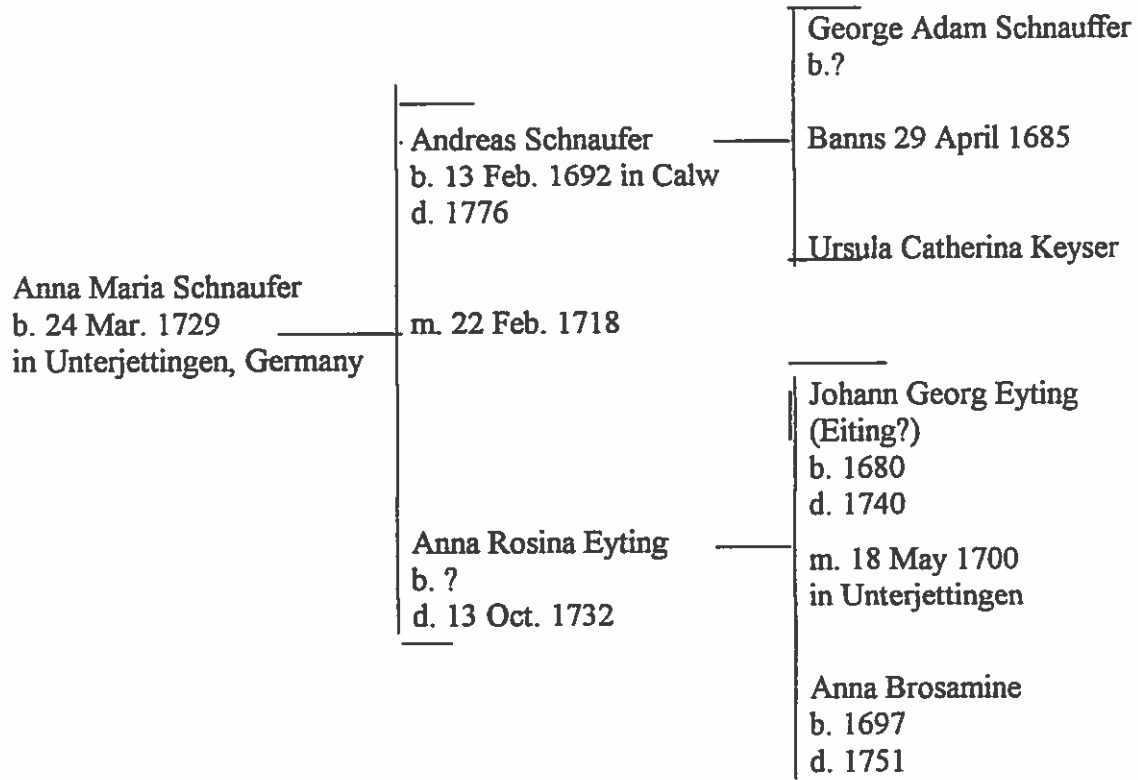
They had an adopted daughter, Jean.

9,5 Ethel Mae Mole was born in 1904 and died 1905.

This concludes the listing of my ancestors, but to complete the record, I was born 8 August 1932, married Margaret Annette Kinard of Monticello, Georgia on 15 October 1954. Annette was born 29 August 1930 in Covington, Georgia. Her parents were Robert Jackson Kinard and Maggie Lou Henderson. We have two children. Laura Ann Mole was born 7 December 1963 and married Stephen Donald Rotta on 3 August 1991. He was born 6 October 1964 and they have two daughters, Margaret Caroline "Maggie" Rotta, born 29 February 1996, and Melanie Anne Rotta, born 14 May 1998. Amanda Lee Mole was born 1 December 1965 and married Carl Manley Fosseen on 17 April 1992. He was born 16 April 1946. They have one son, Cal Joseph Fosseen, who was born 9 August 1995.

My sister Mary Claudia Mole was born 8 January 1946, and married John David Myers, Jr. of Charleston on 14 September 1968. He was born 3 November 1943 in Charleston. They have two sons, John David III born on 8 December 1969 and Matthew Joseph born 27 June 1977.

As promised, here is the information on Anna Maria Schnauffer's ancestors.



In closing, in the early 1960s at a family gathering, John Judson Mole (8.6) told this story: When he was a young man selling insurance, he struck up a conversation with an elderly African American lady sitting on the porch of the house he had approached. When she found out they both had the last name of Mole, she asked who his father was. When he told her his father was Augustus, she said, "Lordy, you is Massa Gussie's child. I still remember my brother and Massa Gussie racing horses bareback down the lane from the house to the river."

Joseph F. Mole, Jr.

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