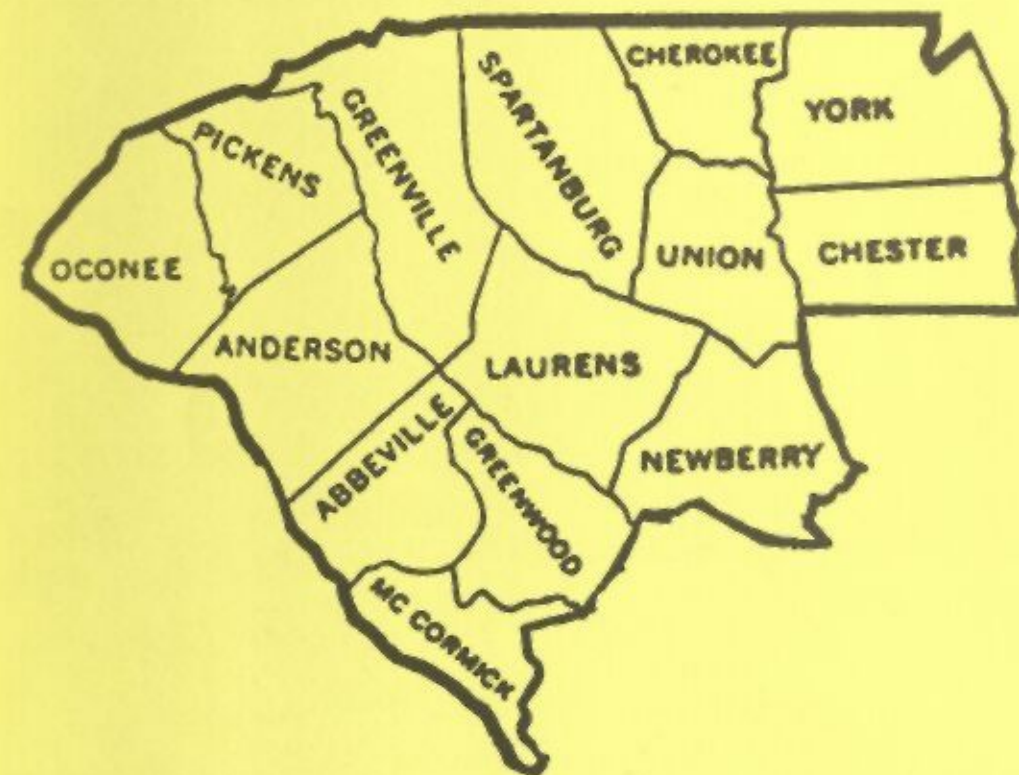


UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY



PUBLISHED BY THE PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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AUGUST 2004

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The Piedmont Historical Society was formed in 1978 and chartered in 1981 under the laws of South Carolina for the purpose of collecting, preserving and publishing historical and genealogical records of upstate South Carolina and other areas of the state.

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UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

On 1 May 2004 my wife, Helen, and I left our home in Spartanburg, SC to drive across this great country of America. We had no set schedule, but stopped wherever we wanted, covering over 6000 miles in 32 days. This is a great country and I am proud to be an American!

At our first major stop, Dallas, TX, we visited the Sixth Floor Museum where Oswald was when he shot President John F. Kennedy. The museum included an excellent description in photographs and on film of the life of John F. Kennedy.

Our next main stop was Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico. We enjoyed the walking tour of the caverns and in the evening observed the bats as they flew out of their cave into the desert. After we left Carlsbad Caverns, we drove to El Paso, TX. From El Paso we took a tour bus across the border into Juarez, Mexico where we visited the famous market and made a few purchases. We were sad to see the degree of poverty of the people in Juarez where small children peddle cheap jewelry items, sun glasses and other trinkets all day in the hot sun to help support their families.

Next we drove from El Paso to San Diego, CA where we spent 5 days visiting our daughter and her family and touring the city. From San Diego, we drove north on the coastal highway to San Francisco. It was utterly amazing to see such huge numbers of sea lions "piled up" on the beach near Carmel. Some of them were SO large and they all looked so lazy sleeping in the sun. It was interesting to see the difference in their coats as they had partly shed their old skins and new coats were emerging.

In San Francisco we spent several days touring the city. We rode the trolleys from the beginning to the end and also learned to travel a less expensive way—city bus! We were proud that we learned to get around almost everywhere from Fisherman's Wharf to Chinatown without getting lost!

From San Francisco we drove to Brigham City, Utah to visit another daughter's family and attend the high school graduation of our granddaughter. Then back home through Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Lexington, Knoxville and Asheville to Spartanburg. After 32 days on the road, Spartanburg and South Carolina have never looked so good!!

As we traveled I thought about the pioneers who traveled over these roads and how hard it must have been, many times without food or water for miles and days. They did not have the convenience of paved roads, restrooms and air-conditioned cars when the temperature was over 100 degrees. We have just celebrated July 4th with speeches, songs and fireworks. The celebration is great but we should remember all of our ancestors who have lived and died to give us the freedom and comforts we enjoy today.

Let us pray for our troops who are fighting overseas for our freedom and to keep the war there so it will not come to the USA. Freedom is not free. It was bought with many lives. Please do your part to keep America free.

The Piedmont Historical Society is growing. Thanks to **Lynn Sellars** we have had some excellent programs which have drawn more people to the meetings—and most of the programs for 2005 are already scheduled. GO LYNN! KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK!

Dr. James L. Reid and **Betty Jean Dill** continue to compile an excellent Quarterly and we THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HARD, PATIENT WORK! We have received some excellent feedback on the past few quarterlies.

Thank you to all who have sent material to be published. Please keep it coming! We especially need material from Oconee, Abbeville and McCormick Counties. If you have anything to submit, please send it to Betty Jean Dill.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

Bob Cartee

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CARTER BURNETT/JAMES A. MARTIN BIBLE RECORD

Contributed by James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Source: The files of Mary Nancy Mills, P.O. Box 96, Chesnee, SC 29323, who transcribed the entries in the early 1990s. Ms. Mills has given the contributor permission to publish these Bible records in this Quarterly.

Mary Nancy Mill's Note: The Bible containing the following records was located at the home of Mr. Lee Price and wife Bessie Jolley Price. The Price family lived near Cowpens Battle Ground National Park [Spartanburg County]. Bessie was the daughter of Fred Jolley and Mossie Mills Jolley of Chesnee. Mossie Mills was the daughter of Elizabeth Martin Mills and Floyd Mills, the son of William Anderson Mills, Sr. and Mary Jane Laughter. Bessie inherited this Bible from Elizabeth (Lizzie) Martin Mills. Elizabeth Martin was the daughter of James A. Martin and his first wife Hester Ann Cash.

The Bible was in a home that the Martin family moved into, and they later added their own family record in this Bible. However, there is no connection between the Burnett family and the Martin family. Thus, this Bible contains two separate and distinct family records. The covers of the Bible were completely gone, and it appeared that the first half of the Bible was also missing. Fortunately, the first pages remaining were the middle pages, which contained the family records.

Contributor's Note: I have taken the liberty to separate the Burnett family entries from the Martin family entries thereby altering the arrangement of Ms Mills' line-by-line transcription of the original record. It is possible that the names of two or three of the older Burnett children were not recorded in this Bible record, judging by the big gap between the first child Mary and the next child Elias. The 1820 Spartanburg census supports this possibility. It is clear from the 1910 Spartanburg census that the family of James A. Martin and his first wife Hester Ann Cash was not recorded in this Bible, and the 1910 census reveals that the names of the younger children by his second wife Arrie Melton were omitted. Despite the omissions, these Bible records provide invaluable family information. Single letters, words, and sentences not in the original record are enclosed by square brackets, [].

BURNETT FAMILY

Carter Burnett was born September 10, 1789

Jane Burnett was born February 28, 1794

Carter Burnett and Jane Templemon was married October the 31st, 1811

Mary Burnett was born December 3, 1812

Elias Burnett was born June the 11th, 1817

Aaron Burnett was born October 27, 1818

Sarah Burnett was born September 2, 1820

J. P. [John P.] Burnett was born April 13, 1823

Woodson Burnett was born October 23, 1825

Elizabeth Jane Burnett was born May 22, 1828

Naomi Burnett was born July 2, 1831

Cintha Louisa Burnett was born February 10, 1834

Clarida Thurza Burnett was born October 8, 1837

James Wood was born January 11th, 1833

The two sons of James Wood and S. Louisa [Burnett] was born the 30th of May, 1855

One of them died July 21st 1855
 The other one died July 29th, 1855
 Naomi Louisa Wood was born _____er 20th, 1853
 William Burnett was born March _____, 1852

[See p. 112 below for the parents of Carter Burnett and p. 134 below for the parents of Jane Templeman.]

MARTIN FAMILY

James A. Martin was born March 27, 1858
 Hester Ann Martin was born June 20, 1855
 James Martin and Hester Cash was married December 25, 1877
 Hester Cash died December 26, 1891
 Edgar Leroy Martin was borned _____? 12, 1896
 died: May 23, 1898

Arz [called Arrie] Melton was born April the 15th, 1872
 Verdine Jane Martin was born April 22, 1897
 James Virgil Martin was born May 27, 1898
 Leenora Martin was born September 14, 1900
 Rachel Ann Martin was born J _____ 12, 1904

[James A. Martin died February 19, 1926, and Arrie Melton Martin died July 1, 1955. Both have grave markers in the RUTHERFORD MEMORIAL GARDENS, Peace Section, in Rutherford County, NC near Rutherfordton. According to his obituary, James died in Cherokee County and was buried at New Pleasant Baptist Church near the Cowpens Battleground. Arrie's obituary states that she died in Asheville, NC.]

* * *

DEATH NOTICE OF JANE TEMPLEMAN BURNETT

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Thursday, May 9, 1872, p. 2, col. 2

Death

MRS. JANE BURNETT, wife of CARTER BURNETT, died at her home in this County [Spartanburg] on Thursday last, the 2nd instant [May 2, 1872], in the seventy eighth year of her age.
 [The grave marker for Jane Burnett was located at Macedonia Baptist Church Cemetery in Cherokee County. It confirmed her death date above and in addition gave her age as 78 yrs 2 month and 4 days. Her date of birth may thus be calculated to be March 27, 1794.]

* * *

DEATH OF CARTER BURNETT

Source: Spartanburg County, SC, Probate Court, File No. 406, Estate of Carter Burnett, Deceased, (1878)
 John P. Burnett, Executor

Proof Of The Will Of Carter Burnett

South Carolina, Spartanburg County) By Geo. W. Nicholls Judge of Probate
 To to whom these Presents shall come ...Greeting: Know ye that on the 27th day of May which was in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight the last will and Testament of Carter Burnett late of Spartanburg [County] in this State, deceased, was proved ... John P. Burnett named Executor in the last Will and Testament ...

[The will of Carter Burnett is missing from this estate file; it is not reproduced on the microfilm roll. To compound this loss, the issues of the *Carolina Spartan* newspaper for 1878 are not on record. Thus we are deprived of the benefit of a probable legal ad that could have named some, or all, of his heirs.]

However, it is possible from the date of the proof of his will to establish with certainty the year of his death as 1878. The month of his demise was very probably May, with April possible but less likely.]

* * *

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES D. CURETON, SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION, PICKENS COUNTY

Source: *The Pickens Sentinel*, Tuesday, June 25, 1891, p. 2, Col. 2.

The subject of this sketch comes of old Revolutionary stock, who emigrated to this country from Wales in the days of the "Pilgrim fathers," and settled in Virginia. They afterwards came to South Carolina and took an active part in the war of Independence. After the Revolution, Abner H. Cureton settled near Sandy Springs, Greenville county, where he followed the business of planter and trader. Here Jas. D. was born August 6th, 1834, being the eleventh of a family of fourteen children. He lived with his father and worked on the farm and attended the common schools of this neighborhood during his boyhood. At the age of eighteen young Cureton left the farm and entered the office of Dr. Edwards in Greenville, for the purpose of studying dentistry, remaining with him some time. He then went to Baltimore and took a complete course in Dental Surgery, graduating at twenty-one. The year following he taught a class in dentistry at Prosperity, Newberry county. While at this place he married Miss Bowers, daughter of Samuel Bowers, Esq., a prominent planter, and one of the Justices of the District Court. The next year Dr. Cureton moved to Winnsboro where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war in '61. He was among the first to volunteer and was First Lieutenant of Company G, of the 6th S.C.V.'s and was in Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, after which he went to Virginia with his regiment and arrived in time to witness the close of the first fight at Bull Run. He was promoted to a Captaincy at the battle of Seven Pines. He reunited in active service with the army of Northern Virginia until Dec. '63, when on account of ill health he was assigned to duty in the military court, where he remained until the surrender. After the war the Dr. returned to Winnsboro and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1865, his wife died. In 1866 he was married the second time to Miss C.L. Ladd, daughter of A.W. Ladd of Winnsboro, an artist of reputation. In 1881, Dr. Cureton purchased a farm near Old Pickensville, Pickens county. Here he managed a farm and practiced his profession until 1889 when he sold his farm and moved to the county seat. Dr. Cureton is a strong believer in Alliance principles, and was among the first to join the organization in this county and is now president of the Pickens sub-Alliance. He took active part in the late reform movement and was a staunch supporter of Tillman in the campaign of '90. He was appointed Supervisor of Registration in December, 1890, which is the first time he has held a commission in the State's Militia since 1852.

* * *

DEATH NOTICE OF JOHN BYARS OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of December 16, 1874, p. 2, col. 2

☞ Mr. John Byars, a good citizen of this county, died at his home near Allgood, on the 30th ult. [November 30, 1874]. Age 75 years.

* * *

FAMILY RECORD OF JOHN AND MARY WATKINS BYARS

Contributed by Billy Joe Byars, 816 Floyd Road Ext., Spartanburg, SC 29307 <bbyars@bellsouth.net>
Sources: Obituary of Mary Watkins Byars (below) and death notice (above) of John Byars; will of John Byars (Spartanburg County, SC, Probate Court File No. 1792 (1874); and tombstone and census information.

John Byars

Born: 1799/1800, Spartanburg County, SC—Died: November 30, 1874, Spartanburg County, SC
His parents: Joseph "Gaffney" Byars (b. 1769) and Elizabeth Cooper Byars (b. 1765)

Married:

December 26, 1826

Mary Russ Watkins

Born: August 12, 1798, Rutherford County, NC—Died: June 16, 1869, Spartanburg County, SC
Her parents: William "Billy" Watkins and Tempy —?— Watkins

Children:

1. Nancy Susan Byars Born: November 4, 1823 [per tombstone], Spartanburg District, SC
Died: November 6, 1897, Cherokee County, SC
Burial: Macedonia Baptist Church Cemetery, Cherokee Co., SC
Husband: M. Jackson Pope (ca 1820–August 31, 1862, Va., CSA)
2. Temperance A. Byars Born: March 3, 1829, Spartanburg District, SC
Died: October 9, 1891,
Burial: Camp Creek Bapt. Church Cemetery, Cleveland Co., NC
Husband: Cabred Alvin McCraw (Aug. 7, 1823–June 11, 1885)
3. Elmira Elizabeth Byars Born: 1831, Spartanburg District, SC
Died: February 18, 1897, Elgin, Bastrop County, Texas
Burial: Texas
Husband: John Davis, Jr. (ca 1817–November 2, 1872)
Burial: Union Cemetery, Chalybeate, Tippah Co., Mississippi
4. Sarah Ann Byars Born: 1833, Spartanburg District, SC
Died: After 1880
Married: December 14, 1876
Husband: Hartwell Spain Painter (ca 1834–1897)
5. Mary Louisa Russ Byars Born: December 19, 1834, Spartanburg District, SC
Died: June 13, 1911, Cleveland Co., NC
Burial: Camp Creek Bapt. Church Cemetery, Cleveland Co., NC
Husband: Rice H. Harris (April 17, 1832–May 31, 1862, CSA)
6. Narcisse Byars Born: 1837, Spartanburg District, SC
Died: August, 1852, Spartanburg District, SC
7. Jones D. Byars Born: 1844, Spartanburg District, SC
Died: February 26, 1862, Camp Gueren, near Charleston, SC

* * *

OBITUARY OF MRS. MARY WATKINS BYARS

Contributed by Billy Joe Byars, 816 Floyd Road Ext., Spartanburg, SC 29307

<bbyars@bellsouth.net>

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of August 12, 1869, p. 3, col. 2

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary Byars is no more. She, unobserved, on the night of the 16th of June, passed away. On the previous Sabbath she filled her seat in the house of God. She had been slightly ill for two days, but no apprehensions of the near approach of the messenger which was to call her home were announced, till she was found dead in her bed. "Jesus kissed her soul away", and she was asleep in Him. Mrs. Byars was the daughter of _____ Watkins, born August 12, 1798, was married to her now bereft husband, John Byars, Esq., December 10 1826, baptised by Elder Joshua Richards, into the fellowship of the Baptist Church at Providence in 1834, but held her connection at the time of death with the Macedonia Church. The number of her days on earth were 70 years, 10 months, and 4 days. God committed to her charge 7 children, one daughter of which died August, 1852, and her only son Jones D. Byars was stricken by lightning and killed at camp Gueren, near Charleston, S. C., February 26, 1862. Yet all the trials and afflictions through which she was called to pass, were borne with Christian fortitude without a murmur or complaint, and now when she has filled up the number of her days, "Three score and ten", God called her to his eternal glory, by Jesus Christ, leaving a husband, four daughters, and many friends to mourn her loss.

J. S. E.

SOME PICKENS DISTRICT MARRIAGES IN 1858

Source: *Kesner Courier*.

issue of Saturday, January 30 1858, p. 3, col. 3

At Tunnell Hill, on the 7th instant, by A. W. Bowden, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. WHITING, of Habersham County, Ga., to Miss NANCY E. FOWLER, of Pickens

issue of Saturday, February 27, 1858, p. 3, col. 3

MARRIED, on the 16 inst., by Rev. Nimrod Sullivan, MR. JOSEPH PELFREE to Miss MARTHA A. WATKINS, all of Pickens.

ibid

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Wm. McWhorter, Mr. ROBT STEELE, of Anderson, to Miss ELIZA J. McElroy, of Pickens.

ibid

On the 21st inst., by Rev J. R. Hunnicutt, Mr. T. BROWN to Miss DEBORAH LILES, all of Pickens.

ibid

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN ELBERSON to Miss D. Norris, all of Pickens

ibid

On the 28th ult., by Rev. A. H. Cornish, Capt. J.B.F. SLOAN and Miss MOLLIE SEABORN, all of Pendleton.

ibid

On the 25th inst., by James E Hagood, Mr. JASPER CRANE to Miss KEZIAH GIBSON, all of Pickens.

issue of Saturday, March 13, 1858, p. 3

On the 7th inst., by W.S. Grisham, Esq., Mr. ANDERSON DORSEY, formerly of Texas, to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of Mr. Wm. King, of Pickens.

* * *

A SHORT HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY, SC

by

Mrs. Phil D. Flynn

Source: *Spartanburg Herald-Journal*, issue of Sunday, March 3, 1940, p. 8, col. 1

It is a far cry from the flourishing Union of today to the little settlement made in 1754 and 1755 on Brown's Creek about four miles from the present town of Union. These Scotch-Irish settlers came from Pennsylvania and lived in tents until they could erect log-cabins and among them were the Brandons, Bogans, Kennedys, Jollys, McJunkins, Savages, Youngs, Vances, Hughes and Wilsons.

James Glen, governor of South Carolina from 1743-1756, made a treaty in 1755 with the Indians by which the Indians were to withdraw from Union, as well as counties of Spartanburg, Edgefield, Laurens, Fairfield and Richland. [Quarterly Editor's note: It is to be understood that the Indians in 1755 were to withdraw from the territory that was to make up the aforesaid counties, which were formed in 1785.]

About the same time seven or eight families emigrated from Lancaster county, Penn., and settled on the Fair Forest. These settlers founded the old Fair Forest church near Meansville, about 15 miles north of the Union courthouse.

Settlers Built Church

The settlers on Brown's Creek erected a roughly hewn church in 1765 where Presbyterian Scotch and Episcopal English as well as Quakers worshiped alternately on Sundays, and it was from these union services that "Union" received its name. Constant dread of the Indians faced these early settlers and forced them to take refuge in block-houses or forts built for their protection. Older inhabitants have told of one such occasion when the settlers had gone to Fort Otterson, which was defended by John Peter Sartor and his brother, and tradition tells that during an Indian raid the first white child in Union county was born within this fort which was situated a few miles west of Santuc on the Tyger river. Early accounts tell that wild animals and game of all kind were plentiful here in the early days, and it is said "Buffalo Creek" received its name from the great herds of buffalo, which grazed nearby. Deer, bears, wolves and panthers were abundant and Fair Forest was noted for the number of beavers trapped along its banks. It is also said Tyger (formerly spelled Tiger) river received its name from a battle fought on its banks by a tiger and a bear in which the tiger was victorious. There are several traditions as to how Fair Forest received its name, but all agree it was the beauty of the place that caused all to marvel at "what a fair forest".

Pinckneyville Established

When a judicial district was found necessary in 1791, it was established in the Piedmont section of the state and named Pinckneyville in honor of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. A district courthouse and jail, a store or two and a few homes were built. The place gradually grew and later became an enterprising town. Two brick buildings, a jail and store building are all that is left of Old Pinckneyville, which at one time was the county seat of Union county. The names of the streets in this old place, "Trade", "Meeting" and "Broad", attest to the Charleston influence.

In 1783, the little village of Unionville, as Union was first called, formed a part of what was then known as Ninety-Six district, and in the same year an ordinance was passed appointing commissioners to divide the districts of Charleston, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Ninety-Six, Orangeburg and Beaufort into counties "of convenient size, not more than forty miles square", and the following counties were laid out in Ninety-Six district: Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenville [sic], Laurens, Newberry, Pendleton [sic], Spartanburg and Union. [Quarterly Editor's note: The territory that later comprised Greenville and Pendleton counties remained part of the Cherokee Indian Nation until the 1790s.]

Main Street Called Union

The original plan of the village consisted of a long street running east and west and crossed by several streets running north and south. The main street, said by some to be originally an old Indian trail, was formerly called "Union" but later changed to "Main". How distinctive "Union street" would be today! The streets running north and south were called Farr, Mountain, Bachelor, Virgin, Judgment and Grog. Judgment street led to the courthouse and Grog ran just back of the jail where barrooms were located.

The seat of government was moved from Pinckneyville in 1800 to the village of Unionville which at that time contained about 200 persons and not more than a score of buildings.

Land for the courthouse was given by Colonel Thomas Brandon for "the love and affection which he hath and beareth to the county of Union", as shown by an old deed. "Signed, sealed and delivered December the 26th, 1787, by John McCool, C. of C., witnesses John Ewart and John Haile." The bequest comprised two acres to be used for both courthouse and jail.

The first buildings were of wood but those were replaced with stone structures. The jail, designed by Robert Mills, was built of granite quarried in Union county and the building which is in use today [1939] bears the date 1823. A better courthouse, also constructed of Union county quarried granite, replaced the first wooden structure. This building had a double flight of circular stairs on the outside; and along the balcony, where the two stairs met, was a stone which bore the date 1823. Below, leading to the first floor, was a short flight of steps made of stone.

Story of Two Lawyers

The story is told that while the above mentioned building was in progress there were two lawyers of the town, and one standing with several other men one day as the second approached carrying a number of law books under his arm remarked, "There comes my colleague with more law under his arm than he will ever have in his head." A fight ensued, and both young men were fined and it is said that the money was used to pay for the stone steps of the old courthouse. One of the oldest and most distinctive in the state and described by Mills as "a handsome building on the most approved plans", this old courthouse was torn down and replaced in 1911 by the present courthouse, a structure of Doric architecture at a cost of \$75,000.

Many of the old family names that were prominent in the early history of the county have become entirely extinct although some of these have descendants living here today. Among the first families are found the names of the Brandons, McJunkins, Cranshaws, Littlefields, Blassingames [sic], Buncanans, Hogans, Attersons, Birdsong, Leeks, Bullocks, Andersons and Yancys.

Yancy Admitted to Bar

The first attorney admitted to the practice of law in the county was James Yancy, the date of his admission being September 27, 1785. The first judges appointed were John Blasingame and John Henderson, their commissions being read and recorded in court held here March 28, 1791, and signed by his excellency, Charles Pinckney, governor of South Carolina. The first will recorded in the county was that of Thomas Young, father of Major Thomas Young of Revolutionary fame. This will, recorded in February, 1791, reposes in the probate judge's office today.

It seems that court was held at the different dwellings prior to the completion of the courthouse and in September 27, 1785, the court ordered Major Joseph McJunkin and Samuel McJunkin lay out and mark a highway from Union courthouse the nearest and best way to the Charleston road near Tinker Creek.

According to the first census made in 1790, there were many families in the county owning slaves, the largest of these owners being Sheriff William Farr with 37, James Sims, 33, Nathan Glen, 28, Thomas McDonald, 25, James Oliphant, 25, Robert Cranshaw, 22, Robert Wallace, 22, Charles Sims, 22, John

Henderson, 20. John Sanders, 18, Ed Tilman, 17, and Richard Terrill, 14.

Many Family Names

Many of the family names in Union county today appeared in the same [1790] census, which was made by an act of congress seven years after the Revolution. Among them are the names of:

Beaty	Barnett	Bishop	Brown	Belue
Bates	Browning	Bell	Bennett	Bass
Baily	Bobo	Bogan	Brock	Crawford
Cain	Caldwell	Coleman	Cobb	Cooper
[C]oner	Cole	Charles	David	Evans
Edwards	Eubanks	Faucete	Fore	Gilliam
Glenn	Gore	Gibbs	Gregory	Grant
Gee	Gibson	Hamilton	Hollingsworth	Harris
Haile	Howell	Huitt	Hughes	Hodge
Henderson	Henley	Haney	Hightower	Hill
Harland	Hope	Ison	Johnson	Jenkins
Jackson	Jolly	Jones	Jeter	Kennedy
Kelly	Little	Lake	Layton	Lee
Long	Mitchell	Murphy	Malone	Mathis
Morris	Mosely	Morgan	McWhorter	Nolen
Oliphant	Nicks	Nolen	Prince	Phillips
Palmer	Porter	Pool	Powell	Rountree
Robertson	Roberts	Sanders	Smith	Sartor
Sims	Sparks	Thomas	Tucker	Wood
Woodward	Wilson	White	Winn	Whitlock
Young	Vaughn	(Only the heads of the families were listed.)		

In 1897, parts of Union, York and Spartanburg counties were sliced off, after voting to do so, and Cherokee county was formed with the result that Pacolet river is now the dividing line between Union and Cherokee counties.

Union county has given South Carolina three governors. They are: David Johnson, 1846-1849; William H. Gist, 1858-1860; Thomas B. Jeter, 1879-1880. [From Union county were] five judges: D.A. Townsend, Abraham Nott, T.N. Dawkins, W.H. Wallace and David Johnson. T. Bothwell Butler, elected lieutenant-governor in 1927, was born in Union county. The county also gave two Confederate generals, W.H. Wallace and States Right Gist, four colonels, James M. Gadberry, L.G. McKissick, R.R. Giles and Ferdinand Scaife. Two native Union county daughters gracing executive mansions were Mrs. Helen Wallace Shepard, governor of South Carolina, and Mrs. Sarah Meng Lanham, wife of Governor S.W.T. Lanham of Texas.

Trial for Witchcraft

It was before a Union county man, Judge David Johnson, afterward governor of the state, that the last trial for witchcraft in America was held in Lancaster.

Some of the greatest patriots of the Revolution were from Union county and no county in the state furnished a greater number of Confederate soldiers in proportion to its population. Union county sent forth sons in the Mexican war, Spanish American War, War of 1812, and in the World War had the distinction of being the only county in the state, and one of the few in the United States, in which the number of volunteers exceeded its quota under the original draft law and was exempted from the first

draft. Blackstock, a Revolutionary battleground, is situated in this county. A marker was placed there a few years ago by the Fair Forest chapter, D.A.R., commemorating the heroes of that battle fought in November 1780, and in which General Sumter was severely wounded. The Palmetto regiment, which rendered gallant service in the war with Mexico, numbered many Union men among its members and was named by Colonel Gadberry of Union.

The first newspaper published here was called the Unionville Journal. A year's file, May 31, 1851-May 31 1852, is now on file here at the library and was published by Robert A. McKnight and edited by Benjamin F. Arthur, of Secession fame, at the age of 25.

Secession Table in Library

Also in the Union Carnegie library is the Secession Table on which was signed the ordinance of Secession. This table was the property of the late Benjamin F. Arthur, secretary to Governor W.H. Gist, and secretary of the convention when South Carolina seceded from the union December 20, 1860.

The South Carolina legislature chartered a library at Union in 1811 and the Union Male academy was founded here about 1836, with the Union Female academy being established a few years later. These two academies were later merged and in 1891 passed into the hands of the public school board of District No. 11. In 1864, D.A. Townsend, teacher of the Male academy, and the student body composed of boys and young men, whose ages averaged about 16, marched off to the Confederate war with the result that many never returned to their native heath.

Few of the younger generation know that Union enjoyed the distinction of virtually being the capital of South Carolina for a few exciting days in 1865, when, during the march of Sherman, Governor Macgrath [sic] fled to Union carrying valuable papers and accompanied by other state officials. Affairs of state were transacted at the Judge Dawkins home, where Governor Macgrath was entertained during his stay, and although Columbia, the capital, was burning and people there were rampant with terror, Union furnished a haven for state officials. Judge Dawkins' home, which is still standing here in the heart of the city, a few years ago became the property of the Episcopal church of which Judge Dawkins was a member and help build.

Many landmarks and interesting buildings are still found throughout the county, although many have been destroyed during the course of time. Cross Keys house is still standing near Union on the old Columbia and Buncombe road. Built by the Bobos in 1812 and used as an old posthouse, it received its name from the fact that on its gable end are two huge crossed keys.

Also standing is the old Governor Gist place, an ante-bellum home, and the old Governor Jeter home, situated in the town of Union and noted for its original system of "cord and bells" for calling the servants. Another lovely old home in the town is the famous Wallace house on East Main street, where Jefferson Davis was entertained by General Wallace, speaker of the Wallace House, when the state was redeemed from Radical rule. Still another place is the John Pratt residence, where the inventor of the world's first typewriter spent many of his boyhood years, and known now as the old McLure home. Another interesting and beautiful home is "Herndon Terrace", where one of the few cork trees in the state continues to grow.

For years, the old "hanging grounds", a pine covered point on the northern outskirts of the town, has been pointed out as a place of interest. The large oak tree with projecting limb, formerly used for hangings, has long disappeared and large pine trees now cover the grounds which bands of gypsies have used for camping grounds.

THE WILL OF JOHN BURNETT OF SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Contributed by James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Source: Spartanburg County, SC} Probate Court, File No. 460, Estate of John Burnett, Dec'd (1809)

WILL

Spartanburgh District, State of South Carolina, April thirteenth 1809

In the Name of God, Amen. I **John Burnett Sen'** being in a very weak and frail state of Body, but perfectly sound in Mind and Memory, thanks be to God for the same and calling to mind that it is appointed unto all men once to die, I have thought it fit, and proper, to make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in Manner and form following, Viz First of all I commit my Body to the dust to be buried at the discretion of my Executors and my Soul unto the Hands of Almighty God who gave it. And as for such worldly goods as it hath please God to bless me with-all I give and dispose of as follows. First after paying all my just debts (if I owe any) and funeral expenses, I give and bequeath one tract of land, lying on fawn branch, and whereon my son John now lives, to **my two sons John and Carter Burnett** to be equally divided between them in such manner as they may agree upon. Item I give and bequeath to **my two sons Woodson and Lowrey Burnett** in reversion after their Mothers decease the land I now live on to be equally divided between them in such manner as they may agree upon. Item I give and bequeath to **my son Carter Burnett** my three year old Bay Colt. Item I give and bequeath to **my son Woodson Burnett** my Black mare. Item I give and bequeath one Bed and furniture to **my Daughter Cynthia Burnett**. Item I give and bequeath one Bed and furniture to **my Daughter Mahalah Burnett**. Item I give and bequeath one Bed and furniture to **my Daughter Thirza Burnett**. All the remaining part of my Estate real or personal including goods and chattels of every kind which I possess together with all debts due to me and the use of the Plantation I now live upon I give and bequeath to **my loving wife Sarah Burnett** during her natural life to whose care I commit the raising and education of my younger Children while in their state of Minority. As all the rest of my Children not here named have received their full share of my property at or after their marriage I cannot do equal justice to all by leaving any thing to them now except a trifle to each of them by way of acknowledging to them that they are my Children. It is my Will therefore that five shillings be paid to **my son Leonard Burnett out of the debts due to my estate as soon as collected**. Item. It is my Will that the same be paid to **my daughter Martha Bishop**. Item. It is my Will that that the same sum of five shillings be paid to **my daughter Susannah Wood**. Item. It is my Will that that the same sun of five shillings be paid to **my daughter Sarah Bishop**. These sums to be paid by my executors when the debts are collected. After the decease of my said Wife Sarah Burnett all the property above bequeathed to her during her natural lifetime is to revert to all my Children in general to be equally divided between them. And I do hereby appoint my Beloved Wife Sarah Burnett and my friend Cyrus Sea Executrix and Executor of this my last Will and Testament. And I do hereby revoke and disannul all other Wills Testaments devises or bequeaths by me heretofore made devised or uttered either verbally or in writing declaring this, and this only, to be my last Will and Testament in Witness whereof I have hereunto in presence of the subscribing Witnesses caused my name to be written and affixed my mark the day and date above written.

Witnesses present

John (x) Burnett

Ja^s Templeton Edmund Fowler James (x) White

Proof of John Burnett's Will

So. Carolina, Spartanburgh District} This will was legally proved in the Court of Ordinary this 5th June 1809 Christopher Johnson O. S. D.

OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST IN THE ESTATE PAPERS OF JOHN BURNETT

Summary of Appraisement of Estate

The appraisement of this [estate] is Sixty one Dollars. Thomas Brannon, Hizakiah Seay, Edmond Fowler

Annual Return

An annual return of the receipts & expenditures of the estate of John Burnett dec'd by Sally Burnett Executrix of said estate for the year 1811 and by Cyrus Sea Executor thereof~

Paid Thomas Bomar Esquire tax collector	\$2..25..0
Paid James Templeton for writing will of de'd as per rec't	2.....
Paid D. I. Duckett in a suit ag' Cause rec't	2.....
Paid D ^r in same suit as per rec't	3.....
Paid James Wood his legacy per rec't	2..07..0
	\$10..32..0

[Note The currency is indicated in dollars, but the notation is in pounds, shillings and pence.]

Given under our hands this 3rd day of Feb'y 1812 Sally (x) Burnett Cyrus Seay

* * *

OBITUARY OF GEORGE E. DeBARD OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of June 22, 1892, p. 3, col. 3

George E. DeBard, Esq., died at his home in Reidville, in Spartanburg County, S. C., on the 26th day of March, 1892.

He was born in Clarke County, Kentucky, February the 5th, 1819. He had five brothers and three sisters, all of whom, except one sister, preceded him to the grave. She lives in Kentucky. He came to Spartanburg with stock when a young man, and was so well pleased with the people and the appearance of the country that he concluded to make his home here. On the 27th of November, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy E. Harris, near Woodruff, who with three living children and ten grandchildren, survive him. The cause of his death was erysipelas.

He will be missed by many outside of family circles. He was a good citizen, honest, truthful and kind—served for ten years as a trial justice—was well versed in the laws of the State—discharged the duties of the office with more than ordinary ability—was useful to his neighbors in giving advice and helping them to settle their difficulties—in drawing up contracts and other legal papers.

He had a vein of humor in his character which made him an agreeable companion. As a merchant he amused his customers with anecdotes and humorous remarks, and sold his goods at small profits. He died in the hope of another and better life.

"I came at morn, 'twas Spring, I smiled

"The fields with green were clad;

" 'Twas summer—I was glad

"I sat me down, 'twas Autumn eve

"And with sadness I wept;

"I laid me down at night and then

" 'Twas Winter—and I slept."

* * *

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM C. McGOWAN OF ABBEVILLE

Source: Charleston News and Courier, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895, p. 5, col. 4

If one were asked to name one of the coming leaders in this State probably one of the first men to be named would be W.C. McGowan, or "Will" McGowan, of Abbeville, as he is familiarly called by his hundreds of very warm friends throughout the State. There are few men of more attractive manners and personal magnetism than Mr. McGowan. He is one of those men always alluded to as a "very fine fellow," one who always is found on the side of the most punctilious honor, of love for humanity and for country.

William Campbell McGowan is the only son of Gen. Samuel McGowan. His mother was Miss Susan Wardlaw, a daughter of Judge David L. Wardlaw. He was born at Abbeville on March 16, 1858, and therefore, is now in his 38th year. He received his early education at the common schools in Abbeville. When 18 years of age he entered the freshman class at the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated in 1879. He had studied law while at the University of Virginia and after leaving that institution he continued his law studies in the office of McGowan & Parker, in Abbeville. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and was immediately taken into the firm, of which his father was a senior member. The year after, when his father was elected to the Supreme Bench, the style of the firm changed to Parker & McGowan, with Mr. W.C. McGowan as the junior member, and so the firm has remained until this day.

In 1885 Mr. McGowan married Miss Delia Mathews, a Charleston lady, and to this union four children have been born.

For six or seven years Mr. McGowan was captain of the Abbeville Rifles, and it is not too much to say that while the membership in the Constitutional Convention is the first public office he has ever held, yet Mr. McGowan is one of the most highly respected and popular men in his town and county and wherever he is known.

* * *

FIRST HAND REMARKS IN 1816 ABOUT THE EMIGRATION TO ALABAMA

Contributed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, issue of Saturday, December 28, 1816, p. 2, col. 2

As is evidence of the continued emigration of persons to the Alabama, a gentleman directly from that country, informs us that as he came, he met in 9 days travelling, 141 waggons, 102 carts, 14 gigs, 2 coaches, 29 droves of cattle, 27 droves of hogs, and 2 droves of sheep; these were all bound for the Alabama, and most of them for the neighborhood of Fort Claiborne—and they were all met between the Burnt Corn Spring, 30 miles this side of the Alabama, and Fort Hawkins, which distance our informant was 9 days in travelling—and he observes that with the waggons and carts there were generally pretty large families—he supposes from the number of persons altogether, would be within bounds, to average 20 persons to a waggon and 10 persons to a cart; this, including those who were on horseback, he supposes would be within bounds, and if so, the whole number of persons met would be 3840. Our informant from his knowledge of the country, is of the opinion that the current of emigration is such that considerable inconvenience will be experienced by the new settlers for want of provisions; as he thinks the crops have not been equal to such an increased population, and he supposes a few cargoes of Rice from the southern ports, to that quarter, might afford an acceptable relief.

[*Augusta Herald*, 19th inst.]

* * *

THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN SETTLER IN THE NEWBERRY AREA

Contributed by: Dr. James L. Reid 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Contributor's Note: See the May, 2004 issue of this *Quarterly* for the article on German-Americans, which elicited the following response from an anonymous author.

Source: The Charleston News and Courier, Sunday, Aug. 8, 1897, p. 10, col. 5

John Adam Somar, the Pioneer Settler of the Dutch Fork

A fair Carolinian Supplement Dr. Muench's Article by Republishing Dr. O.B. Mayer's Sketch of the Protagonist of the German Settlers in the Dutch Fork—How Somar (Summer) Left his Home Among the Odenwald Mountains and Came via Pennsylvania to what is now Newberry—The Unswerving Friendship of the Indians—Somar's Striking Characteristics.

To the Editor of The Sunday News:

Although caring little for the "dead past," and possessing small aptitude for delving into musty archives, I have sometimes, quite incidentally, wished I knew more—as John Kendrick Bangs would put it—that I had cultivated more fully "the trees of my genealogical orchard."

I have been content to believe that "no loop of stronger twine plagued any worthy relation," and, being somewhat youthful, I live only in to-day. But my attention was attracted to an article in The Sunday News, written by Dr. F. Muench, entitled, "German South Carolinians."

He says: "The share which the German element has taken in the history of South Carolina has necessarily been limited, the great dissimilarity between the English and the German vernacular, and the fact that Germans who first came to this country settled in large bodies on British grants instead of on single farms, thus further delaying their amalgamation and co-operation with members of other nationalities," this, of course, more applicable to settlers in country than in cities.

"A visible proof of this exclusiveness may yet be seen, a deep ditch, known in colonial times as the 'dead line,' but now as the Ridge road, beginning at the Broad and ending at the Saluda, thus dividing the settlers of the 'Dutch Fork' from the Scotch and Irish colonists of Newberry County." Judge O'Neill, in his "Annals," relates how by two elopements (the young people always find a way) a German maiden and her Scotch lover, and an Irish Lass and German swain, overstepped the "dead line," and helped to obliterate these narrow prejudices.

Now while some of my ancestral trees took root upon Virginia soil and flourished as only the Randolphs, Bollings, Carters, Pages and Harrisons can and do flourish, and while in my veins, I have been told, runs the blood of "The Signers," just as surely another ancestral graft into my family tree comes from good old Teuton stock, and was implanted among the early Germans of South Carolina.

I deplore the obscurity that veils the history of those thrifty, unlettered it may be, but sturdy pioneers who came across the waters in search of peaceful homes, which, no doubt, they enjoyed with true German stolidity. And history endorses Dr. Muench. "Not a single traitor's name of German nationality disgraces the record of the German element in America, while many gained undying fame as prominent leaders and standard-bearers in the war of the Revolution."

Some years ago I came across some old copies of the Newberry Herald—twenty-five years old at least—and in them were contained six articles, sketches of the Dutch Fork between the Broad and Saluda rivers, by Dr. O.B. Mayer, of Newberry, a prominent physician of that section, whose works and life still live in the memory of grateful friends and patients. And I copy the following, because it sheds light on that same Dutch Fork, where dwelt the German maiden, wooed and won by the Scotch swain,

for love levels all ranks, breaks all bonds. In other words, "laughs at locksmiths," or German dead lines of ditches!

"The first settlers of the portion of country lying between the Saluda and Broad rivers, southeast from Newberry Court House, were Germans, who with few exceptions came South from Pennsylvania. The real Dutch Fork was huddled around 'the White Church,' (St. John's) as a centre, with a radius of not more than three miles. Natural forest growths indicate rare fertility in the soil, and must have strongly influenced the pioneer, John Adam Somar (Somor,) in selecting the spot for his own permanent home and for those he induced to follow him. * * * The Cohee Falls, in the Broad River, are as delightful as ever; the river is here three-quarters of a mile wide, and the water flows gently among innumerable rocks, sending forth for miles a gentle roar that always falls upon my ear as a welcome to my childhood home."

JOHN ADAM SOMAR.

"I may safely begin the story of this adventure by stating that he was born in Wirtemberg, among the Odenwald Mountains. The romantic admiration of the beautiful and the novel, so certainly manifested by him in his developed manhood, had its origin in the charming scenery that surrounded the cottage where he was born. He grows to manhood, but Germany is in distress. Wave after wave of war, that for centuries had been sweeping over the country, to satisfy the whims of potentates, had left little security for life, property or hearthstone. A rumor has reached the Odenwald Mountains that many Germans had fled from this lawlessness to the new countries across the sea. My hero was not long in making up his mind; he would go to establish a home in these far off lands. He leaves his native valley, and goes, working his way on a timber raft down the Neckar; he enters the Rhine, and a week after reaches Rotterdam. He takes his passage to America on a Dutch galliot, freighted with Holland gin. He arrives in New York. There he finds compatriots, who tell him that further south, in a country that is called Pennsylvania, he can find large colonies of Germans. Thither he goes. He meets with the Indians. He becomes fascinated with their habits, their magnificent stature, their endurance, their contempt of danger. Before he left the Fatherland agents came through Wirtemberg for the purpose of enlisting men not less than seven feet high for the giant regiment of Frederick William I, of Prussia. My hero escaped enlistment by six inches. When he saw the Herculean men of the forests of Pennsylvania he thought that here would be the place for the King to procure his men.

"Among the Indians there was a young chief, between whom and the German there sprang up a feeling of warmest friendship. They were always together, and sometimes betook themselves to wanderings far from their homes and were sometimes absent for weeks. In one of these expeditions the German saved the life of the Indian Chief. It is impossible now to know what was the character of this rescue, but that it was signal is proved by the intense friendship which not only the tribe to which the young chief belonged, but all the adjoining tribes, manifested to the strange white man. The danger to the chief had been so great that his father would not permit his son to absent himself from the wigwam longer than one day. But this didn't suit the adventurous disposition of the German. He made known to his compatriots that he would take dog and gun and wander towards the south, having heard that there was somewhere in that direction a colony of white people, among whom were Germans, and that the name of the colony was Georgia.

When the Indians became aware of this determination a conversation, not unlike the following, ensued between the old chief and his white friend. Consequences resulting from such a conversation did undoubtedly take place, as will soon appear.

"Wid left ear to sunrise and right ear to sunset you go long way?" asked the old chief.

"Yes," replied the German. "I go south."

"You big fool," rejoined the chief. "What you go for?"

The object of the journey was explained, and, after it was very plain that no discussion would be available, the Indian resumed:

"If you go sure, wait ten day."

"Why wait ten days?" asked the German.

"You see, maybe, in two day after you gone," was the reply.

The adventurer remained among his countrymen and Indian friends fully ten days longer, and then set out on his solitary journey. That day, throughout the colony, there was deep sadness, to which no doubt, may a maiden gave contribution of a tear, and there was one especially who many a day sighed as she sat by the buzzing spinning wheel and twisted the woollen or the flaxen thread.

Many settlements of European lay along his way, but he avoided them and sought out the Indians. The mystery of the "ten day" was, as the old chief predicted, explained on the second day of his journey. He must have been a man of very remarkable appearance. I have a child's recollection of two of his sons, whom I frequently saw about sixty years ago. They were singularly tall, gaunt, broad-shouldered, long-armed men, with features of much kindness, combined with obstinacy of purpose. Their father, the pioneer, must have had some prominent traits by a description of which he could be easily recognized, for the first Indians he encountered, on the second day after his departure, ran forward to meet him, as if they already knew him, and showed by signs their willingness to serve him in every possible way. It was easy to perceive that the old chief had requested him to tarry yet ten days that he might send messengers before to secure for him everywhere a kind reception. This message preceded him, as he experienced, all along his route, up to the day when he stood at the top of Ruff's Mountain, the very first white man that ever viewed the landscape surrounding that eminence.

When he entered South Carolina he followed the Broad River, on its eastern bank, under the guidance of the Catawba Indians. It is believed that they crossed Broad River in a poplar canoe at the mouth of Crimm's Creek. (near Alston.) The Indian tells his companion by gestures that by following every left hand fork of the creek they will, at the head of the last fork, be within one mile of the desired point, (viz: Ruff's Mountain, viewed from about Monticello, in Fairfield County.) So they take their way along the peasant stream. * * * They pass through the very heart of what is to be the "Dutch Fork" in after days.

Towards the close of the day they came to the spot that caused the German to suddenly halt and turn himself around. Did he see the Fatherland? The Odenwald Mountains on his right hand and the Rhine valley on his left hand? Yes, most surely, though in Miniature. There before him were gentle hills - now known as the Stone hills of Lexington - that could not fail to remind him of the hills among which he was born, and, stretching away into what is now Newberry, were the flat lands that recalled the valley of the Rhine. So impressed was he with the resemblance that he struck his camp for the night and parched the Indian corn and boiled the savory venison. Deep in the night he was aroused from sleep by unearthly shrieks and wild hallooing in the air, and he thought that St. Hubert had followed him to the new country. It was the flight of the blue cranes moving from Saluda to the Cohee Falls.

The next day he found the little mountain, ascended it and viewed the surrounding landscape. But at nightfall he was at his camp on the fork of Crimm's Creek.

That spot did he select for his permanent home, because it brought to his remembrance his Fatherland. He returned to Pennsylvania and made known his discovery, and it will soon be my pleasing task to make mention of some of the many who followed him to this new home, among whom was the maiden who sighed and sobbed at the spinning wheel. My friend, Capt. George Epting, can point out his dim grave a few hundred yards down the stream from his mill. His dwelling place near by (one short

mile from Pomaria) stood in 1842, but there is now no trace of the first house ever built in Dutch Fork. Having spent my childhood near by I can easily call it up and bid it stand for description.

A plain log house, weatherboarded and ceiled, so that no appearance of logs were visible. Two large rooms below, and two correspondingly above; a piazza ran along the entire length fronting westward the road, (imaginary Bergstresse,) while the back door looked eastward upon the stone hills. In one of the rooms was the 12 o'clock mark scored upon the floor, which for half a century had never been touched by the shadow of the door facing without, causing a blast from the dinner horn to speed westward along the valley of the Rhine (?) And to reverberate eastward along the slopes of the Odenwalds (?). There were various outbuildings belonging to a thrifty homestead, and in front of the house was the garden, from the midst of which the famous golden-hued pear tree still maintained its pyramidal shape not very long ago.

The pioneer left four sons, John Adam, sometimes called the King of the Dutch Fork; Frank, Henry and William. He was the first white man that ever came to the Dutch Fork. This was about the year 1740, and his name was John Adam Sumner. O.B.M.

* * *

SOME NEWS FROM CHESTER COUNTY IN 1897

Source: *Charleston News and Courier*, issue of Wednesday August 11, 1897

Chester, August 9.—Special: Mrs. M. A. Coleman, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of this place, died on Wednesday of last week [August 4, 1897] at the advanced age of 84 years—at the time of her death the oldest living native of the town. She was a daughter of the late Major John Kennedy, one of Chester's original settlers. He was a resident of the town at the time that Aaron Burr passed through the place as a prisoner, an event well remembered by Major Kennedy.

Dr. A. H. DaVega, the father of Dr. S. M. DaVega, and one of the best known citizens of this section of the State, died last Friday afternoon, 6th instant [August 6, 1897], from the effects of a chronic bronchial affection. Dr. DaVega was a native of Charleston. He came to Chester about 1842 and engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until about 1860, when he engaged in business as a druggist, in which he continued to the time of his death. He was president of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad during the greater part of its construction. He devoted much time and energy in his duties at the head of this enterprise. He was for two or more terms intendant of the town of Chester, and during his administration the town moved forward in the line of material improvement. He was ever an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, interested in everything for the up-building of the town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hemphill and Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Agurs have gone to Sparkling Catawba Springs, near Hickory, N. C., to spend a few weeks. ...

A Camp of United Confederate Veterans has been formed here with an enrollment of thirty-five members. Col. J. R. Culp, of the 17th South Carolina Regiment was elected commander; J. S. Wilson, first vice commander; J. Wesley Weeks second vice commander; J. W. Reid third vice commander; S. Williams adjutant. Messrs. J. R. Culp, J. W. Reid, J. Wesley Weeks and D. Hemphill were elected representatives to the meeting of the State Survivors Association, to be held at Greenville, 25th and 26th of August. ...

* * *

A VISIT TO TWO HISTORIC CHURCHYARDS IN ANDERSON COUNTY

Contributed by: Polly Bennett, 119 Halibut Lane, Spartanburg, SC 29303-4417

Source: *The Union Times*, Union, SC, Friday, July 9, 1897, page 1

Graves of the Great

Where Dust of Distinguished Soldiers and Statesmen Rest - Anderson, a Garden Spot
Anderson, June 26. - I have just returned from Pendleton, making a ride of 35 miles from Anderson to Pendleton and Stone Church and back to Anderson by another route. Col. A. Sitton of the Pendleton cotton factory calls this territory the garden spot of South Carolina, and I am inclined to agree with him. The county of Anderson impresses me as favorably as the city. I never passed through a more beautiful portion of South Carolina. It must be called an ideal land of hill and plain, with the Blue Ridge generally in full view. In this leafy month of June, the prospect was especially pleasing and the men of the county looked hearty and strong. The forest and the cultivated fields and the houses all looked attractive, and the air was glorious and the water cool and pure.

Upon reaching Pendleton, by the home of the late Col. T. J. Pickens, where his son, Capt. Pickens, and his daughter, Miss Eliza Pickens, now reside, I visited St. Paul's church, of which the Rev. Andrew H. Cornish was for 27 years rector. The church yard is historic ground. A monument to two Confederate generals - one monument for two - attracts attention. You see the letters "B" and "S" inscribed together, and you read as follows on the face: "Bernard Elliott Bee, Brigadier General Confederate States Army. Died July 21, 1861, of wounds received in the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861. Age 37 years and five months."

On another face: "Gen. B.E. Bee.

"If thou a noble soldier art
That passest by this grave, man,
There moulders here a gallant heart.
For this man was a brave man."

On one face: "Clement H. Stevens, Brigadier General, Confederate States Army. Born Aug't 1821. Mortally wounded in the battle of Atlanta, July 20, 1864. Died July 25, 1864."

On another face: Gen. C.H. Stevens,

"If thou are staunch without a stain,
Like the unchanging blue, man,
This was a kinsman o' thine ain,
For this was a brave man."

Here also is the burial ground of the Calhouns and Clemson. The marble slab to Mrs. Calhoun's memory bears this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory Floride Calhoun and relict of John C. Calhoun.
Born Feb. 15, 1792. Died July 25, 1866."

There is a handsome shaft to the memory of Clemson, which bears this inscription:

"Hon. Thomas G. Clemson,
Founder of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina.
Born July 1, 1807. Died April 1888."

There are many other historic names on the marble of this old cemetery. Among them is this memorial: "Charlotte Cotesworth Pinckney. Born in Charleston.—1729. Died in Abbeville—1805. Aged 76 years."

And this: "Governor Frank Buist of Nebraska Territory. Died 1854."

I next visited the famous Stone church (Presbyterian) about four miles beyond Pendleton. It is

a rectangular solid stone structure, large enough to accommodate in the body of the church and gallery about 350 souls. It was built by John Rusk, stone mason. His son was Senator Rusk, of Texas.

[Quarterly Editors' Note: The Stone Church is actually in Pickens County.]

Stone Church was organized in 1797. It was first known as Keowee Hopewell. The congregation in 1824 was transferred to Pendleton when the church in Pendleton was built, and known as the Hopewell Pendleton Presbyterian church.

There are many Revolutionary and Confederate graves in the "city of the dead" amid the trees of the forest. Here is such silence as we find in the pathless woods, and here society where none intrudes except occasional visitors to the sacred spot. The oldest slab contains the following tribute:

"General Andrew Pickens. Born 13 September, 1739. Died August 11, 1817. He was a christian, patriot and soldier. His character and actions are incorporated within the history of his country. Filial affection and respect raise this stone to his memory."

Here too is a slab to the memory of Governor Andrew Pickens, son of Gen. Andrew Pickens, who, was a lieutenant colonel in the war of 1812.

There are other historic graves. A huge heavy mass of granite uniquely cut and dressed, stands to the memory of the two gallant Confederates, the Lewis brothers, one killed in battle and other by a deserter he was about to capture in order to return him to his duty.

Here too are monuments to the gallant Mr. James Wm. Livingston of Orr's Rifles, and that noble character, of knightly type, Col. F.W. Kilpatrick, who was killed at Missionary Ridge. He was engaged to Miss Willie Porter of Maryland, and his last words were - as "Personne," in whose arms he died, says - "Mother," "Willie."

Between two lofty pines in an unknown grave rests the dust of the Bynum of Richland county, who was killed in a duel with Governor B.F. Perry, fought on an Island in the Tugaloo, at a point near the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia.

The drive back to Anderson brought us by the ideal country factory known as Pendleton factory, on which Col. Sitton and Mrs. J.K. Norris are the owners and Col. Sitton the manager.

It runs 2,500 spindles and the product is restricted to yarns. It presents the appearance of generous and efficient management, and about the grounds is the air of prosperity.

Colonel Sitton spoke of how the value of lands was steadily appreciating in that Anderson county. The drive home with my close friend was through a section presenting beautiful scenery and part happy looking homes. The roads we traveled were in excellent condition. As we reached progressive Anderson the lights were gleaming in the gloaming and the stars were out.

[Quarterly Editors' Note: The following paragraphs were included in the Anderson article above. It is unclear why they were part of the churchyard tour, but we include them here for their own merits.]

The commencement exercises of the South Carolina Military academy began this afternoon with the company competitive drill between companies A, B and C. The drill was very fine. No drill in the past four years has excelled it, and the contest was a close one. As stated in a telegram to *The State*, the honors were won by B company, Cadet Captain Coward, with A and C following closely.

This efficiency of cadet drill and of general military movements goes to show that the good work of Lieutenant Jenkins is maintained by that of Lieutenant McDonald, United States academy, who has commended himself to all who know him by those traits of character that mark the soldier and gentleman.

En passant, and to close my work, what a unique record is that of the Rev. F. J. Murdoch, of Salisbury, N.C., and ex-cadet at the South Carolina Military academy, whom your correspondent knew as a most excellent young cadet true to duty and eminently conscientious!

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Murdoch, meritorious Murdoch, is president of one bank, three cotton mills, secretary and treasurer of two others at Greensboro, N.C., and to cap the climax, to crown it all with the crown eternal, preaches four sermons each Sunday, and further, upon a recent meeting of the North Carolina diocesan council came within one vote of election as bishop!

He is a South Carolinian "to the manor born." Honor to such a man of affairs, and such a man of God!

J.P.T. *Columbia State.*

* * *

OBITUARY OF ISHAM HURT (1804-1891) OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Annotations in square brackets by Betty Jean Foster Dill

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of August 5, 1891, p. 3, col. 3

Mr. Isham Hurt died at his home near Bethlehem church July 28, 1891, he was born in Kentucky May 6, 1804, and was in his 88th year. When he came to this state he settled on the Forest [Fair Forest Creek], two or three miles below the home where he died. He married a Foster [Annie Foster], a daughter of "old uncle Billy Foster" [Mill Creek Billy], as he was called. He leaves four children, all daughters. [I can account for five children, all daughters: Jane C. Hurt, wife of Alexander Bulman, Emily Ann (Emma) Hurt, wife of William James Steading, Martha Hurt, wife of a Mr. Wofford (a widow in 1880 and 1900), Malinda Hurt, and Mary Hurt, the latter two single and living with their sister Martha Wofford in 1900. Jane Bulman was still living in 1889.] One is the wife of J. S. Steading. [I believe this should be W. J., for William James Steading]. Another is a widow, a Mrs. Bobo, who lives with two unmarried daughters. [This last sentence would make more sense if it were stated as follows: *Another is a widow, a Mrs. Bulman (or a Mrs. Wofford), who lives with two unmarried sisters.*] Mr Hurt was for years the leading man in his church and he was always consulted as to its management. He was always the best authority in his church as to Bible interpretation. He was scrupulously honest in all his dealings, kind and considerate in his neighborly relations, upright in his every day life and remarkably truthful. The late John G. Landrum once said of him: "I would take Isham Hurt's word as quick as I would of an Archangel from Heaven." For three years he was confined to his bed and he could not articulate distinctly for many days before his death. But just a day or two before he died, he called his brother-in-law, A. B. Foster [Abner Benson Foster], to him and said that the Lord had given him power to speak again he then stated that he was ready to go. He bore ample testimony of his assurance of salvation through Christ. After that clear statement he ask them to lay him down and let him depart. He then began to call his father and mother as though he were a little boy again and thus the good man passed away, leaving a worthy example for neighbors and friends to follow.

* * *

OBITUARY OF MRS. NANCY CUNNINGHAM OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT

Source: *Greenville Mountaineer*, issue of Friday, July 16, 1830, p. 3, col. 4

Departed this life on the 11th instant, Mrs. Nancy Cunningham, consort of Mr. Wm. Cunningham of this District, in the 50th year of her age. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and has long sustained the character of a true christian, a kind mother, an affectionate wife, and a good mistress.

---Communicated

* * *

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SOME RARE COLONIAL SOUTH CAROLINA RECORDS

Contributed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Contributor's Note: The compiler of the following colonial records is the same anonymous correspondent who was touring the upstate in 1847 and who was submitting his accounts and descriptions of the districts through which he passed to the *Charleston Courier*. Four of his essays have been published in this *Quarterly*: Fairfield District, February, 2003, p. 40; Union District, May, 2003, 54; Chester District, November, 2003, p. 174; Fairfield District (a second look), February, 2004, p. 32.

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, Wednesday, August 18, 1847, p. 2, col. 4.

WINNSBOROUGH, AUGUST 12, 1847.

I propose to employ a leisure hour in compiling, for the entertainment of your readers, an *antiquarian* letter, from materials gleaned during my journey.

1. First, I proceed to give you a rare relic indeed of the olden time, for the possession of which I am indebted to Col. THOS. W. GLOVER, of Orangeburgh, Clerk for our State House of Representatives, from whose collection I have drawn all the items in this letter. It is an original Message of PHILIP LUDWELL, one of our Colonial Governors, to the Colonial Legislature, dated Oct. 13, 1692, found by Col. GLOVER in the rough and original Journal of the House of Assembly, of the year above stated. Its orthography will not be found quite perfect, but, in brevity, it is a model of an Executive message, which I would commend to the imitation of all Governors and Presidents in our land. The hand-writing, too, is rather as unseemly sample of chirography; the paper hardly fit to wrap segars in, and his Excellency's Christian name spelt with a double *l*! But I will no longer detain your readers from this curious document—so here it is *verbatim literatim et punctuatim*.

October, 13th 1692

"Mr. Speaker,

I doo not Remember to have seen in all ye acts proposed any act or clause of an act to hinder the shipping of any Indians out of this province, I desire you will take care of it & If there be noo particular act for it, that a clause may be added at ye end of ye act for Entrys & clearings of shippes.

I alsoo desire that a day & committee may be appoynted to meet mee & the councill to consider of the method for drawing up the form of Government and forms of Grants for land.

PHILL: LUDWELL."

2. An Original order, from Lieut. Governor WILLIAM BULL, to Col. Jno. Chevillette, dated April 26, 1770. The signature and superscription are his Excellency's, but the residue of the writing is evidently that of an amanuensis.

"On his Majesty's Service.

To Colonel Jonn CHEVELLETTE Of the Orangeburgh Regiment In Orangeburgh.

[Wm. Bull]

CHARLES TOWN, April 26, 1770

Sir,

I design to make a tour round the country as far as the Congarees & Cambden, & intend in my way to review as many companies of your regiment as can be conveniently assembled near Beaver Creek. You are therefore to order them to be paraded there, on *Wednesday morning the 9th day of May, by eleven o'clock*, at which hour I shall be in the field, & hope to have fair weather & see you in good spirits, & at the head of a strong batalion of good men.

I am, sir,

Yr most obedt servant WM. BULL.

To Col. JOHN Chevillette of the Orangeburgh Regiment }

3. A letter to JOHN CONRAD GEIGER, dated **March 18, 1769**, to Col. Jno. CHEVILLETTE, concerning a banditti or set of outlaws, called Regulators, who, then at that era, infested the fork between the Congree and the Wateree.

To Colonel JOHN CHEVELLETTE At Orange Burg

{These Received in the night 9 o'clock Saturday 18th March 1769}

CONGAREE Ye 16th March 1769.

Honored Sir,

Hopeing these few lines will find you in Good health, I can not forbear of informing you Concerning a Number of People Raising, in our Back Parts, under one Collonell Seofel, which said people, as I am Dayly Informed, Comits such, as Taking away horses from the Poor, Robbing Their houses of Every thing, Still I Cannot learn by any one of their having Lawful power in So Doing: B Just now a Man came to my hous, who says, that on Tuesday last they Took every horse Belonging to one Weker [or Wetzter] in the fork, out of his Yeard, after Shot his Son throo his Lips [or hips] he also says that they lay of fences, Turn their Creatures on poor peoples Grane &c: (what I am certain is this) That on Last Sunday Night they Lay about Webs house, To the Number of 16 well armed men, And Desired Admittance, but was refused. They comited no Violence only Great Thrat and Abuse, further I was yesterday informed that there is 150 of them encamped above the Bridge, and Say they will go on Munday ANext Moove their camp to the Bridge, where my common plase of Muster is B Now Begg Your Honor to Advise me with the Answer, how to proceed, and give order, as it must be certain that you Should Know whether they have any such Power or not:

and

You will great Oblige, Sir, Your most Humble Servant

JNO. CONRAD GEIGER.

Excuse haste

"N.B. They pretend to have a power to Sware people, and make use of it, they also pretend to press all provisions which they have much also Don."

The note of the time of receiving this letter, indombed on it; and the words and figures, at the foot of the letter, are seemingly in the hand writing of Col. CHEVILLETTE — and, from the latter, it is to be inferred that he was a Frenchman, probably a Huguenot immigrant.

4. A letter, from HERIOT & TUCKER, to LESTAR-JETTE, CARRIER & Co., enclosing the acct. sales of 36 casks of Indigo, attached to and published with my letter to Orangeburgh.

GEORGE TOWN AUG 14th, 1779

Messrs Lestar-jette Carrier & Co.

Gentl'm — We duely received your favor by Post, and would have done ourselves the pleasure of answering yours of the 21st Ultimo, but deferred it until we had accomplished the sale of Mr. Seagrove's Indico, and have now the satisfaction of acquainting you that, last Monday, we sold it to Mr. Cogdill of this place, at 8 Dollars pr lb round. We were obliged to give a credit of 2 months; and thought ourselves happy in obtaining that price on those terms, as an invasion of this place was confidently talked of, by Sir James Wallis and his crew, coming hither from Georgia. However we now learn that he has sailed for New-York which puts an end to our fears on the head.

The 16 Casks of Indico are not yet come down the River &, in order to settle the weight &c, we weighed 10 Casks here, which, on being reweighed lost about 2½ per cent, and have settled it in that way, as you'll perceive by the acco't sales we now enclose, and will think ourselves happy if that our

conduct merits your & Mr. Seagrove's approbation. We have in our possession Mr. Seagrove's note for £ 29,000, being a balance due us on said Indico, exclusive of the charges of Storage, Cooperage, &c., which we will make out and transmit to you. We are sincerely obliged to you for the Polite manner in which you express your sentiments on our House and will always think ourselves happy in corresponding with you - & are with much regard

Gentm Your Mo: Obt Hble Servts HERIOT & TUCKER.

P.S. The note we have is signed by Mr. William Lamb, in behalf of Messrs. Livingston & Seagrove, as we understood that Mr. McHenry sold his part to those Gentlemen, & afterwards Mr. Livingston sold out entirely to Mr. Seagrove.

Superscription

G. Town £ 1. 6. 0 12 Messrs Lestajette Carrier & Comp'y Merchants Charles Town. pr. Post."
5. A grant of 150 acres of land, in Orangeburgh Township, to Henry Wurster dated Sept. 17, 1736.
"South-Carolina, ss.

George the Second, by the Grace of God,

Of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Know Ye, that We, of special grace, certain knowledge and meet motion, have given & granted, & by these presents, for Us, Our heirs & Successors, do give & grant unto Henry Wurster, his heirs and assigns, a Tract of land, in the Limits of Orangeburgh Township, in Berkley County, containing One Hundred & Fifty Acres, Butting and Bounding to the North East on land not laid out, to the North West, part on Land laid out to John Pruder, to South West on Pon Pon River, & to the South East on Land laid out to Wrick Tobler; And also one Lott in the said Town & County aforesaid; known by the number (254) Two Hundred and Fifty-Four, which said several Tracts have such Shapes, Forms and Marks, as appears by Plats thereof hereunto annexed, together with all woods, underwoods, timber, & timber trees, lakes, ponds, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances, & hereditaments whatsoever, thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, together with the privilege of hunting, hawking and Fowling in and upon the same, & all mines & minerals whatsoever. Saving & Reserving, nevertheless, to Us, Our Heirs & Successors, all *White Pine Trees*, if any there should be found growing thereon: and also saving and Reserving to Us, Our Heirs & Successors, one _____ Silver and Gold only. To have and to hold the said tract of One Hundred & Fifty Acres of land & Lott, and all & singular the Premises hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, unto the said Henry Wurster, his heirs & assigns, in free and common socage: He the said Henry Wurster, his heirs and assigns, *yielding and paying* therefore unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or to Our Receiver General for the time being, or to his Deputy for the time being, Yearly, that is to say, on every *twentieth day of March*, at the rate of *Three Shillings Sterling, or Four Shillings Proclamation Money*, for every *Hundred Acres*. And so in proportion according to the number of acres contained herein, the same to commence & grow due and be accounted for at the expiration of *Ten years* from the Date hereof. Provided always and this present Grant is upon Condition, nevertheless, That he, the said Henry Wurster, his heirs and assigns, shall within *_____, after the date thereof, settle one *white* person, capable of serving in the Militia, upon the premises, and keep one such *white* person residing upon the same, so that the end and intent of our Royal Instructions for settlement of Our Townships in the Province aforesaid; And upon Condition, That, if the said Rent, hereby reserved, shall happen to be in arrear & unpaid, for the space of *Three Years*, after the same became due, and no Distress can be found on the said Lands, Tenements, & Hereditaments, hereby granted, then, and in such case, the said Lands, Tenements, & Hereditaments, hereby granted, and every part and parcel

thereof, shall revert to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, as fully and absolutely as if the same had never been granted.

Given under the Great Seal of our said Province, Witness Thomas Broughton, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief, in and over Our said Province of South-Carolina, this 17th day of September, Anno Domini 1736, and in the Tenth Year of Our Reign.

THOMAS BROUGHTON. {Seal}

The 22d October 1736. Recorded in Secretary's Office Book H H, folio 163.

Annexed to and Recorded with the Grant are plats of the Tract of a Land and Town Lot with the Certificate of Survey, as follows:
South-Carolina, ss.

Pursuant to a Warrant to me directed, I have caused to be admeasured and laid out, unto Henry Wurster, a Tract of Limits of Orangeburgh Township, Berkley County, containing One Hundred & Fifty Acres, Butting and Bounding to the North East on Land not laid out, to North West, part on Land laid out to John Strutzenaker & part on Land laid out to John Pruder, to the South West on Pon Pon River, & to the South East on land laid out to Wrick Tobler. And also One Lott in Orangeburgh, in the Township & County aforesaid, containing Half an Acre, known in the grand platt of the said Town by Number Two Hundred and Fifty-Four, Butting and Bounding in the North East on No. 256, laid out to John Cornfelder, to the North West on No. 253 laid out to John Pruder, and to the South West, & South East on Streets, and each hath such shape, form & marks, as appears by the above plats.

Given under my Hand, the **Twelfth Day of December: Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty Five.** JA: ST. JOHN, Sur. Gll.

This grant and Certificate of Survey prove the facts, alluded to in my letter from Orangeburgh, that the settlement of that village took place in 1735, and that, to each grant of a Plantation or Tract of Land, was annexed to a Town or Village Lot. The tract of Land above mentioned is now believed to be the property of the Hon. JOHN M. FELDER, through whose extensive territorial domain, the Rail Road between Branchville and Orangeburgh runs for five miles continuously.

6. A series of Extracts from the House Journal of our Colonial Legislature, interspersed with a few comments and authorities, kindly furnished me by my friend Col. GLOVER, to beguile my travel's leisure.

The first set of them shews that Locke's Constitutions were more extensively adopted and prevailed in South-Carolina for a longer period than is generally supposed. Not only were the Palatine, Landgrave and Cacique, with corresponding territorial possessions, enjoyed under them, but Palatine Courts, the Chief Justice's Court, Courts of Admiralty, Sheriffs' and Precinct Courts, all went into operation under their sway, which continued for 23 years, before the people threw off the rule of philosophy for that of reason and common sense.

The second set of these interesting extracts shew - ① The early composition and number of the Colonial House of Commons. ② The legislative recognition of the right of Roman Catholics to vote for members of the Assembly, as early as 1702. ③ That JOSEPH MORTON, (one of the Colonial Governors) was also Judge of the Court of Admiralty, a fact omitted by both BREVARD and COOPER. ④ A curious quarrel between Landgrave THOMAS SMITH and the Colonial Legislature. ⑤ The extraction by that body, of a begging of pardon on his knees, from an offending Messenger. ⑥ The assertion of the *political right* of the Colonial House of Commons to deprive a contumacious Clergyman or Rector (the Rev. EDWARD MARSTON) of his benefice or salary, which he claimed to be his by *divine right*.

Extracts from House Journal, January, 1692-3

The Commons, in an address to the Governor & Lord Deputy, *inter alia*, say, "That, altho the power

of erecting Courts be in their Lordships, yet the Courts ought to be bounded & regulated by laws made by the assent of the people."

"That the Palatine Court now do assume to put in force such English laws as they judge are adapted to this Province; which we conceive are all so by their own force or not to be made so but by Act of Assembly."

These complaints of the Commons are more than once repeated.

AGAIN.

"That their Lordships," (the Proprietors) hold two Palatine Courts and the one makes void what the other enacts, as of late, several Acts of Assembly have been "repealed by one, which have been ratified by the other," &c.

Anyone, will, on examination of the evidence, which can be produced, on that subject, be satisfied, that the old inhabitants of "Oyster Point" adopted more of Locke's fundamental Constitutions than many have been supposed.

In addition to the foregoing, I would add, that a division of the Colony into counties — the creation of Landgraves, &c. conformably to the Fundamental Constitutions, thicken the proof. Besides, Mr. Locke provided among other Courts, for Sheriffs' Courts, Precinct Courts, Courts of Admiralty & Chief Justices' Court, and all of these were established in S. Carolina.

The 112th article of the Constitution (stat. at large 1 Vol. p. 55.) provides, that lands shall be held *from &c. under the Lord Proprietors*; & so the fact is, as will appear by inspection of the grants of that day, one of which, for a lot in Charleston, I have seen.

In 2d Vol. Carr Hist. Coll. of So. Ca. p. 404 (old mixon) much information of this subject is afforded.

Governor Glenn says — "The people asked to be governed by the charter and the proprietors co-consented." Thus, at the end of 23 years (1693) perished the labors of Locke. 2 Carr Hist. Coll. So. Ca. p. 326.

The inference, I submit, therefore, is well warranted, that Locke's Constitutions, up to 1693, were adopted (certainly by the Proprietors) as far as the state of the Colony would authorize that, & until that period, the Lords Proprietors intended them to be the model of their Government. They were, no doubt, modified & subsequently superseded by the "temporary laws" and "instructions" sent out by the Proprietors, and in the end, a different system sprang up & grew & strengthened with the growth of the Colony.

I entertain no doubt but that the "Oyster Point" gentlemen were wiser Legislators than Locke or Shaftsbury, for such a population as inhabited the banks of Cooper & Ashley rivers.

Fearful that I have already been tedious, allow me only to add some scraps, which may beguile a few moments "by the way side."

House Journal Sept'r. 20, 1692

During the gubernatorial term of our friend Phill. Ludwell, the following members were returned to the House of Commons:

The Sheriff of Berkley returned	7
The Sheriff of Colleton returned	7
The Sheriff of Craven returned	6
	<hr/> 20

Feb'y., 1695-6 — thirty members are returned and in April, 1702, the same number. The writ of election directs for Berkley & Craven counties

20
10

30

April 4, 1702

"The question is put, whether Catholics have a right to vote in elections for members of Assembly," which was passed in the affirmative.

Nov'r. 7, 1700.

It appears the Landgrave Joseph Morton is Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

Journal 1704-5.

The Governor (N. Johnson) says in his Message, that A Landgrave Thomas Smith had, in several letters, vilified & abused this Government & your House in particular" — &c. Landgrave Smith was taken in to custody by order of the House and he proved very refractory.

Afterward, "A Bill" was passed, in the House "to disable Capt. Thomas Smith to bear any place of import."

In one of the Landgrave Smith's letters, (referred to by the Governor,) he says of the act against Blasphemy and Profaneness, speaking of the members, "They always made a great noise about it althoo' they are some of the most *profane* in the country themselves; yet you know great pretenders to religion & honesty, for a color {sic. cover?} for *their rascality* act thus," &c.

Alexander Parris & Wm. Smith (two members) complained, that the Messenger had affronted them. The House made the Messenger ask pardon *on his knees*.

Rev. Edward Marston is called before the House for reflecting on the House in letters and two sermons.

The Priest puts himself upon his *reserved rights* and says — He compares the House to "Corah and his rebellious companions: — and says that "he compares their superior, his authority being from Christ — his plentiful revenue is due to him of *divine right*, & that he was not obliged to the House for it." The House however, deprived him of his public salary (£150) during their pleasure.

I intended to have added other documentary relics and items of antiquarian character and interest, for which I am indebted to Dr. R.W. GIBBES, of Columbia, but deeming the present dose sufficient for your readers, at this time, and fearing to *surfeit* them with "too much of a good thing," I defer my remaining *antiques* for another occasion.

* * *

OBITUARY OF MICHAEL McELRATH OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Source: *The Carolina Spartan*, Wed., Feb. 26, 1890, p. 3

Michael McElrath, born in this County, April 15, 1805, died at his home near the rock bridge, a mile and a half from Duncan's, February 15, 1890. He lacked only a few weeks of being 85 years old. He was buried at Wood's Chapel Monday the 17th.

For years he had been a member of the Methodist Church. He leaves a widow, who was his third wife, and four sons. He was a quiet, peaceable man all his days and led an honest and upright life.

He had few neighbors in his last years that started out live with him. Nearly everyone of the companions of his youth had passed away. But as one generation failed and another came on they had a respect for Michael McElrath's plain, straightforward, honest way of dealing. He endeavored to live up to the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." He was exceedingly careful in all his business affairs, and delighted in paying his debts when he owed anything. A good father, a kind neighbor, and humble Christian has been called to his reward.

* * *

FAMILY RECORD OF WILLOUGHBY BARTON OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT

Source: The Barton Family compilation, by Jason E. Barton, dedicated the Barton Family and to its annual reunion at Tyger Baptist Church, Tigerville, South Carolina, for their promotion of Brotherhood, Pride of Family and Genealogical Research

Willoughby Barton

Born: July 9, 1799—Died October 5, 1862

Married: 1822

Sarah West

Born: December 25, 1804—Died: February 13, 1845

Willoughby was born on the old Barton Place on Tyger River, South Carolina. His father was David Barton (December 27, 1752—July 4, 1838), and his mother was Nancy Barrett (May 3, 1760—June 22, 1837). Willoughby's wife Sarah is buried nearby in the Tyger Baptist Church cemetery. Willoughby later, with several members of his family, moved to Arkansas. They settled in the vicinity of Augusta, Arkansas, prior to the Civil War. The party included Willoughby, his sons Riley and David and their families, Willoughby, Jr., Tilman M., and daughters Sarah Jane, Mary Ann, and Sophronia. [See this *Quarterly*, issue of August, 1997, p. 138, for an account of a wagon train of Barton and other families that left Tigerville in 1854 for Texas.]

Children:

- [1] First child - April 20, 1823, Died unnamed
- [2] Second child - January 24, 1824, Died unnamed
- [3] David James Barton (b. April 13, 1825—d. 1862)
Wife: Elizabeth (Barrett) Barton (March 11, 1826—April 22, 1864)
- [4] Riley Barton (b. September 25, 1826—d. February 12, 1863)
Wife: Mary Ann (Cantrell) Barton (November 21, 1835—December 29, 1962)
- [5] Eunice Barton Barrett (b. April 28, 1828—d. November 10, 1901)
Husband: Arthur James Barrett (August 31, 1821—August 4, 1909)
- [6] William Henderson Barton (b. February 6, 1830—d. May 5, 1904)
Eliza M. (Morgan) Barton (June 12, 1835—September 4, 1892)
- [7] Nancy B. Barton (b. September 18, 1831—d. 1908)
- [8] Francis Marion Barton (b. April 24, 1833—d. October 10, 1912)
Wife: Mary Ann (Bowling) Barton (March 7, 1835—April 14, 1922)
- [9] Sophronia Barton (b. May 2, 1835—d. —?)
Buried: Pine Grove Cemetery, Floral, Arkansas
- [10] Willoughby Barton, Jr. (b. July 29, 1836—d. October 23, 1862)
- [11] Tilman M. Barton (b. September 3, 1838—d. February 28, 1891)
First wife: Sarah {—?—} Barton (August 16, 1846—February 22, 1874)
Second wife: Lucy (Pierce) Barton
Buried: Pine Grove Cemetery, Floral, Arkansas
- [12] Mary Ann Barton (b. September 12, 1840—d. July 3, 1864)
- [13] Sarah Jane Barton (b. January 29, 1843—d. June 27, 1864)

* * *

FAMILY RECORD OF FRANCIS MARION BARTON, NATIVE OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT

Source: The Barton Family compilation, by Jason E. Barton, dedicated the Barton Family and to its annual reunion at Tyger Baptist Church, Tigerville, South Carolina, for their promotion of Brotherhood, Pride of Family and Genealogical Research

[The last issue (May 2004) of this *Quarterly* featured an autobiographical sketch of Francis Marion Barton. Here we present his family of children. See p. 130, over, for the family of siblings of his wife Mary Ann Bowling/Bolin.]

Francis Marion Barton

Born: April 24, 1833, Greenville District, SC—Died October 10, 1912, Williamson County, Texas

Buried: Liberty Hill, Williamson County, Texas

Married:

November 27, 1853

Mary Ann Bowling

Born: March 7, 1835, Transylvania County, NC—Died April 14, 1922, Williamson County, Texas

Buried: Liberty Hill, Williamson County, Texas

Children:

- [1] Tench Cox Barton (b. June 30, 1855—d. December 25, 1938)
Wife: Lura Effie (Brooks) Barton (September 5, 1857—August 10, 1838)
- [2] Sarah Elizabeth Barton (b. April 15, 1857—d. September 9, 1857)
- [3] Mary Jane Barton Potts (b. May 24, 1859—d. July 6, 1930)
Husband: George Ira Potts
- [4] William Calvin Barton (b. January 27, 1861—d. October 27, 1942)
First Wife: Matilda Mills; Second Wife: Catie McCord;
Third Wife: Nancy Caledonia "Calie" Hefner
- [5] Nancy Margaret Barton Hefner (b. April 10, 1862—d. January 5, 1952)
Husband: Ephraim Tinsley Hefner (November 23, 1858—January 4, 1926)
- [6] Francis Willoughby Barton (b. December 2, 1863—d. December 29, 1950)
Wife: Prudence Charity (Boyd) Barton
- [7] Martha Isabelle Barton Caskey (b. February 18, 1866—d. August 17, 1957)
Husband: John Caskey
- [8] "Sallie" Sarah Barton Leatherwood (b. June 27, 1868—d. October 27, 1945)
Husband: Calvin Earle Leatherwood (November 27, 1871—January 28, 1944)
- [9] Lelah Barton (b. April 30, 1871—d. December 5, 1951)
- [10] Lula Katharine Barton Gill (b. April 25, 1873—d. July 2, 1952)
Husband: Henry Gill (May 17, 1876—March 26, 1957)
- [11] Rebecca Barton Davis (b. May 29, 1876—June 29, 1960)
Husband: John N. Davis (April 13, 1876—December 24, 1934)

* * *

FAMILY OF DUDLEY A. BOLIN OF TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, NC

Contributed by Carole Hammett Pearson, 201 Blue Ridge Drive, Greer, South Carolina 29651
<mmcaj@bellsouth.net>

Dudley A. Bolin

Born: 1800, Virginia, or North Carolina—Died: October 12, 1890, Transylvania County, NC

His parents: Benjamin Bolling and Charity Larrimore

Burial: Lake Toxaway Baptist Church Cemetery, Transylvania County, NC

Occupation: School Teacher

Married: 1828, South Carolina

Elizabeth Devereaux

Born: 1802, SC—Died February 25, 1886, Transylvania County, NC

Burial: Lake Toxaway Baptist Church Cemetery, Transylvania County, NC

Children:

- [1] Melissa Clementine Bolin (b. July 9, 1829, NC—d. 1909)
Husband: Ambrose Williams, Jr. (b. 1822—d. 1912)
- [2] George Ellsberg Bolin (b. March 21, 1831, NC—October 13, 1864, CSA)
- [3] Nancy C. Bolin (b. July 4, 1833, NC—d. 1886, NC)
Husband: Moses Butler
- [4] **Mary Ann Bolin/Bowling** (b. March 7, 1835, NC—d. March 14, 1922, Texas)
Francis Marion Barton (April 24, 1833, SC—October 10, 1912, Texas)
- [5] John D. B. Bolin (b. April 30, 1836, NC—d. April 30, 1836, NC)
- [6] Alfred C. Bolin (b. December 30, 1837, NC—d. December 30, 1837, NC)
- [7] James A. Bolin (b. May 24, 1838, NC—d. October 30, 1862, Winchester, Va.)
- [8] William Thomas Bolin (b. December 3, 1840, SC—d.)
- [9] Caleb J. Bolin (b. March 4, 1843, SC—d.)
- [10] Zachariah T. Bolin (b. March 9, 1845, NC—d.)
- [11] Eliza J. Bolin (b. February 14, 1853, NC—d. After 1925)
Husband: Moses Butler (husband of her sister Nancy C.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN H. WHARTON OF LAURENS

Source: Charleston News and Courier, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895, p. 5, col. 4

Mr. J.H. Wharton was sent to the Constitutional Convention by the people of Laurens with the idea that he would work, and they are not mistaken. He is always to be found in his seat, listening attentively to all that is being said, studying carefully each matter brought before the Convention, and anxious that more voting and less talking shall be done by the members of the Convention. He is a man who makes up his mind about every matter presented, and after careful consideration is ready to vote, cares nothing for oratory, but merely wishes to hear the opinions of others concisely put, and he gives the rest of the Convention credit for being just as able to decide matters for themselves. He was born in Laurens County in 1847. His father was William N. Wharton, a large planter in that county, and his son succeeded him in the same business and is now the third largest planter in Laurens county. As a stock raiser he has few superiors in the State, and his herd of Jerseys have taken many a first prize at the State Fairs and at the Augusta Exposition. Mr. Wharton's mother was a Miss Fuller, of a family long prominent in upper South Carolina. Mr. Wharton got his early education at the common schools in the county, but entered the Confederate army at the age of 15, and served throughout the war as a member of the Williams battalion, State troops. The war over, he returned to the farm and in 1870 he married Miss Laura J. Harris, and is now the father of seven daughters and one son. He was a member of Governor Thompson's staff, with the rank of Colonel, and has been prominent in politics for over fifteen years, and has never been defeated for office. He served the people of Laurens as county commissioner for three terms and is now serving his second term as clerk of Court. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and for twenty-two successive years has been the Sunday-school superintendent of the church in Laurens. He is president of the State Sunday school Convention, and also, moderator for the Baptist Reedy River Association, embracing Laurens and Newberry counties.

A WHARTON QUERY IN 1939

Source: *The Spartanburg Herald*, Tuesday Morning, August 29, 1939, p. 10.

TEXAS WOMAN SEEKING TO TRACE FAMILY TREE IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Ancestor of Texan Believed to Be Native of County; Records Requested

The assistance of Spartanburg county officials was sought yesterday in efforts to connect a native of Spartanburg county with one of the most outstanding parts in the fight by Texas for independence from Mexico in 1838. In a letter received by Clerk of Court, Ernest W. Miller, Mrs. Margaret Wharton Creswell of Port Neches, Tex., expresses the belief that her great-uncle, William Wharton of Spartanburg county, was the same William Wharton noted in history as the chief Lieutenant of Stephen Austin in the latter's fight for Texas independence.

In her letter, Mrs. Creswell says that her grandfather, Pleasant Goodlowe Wharton, was believed born in Spartanburg in 1815. He had a brother whose name was William, she continues, and who was separated from the rest of the family at an early age. To substantiate family legends, Mrs. Creswell asked the Spartanburg clerk of court if birth records were available as far back as 1815. Because birth records have been kept by the clerk of court's office for only a comparatively short time, Mr. Miller made the letter public in the hope that some of the county's older residents might recall the early Wharton family.

The letter follows:

"Dear Sirs:

"Recently I became interested in the genealogy of my paternal lineage of Wharton ancestors. Perhaps you would be so kind as to furnish me (if possible) with some information or tell me where I might inquire.

"The question is - Is William Wharton who played such a big part in the struggle for Texas independence a grand-uncle of mine?

"I understand that my grandfather, Pleasant Goodlowe Wharton was born in Spartanburg, S.C., in 1815. (No one now living is sure, however.) He had two brothers, one George Wharton and one William Wharton. They all separated in youth and Pleasant Goodlowe Wharton came to central Alabama.

"I am only thirty years of age and it is a little unusual for grandfather to have been born 120 years ago. Therefore, I know nothing of his ancestry.

"I have been asked since I moved to Texas if this William Wharton who rode with Stephen Austin to call volunteers to fight for Texas was a relative. Somehow, I feel as if he was.

"I wonder if a record of birth was kept by the bureau of vital statistics over one hundred years ago. If you can get me this information, I would be very appreciative.

"Sincerely yours,

"Mrs. Margaret Wharton Creswell,

"Box 865, Port Neches, Texas."

WILL OF WILLIAM NELSON, ESQ., LAURENS DISTRICT, SC

Contributed by Betty Jean Dill, 168 Bullington Rd, Spartanburg, S. C. 29306 <BettyJDill@aol.com>
Source: Last Will and Testament of William Nelson, Esq. Written November 25, 1849; on file, Laurens, South Carolina, Court House - Probate Office - Box 104, pkg 9

In the name of God, Amen. I, William Nelson of the State of South Carolina, Laurens District, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and knowing that it is appointed unto all men once to die and not knowing how soon I shall be called, and thinking to dispose of all such worldly estate as hath pleased God to bless me with, do make, ordain and institute this, my last will and testament, revoking all others hitherto made.

First, I bequeath my soul to God, who gave it to me, and my body to the dust from whence it sprang to be buried in a Christian manner.

Second, After paying all my just debts and funeral expences, I give, devise and dispose of my property in the following manner, that is to say, I give to **my sons, Elihu Nelson and John Nelson**, the tract of land whereon I now live containing five hundred and fifty seven acres, more or less, to be equally divided between them, according to quantity and quality. If they should not agree on the division, then to choose three disinterested persons to divide it for them. I also give to my sons, Elihu Nelson and John Nelson, six shares in the L.C. and Charleston Rail Road and Bank, to be equally divided between them. I also give to my son, Elihu Nelson, my old man, Charles.

I give to my son, John Nelson, in trust for **my son, Lewis Nelson**, the tract of land whereon he now lives, containing 144 acres, more or less. I give to my son, Lewis Nelson, \$100 in money to be paid by my executors hereinafter named out of my personal estate.

I give to Nancy Nelson, widow of **my son, William Nelson**, the tract of land whereon she now lives, containing 169 acres, more or less, during her natural lifetime or widowhood, at the end of which ever takes place first, then the land to be sold and equally divided between her four children by my son,

William Nelson, viz: Elizabeth Nelson; Jane M. Cole; Samuel Nelson; and Beaufort Nelson. I also give to the above named Elizabeth Nelson; Jane M. Cole; Samuel Nelson and Beaufort Nelson each \$100 to be paid by my executors herein after named, out of my personal estate.

I desire as soon as practical after my death, that the whole of my personal estate, not above disposed of, to be sold, to be equally divided as follows, viz: Between my sons, Elihu Nelson and John Nelson, the children of **my daughter, Maryan Wharton**, viz: **Pleasant Wharton; William Nelson Wharton; Elizabeth Howard and John Wharton**, they are to have the same share that their mother would receive, if alive, which is the fifth part of my personal estate among them. [Note: A George Wharton is not named above, even though Pleasant Wharton is listed.]

The children of **my daughter, Elizabeth Holt**, viz: John Holt; Mary Lomax; Sarah Russell; Martha Gary; Dicy Holt; William Holt and Elizabeth Holt, they are to have the same share that their mother would receive if alive, which is the fifth part of my personal estate, among them and the children of **my son, Josiah Nelson**, viz: Elihu G. Nelson; John Nelson; Andrew Nelson and Josiah Nelson, they are to have the same share their father would receive, if alive, which is the fifth part of my personal estate among them. I wish it to be understood that all my notes, accounts and cash on hand to be included in my personal estate. It is my will and desire that the money willed to all my grandchildren to remain in my executors hands herein after named until they become of age or married.

And lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my sons, Elihu Nelson and John Nelson, executors to this my last will and testament by me made. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 25 day of November 1848 **William Nelson** {seal}

Signed, sealed, published and declared as and for the last will and testament of the above named William Nelson

In presence of Bird Roberts James Tinsley J. H. Coleman
South Carolina, Laurens District}

Personally came before me Bird Roberts, and upon being sworn, made oath that he saw William Nelson execute the within instrument as his last will, that he together with John H. Coleman and James Tinsley in the presence of each other and in the presence of the testator subscribed as witness to the same. Sworn to before me the 2nd day of January 1849.

W. D. Watts, Ordinary Laurens District

Bird Roberts

DEATH OF CAPT. WILLIAM LOGUE OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT

Source: *The Edgefield Advertiser*, issue of Wednesday, February 17, 1858, p 4, col. 3

With much sadness and regret it is that we record the death of one toward whom we have occupied the most friendly social relations for a number of years. Capt. Wm. Logue died at his residence near this place on Tuesday evening last, after a brief illness. He had many qualities, both of the head and of the heart, which made him, among his friends, one the most valued companions. A hundred occasions of agreeable intercourse occur to us, while penning this brief tribute. Mr. Logue was a self-educated man, having chiefly by his own exertions prepared himself for the South Carolina College, in which institution he commanded the esteem and respect of both professors and students. He afterwards commenced the practice of law, first in Savannah, next in Charleston; but, dissatisfied with his location in both instances - although flattered in the latter place with several complimentary distinctions, he came back to Edgefield, his adopted home. Here, by an eligible matrimonial alliance, he had just established for himself the prospect of many years of contentment and ease, when the fell Destroyer came and interposed his death. God rest the departed, and comfort and protect his surviving family.

FAMILY GROUPS AND FAMILY CONNECTIONS FROM COUNTY COURT RECORDS

Contributed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Contributor's note: The intent and purpose of this contribution is to expose family groups and family connections from the various types of court records from the upstate counties of South Carolina. The county and the type of record will be carefully identified. The wording, sentence structure (or lack thereof), and punctuation (or lack thereof) of original documents will be followed as closely as possible. Information within a document that is not essential nor relevant to the genealogical content will be elided, as indicated by successive dots, i.e., Statements or individual words not in the original document will be enclosed by square brackets []. Names, places and dates are sometimes set in boldface type by the contributor for purposes of highlighting and emphasis.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg County Deed book S, pages 339-340 (1822)

James Templeman & other Heirs of Aaron Templeman to Jacob Linder
State of South Carolina, Spartanburgh District} Know all men by these presents that we the heirs of Aaron Templeman deceased of the state and district aforesaid for and in the consideration of the sum of three hundred and six dollars in hand Paid to us by Jacob Linder we have sold ... unto the said Jacob Linder a tract of land in the district aforesaid on the waters of Packolette river the south side of said river beginning on a white oak James Templemans corner. Thence running south 10 chains to a red oak. Thence south 45E35 [sic] to a red oak. Thence S° 56E36 to a stake. Thence N.55E. to a stake in the field. Thence N.70 west to a persimmon tree **at the head of the mill pond**. Thence up the mill creek to the beginning corner containing one hundred and fifty acres ... Witness my hand and seal this **September the twenty fifth day Eighteen hundred and twenty two**

Samuel Kennedy

Mary (x) Templeman

James Templeman	{Seal}
Carter Burnett	{Seal}
Abraham Linder	{Seal}
Nathaniel Linder	{Seal}
Tillotson Brookshier	{Seal}
Lee Linder	{Seal}
Lewis Cannon	{Seal}

South Carolina, Spartanburgh dist.} Personally came Mary Templeman the wife of *Abraham* Templeman deceased [sic, *The name of Abraham here appears to be a mistake on the part of the clerk, as subsequent deed records below will show.*] and made oath that she did see the heirs of Aaron Templeman assign over the within deed of conveyance to Jacob Linder for the use and purpose within mentioned and at the same time she saw Samuel Kennedy assign his name with herself as a subscribing witness to the same. Sworn and subscribed to before me this March the first day 1823

Lee Linder, J. P.

Mary (x) Templeman

Spartanburg County Deed Book U, page 293 (1829)

South Carolina, Spartanburgh District} Know all men by these presents that I Mary Templeman of the State and District above mentioned for an[d] consideration of the natural love and affection which I bear toward **my legal heirs**, to wit, Lewis Cannon, Lee Linder, **Carter Burnet**, Tillotson Brookshier, James

Templeman, Jacob Linder, Abraham Linder, [and] Nathaniel Linder I have given and granted ... unto the above named heirs ... one negro woman named Creasey and five children one named Patsy, one named John, one named Robert, and Amely and the tract of land whereon I now reside, two hundred acres ... and [I] the said Mary Templeman do give grant and Relinquish all my rights and title of property ever unto the above named heirs **only** the share of Nat Linder would be entitled to admitting his wife had been living I give to his children to [be] equally divided amongst them which will be one eighth part of the property above mentioned and the other seventh part to go to the other seven legatees as they can agree in the dividing [of] it ... I also choose Lewis Cannon and Lee Linder as trustees for me to see that this deed is executed according to the true state and meaning of the trust As witness my hand and seal this **December twenty ninth day eighteen hundred and twenty nine**, Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Test. Joel Cannon

Mary (x) Templeman {Seal}

John Vandiver

South Carolina, Spartanburgh District} Personally came Joel Cannon before me and made oath that he saw Mary Templeman sign over the within deed of gift to the heirs for the use and purposes within mentioned and at the same time he saw John Vandiver sign his name to the same as a subscribing witness with himself. Sworn to before me this December the 29 day 1829

Lee Linder, J. Q.

Joel Cannon

[We are entitled to conclude that the wife of Nathaniel Linder, a daughter of Mary Templeman, was deceased at the date of this deed and had left five children.]

Spartanburg County Deed Book AA, pages 154-155 (1849)

John A. Linder to Jas Templeman Deed of Conveyance

State of South Carolina, Sprartanburg} Know all men by these presents that I **John A Linder son of Nathaniel Linder** for and in consideration of being released from any further obligations to pay anything towards the support of **my grandmother Wyatt** I do bargain & sell ... unto James Templeman all my Right Title and interest and Estate of ... a certain Tract of Land belonging to my Grandmother and authorize the said Templeman to receive any legacy arising out of said premises to me from the said Lands at or after her death The Lands lying on the waters of Packolet River & bounded by Lands of John Linder Z. Cannon & Joel Cannon containing two hundred acres more or less ... to the said Templeman ... one fifth of one Eighth part. Given under my hand and seal this **Jan'y 16th 1849**.

J. H. Linder {Seal}

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Turner [and] John Linder.

State of South Carolina, Spartanburg District} Personally came before me John Linder and made Oath that he saw John A Linder Execute the within Deed of Conveyance to Jas Templeman ... & that he saw John Turner witness the Execution of the same time.

John Linder

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of Feby, 1849

R. Bowden Ex Officio Mag.

[From this deed we can infer that the widow Mary Templeman married a Mr. Wyatt on some date between 1829 and 1849. See the will of Vincent Wyatt below.]

Spartanburg County Deed Book BB, page 67 (1850)

Mary Wyatt to Tillotson Brookshear Deed of Conveyance

State of South Carolina, Sprartanburg} Know all men by these presents that I **Mary Wyatt** of the district and State aforesaid for and in consideration of one dollar to me paid by Tillotson Brookshear of the

Same state & district aforesaid have Granted Bargained Sold & released ... to the said Tillotson Brookshear all my right title and interest which I have in and to the tract of land whereon **my husband Aaron Templeman** lived at the time of his death that is to say all my right title & interest in & to the part of the said tract which the said Brookshear bought of J M Linder Bounded by John Linder Zech Cannon & Lewis Cannon & James Templeman lying and being in Spartanburg district on Pacolet river supposed to be seventy five acres more or less ... In witness whereof I have set my hand & seal the day of Sept 24, 1850.

Mary (x) Wyatt {Seal}

Signed Sealed & delivered in the presence of Absolum McAbee [and] Aaron Templeman Spartanburg District} Personally came Malcolm [sic] McAbee before me & made oath that he saw Mary Wyatt sign this deed of conveyance over to Tillotson Brookshear ... and at the same time he saw Aaron Templeman sign his name with himself as a witness and subscribed to this **October 4th day 1850**
Joel Cannon Mag. Absolum McAbee

[This deed removes any and all doubt that **Mary Templeman was the widow of Aaron Templeman**, and not the widow of Abraham Templeman, as recorded in Deed Book S above. This deed reveals that she, as Mary Wyatt, was living at the time of the 1850 census. However, she appears to have been a member of an enclave of families, including Carter Barnett, near the junction of Peters Creek and the Pacolet River that was missed by the census enumerator.]

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

South Carolina, Spartanburg District, Probate Court, Will Book C, p. 141

Will of Vincent Wyatt

State of South Carolina} I Vincent Wyatt of Spartanburg District in the State aforesaid, being at this time, of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding, thanks be to God for the same, and knowing that it is the purpose of all men, once to die—for the purpose of regulating my temporal concerns, do make, ordain and constitute the following as my last Will and Testament, to wit

Imprimis- I will that my body be Justly? buried in a Christian manner at the discretion of my Wife, and Executor after my deceased. **Item 2nd** I direct that all my Just debts and funeral Expences be paid out of my Estate, by my Executor, who is authorized to Sell So much things as may be necessary for that purpose— **Item 3rd** I will devise and bequeath unto **my beloved Wife, Mary Ann Wiat**, the lease I now hold from W. W. Harris including the house and possessions in which I now reside, to hold and [be] enjoyed by her, during the term of her natural life or Widowhood.—I also will devise and bequeath unto my said wife, the following Negro[es], to wit, Cruse, Pat, John, Robert, Millissa Willis William and the infant Creese, to be held and enjoyed by her and her heirs forever- **Item 4.** I will and devise that my Negro man Stephen, be and remain with my wife, until the Negro Boy Robert shall arrive at the age of twenty four and at that time I will and devise and bequeath the Said Stephen to my daughter Jane Shields, wife of Moses Shields, to be held by her and her heirs forever.- **Item 5th** At the death or marriage of my wife Mary Ann, I will devise and bequeath that all the property herein before given to her for life or widowhood be equally divided by my three Children Jane Shields, Vincent Wiat and Spencer Wiat, to be held used and enjoyed by them and their heirs forever. **Item 6.** I do hereby nominat constitute and appoint John Poole Esq. late Sherrieff of Spartanburgh, my Sole Executor of this my last will and Testament with a request that he will superintend my wife and the property in her case during her life, and render her such assistance, as his judgment may deem expedient.—

In witness Whereof I have Set my hand and Seal this **18th Jany 1837** Vincent (x) Wyatt {Seal}

Signed Sealed and Declared in the presence of

W. T. Trimmier R. C. Poole A. Austell

Recorded in Will Book C, Page 141, Box 30 Package 3, **Recorded 15th May, 1838**

[A compelling case can be made that Mary Templeman, widow of Aaron Templeman, married the second time to Vincent Wyatt. The 1790 Spartanburg census shows the household of Aaron Templeman with himself and three females, implying that Mary had two daughters born before the 1790 census. This fact suggests that Mary was born before 1770. The 1800 Spartanburg census shows that Aaron and Mary are both between the age of 26 but less than the age of 45. The same census shows that both Vincent Wyatt and his wife were in the 45 year old and over category, which implies that Vincent was born about 1755 or before. It is more probable that Mary would want to marry a man whose age is more in line with her own, especially if that man were a nearly widower with a considerable estate of his own. Vincent Wyatt fits this description very well; his property was close to the Templeman property. Spartanburg Deed Book Q, pp. 104-105, June 29, 1818, and earlier transactions reveal that the wife of Vincent Wyatt at that time was named Elizabeth, indicating that the Mary Ann named in his will, above, was a second wife. According to his estate file [Spartanburg County, SC, Probate Court, File N° 1961, (April 8, 1822), Lee Linder, Admr], Aaron Templeman died in 1822 intestate. The 1830 census shows Vincent Wyatt in the 70 to 80 age bracket, while his wife is in the 60 to 70 age group, indicating a younger spouse than his first wife Elizabeth (who would have been in the same age bracket as Vincent.). Vincent Wyatt died in 1838; however, a Mary Wyatt is not to be found in the 1840 Spartanburg census.

PENDLETON DISTRICT

Anderson County, SC} Probate Office, Real Estate Book, p. 15, Elijah Wyatt & wife Applicants vs Cornelius Gaines & children, Heirs of James Munday, Defendants

The State of South Carolina} To Cornelius Gaines and his children and Jane Munday Admx of James Munday dec^d and the other children of James Munday dec^d legal heirs devisees and representatives of James Foster dec^d Greeting: You are hereby required to appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden at Pendleton Court House for Pendleton District on the first Monday of November next A D. 1826 to shew cause if any you can why the real estate of The said James Foster deceased situate in said District on the head branches of 23 Mile Creek bounding by Lands belonging to Charles Wilson, Doctor Ozea R. Broyles (as it is said) and others and containing six hundred and forty acres more or less should not be divided or sold allotting to Elijah Wyatt and Mary his wife one third part thereof and the other two thirds to be divided to the heirs of James Munday & his wife and the other one third to the heirs of Cornelius Gaines and his children in equal portions. Given under my hand and seal at my office this 28th day of August 1826. John Harris {LS} Ordinary Pendleton District

The plaintiffs suggest that all the defendants reside out of the State. therefore the following Notice was issued & published 8 weeks in the Pendleton Messenger, viz: South Carolina, Pendleton District Elijah Wyatt & Mary his wife applicants against Cornelius Gaines and other Defendants It appearing to my satisfaction that all the Defendants reside without this State, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of James Foster dec^d on or before the first Monday of November next or their consent to the same will be entered of record 28 August 1827

John Harris Ordinary Pendleton District

PENDLETON DISTRICT

Anderson County, SC} Probate Office, Real Estate Book, p. 17, Zadoc Anderson, Guardian of R. P. & Riley Kennemore, Applicants vs Rosannah Kennemore & others Defendants

The State of South Carolina, Pendleton District} To Rosannah Kennemore, Eliza Rebecca Kennemore, Melinda Kennemore, Abraham B Kennemore, Michael Kennemore, Riley Kennemore, and Royal P.

Kennemore, legal heirs and representatives of Moses Kennemore who died intestate Greeting: you are hereby required to appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden at Pendleton Court House for Pendleton District on the first Monday in January next A D 1827 to shew cause if any you can why the real Estate of the said Moses Kennemore deceased situate in said District on waters of 18 mile creek bounding by lands of Major Andrew Hamilton, Robert Wilson and others & Jephtha Norton containing one hundred acres more or less being part of a tract of Land originally Granted to Peter Reese should not be divided or sold allotting to the said Rosannah Kennemore one third part thereof and the remaning two thirds to be equally divided in equal portions to Melinda Kennemore, Abram B. Kennemore, Eliza Rebecca Kennemore, Riley Kennemore, Royal P. Kennemore and Michael T. Kennemore.
Given under my hand and seal this 6 day of November 1826. John Harris {LS} Ord. Pendleton Dist.

Zadoc Anderson, Guardian, vs Rosannah Kennemore & others heirs of Moses Kennemore dec^d I do hereby suggest & make known to the Court of Ordinary that the Defendants in this case reside out of the limits of this State. ... Zadoc (x) Anderson Guardian
6th November 1826 in Presence of Joseph Grisham

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS MEMORIALIZED IN BETHEL GRAVEYARD, WOODRUFF, SC

Contributed by Edna Westmoreland, 1412 W. Georgia Road, Woodruff, SC 29388

Seven Revolutionary soldiers are buried in Old Bethel Graveyard in Woodruff, SC. In March 2003, descendants of two of the soldiers erected a memorial to all the seven in an appropriate spot in the cemetery. The polished gray granite is 30 inches high by 3 feet wide with a 6 inch base. The Memorial reads:

MEMORIAL TO THE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION

Pvt. Alexander Alexander Sr.
Cpl. John Allen
Pvt. Henry Cole
Capt. Martin Cole
Pvt. James Crook
Pvt. Absalom Hastings
Pvt. Joseph Woodruff, Sr.

Alexander Alexander was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America in 1778 through the Port of Charleston. John Allen, the two Cole brothers and Joseph Woodruff came to what is now Woodruff, SC, from North Carolina. James Crook came from Virginia. It is not known where Absalom Hastings came from to Woodruff.

A GREAT IDEA: A GENEALOGICAL CODICIL TO YOUR WILL

Contributed by Susan Turpin, <sturpin@mindspring.com>

This idea may be of interest for our members and to all genealogists. We present the following article that appeared recently in the Wilson County Genealogical Society newsletter *Trees of Wilson*, Wilson, NC:

Protect Your Work by Carol Forbes, President of the Wilson County Genealogical Society

We have all heard of the death of a genealogist followed by the loss of all of the person's work when no one else in the family was interested in the material compiled. To assure that the some thing does not happen to your genealogical papers, charters, photocopies of original records, books, computer files, etc. make your wishes known. One way to do this is to add a statement to your will specifying what you would like to be done with your accumulated work. Included here is a form that you could complete and add to your will:

A Genealogical Codicil to My Last Will and Testament

To my spouse, children, guardian, administrator and/or executor:

Upon my demise it is requested that you DO NOT dispose of any or all of my genealogical records, both those prepared personally by me and those records prepared by others which may be in my possession, including but not limited to books, files, notebooks or computer programs, for a period of two years.

During this time period, please attempt to identify one or more persons who would be willing to take custody of the said materials and the responsibility of maintaining and continuing the family histories. [If you know whom within your family or friends are likely candidates to accept these materials, please add the following at this point: "I suggest that the persons contacted regarding the assumption of the custody of these items include but not be limited to" and then list the names of those individuals at this point, which their addresses and the telephone numbers if known.]

In the event you do not find anyone to accept these materials, please contact the various genealogical organizations that I have been a member of and determine if they will accept some parts or all of my genealogical materials. [List of organizations, addresses, phone numbers at bottom; include local chapters, with their addresses, phone numbers and contact persons if available as well as state/national contact information and addresses.]

Please remember that my genealogical endeavors consumed a great deal of time, travel, and money. Therefore it is my desire that the products of these endeavors be allowed to continue in a manner that will make them available to others in the future.

Signature _____ Date _____
Witness _____ Date _____
Witness _____ Date _____

[Check requirements in your state for proper execution of a document such as this.]

OBITUARY MRS. LAURA MAGEE MASON OF OCONEE COUNTY

Contributed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Source: Keowee Courier, Aug. 31, 1904, p. 5, col. 2

DEATH OF MRS. LAURA MASON

Mrs. Laura Mason was born on the 9th day of May, 1811, and died at Walhalla on Saturday morning, August 27, 1904, shortly after midnight, in the 94th year of her age. She was married to Benjamin Mason on February 5th, 1834. Her husband preceded her to the grave fifty-five years, four months and eighteen days. Mrs. Mason was the last remaining member of one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, families in the up-country, her father, Benjamin Magee, of the Fair Play section, having come from North Carolina when a small boy, considerably over a hundred years ago, and her mother, Elizabeth, or Betty, Maret, also of Fair Play, whose ancestors, at an earlier period, emigrated from Maryland, was of an old and greatly esteemed family. Out of a goodly number of brothers and sisters, all of whom lived to a very advanced age, Mrs. Mason, though not the youngest of the family, survived them all. Her health had been remarkably good until about two weeks before her death, when she was stricken with paralysis, and, though she was conscious, she never recovered her speech. She passed quietly and peacefully and without suffering. On Sunday her remains were carried to Fair Play, her old home, and interred in the cemetery of Beaverdam church, beside her husband and a daughter, Hepsy E. Mason, who died when a young girl, on February 5th 1854. The funeral exercises were conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. M. McGuire, of Walhalla, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends, who had known and loved her all their lives.

Mrs. Mason was survived by three sons and one daughter, viz: Mrs. James Seaborn, of Walhalla, with whom she had made her home for about thirty-three years; Warren R.D. Mason, of Danielsville, Ga.; Elijah N. Mason, of Chico, Texas; and William A. Mason, of Lavonia, Ga., besides numerous grand and great grand children. One son, John Kilpatrick Mason, was killed in the war between the States and is buried in Virginia. Mrs. Mason gave all her sons to the Lost Cause. Three of them, as named above, continued to the end and laid down their arms when the last gun was fired.

Mrs. Clary Gassaway, the last surviving sister of Mrs. Mason, died near Central, in Pickens county, a year ago.

Mrs. Mason had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for near fifty years.

[Contributor's Note: Clary Magee Gassaway's obituary (on the next page) states her father came from Virginia; Laura's states he came from North Carolina.]

* * *

JETER (UNION COUNTY)--McKAY (GREENVILLE) MARRIAGE IN 1889

Source: An 1889 Greenville newspaper, cited in the *Spartanburg Herald-Journal*, Nov. 5, 1939, p.10

Miss Octavia McKay, of this city, was married at nine o'clock last night at the residence of of R.G. Williams, on Buncombe street, to M.R. Jeter, of Santuc, Union county. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J.M. Rose. The attendants were W.H. Jeter of Fish Dam, Union county, and Miss Lula Cagle, of this city, and Baylis Earle and Miss Octavia Williams. After the ceremony a bountiful supper was served. Many beautiful and costly presents were received. The bride is a daughter of the late William McKay and Mr. Jeter was at one time a student in Furman university and is well known in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Jeter will receive the congratulations and best wishes of their many friends. They left on the northbound Air Line train last night for Mr. Jeter's home in Union County.

[Editor's Note: A picture of Mr. and Mrs. M. Russell Jeter, on the occasion of their golden anniversary, accompanied their wedding announcement above in the *Spartanburg Herald-Journal*, Sunday, November 5, 1939, p. 10.]

* * *

OBITUARY OF MRS CLARY MAGEE GASSAWAY OF PICKENS COUNTY

Contributed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322

Source: Keowee Courier, Sept. 9, 1903, p. 2, Col. 4

[Contributor's Note: See the obituary of her sister Laura Magee Mason on the opposite page.]

DEATH OF MRS. THOMAS H. GASSAWAY.

Departed this life on Monday, August 23th, 1903, at the residence of her son, Thomas H. Gassaway, on Twelve Mile River, near Liberty, South Carolina, in Pickens county, Mrs. Clary Gassaway, widow of Thomas H. Gassaway, Sr., in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was buried in the old Gassaway cemetery, one mile from Central, on the following day. Her husband had predeceased her to the grave forty-eight years. Mrs. Gassaway was a member of a well known Oconee county family, being the daughter of Benjamin Magee, who came from Virginia when a boy and settled in the neighborhood of what is now the Fair Play section, where he lived to a great age, and died before the Confederate war. Only one member of his large family is now living, that one being Mrs. Laura Mason, now living with her daughter, Mrs. James Seaborn, at Walhalla, S.C., in the ninety-second year of her age. Tillman C. Magee, well known in Oconee county, was one of the sons. There were three sons and seven daughters in the family of Benjamin Magee, all of whom, with the exception Mrs. Laura Mason, [have] died at very advanced ages. Mrs. Gassaway had been a member of the Methodist church for over fifty years, and at the time of her death was a member of Fairview church in Pickens county. Three children survive her, viz: Mrs. Rosa Madden, of Clemson College; J.E. Gassaway, of Sherman, Texas, and Thomas H. Gassaway, of Liberty, S.C. The grandchildren are Tecoa, Hattie, Josie and John T. Madden, of Clemson. Mrs. Gassaway was an exemplary Christian woman, and now resting in the arms of her Savior, in reaping the reward of her faithfulness on earth.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,

From which none ever wake to weep."

A Friend

THE GRANDEUR OF ANCESTRY (HUMOR)

Source: *The Yorkville Enquirer*, issue of Thursday January 28, 1879, p. 4, col. 1

In a letter to the Burlington *Hawkeye*, Mr. Burdette, scorn, but she missed fired.

the humorist, says:

Speaking of relics, just before we reached Portsmouth, a man entered into conversation with me. He said: "You are from the West."

I murmured something about the vast illimitable, &c, and the man said, "Your's is a new country; a new country; a n-e-w country."

Yes, I told him, it was new, but it was the only one we had, and accordingly we wore it Sundays and week days alike, worked and went to parties in it, and it would soon look a thousand years old.

"We," the man said, "come down from the venerable mists of antiquity. It is a glorious thought."

Yes, I said, but it wasn't pleasant. I was in Boston four days and it East winded and rained three of them. It was misty enough, but it spoiled the prospect.

"My ancestors," he said, "came over in the *Mayflower*. But yours--?" And he looked at me with a rising inflection. I tried to slay him with a look of silent

"Your ancestors, I take it," said the man, "did not come over in the *Mayflower*!"

And I turned upon him. "Sir," I remarked, "this *Mayflower*, I take it, was a sailing ship?"

"She was," he said, vainly endeavoring to stifle his emotion, "she was a sailing ship."

"Then," I said, haughtily, "most assuredly my ancestors did not come over in the *Mayflower*. It has never been the misfortune of my family to be compelled to take passage on any ship of the merchant marine. My ancestors came over on a Cunard steamer, first cabin, no steerage passengers carried, only ten days from Liverpool, and the minute they landed in New York, they went straight up to Mrs Astor's tavern, and took front rooms on the parlor floor."

I thought I had crushed that man, but may I be blessed if he didn't look as though he pitied me.

* * *

A DESCRIPTION OF SPARTANBURG VILLAGE IN 1828

Source: The Carolina Spartan, issue of Wednesday, May 1, 1889

SIXTY-ONE YEARS AGO

A retrospective view prepares one better for moving forward. He, who never look backward, is apt to ignore the lessons derived from experience. It is well, now and then, to consider the past, or at least not to forget it. The man that forgets that he was ever a child, is apt to be heartless and imperious in his nature. The town that forgets that it was ever a struggling village will grow arrogant. In order that the citizens of Spartanburg may see how the "Court House" appeared in April 1828 the assistance of E.L. [P] Huggins, known by the boys of the olden time as "Laws," was called in and he has given certain information. It must be remembered that in the old days this town was called the "Court House" by some, and "the village" by others.

Mr. Huggins says his mother, then a widow, moved here from Lincolnton in the spring of 1828. He was then nine years old. He took in the whole town in a few minutes. There were no streets here then. The jail had been finished a few years before he came, and the old Court House with its big pillars stood where the present one is. It had just been finished when he came; Alex. Vernon was sheriff, or had just retired and given place to John Pool. The whipping post was used in that day and a large tree in front of the Court House was used for this purpose. It was cut down and then one of the pillars of the Court House was used. The convict was tied around that and the sheriff gave it to him. This was called "hugging the Sheriff's daughter." There was no church, or sign of one here. A Sunday School was established by a tailor named Stevens. One Sunday the boys were anxious to get through the Sunday School and go down to the Forest to fish. Jack Harrison, an apprentice of Geo. Brem, dug his bait before school and put it in his breeches pocket. Mr. Stevens observed the worms crawling out and had an explanation. Mr. Huggins says the last he heard of Harrison he was in jail.

When he came here there were only fourteen families in the town. Mike Shelton, shoe maker, lived near Colonel Walker's; Mr. Goldswait, a lawyer, lived about where Mr. Jennings lives; Dr. Young about Floyd's furniture store; George Jones, a merchant, where the Palmetto House is; James Hunt, hotel, where Greenwald's store is; Major J. E. Henry, a lawyer, on Kirby Hill; Squire Pool, a merchant, a brother of Aunt Jeane; Jesse Cleveland, a merchant, lived where the Merchants block is; Alex. Vernon lived then a little below the lower livery stable; Major Trimmer was opposite on the McMakin lot; Mrs. Parham lived where Mrs. Twitty now lives; Elisha Bomar, Clerk of the Court, lived on the Vernon lot; Joseph Michaels merchandized where the National Bank now stands. George Brem, a wagon maker lived where S.B. Ezell's house now stands. Besides these, there were some families away out in the country, now included in our city limits. Jim Miller lived up at Miller Spring on the Howard gap road. Eli Williams lived where Major Duncan's house stands. Granddaddy Seay lived out towards the Forest on lands now owned by W.M. Bomar. His son Jimmie lived where the Seay girls now live. Garner Self, who married Granddaddy Seay's daughter lived near by his father-in-law. At that time Hamburg was a dense forest, and a favorite possum hunting ground. There was no good road out by Captain Gwynn's. There was not a single barroom in town, but all the merchants sold whiskey and rum. Mrs. Huggins bought a lot and settled about where Colonel Cannon's house stands. There was not a grave here in 1828. Albert Grimes who opened up a liquor house was the first to open up the cemetery. A man named Carr or Kerr, was the second one to be buried. Perhaps the oldest native born persons now living in Major John Earle Bomar and his sister Mrs. Vernon. Aunt Charlotte Cleveland is perhaps the oldest resident in the city. These are some of the memories of Mr. Huggin. They may not be correct in every particular. The reading of them may lead others to find other facts connected with our early history.

* * *

HISTORY OF GREEN POND BAPTIST CHURCH OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Source: Carolina Spartan, May 10, 1893, p. 1, col. 4

By William Hoy, for The Spartan

I will attempt to give a history of the different churches in the boundary of Ben's Creek:

The first preacher spoken of by the first settlers was a man by the name of Benj. Peck. He was of the Baptist persuasion, and presume he never tried to organize a church, but he did preach, or attempt to preach. He followed stilling. The "roughs" told a story of him. When he tried to preach he would invert one of his hogsheads and substitute it for a pulpit. In one of his flights he stated that the righteous will rise, passing upwards, and the wicked shall fall, giving the hogshead a severe kick, knocking the bottom out. It was attempted by some of the roughs to put his misfortune in verse. The last line in one of his verses was:

"Down Came Benjamin, hogshead and all."

Whatever became of Peck, no one knows.

Shackelford's, or Bethel Church, was first organized on Ben's Creek. But before a house of worship could be built, the church got a strong reinforcement from the Brewton neighborhood and it was moved to where Bethel is now situated. I got into an argument with my life-time friend, Thomas Woodruff, the founder of the present town of Woodruff, not long before his death. He thought Bethel Church was a part of Durbin's Creek, moved from the Laurens side to where it now is. He said what I thought was the origin of Bethel Church was Shatteen. I stated to him that Shatteen attempted to build a mill on Reedy Fork, three miles north of Ben's Creek, but was murdered by the Indians before any white settlers moved into the country. I stated to my old friend that if he was correct, what induced the senior Brewton's to come up eight miles to be baptized in Ben's Creek. My own mother and many others then living witnessed that operation. I found it hard to set my friend right, and as a knock-down argument, offered to leave it to a jury and produce witnesses, and I would be certain to win my point, for then there was at least one lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, that first joined Shackelford's while the church was on Ben's Creek and followed the church down to Bethel and was still alive and in possession of a sound mind. At this point we let the matter rest. Nobody that knew 'Squire' Woodruff would doubt his veracity. Mrs. Johnson was at least 10 years older than he was, and that would give her a history of the churches in the country. Mrs. Johnson has long since crossed over the mystic river, but she has left plenty of descendants to verify what I have stated. Shackelford's or Bethel Church, for respectability and intelligence has long been the peer of any country church in the State and equaled by few, if any, in numerical strength.

The first location of Green Pond Church was on the head spring of Ben's Creek. There is a written history of this church, but I have it not at hand at this time. It must have been started before the year 1810. In its early struggles it must have had great tribulations. While at the head of the creek it appears to have had two pastors, Stephens and Lemmons. Stephens appears to have long been lost sight of. The discouragements that he had to bear, which he faced manfully, would indicate he was a good man. Lemmons lived to a great age. After the church had been removed to its present site he visited the church in 1833. The church, through courtesy, had to ask him to preach. His memory was entirely gone. He held on for hours, and he had to be stopped abruptly, so as to give Dr. Lewis, who had to meet another appointment the same evening, time to make a short address. Mr. Lemmons was thought to be a good man. Perhaps, he at the time of his death, had the honor of filling pulpits longer than any man of his time. He preached sixty years. He died about 1846. It was said that as long as he could perform manual labor,

he would not receive money for preaching, but would accept small amounts of bacon when he wanted it. In his dotage Bethel took the lead in helping to support him. It made him a yearly contribution, sending a trusty agent to his own house and putting the money in his own hand.

Green Pond in its early struggle for existence had to divide; part moving about five miles to John Durham's house; the upper part moving to William Hendrix's house, and gave the name Abner's Creek to that part of old Green Pond. Abner's Creek Church, is one of the most flourishing churches in Spartanburg County. That part of the church that moved to Mr. Durham's house, after using his house for some time, moved the church to where it now stands. About this time Mr. William Crook moved into the neighborhood and gave the church much assistance. They first built a log house. After some years they built a frame house and still later on built the present house of worship [1893].

Of the pastors that have preached at Green Pond since it reorganized at Mr. Durham's house, I will mention some of the older ones. Mr. Samuel Brown came over from the Laurens side. He was believed to be a good man. He believed in keeping the Sabbath holy. He was horrified one morning as he was coming to the church to find two boys playing marbles on the road. One of them, he said picked up his marble and gave it a shoot. It stopped in the ring. He swore with a horrible expletive that he was "fat." Mr. Brown, altering his voice the same as if he was in ordinary conversation, said they were the most pitiful objects he ever saw in his life. He repeated the commandment to them that required them to keep the Sabbath holy. The boys' parents were part of his audience. I heard a member of a Baptist church say a few days since that Mr. Brown would not receive money for preaching. I presume there was a mistake in the statement. Mr. Brown, though a poor man, wore good clothes and rode an extra good horse. The thrifty part of his congregation, I have no doubt, paid him for his services. Mr. Brown in his old age was troubled with Universalism, making some gains in his immediate locality, and his mind suffered to some extent from the effects of it.

I am unable to state at this time whether old Mr. Rhodes was ever the regular pastor at Green Pond or not, but he seldom missed attending there and always preached. No person could find fault in Mr. Rhodes preaching. His sermons consisted entirely of beautiful texts of the Scripture. The only gloomy part that he touched on was where mother Eve gave to her husband the forbidden fruit. He fortified his positions as the advanced by quotations from all the Prophets. He delighted in references to the Book of Proverbs, and never failed to recite the entire twenty-third Psalm. In the New Testament, he borrowed copiously from the Lord's Sermon on the Mount, making a specialty in trying to edify his audience with the instructions Nicodemus got in the third chapter of John. He was in ecstasy when he reached the fourth chapter of Ephesians. He would up with a full repetition of what John saw on Patmos. Mr. Rhodes must have had a great memory. In this Bible land any person, even a freedman, that can read, may have the benefit of one of his sermons at any time. Mr. Rhodes' children emigrated to the West, and he followed them in his old age. He has long since passed from this scene of action.

I have now brought the history of Green Pond Church up to a point that most of the senior members of the church, now living, can recollect. Green Pond ranks equal with Nazareth in originating new churches from its immediate vicinity. I have already stated that Abner's Creek Church was part of the original Green Pond. Cedar Grove, on the Laurens side, has frequently drawn strength from Green Pond. It has withstood two unkind cuts, Bellview and Poplar Springs being mostly organized from that Church. I am told that there is a Baptist church recently organized at Switzer's station that has drawn strength from Green Pond. Old Green Pond is in a populous section and she will be able to be there when the roll is called.

* * *

THE COMPLETE FAMILY GROUP OF JAMES CROOK, JR.

Contributed by William W. Scales, 5864 Old Dominion Court, Warrenton, VA, 20187

<wscales@infionline.net>

Source: Martha (King) Neubauer, *The Descendants of James Crook and Related Families 1746-1978*, from material gathered by Virginia (Crook) King Allen, (Austin, TX: published privately, 1978).

Editor's Note: The February, 2004 issue of this *Quarterly* featured an article on the Crook family written by Major William Hoy in 1893. Major Hoy's piece was followed by the family group of James Crook, Sr., and an incomplete listing of the children of James Crook, Jr., who removed to Alabama in 1834. (Our source named only two of his eight children: John Martin Crook and Samuel W. Crook, the latter's name we construed to be Saul W. instead of Sam'l W.) We are delighted Mr. Scales has contributed the complete family record of James Crook, Jr.

Husband: James CROOK

Birth: 1 Jan 1777, place: Virginia

Death: 12 Jul 1849, place: Alexandria, Calhoun Co., Alabama

Burial: Family burial ground, near Alexandria (Calhoun County), Alabama

Father: James CROOK [Sr] (1746-1826)

Mother: Mary WILLIAMS? (1752-1828)

Husband's Notes: He served two terms in South Carolina State Legislature from Spartanburg District 1826-1828, 1828-1830; he moved to Alexandria Valley, Calhoun Co. (then Benton Co.) Alabama, in 1834 and established a home (on the Tallasahatchee Battlefield which later was the birthplace of Hosea Jefferson Dean III [the grandfather of William W. Scales (the contributor)]).

Marriage: Spartanburg District, SC

Wife: Amelia OWEN

Birth: 27 Aug 1786, place: South Carolina

Death: 13 Aug 1866, place: Calhoun County, Alabama

Burial: Family burial ground, near Alexandria, (Calhoun County), Alabama

Father: John Miller OWEN (1762-)

Mother: Lucy BROCKMAN (1766-1801)

Wife's Notes: Some reference has her maiden name as Owen, while others has it Owens, with a final "s". All [eight] of her children were born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina.

Children:

[1]

Mary Williams CROOK

Birth: 26 Dec 1808, place: Spartanburg Co., South Carolina

Death: 20 Aug 1880, place: Woodland, Hale Co., Alabama

Marriage: 29 Nov 1836, place: Calhoun Co., Alabama

Husband: Seaborn Jones Thornton WHATLEY

His parents: Wilson WHATLEY - Sarah "Sallie" HEARD

[2]

John Martin CROOK [Colonel]

Birth: 27 Jul 1809, place: Spartanburg District, South Carolina

Death: 23 Aug 1868, place: Calhoun County, Alabama

Burial: Crook family cemetery near Alexandria, Calhoun County, Alabama

Notes: He moved to Alabama with his parents in 1834; settled in Calhoun Co., (Benton Co. at that time); and he was a colonel in the Alabama State Militia prior to the Civil War. He was a delegate to the Alabama Secession Convention of 1860 where he voted for secession. He was a signer of the Ordinance of Secession. He received a full pardon from Andrew Johnson.

Marriage (1st): 1840/1841
 Wife (1st): Margaret MILLER
 Birth: 9 May 1813, place: Spartanburg, SC
 Death: 25 Oct 1847
 Burial: Crook family cemetery near Alexandria, Calhoun County, Alabama
 Her parents: Samuel MILLER [Sheriff]-Cassandra Dean (1781-)

Marriage (2nd): 18 Nov 1849
 Wife (2nd): Narmesia WOODRUFF
 Her parents: Caleb Woodruff - Rosamond Farrow

- [3] James Madison CROOK
 Birth: Circa 1812, place: Spartanburg District, South Carolina
 Death: 1865/1870, place: Texas
 Wife (1st): (Miss) Jones (No children by this marriage)
 Marriage (2nd): 19 Nov 1838, place: Madison, Morgan County, Georgia
 Wife (2nd): Caroline Virginia Mann
 Birth: 28 Dec 1819, place: Madison, Morgan County, Georgia
 Death: 7 Feb 1879, place: Bryan, Texas
 Burial: Bryan City Cemetery, Bryan, Texas
 Her parents: Reuben Mann - Nancy Harrison

- [4] Jesse Franklin CROOK
 Birth: 11 Feb 1814, place: Spartanburg District, South Carolina
 Death: 31 Oct 1887
 Burial: Crook family cemetery near Alexandria, Calhoun County, Alabama
 Marriage: 1849
 Wife: Mary Mabry CHISOLM
 Her parents: Thomas A. CHISOLM - Elizabeth P. WHATLEY

- [5] Wiley Williams CROOK
 Birth: 23 Nov 1817, place: Spartanburg District, South Carolina
 Death: 1 Jan 1883
 Burial: Crook family cemetery near Alexandria, Calhoun County, Alabama
 Marriage: 9 Jan 1849, place: Benton (Calhoun) County, Alabama
 Wife: Frances J. GREEN
 Birth: 10 Sep 1832, place: Alabama Death: 19 Aug 1880
 Burial: Place: Crook family cemetery near Alexandria, Calhoun Co., AL
 Her parents: Jacob R. Green -Margaret Boyd

- [6] William Pinckney CROOK
 Birth: Circa 1819, place: Spartanburg District, South Carolina
 Death: After 1870 Marriage: 20 Aug 1851
 Wife: Elizabeth WHATLEY
 Birth: 13 Mar 1833, place: Georgia
 Death, place: Texas
 Her parents: Seaborn Whatley - Jane Burney

[Elizabeth was the daughter of Seaborn Whatley by his first wife. Seaborn Whatley's second wife, Mary Williams Crook, was a sister of William Pinckney Crook, the husband of this Elizabeth Whatley [i.e., Elizabeth married her uncle-by-marriage. WWS].

- [7] Parthenia Anne CROOK
 Birth: 1822, place: Spartanburg District, South Carolina
 Death: 17 Mar 1853
 Marriage: 18 Dec 1845
 Husband George W. WHATLEY
 His parents: Wilson WHATLEY - Sarah "Sallie" HEARD

- [8] Samuel Wiles CROOK
 Birth 3 Oct 1824, place: Spartanburg District, South Carolina
 Death: 1911, place: Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama
 Burial: Place: Jacksonville City Cem., Jacksonville, Alabama
 Marriage: 1853, place: Cedartown, Georgia
 Wife: Sallie Whatley CHISOLM
 Birth: 1834, place: Social Circle, Georgia
 Death: May 1914, place: Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama
 Burial: City Cemetery, Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama
 Her parents: Thomas A. CHISOLM (1796-1870) - Elizabeth P. WHATLEY (1801-1859)

[Editor's Note: It was Samuel Wiles Crook who made a visit to Spartanburg County in 1890; see this *Quarterly*, issue of February, 2004, p. 9.]

* * *

AN OLD JOKE

Source: *The Keowee Courier*, issue of June 23, 1849, p. 4, col. 5

Calves Heads and Ox tails are in England considered as delicacies; and if our butchers would save them for sale, they would be certain never to lose money, as they would then make both ends meat.

* * *

QUERIES

LANGSTON

As far as I know, my Great Grandfather's name was Alfred Langston. He was a slave, until the year 1861, in the State of Georgia near the South Carolina border. My Grandfather William Henry Harrison Langston said that he was mixed with the Native American Lumbee Indian tribe. I am trying to find out if my Great-Grandfather, Alfred Langston, was married to a member of this tribe or any other Native American Tribe. I do thank you very much for any help. Reply to: Caesar A. Langston, 14916 Lantern Drive, Pflugerville, TX 78660

BLACK, MILLER

I would like to find any information concerning "Wadsworthville Poor School" named in a lease in 1818 in Spartanburg District, SC: A Lease by John Black, Treasurer of Wadsworthville Poor School, to Michael Miller, for 302 acres in Spartanburg District, for the term of 70 years.
Lynn H. Sellers, Mt. Zion Road, Spartanburg, SC.

MURFF, COWPENS BATTLE ROSTER

Do you have rosters of the men who fought at the Battle of Cowpens? My 4th great grandfather, John Murff, was supposed to have been killed there. Thank you for any information.
John Howell, jhowell41@aol.com

ANDERSON, CARTER, LOCKHART, SMITH, WRIGHT, YOUNG, LIGON, HALL, GARRETT, McGOWAN

Is anyone working the lines listed below?

Benj. Adolphus Anderson, Sr. - b. 1846; d. 1914, Waterloo, Laurens Co., SC m. 1880, Elizabeth (Betty) Carter - b. 1855, Laurens Co; d. 1924, Waterloo dgt. Henry Newton Carter & Allie Eliz. Lockhart, b. 1824, d. 1890

George Anderson - Laurens Co, SC, m. Amelia (Millie) Smith, dgt. Wm. Smith & Lucy Wright, Stony Point, Laurens Co., SC

Robert Carter, Jr. - b. 1784-94, d. 1828, Laurens Co., SC, m. Betsy ? Two possibilities are given for Elizabeth (Betsy) Carter, wife of Robert Carter, Sr. in the Laurens County, South Carolina, Wills 1784-1840. In 1799 William Hall mentioned Elizabeth Carter and Franky Carter, and in 1807 James Young mentioned a daughter Betsy Carter.

Robert Carter, Sr. - b. 1750 ?, VA.?, d. between 1825 & 1826, Laurens Co., SC, son of Richard Carter Elizabeth Ligon - b. 1799, d. 1868, m. Wm. Lockhart (1), Wm. Ligon, (2) Thomas Lockhart - b. 1765, NC, d. 1844, Laurens Co., SC m. Mary McGowan, b. 1764, Richland Co, SC

Samuel Lockhart - b. bef. 1745, Northampton, NC, m. Sarah Eliz. Barrett, b. 1749, VA.

William Hall, Laurens Co, SC, c. 1800; James Young, Laurens Co, SC, c. 1810

Cecelia Anderson Caton

4510 NW 15th Place, Gainesville, FL 32605. email: <doncaton@msn.com>, <dcaton@ufl.edu>

BISHOP. I am seeking information on the Bishops from Lawson's Creek. Four served with the 13th Regiment SC Infantry, Company F: Simpson B. Bishop, Issac Bishop, J. A. Bishop, Elijah E. Bishop. Any information will be appreciated. Joel Bishop <bishop2001@yahoo.com>

CARTER FAMILY DNA PROJECT

A Carter family DNA surname project is seeking other Carter's interested in connecting with other researchers. The website is www.carter-cousins.org. Members are posting their Descendant Charts on this site, and anyone is free to search and look over the work. DNA kits are available, and each person becomes a "member" and a number is assigned. The project can also be seen at www.familytreedna.com. Also, you might wish to contact Vickie@carter-cousins.org. The Carter Surname Y-DNA Project Administrator is Vickie Carter Tallent in Otto, NC.

GOSSETT, SMITH

Need information on my great-grandfather, James Gossett, born about 1835, SC; married Caroline Smith, dau of Andy Smith, Spartanburg, SC about 1856.
James Valton Gossett, 630 Pampa Street, Sulphur Springs, TX 75482-4626

TRAMMELL, BETENBAUGH

Searching for the parents of Freeloove Trammell, born c 1810, Union District, SC, died 1881, Union County, SC, married David Betenbaugh (1799-1834). Her brother was probably George Trammell of Union District, SC.
Brent H. Holcomb, PO Box 21766, Columbia, SC

YARBROUGH, GAY, GARRETT

Gilbert S. Gay married Parthenia Yarbrough about 1818 in GA. I am seeking information on her family. I believe her parents were married in Union District, SC, in 1799. They were Thomas Yarbrough born c 1768 and Martha Garrett born c 1770. Parthenia was born in 1800 possibly in SC before the family relocated to GA.
Sondra Gay Lee, 210 Craighead Avenue, Nashville, TN 37205 sondraglee@hotmail.com

KIRBY, GOUCHER COMMUNITY

My line of the Kirby family lived in the Goucher community and must have attended the Baptist church there as John Kirby Jr's probate proceeding were announced thru the church. My question is when will these records be available and can you tell me where this area is located? I can't find it on any maps that I've seen. Thank you. Donna Kirby, <donnakirby@comcast.net>

STAGGS, WILSON, HARRIS, SHIELDS, RAMSEY, McDOWELL, CHAPMAN, JACKSON, WALL, LANCASTER

I have been working on my family history for quite some time to no avail. My maiden name is Staggs. I have managed to trace back to my g-g- grandfather who is Boyce Frank Staggs and I believe he is the son of Thomas and Mary Wilson Staggs. However I cannot confirm this. Also, I have a great grandmother by the name of Onnie Harris Staggs. I believe she is the daughter of Sebusiness Wingo Harris and Mary Shields (Mary is the daughter of Thomas Marion Shields -Confederate Soldier). However I have reached a complete dead end with Sebusiness-He is buried in Polk County at New Hope Methodist Church.

My husband is also working on his family tree, which seems to be firmly planted in New Prospect, SC, for many years. We would be interested in any information on New Prospect history and its people. He has McDowell, Ramsey, Chapman, Jackson, and Wall lines, and he is very much interested in any

information on Samuel and Susan Lancaster. We know he was a school teacher at the New Prospect Academy but nothing else. We would like to know what her maiden name was. Can any one help us? Thanks so much for your time and consideration. We look forward to hearing from you.
Calvin and Sherrie Staggs Smith, <SherrieLynnSmith@aol.com>.

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR YORK DISTRICT IN 1823

Source: *The Yorkville Pioneer*, issue of October 18, 1823

Editor's Note: In addition to the information conveyed by their publication, Sheriff's sales notices are indicators of legal actions deliberated in the Court of Commons Pleas or in the Court of Equity. These associated court records could lead to further genealogical information.

SHERIFFS SALES

By Virtue of several Writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at York Court-House, on the first Monday in November next and the day following, within the legal hours of the sale.

A plantation adjoining, whereon Samuel Steel lives, taken as the property of said Steel, at the several suits of Wm. Howie, George Riddle, T. & W. McClure, Pratt & Co, and Wm. Gilmore.

ALSO, a plantation, whereon Nathan Kimbrell lives, levied on as the property of Kimbrell, at the suit of Mathew McClure.

ALSO, a plantation, whereon William Love, gent. lives, levied on as the property of said Love, at the several suits of the executors of Jonathan Beaty, dec. J. McElwee, James Wisher, R. McCaw and Benjamin Chambers.

ALSO, a plantation whereon Benj. Jones lives, levied on as the property of said Jones, at the suit of Geo. Carruth.

ALSO, a plantation whereon Joseph Hopkins live, levied on as the property of said Joseph, at the several suits of John McElwee, and the executors of Isaac Enloe.

ALSO, a plantation, whereon John Falls lives, levied on as the property of the said John, at the suit of Isaac Mullinax.

ALSO, a plantation consisting of thirty acres of land adjoining D.B. Rice, John Polk, and others, levied on as the property of John Dunlap, at the suits of John Blair and Alexander Huston.

ALSO, a plantation whereon John Stevenson lived, levied on as his property, at the suit of Robt. McCaw.

ALSO, a plantation whereon William Johnson lives, levied on as his property, at the suits of Goore and Dunovant, in two cases.

ALSO, a plantation or tract of land on the Beaver Dam, adjoining lands of Robert Adams, John Jackson and others, levied on as the property of John and James Fearis, at the suit of Garrison Williams.

ALSO, a plantation in the Indian land, whereon Wm. Goodrich lives, levied on as the property of said Goodrich, at the suit of Geo. Klutts.

ALSO, a tract of land whereon William Reeves formerly lived; on the waters of Mill Creek, adjoining lands of James Duff and others, levied on as the property of William Reeves, at the suit of the administrators of Samuel Waller, deceased.

* * *

THE FORMATION OF SALUDA COUNTY

Source: *The Greenville Mountaineer*, Sat., Nov. 9, 1895, p. 1, col. 5

The territory out of which our county was formed once constituted a part of Ninety-Six District. When first formed it was called Colleton County, but was afterwards named Ninety-Six. On March 12, 1785, before the adoption of the Constitution, the Legislature of the Independent State of South Carolina ordered that the Ninety-Six District be divided into six districts, namely: Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union. The lines were all well defined by this act except the northwestern, which was said to be bounded by the Cherokee claims. We suppose that must have been the present counties of Anderson, Oconee, Pickens and Greenville. These counties were not actually surveyed until 1802, when all the district government went into operation. Cambridge was the capital of the whole Ninety-Six District. The town was in a rich, agricultural country. It contained a population of 2,500. After 1802, this town soon disappeared and nothing now marks the old historic spot, but the old star fort. The act creating the counties ordered that one quarter mile above the Island Ford should be the corner of four of the counties: Edgefield, Newberry, Abbeville and Laurens. The surveyors measured one quarter mile above Island Ford Ferry, which was one half mile above the ford. It is one quarter mile below the ferry at the upper end of the Island. The true corner of the counties is at Island Ford Ferry.

Edgefield has really a portion of Abbeville and Newberry a portion of Laurens. A man by the name of Anderson made the first survey of Edgefield County. We once came across the map of this survey and found it more nearly correct than any survey we ever saw of Edgefield County.

South Carolina was not settled from the coast like most of the other colonies. All the rich coast region was settled direct from Europe. The long stretch of pine barren from the foot hills of the mountains to near the coast were forbidding. Our section was settled from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The three classes were: The Cavalier, the Scotch-Irish and the Dutch. The Dutch element predominated in Rhinehart. The Cavalier and Scotch-Irish in all the other parts of the county.

The county is well watered - having the Saluda river for its northern boundary and Little Saluda, with its tributaries, drains nearly the whole county. Some small tributaries of the Edisto are found on its eastern slope. The soil is productive and yields nearly everything that ministers to human wants and necessities. The hills bordering the Saluda are farmed for cotton and the bottom lands yield corn and oats in profusion. The lands removed from the streams are cultivated by a thrifty class of white people and the land is made to produce everything that grows in a semi-tropical country. Corn, small grain, cotton, the different kinds of cane, and many varieties of fruits. The finest portion of the celebrated Ridge country is included in our county. The correspondent of the *News and Courier* pronounced it the garden spot of the United States. And best of all, it is filled with churches and school houses. All who seek a good home will be welcomed with open-arms.

There is a railroad graded through the new county, running from Newberry Court House to Augusta, except about six miles from Herbert's Ferry to Crouch's. It runs nearly through the centre from northeast to southwest. It belongs to the Three C's R.R., which is certain to be built soon. This is a great company, with its lines running from the Ohio river through the coal regions of Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina to Charleston and Augusta. Already seven and one half millions of dollars have been expended. It is now running this side of the mountains. It will take the same amount to complete the road and its branches. Our people may rest assured that this money will not be lost and no railroad. If this company does not finish it, then it will run from Newberry to Augusta any way. The Newberry and Laurens line tried ten years ago to get this line, but the Three C's objected. They would have built it immediately. But our time is coming in the near future.

The word Saluda, in the musical language of the Cherokees, means the river of corn – a very appropriate name. A tribe, called the Saluda, lived on the plantation now owned by Gen. Hagood. Our county then was the hunting grounds of the Cherokees. [Copied from the] *Saluda Sentinel*.

A TRIBUTE TO COLONEL HENRY H. THOMSON OF SPARTANBURG

Source: *The Carolina Spartan*, issue of Wednesday, August 12, 1891, p. 1.

By General Hugh L. Farley.

The death of Col. Henry Hopson Thomson, which has been feared and anticipated by his relatives and friends for some time, took place the 4th, inst, at his residence in this city.

One by one our confederate soldiers are passing away, after eventful years of privation, suffering and sorrow. But the career of Col. Thomson, who gave the highest proof of his devotion and love for his country, deserves more than a mere passing notice at our hands.

Col. Thomson was representative of one of the oldest families in this section which came [to] South Carolina from Virginia before the revolution and have since been fully identified with the history and traditions of our country and people. They accumulated wealth and valuable possessions at an early day, and have always held leading and responsible positions in society, and in the body politic. He was the son of Col. H.H. Thomson, a leading and distinguished lawyer of this bar, who for many years was a representative of this county in the General Assembly, closing his political career as Senator. His mother was Miss Mildred Roland, a lady highly esteemed and beloved for her noble traits of character and beloved by her friends and the community generally. His grandfather, Richard Thomson, married a Miss Fannie Lewis, of Virginia descent, and is still remembered by some of our oldest inhabitants. Col. Henry H. Thomson was reared and received his primary education in Spartanburg, and was in his graduating year at the S.C. College when his country commanded his services in the army in 1861. He became at once a lieutenant in Company K of the 5th Regiment, the old "Spartan Rifles," and at the reorganization of the company went into the "Palmetto Sharpshooters," commanded by Col. Jos. Walker. He served faithfully and gallantly in war, until the battle of Sharpsburg, when he lost his leg from effects of a shell, which shattered the limb so that amputation became necessary. His conduct on this occasion showed wonderful nerve and coolness, and he was observed pouring water on the shattered limb from a canteen as he was borne from the field of battle. He was left in the enemies lines, being attended by his faithful colored servant, Tom Pickenpack, who returned with him to his home, and is remembered in this community.

Col. Thomson on his return was elected a member of the legislature and served until the close of the war when he engaged in the management of his father's estate, and his own affairs, and was for several years a member of the board of Aldermen for this city. Col. Thompson married Miss Emily West, a highly esteemed lady, a daughter of Mr. Charles H. West, so well known in the city of Charleston, but was separated from her by death, in 1883. They leave only two sons, Harry and Charles who are well known in this community.

Col. Thomson was well known all over the state as a gentleman of a kindly, genial, social nature. He was exceedingly hospitable, and fond of out door sports and good company. A man of good judgement and a firm, methodical mathematical mind, he was also a gentleman of good taste, fine literary culture, and extensive reading with a decidedly scientific turn. Having retired from active business he had for some years devoted himself to horticulture, and was probably one of the best posted botanists in the state. For many years he has been a familiar figure on our streets, as he trudged along on his crutches and nearly always a boutonniere on his coat, or a bunch of flowers in his hand. His beautiful garden and conservatory, as well as the old Thomson home (before it was burned) have long been among the greatest

attractions of our town. Although a man of fine physique, and great vitality, Col. Thomson has begun to fail in health for several years, and last Christmas was confined to his bed, and has never risen since, though bearing his confinement with wonderful endurance and fortitude. He has given up hope of recovery, and made the characteristic remark that he would not "live to see the flowers bloom in the spring," but spring came with her flowers and summer almost passed into autumn before his spirit took its flight, and it was a sad sight (after seven months of suffering) to see his body borne through his once beautiful garden, (now over-run with weeds) by his many friends.

His mind was clear and strong to the very last, and it was a pathetic scene as he bade goodbye to his physician and minister, and family and friends, not forgetting his faithful servants Henry Gaither and son. He passed peacefully away, expressing his willingness to die, and strong in the faith of his immortality.

A SKETCH OF JAMES NIMMONS MURPHREE OF PICKENS COUNTY

Source: *The Pickens Sentinel*, Thursday, June 25, 1891, p. 2, col. 7

James Nimmons Murphree was born at the William Murphree place four miles from Pickens, on the Twelve Mile River. As his name indicates, he comes of sturdy Irish blood. His grandfather settled on the Twelve Mile Farm, shortly after the Revolution. His father, William Murphree, was born in this county, as was his mother, Miss Mary Baker, who was born and raised on the farm now owned by Mrs. Laura Baker, three miles north of the county seat. Most of his education was received in the common school of his neighborhood, taught principally by Jefferson Parsons. His youth was spent in hard work on the farm. On the 11th of January, 1853, he was happily married to Miss Nancy Price, daughter of the late Hardin Price, and settled on Mile Creek. He was steward of the Pickens district poor farm for five years. When he gave up the stewardship he moved to Crow Creek where he lived until 1861, the beginning of the war. On July 21st of that year, the same day the first battle of Manassas was fought he enlisted in Company A, Orr's Regiment, at Sandy Springs. His first service was on the South Carolina coast, from there his command was sent to Virginia and attached to the "Stonewall Brigade," known as Jackson's foot cavalry, and Mr. Murphree was with this famous commander during the chasing of Generals Pope, Banks and McDonald out of the Shenandoah Valley, and frequently enjoyed a full meal from the wagon trains of those Northern Generals. It was notorious that Banks' army kept Jackson's foot cavalry in bread and meat for sometime during the campaign. Mr. Murphree was in the command and near that illustrious General when he received his death wound. During the war he twice felt the hot sting of the yankee lead. At the second Manassas he recieved a slight [wound] and at the bloody engagement [at] Jones' Farm, where death shots [were] thick and fast, he was almost [d_] by a piece of bomb shell, but remained with the army until the surrender, reaching home on the [7th] July, 1865. Just lacking fourteen [days] being gone four years. [A tape covering the edge of original newspaper copy, required guessing of some words, enclosed in brackets.]

After the war, Mr. Murphree settled on Big Crow Creek, where he resumed the peaceful life of a farmer, and has followed that vocation ever since with the marked success. In 1890, he was elected County Commissioner by a flattering vote. He is a firm believer in public improvements, and his proven himself to be a painstaking and conscientious officer, and no doubt, will continue to the end of his term. He has a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, who are receiving a training and education that will start them out on life's journey with the brightest of prospects.

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