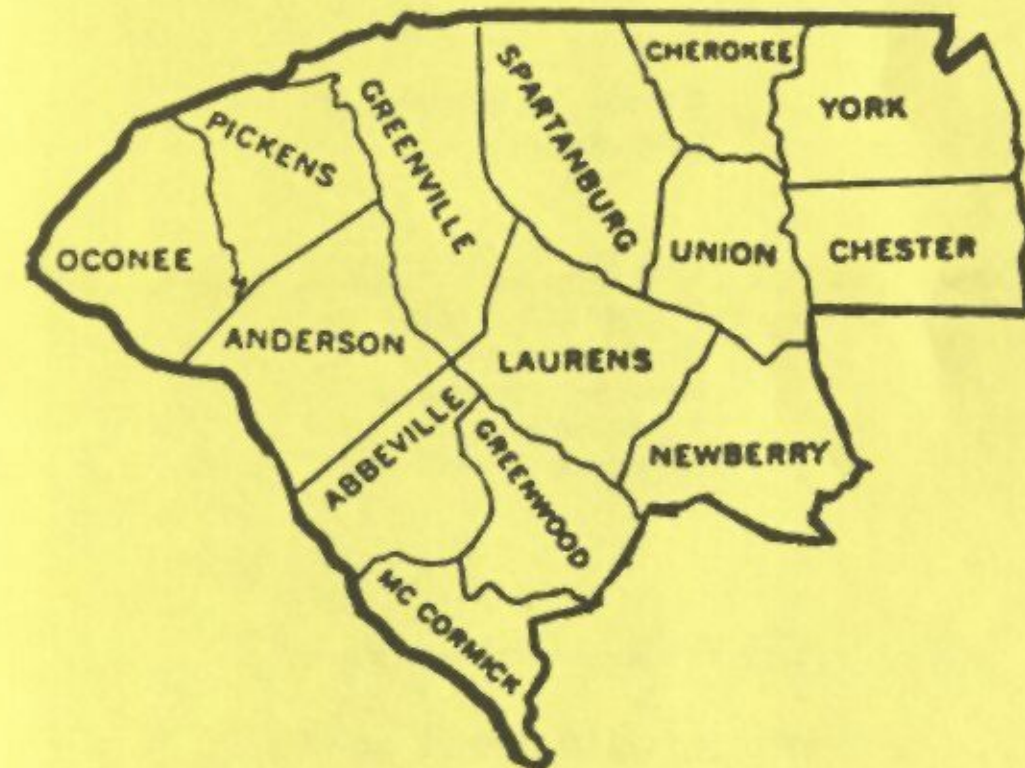


UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY



PUBLISHED BY THE PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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FEBRUARY 2006

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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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THE PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA 29304

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UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY

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Published quarterly in February, May, August, and November

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As we begin another year, I want to thank those who have worked in the Society for many years to make it a great society. I am looking forward to working with the new officers. We have some great programs coming in 2006, thanks to Program Director, Fran Smith, who has worked hard to find things of interest to many. All meetings are on the second Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. unless otherwise noted.

Feb. 9: Walnut Lane Inn, 110 Ridge Rd., Lyman. We will have a speaker from the Inn to tell us about the history of the inn.

March 9: Seawright Funeral Home, 26 E. Main St., Inman. This is one of the oldest funeral homes in Spartanburg Co. and is family owned and operated.

April 13: Sherman College of Chiropractic, 2020 Springfield Rd, Boiling Springs, SC. Director Leroy Moore will speak to us about the history of the college and chiropractic.

May 11: Second Presbyterian Soup Kitchen, 438 N. Church St., Spartanburg, SC **6 PM** Lou Landrum, Director, will speak to us.

June 8: Rainbow Lake (Pavilion #1), 390 Water Works Rd., Boiling Springs. **6 PM** Eddie Dearyberry of Spartanburg Waterworks will speak on the History of Rainbow Lake.

July 13: Piedmont Blood Center, 175 Dunbar St., Spartanburg, SC **6 PM** Director Glenda Cartee or Sharon Adams will speak on the History of Piedmont Blood Center & the need for blood.

Aug. 10: Big Daddy's #2, 1100 Asheville Hwy, Spartanburg. Let's meet at 6:30 for a meal after which Petro Ramantanin will speak at 7:00 about some Spartanburg County history, his connection with Greek history in this area, and his restaurant business.

Sept. 14: American Red Cross, 104 Garner Rd., Spartanburg. A speaker will talk about the history of the Red Cross and the disasters in 2005.

Oct. 12: Hollywild Animal Park, 2325 Hampton Rd, Inman. **6 PM** Speaker about the history of the park.

Nov. 9: Boiling Springs First Baptist Church (Historical Room), 3600 Boiling Springs Rd., Boiling Springs. **6 PM** Evelyn Henderson will speak about the 233-year history of the church.

If you have questions about finding a meeting place, please call Bob or Helen Cartee at 574-3056 and we will give you directions!

REMINDER

DUES FOR 2006 ARE DUE NOW.

**THIS WILL BE YOUR LAST QUARTERLY UNLESS YOUR
DUES ARE RECEIVED BY APRIL 10, 2006.**

We are looking forward to a great 2006! Come join us!

Bob Cartee

Piedmont Historical Society

P.O. Box 1842

Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304

New Member Application / Renewal

Invitation: Old members please join for another year. New Members - WELCOME!

Name _____ Phone: _____

Address _____ E-Mail: _____

City _____ State _____ Zipcode: _____

Individual Membership is open to anyone interested in genealogy or history upon payment of annual dues of \$ 20.00

Membership is for a calendar year from January through December.

Within the year, members will receive copies of the society's publication:

Upper South Carolina Genealogy & History,

which is published in February, May, August, and November.

Members may send queries as well as submit article for consideration for publication. We especially appreciate Bible Records. The editor will be glad to receive submissions in any form: E-mail attachments, on disc, or Post Office mail.

Please include in the spaces below the Surnames and locations of families you are researching. (Add more names at bottom of this page if necessary.)

FAMILY SURNAME	LOCATION
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Send membership applications to the address at the top of this page.

Send queries, Bible Records, and other articles for consideration to be published to :

Dr. James L. Reid
E-Mail: ReidJas@alltel.net
or
730 Walnut Hill Road
Campobello, SC 29322

PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 1842
Spartanburg, SC 29304

Signature for Consent to Publish

Name _____
Mailing _____
Address _____

Phone _____ Email Address _____

Contact Person: Bob Cartee email: bgcartee@bellsouth.net

The Piedmont Historical Society would like to include in future quarterlies a list of surnames being researched by the members. This list should include information about the member doing the research so contacts can be made and information exchanged. If you would like for your name and the list of surnames/persons you are researching to be included in our publication, please fill out the following information and include it with your membership form.

We must have your signature of consent for publication of your name and information before we can include you in the list. **As you complete the form below, please include only the information you wish us to publish.** Return the form to the address above.

Name: _____

Mailing _____
Address: _____

Telephone: _____

E-Mail: _____

Names Researched (please print—limit to 10 names at this time):

Signature of consent to publish: _____
Print name: _____

FAMILY BIBLE RECORD OF SAMUEL MARTIN (1803-1885) OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT

Contributed by William Francis Bagwell, Due West, SC

Source: Original Samuel Martin Family Bible, published in 1848 by the American Bible Society, New York, now in the possession of Mrs. Joyce Martin Ridgeway of Donalds, SC.

Editor's note: The following is a transcription from copies of the original family pages. [Words and statements not in the Bible record are enclosed with square brackets.] See the Samuel Martin family group sheet compiled by Mr. Bagwell, p. 2 below, which group sheet greatly expands the Bible record.

Marriages

Polly ann Ritchey and Samuel Martin married July 26, 1832
Lurwaney [Lou Anny] Martin Married Laban Stone December the 20th 1859

Births

Polly Ann Richey was born April 1st 1813
Mary Jane Martin Was born September the 27th 1833
Robert M Martin Was born July 23 1834
James H Martin Was born February the 27 1838
Sarah Ann Was born the October 10th 1840
John Newton [Martin] Was born the [date not stated]
Lurany Martin Was born August 22nd 1843
Jasper Martin Was born February 27th [year obliterated]
[Another entry: B J. Martin Was Born February 27 1845]
Pinkney Martin Was born the January - 21 1847
Elisabeth Luvendy Martin Was born June 17 1849
Addison Martin Was born January 21st 1852
the Baby [unnamed] Died August 6th 1855
R Savannah Martin was Born June 10th 1856

Births of Slaves

Lutitia Elvenia Was Born Feb 23th Day 1852
Asbury Was Born Sept. 17th Day 1853
George Martin Was born the August 29 1856
Lusy Martin Was Born Aprile 15 1858
Henry Martin Was born February the 25 1860
Anda Martin Was born the 12 October 1862

Deaths

Sam'l Martin died 30th August 1885
Age 82 years 20 days
Polly Ann [Richey Martin] Died 1st May 1898
Robert Marshal Martin Died September 24th 1863 served nearly 21 months in the army

Death of a Slave

Asbery Died Jan the 11 1858

A MORE COMPLETE FAMILY RECORD OF SAMUEL MARTIN OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT

Contributed by William Francis Bagwell, Due West, SC

Source: William Francis Bagwell, *A History: The Martin Family of Abbeville District, South Carolina*. The Beebe Press, Donalds, SC, 1981/1985/ Revised 1988 (L.C.#TX 1-540-037), p. 27 (VI)

Editor's note: The following information is published here with the permission of the author/compiler.

Samuel Martin

Born: August 10, 1803, Abbeville District, SC – Died: August 20, 1885, Abbeville County, SC

Buried: Associate Reformed Presbyterian Cemetery, Due West, Abbeville County, SC

His father: John Martin (b. 1750's – d. 1817, Abbeville District, SC)

His mother: Sarah Dunn (b. 1772 – d. 1856, Abbeville District, SC)

Married on July 26, 1832 [to]

Mary (Polly) Ann Richey

Born: April 1, 1813, Abbeville District, SC – Died: May 1, 1898, Abbeville County, SC

Buried: Associate Reformed Presbyterian Cemetery, Due West, Abbeville County, SC

Her father: James Washington Richey (b. 1792, Abbeville County, SC – d. 1877, Abbeville County, SC)

Her mother: Julianey Ann Shirley (b. 1794, Abbeville County, SC – d. 1833, Abbeville District, SC)

Children (in order of birth; all born in Abbeville District, SC)

1. Mary Jane Born: September 27, 1833 – Died: 1860's
Unmarried(?)
2. Robert Marshall Born: July 23, 1835 – Died: September 24, 1863 (in Civil War)
Unmarried
3. James Harvey Born: Feb 27, 1838 – Died about 1842 (during typhoid epidemic)
4. Sarah Ann Born: October 10, 1840 – Died about 1842 (during typhoid epidemic)
5. John Newton Born: 1841/42 – Died about 1842 (during typhoid epidemic)
6. Luany (Louanny) Born: August 22, 1843 – Died: January 7, 1925
Married: December 20, 1859 (4 children)
Husband: Laban Stone (b. January 10, 1836 – d. September 9, 1899)
7. Benjamin Jasper Born: February 27, 1845 – d. May 7, 1910
Married: December 19, 1872 (6 children)
Wife: Elvira Tribble (b. August 19, 1850 – d. September 9, 1887)
8. Pinckney (Pinkney) Born: January 21, 1847 – Died: August 28, 1873
Married: ca. 1867 (2 children)
Wife: Sara Jane Branyon (b. 1836/6 – d. April 29, 1924)
9. Elizabeth Levinda Born: June 17, 1849 – Died April 24, 1935
Married: December 19, 1876 (1 child)
Husband: Samuel Elrod (b. ca 1847 – d. no record)

10. Addison Born: January 21, 1852 – Died: December 31, 1941
Married 1: Rhoda Cornelia Elgin (b. 1856 – d. 1892; 7 children)
Married 2: Nancy Louvenia Hopkins (b. 1852 – d. 1931; 2 children)
Married 3: Rossie Eliz. Hopkins (b. 1876 – d. 197?; no children)
11. Infant (unnamed) Born & Died: August 6, 1855
12. Rosalee Savannah Born: June 10, 1856 – Died: September 22, 1918
Married: (no record of date; 7 children)
Husband: Jas Thompson Gassaway (b. Feb. 9, 1851 – d. May 10, 1918)

SOME EDGEFIELD MARRIAGE NOTICES IN 1857

Source: *The Edgefield Advertiser*

issue of Wednesday, September 16, 1857, p. 4, col. 7

MARRIED, in this Village, in the 13th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Eliza Cochran, by the Rev J. A. Porter, Mr. H. P. McCULLOUGH and Miss FANNIE NAPPER, all of this place.

MARRIED, on the 9th August, at her father's residence, by the Rev. Jesse Witt, Mr. O. G. THURMOND, Mt. Lebanon, La., and Miss REBECCA S., daughter of Rev. George Tucker, of Harden, Texas.

MARRIED, in Lexington District, on the 6th inst., by W. R. Sawyer, Esq., Mr. WILLIS BURNET, formerly of this District, to Miss MARRINA JONES.

issue of Wednesday, October 7, 1857, p. 4, col. 6

MARRIED, at Ellisville, Columbia County, Fla., on Sept. 20th, by John H. Talbert, Esq., Mr. J. J. COLEMAN and Miss LIZZIE FOWLER.

issue of Wednesday, October 14, 1857, p. 4, col. 2

MARRIED, at her father's residence, Edgefield District, S. C., on the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Brantly, Mr. DRURY VAUGHN, of Newberry District, to Miss STATIRA, only child of Col. John and Mrs. Ann Huiet.

This announcement was accompanied by a very rich assortment of delicious cake &c., of which we made a glorious lunch, at every mouthful wishing long life and perpetual bliss to the happy couple.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, the 1st inst., in Madison County Fla., by Rev. D. L. Kennedy, Mr. REASON WHITTLE and Miss NANCY McPHERSON, all of that county.

issue of Wednesday, October 21, 1857, p. 2, col. 6

MARRIED, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. P. Getzen, Mr. P. D. THURMOND, of this District, to Miss MARY VANCE, of Augusta Ga.

MARRIED, on the 11th inst., at Red Hill Farm, near Cambridge, by Rev. Thos McBryde, the Rev. JAMES McBRIDE and Miss SUE H. POOL, of Abbeville District.

issue of Wednesday, November 11, 1857, p. 4, col. 6

MARRIED, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Trapp, Mr. S. P. DELOACH of Georgia, to Miss FANNIE V. HARRIS, youngest daughter of Elizabeth and John Harris of Edgefield District.

☞ The usual fee was received and the usual wished offered up for the felicity and longevity of the wedded pair.

MARRIED, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. James M. Chiles, Dr. TAGGART, of Abbeville District, and Miss M. E. CRAFTON, of Edgefield District.

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR YORK DISTRICT IN 1823

(Continued from August 2004)

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. One can use these Sheriff's Sales notices as clues.

SHERIFF'S 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.

ALSO, a plantation whereon William Henry lives, levied on as his land, at the suit of Latta & Hutchinson.

ALSO, a plantation whereon Mitchell Love lives, levied on as the property of Rachel Mitchell, at the suit of Andrew Kidd, by his guardian.

ALSO, a plantation whereon John Caveny lives, levied on as the property of said Caveny, at the suit of Joseph Green.

ALSO, a plantation whereon Samuel McCulloch lives, levied on as his property, at the suit of Andrew Countryman.

ALSO, a plantation or tract of land on the waters of Guyne Moore's creek, taken as the property of John Jamieson, at the suit of the administrators of John Brown, deceased.

ALSO, a plantation whereon John Countryman lives, taken as his property, at the suit of Nicholas Sandlin.

ALSO, a plantation whereon William Weathers lives, taken as his property, at the suit of Jus. Clark.

ALSO, a tract of land on the waters of Turkey Creek, adjoining land of John Blair, and whereon Hugh Harshaw lives, levied on as the property of Hugh Harshaw, at the suit of John Hogg.

ALSO, a plantation whereon William Hogg lives, levied on as his property, at the suit of Abner Jackson.

ALSO, a plantation whereon Thomas McClelland lives, levied on as the property of said Thomas, at the suit of John Blair.

ALSO, a plantation whereon Jesse Garvin lives, levied on as his property, at the suit of Robert McCaw.

ALSO, a plantation whereon the widow Harshaw lives, levied on as the property of Hugh Harshaw, at the suit of James Scott.

ALSO, a plantation or tract of land, in the Indian land, on the waters of Dutchman's Creek, adjoining lands of Andrew Jiles, and others, levied on as the property of Joseph McKeown, at the suit of Robert McCaw.

NINE negroes, taken as the property of Alexander McKie, at the different suits of Anthony Foster, A.B. Moore and David Johnson.

ALSO, one negro girl, taken as the property of Robert Murphy, at the different suits of Charles Miles, administrator, T. & W. McClure and Robert Dale.

ALSO, one negro man, one negro girl, on wagon and four horses, all taken as the property of Willis Reeves, at the different suits of Edward Jennings and John Bailey, John Blair, Thomas Roach, John Patten, Thomas Johnson, James Mason and Robert Steele.

* * *

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLE OF CEDAR SPRING

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of June 11, 1879, p. 2, col. 2

Revolutionary Incidents Connected with Spartanburg District

The Battle of Cedar Springs.

It is unfortunate that we have not in any history of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina, a minute detail of the battles, skirmishes and interesting incidents of that eventful period. The histories of Ramsey, Botta, Lee and others, furnish us with nothing more than a very general account of the most important battles which occurred in our Revolutionary struggle. Those of less importance are very often not mentioned at all. Even the victories of Cowpens and King's Mountain, the battle of Eutaw and the siege of Ninety-Six are imperfectly and unsatisfactorily described. No one can tell from the histories of those battles, either the position of the armies or the names of the subordinate officers in command.

The Battle of Cedar Springs in Spartanburg District, although one of considerable importance, both as it regards the numbers engaged on both sides, and the consequences which ensued, is not mentioned in any history of the American Revolution or of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. The following accounts of this battle, and the interesting incidents connected with it, were given me nearly fifty years ago by "Squire White" ¹, of Spartanburg, the son of Col. Henry White, who commanded a battalion in the Battle of Cowpens, and bore a conspicuous part throughout the Revolutionary War in the upper part of South Carolina. "Squire White" was a most worthy and intelligent gentleman, and well informed as to all the events of the Revolution in Spartanburg District.

Col. Clark of Georgia, well known in the American Revolution as a bold, active and useful officer, was on his march into North Carolina with a regiment of refugee Whigs, for the purpose of joining the American army then expected from the North. In after life he was distinguished in Georgia as a leader of the Clark Party, in opposition to the Troupe Party headed by Governor Troupe and William Crawford. The news of Clark's march reaching the ears of Ferguson, who was in command of the British and Tory forces at King's Mountain, he immediately dispatched Major Dunlap, of the British army with a detachment of troops consisting principally of Tories, for the purpose of intercepting Col. Clark and his regiment of militia. The Whigs, not expecting any attack from the enemy had encamped for the night two or three miles from Cedar Springs, when they were alarmed by the firing of a gun by one of Major Dunlap's soldiers. It was said his soldier, whose name is not at present remembered, was a tory who felt some compunctious instinct of conscience at the idea of surprising and capturing his countrymen, and took the opportunity of giving them information of an approaching enemy. He pretended, however, that his gun was fired accidentally, and he was not suspected of treachery. Col. Clark immediately decamped and marched to Cedar Springs, where he remained undisturbed the remainder of the night. Major Dunlap, not thinking it prudent to pursue the Americans in the night, took possession of Col. Clark's encampment and waited for daylight to continue his pursuit.

Josiah Culberson, noted in Spartanburg for his daring and desperate bravery, had left the American camp that evening for the purpose of returning home, two or three miles distant, in order to spend the night. He came back just before dawn of day, expecting, of course to find Col. Clark and his regiment where he had left them the previous evening. But as he rode into the camp he observed that the army seemed to present a different appearance from what it did the night before. He rode on, however, to where he expected to see Col. Clark, before he discovered that he was in the midst of the enemy. With extraordinary coolness and presence of mind, he turned his horse and leisurely rode out of the encampment. As he passed along he saw the dragoons catching their horses and making other preparations for taking up the line of march. When out of sight of the enemy he went with all the speed

his horse possessed, in the direction he supposed Col. Clark had taken. Whilst in the British camp he had been taken for a tory who was a little ahead of the others in his preparations for starting. He overtook Col. Clark at Cedar Springs, and found his ready and waiting to receive the enemy. In a short time Major Dunlap made his appearance with his forces in battle array. A warm engagement of the two forces ensued, and the tories were repulsed with a heavy loss. The Whigs sustained very little injury. It is a well known fact that the tories never displayed courage or discipline in any engagement or skirmish during the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. They were mean men, had turned against their country, and such men are always cowards.

Major Dunlap hastily fled, and the greater part of his forces dispersed and returned to their homes in North Carolina. Col. Clark pursued his march to join the Northern army, and left Spartanburg in peace and quiet. This was before the great victory at King's Mountain and no doubt had its influence in stimulating the Whigs to make their attack on Col. Ferguson.

In pursuit of the enemy Josiah Culberson killed a tory some distance from the main battle ground. He had his pockets full of peaches and was slightly buried the next day where he lay. From his grave a peach tree sprang up and bore fruit for many years. Squire White told me that he had often eaten peaches which grew on the tree, nourished by the flesh and bones of the old tory. He said the peach tree had long since disappeared, but the grave was still to be seen. He also stated that at that time there were twenty or thirty graves to be seen where the battle was fought. The dead were thrown into different pits where they were found by the neighbors.

The battle of Cedar Springs was of great importance to the people of Spartanburg, for it checked the tories and gave peace to the District. It is a little surprising that this battle in which several hundred Whigs and Tories were engaged, should not have been mentioned by Dr. Ramsey in his histories of the Revolution. But the truth is that the upper country, and the brave gallant men of the upper country, have been sadly neglected in all of the histories of the Revolution. There was very little connection, at that period, between upper and lower country. Charleston was the State. The patriots of the Revolution in the upper country were not in the habit of writing or recording the trying scenes in which they were conspicuous.

In my next I will give an account of the extraordinary heroism of Mrs. Col. John Thomas of Spartanburg.

B. F. Perry

^[1] Squire White was Robert White. See this *Quarterly*, issue of May 2003, p. 92, for his obituary.

TWO REVOLUTIONARY WAR ARTIFACTS IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY IN 1886

[1. A Curious Pair of Bridle Bits]

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Sept. 1, 1886, p. 3, col. 1.

Thomas Gilmer plowed up in his field between Glendale and Clifton a curious pair of bridle bits. They were evidently left there in the battle of Cedar Spring. It is known that it was a ruinous fight Cedar Spring across the Forest at the upper shoal on towards where David Sloan now lives. Mr. Gilmer is between Sloan and the Forest. Several musket balls have been plowed up in the same field. The bits are steel, hand made and were heavily plated with gold, some of the particles of which still adhere to the bits. The side pieces are hollow and made with great care. The rings are quite small. It would put a blacksmith of this day up to his best skill to make a pair similar to these.

[2. One of Morgan's Old Musket Balls]

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, Nov. 3, 1886, p. 3, col. 1.

John Bishop, son of A. J. Bishop, found one of Morgan's old musket balls taken from the heart of a plank sawed by Martin and Edwards from a tree cut on the Cowpens battle ground. It is a little mashed and indented.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CEDAR SPRING STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND IN 1886

Source: *The Carolina Spartan*, issue of Wednesday, March 31, 1886, p.2, col. 3.

The average citizen of our county knows as little about the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Cedar Springs, as he knows of the Lunatic Asylum, at Columbia, or the Penitentiary. There are citizens of our town, good business men, who have not seen the place in the last ten years. It will be a revelation to any man, or woman, to visit the place and see what fine proportions the building has assumed, and what a grand appearance it presents. Last Wednesday, on invitation of the Committee having the building and business management in hand, it was the privilege of the writer to visit the Institution. The new wing, with its twenty one large and comfortable rooms, finished with our native pine, reflects credit on the contractor, Charles Moore, Sr. The front and west end have been well cemented by George Kimber, and finished in imitation of stone. Mr. Kimber has made, in all appearance, a good job of this. Very soon all signs of scaffolding, ladders and mortar boxes will be taken away, and there will be nothing to detract from building or grounds. The local committee consisted of Col. T. J. Moore, chairman; Dr. H. E. Heinitsh and D. E. Converse. Professor Walker gave them much assistance in their work. Something over two years ago the Legislature made an appropriation of \$12,000 to put up the west wing. So economically did the committee manage affairs, that they furnished it with steam heating apparatus and cemented the front and one end with ... [wrinkle in newspaper] ... will be drain pipes from the building, running off some distance to a branch. This will be a great improvement. The grass is taking good hold in the front yard and in a few years it be a most beautiful lawn. If a hundred or more fine roses were put out they would add to the beauty of the place.

Of course there are many people in the State who think it all foolish extravagance to put up a \$50,000 building and pay teachers just to instruct a few deaf mutes and blind people, but we have never heard of a man visiting this place and seeing the work done there, but that he was thoroughly converted to the great benefit conferred by this institution. They now have about 50 deaf mutes and 15 blind pupils in the white department, and about 15 colored mutes. These latter occupy the old building. Professor N. F. Walker is the principal, and his wife is at the head of the domestic department. Professors J. M. Hughston and D. S. Rogers teach the mutes literary department, Miss Bessie Eddy, of New York has charge of the talking class of mutes. It may be that ... [wrinkle in newspaper] ... nothing is wrong with the vocal organs of mutes, and it is only the hearing that is defective. As all children learn to talk by imitating the sounds made by others, of course those who do not hear will never talk. But, by Bell's system of audible speech, children are taught to articulate words and sentence distinctly. Prof. L. H. Cromer has charge of the blind pupils. When we visited his room he was going over the lesson for the next day with his class. Mrs. Cromer assists her husband and has charge of the Fancy Work Department. Prof. August Kraph, a young German from Philadelphia, teaches music. Julius Garrott, colored, from North Carolina, has charge of the colored mutes and he is an efficient teacher. These are the instructors

who, through great patience and long continued exercises, instruct those who are deprived of sight and hearing. Mrs. Walker is assisted in the dining room by Miss Mary Winn, of Laurens County, who is most faithful in her housekeeping department.

In going through the house, from kitchen to chapel, one is struck with the cleanliness and order that prevails everywhere. Another thing that will astonish most people is that there is but one person connected with the institution that uses tobacco, and he is the baker. He smokes a pipe but never enters the building with it lighted. Since the first of January the health of the place has been excellent, a physician having been in only to one patient. Some sessions they go through without any sickness. One, in going through this establishment, will be impressed with Professor Walker's watchful care as to details. Nothing is too small for him to look after personally, hence his great success and efficiency.

* * *

OBITUARY OF MRS. CLARA HUGHSTON, NATIVE OF LAURENS DISTRICT

Source: *The Carolina Spartan*, issue of December 21, 1892, p. 2, col. 1

Tribute to a Good Woman

The subject of this short but intensely friendly sketch, Mrs. Clara Hughston was the wife of Prof. J. M. Hughston, of Cedar Springs, to whom she was married September 15, 1855. She was born in Laurens county, this State, on the ___ day of ___ 1818, and closed her beautiful life's work on the 11 th day of November, 1892, after several weeks of protracted illness.

She was born deaf and dumb, and was one of the first graduates of Cedar Springs Institute. She was the daughter of James and Phoebe Brewster, and a granddaughter of Maj. Jonathan Downs of Laurens county, who was a gallant officer of the revolutionary war, and a sister of the famous Gen. Sam Brewster of Texas. Though a woman, and though deprived of the sense of hearing and the ability to speak, the spirit of patriotism and pure democracy was as predominant in her nature and character as it was in her illustrious kinsmen. She was intensely interested in whatever seemed to affect the growth and prosperity of the country. Only a few hours before she passed away, and when she knew the end was fearfully near, she asked the friends around her bedside if Cleveland was elected, and, when assured that he was, she replied in the sign language, "So glad! So glad!"

Mrs. Hughston was a Christian, pure and devoted, and in her daily walk beautifully illustrated the highest type of genuine womanhood. She was kind and generous to the needy, and was ever untiring in her ministrations to the suffering. She was an ardent admirer of the fine arts, and whatever was beautiful and symmetrical in nature was by her especially and enthusiastically appreciated. Nothing was undone, which in her judgment, would either beautify or make her country home pleasant. She was the happy consort of Prof. Hughston for thirty-seven years, and two souls were never more closely bound together by conjugal affection and matrimonial congeniality than theirs. The joy in the heart of one was equally felt the other, and when the heart of one was sad the other responded with tears. They fought the battle of life absolutely as one, and thus were their joys literally doubled and their sorrows divided. When obstacles arose in their pathway which required nerve and manhood to put down, they were well armed and equipped for the task, but when those obstacles were to be moved with smiles and sweetness they were irresistible.

[Editor's note: Mrs. Hughston is buried at Cedar Springs cemetery. Her grave marker gives her date of birth as November 22, 1818. The obituary writer apparently did not have her birth date at hand when he wrote it.]

* * *

CHESTER DISTRICT EQUITY COURT DIRECT AND CROSS INDICES OF EQUITY BILLS 1820-1874

(Continued from Volume XVIII, Number 2, May 2004)

Transcribed by Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Rd, Campobello, SC 29322

Note: Equity Court bills and petitions usually contain family information, and they are therefore valuable genealogical sources. These files can be ordered from the References & Research Division, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, P. O. Box 11669, Columbia, SC 29211-1669. As a first step, one would be well advised first to inquire as to the number of pages in the file of interest.

Plaintiff(s)	Defendant(s)	Class of Paper	No.	Years
Mobley, Edward	S H Taylor	Bill	1	1820-1824
McCollough, William	William Hughes	Bill	14	1820-1824
McClintock, Thos	Susanah Gaston	Bill	22	1820-1824
Mills, Charlotte <i>et al</i>	T & M McLure	Bill	23	1820-1829
Mills, Mary <i>et al</i>	T & M McLure	Bill	23	1820-1829
Mills, Hellen <i>et al</i>	T & M McLure	Bill	23	1820-1829
Mills, Robert <i>et al</i>	T & M McLure	Bill	23	1829-1830
McLure, T & F Sr <i>et al</i>	William Miller	Bill	24	1829-1830
McCrarey, John <i>et ux et al</i>	John Sterling	Bill	27	1829-1830
Moore, Rebecca <i>et al</i>	John Moore	Bill	28	1829-1830
Moore, Sarah A <i>et al</i>	John Moore	Bill	28	1829-1830
Moore, Martha E <i>et al</i>	John Moore	Bill	28	1829-1830
Moore, Thomas W <i>et al</i>	John Moore	Bill	28	1829-1830
Mooreman, Mary <i>et al</i>	John Shaw <i>et al</i>	Bill	29	1829-1830
Mooreman, Robert <i>et al</i>	John Shaw <i>et al</i>	Bill	29	1829-1830
McCollough, Theoph.	John Brown <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	30	1829-1830
Miller, Wm <i>et ux et al</i>	James McClure <i>et ux</i>	Bill	34	1829-1830
James McClure <i>et ux</i>	Susanah Clifton	Bill	34	1829-1830
Mayfield, Abraham	Patrick Spence	Bill	40	1830-1832
Moris, Nancy <i>et al</i>	John Seely	Bill	46	1832-1833
McShann, Ferd. H. <i>et ux et al</i>	Richard Crosby <i>et al</i>	Bill	57	1834-1835
McAlilley, Richard <i>et ux et al</i>	Margaret Wylie	Bill	60	1834-1835
McShann, Hugh <i>et ux et al</i>	Margaret Wylie	Bill	60	1834-1835
McFaden, Robert <i>et ux et al</i>	John Silliman, Admr	Bill	62	1834-1835
Miller, William <i>et al</i>	John Silliman, Admr	Bill	62	1835-1835
McLure, Thomas <i>et al</i>	___sry Chisholm	Bill	64	1836
McLure, William <i>et al</i>	___sry Chisholm	Bill	64	1836
McLure, Thos <i>et al</i>	R. G. Mills, Exr	Bill	64	1836
McLure, William <i>et al</i>	R. G. Mills, Exr	Bill	64	1836
Minton, John, Admr <i>et al</i>	John Pinchback <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	67	1839-1840
Mills, R. G., Exr	Edward Lewis <i>et ux</i>	Bill	68	1839-1840
McKinstry, J Y	John McKinstry	Bill	68 [sic]	1839-1840
McDaniel, John <i>et ux et al</i>	H D Mobley <i>et al</i>	Bill	73	1839-1840
Mobley, Edward <i>et al</i>	H D Mobley <i>et al</i>	Bill	73	1839-1840

McDaniel, J C <i>et al</i>	Joanna L. McDaniel	Bill	73	1839-1840
McDaniel, P W <i>et al</i>	Joanna L. McDaniel	Bill	73	1839-1840
McDaniel, S E <i>et al</i>	Joanna L. McDaniel	Bill	73	1839-1840
McDaniel, J J <i>et al</i>	Joanna L. McDaniel	Bill	73	1839-1840
McMaster, John <i>et al</i>	Joanna L. McDaniel	Bill	73	1839-1840
McCollough, John <i>et al</i>	Joseph Caldwell, Admr	Bill	77	1836
McCollough, James <i>et al</i>	Joseph Caldwell, Admr	Bill	77	1836
McCravey, James <i>et ux et al</i>	Joseph Caldwell, Admr	Bill	77	1836
McCravey, W <i>et ux et al</i>	Joseph Caldwell, Admr	Bill	77	1836
McMillan, Daniel <i>et ux et al</i>	Joseph Caldwell, Admr	Bill	77	1836
McLure, T & M <i>et al</i>	John Peay, Admr	Bill	82	1836-1837
McCreary, Sarah <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
McCreary, J M <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
McCreary, A J <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
McCreary, Melisa <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
McCreary, Martha <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
McCreary, Elizabeth <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
McCreary, Delila <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
McCreary, Margaret <i>et al</i>	John Crain <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	83	1836-1837
Mays, Mathew <i>et al</i>	Colman Crosby <i>et al</i>	Bill	85	1836-1837
Mills, Robert G	Mary A Mills <i>et al</i>	Bill	86	1836-1837
McDonald, Daniel <i>et al</i>	Hugh McMullen	Bill	89	1837
McCrory, Molly	Thos Stewart	Bill	98	1820-1840
McCalla, James	Melinda McCalla	Bill	99	1820-1840
McAliley, F & J <i>et al</i>	W ^m Stringfellow <i>et ux et al</i>	Bill	102	1820-1840
McClintock, Thos R <i>et al</i>	Susanah Gaston	Bill	104	1820-1840
McMeans, Edwards <i>et al</i>	Susanah Gaston	Bill	104	1820-1840
McMeans, James <i>et al</i>	Susanah Gaston	Bill	104	1820-1840
McAday, M	Susanah Gaston	Bill	104	1820-1840
McClintock, James	William Smith	Bill	107	1820-1840
Maxwell, Hamilton	Rosannah Maxwell	Bill	108	1820-1840
Moffatt, William <i>et al</i>	Adam Stewart	Bill	111	1840-1841
McLure, Francis A <i>et al</i>	Amelia McLure	Bill	112	1840-1841
McLure, Elija C <i>et al</i>	Amelia McLure	Bill	112	1840-1841
McLure, John M <i>et al</i>	Amelia McLure	Bill	112	1840-1841
McLure, James <i>et al</i>	Amelia McLure	Bill	112	1840-1841
McCaw, David	Sarah McCaw <i>et al</i>	Bill	119	1840-1841
Mobley, Mary <i>et al</i>	John W Mobley	Bill	124	1841-1843
Mobley, Samuel W <i>et al</i>	John W Mobley	Bill	124	1841-1843
Mobley, Dr. Isiah <i>et al</i>	John W Mobley	Bill	124	1841-1843
Mobley, Biggers <i>et al</i>	John W Mobley	Bill	124	1841-1843
Mobley, David <i>et al</i>	John W Mobley	Bill	124	1841-1843
Mobley, S W <i>et al</i>	Martha Colvin	Bill	127	1841-1843
Mitchel, Henry <i>et al</i>	Martha Colvin	Bill	127	1841-1843

Mobley, Samuel W <i>et al</i>	Mary Mobley	Bill	131	1841-1843
Mobley, Isiah <i>et al</i>	Mary Mobley	Bill	131	1841-1843
Mobley, David <i>et al</i>	Mary Mobley	Bill	131	1841-1843
Mobley, Biggers <i>et al</i>	Mary Mobley	Bill	131	1841-1843
Mobley, John W	Mary Mobley	Bill	131	1841-1843
Mills, Thomas S	Edwin R. Mills	Bill	134	1841-1843
Mills, Eugeneous	Edwin R Mills	Bill	134	1841-1843
McAliley, James	Martha Jackson	Bill	136	1841-1843
McAliley, Ann, Admr	James Sanders	Bill	137	1843
Miller, William	Moses White	Bill	138	1843
Miller, Jerome	Moses White	Bill	138	1843
McElwee, John G <i>et ux</i>	Moses White	Bill	138	1843
Minton, Jesse <i>et al</i>	Evan S Dye	Bill	140	1837-1844
Mary Minton <i>et al</i>	Evan S Dye	Bill	140	1837-1844
McDaniel, John C <i>et al</i>	Samuel Mobley <i>et al</i>	Bill	145	1837-1844
McDaniel, Peter <i>et al</i>	Samuel Mobley <i>et al</i>	Bill	145	1837-1844
McDaniel, Jane <i>et al</i>	Samuel Mobley <i>et al</i>	Bill	145	1837-1844
McDaniel, J J <i>et al</i>	Samuel Mobley <i>et al</i>	Bill	145	1837-1844
Murray, James <i>et ux et al</i>	Robert Anderson <i>et al</i>	Bill	153	1845
McCrory, Robert <i>et ux et al</i>	Robert Anderson <i>et al</i>	Bill	153	1845
McKown, Mary	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, Esther	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, Olliver E	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, Elizabeth	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, W ^m	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, John	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, Saml S	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, W ^m Y	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, John B	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
McKown, Samuel J	Hugh McKown <i>et al</i>	Bill	158	1845
Miller, Robert <i>et al</i>	James English, <i>et al</i>	Bill	164	1846
McDonald, Daniel	John Darby	Bill	165	1846

To be continued

* * *

A NOBLE ROMAN RETURNS TO EDGEFIELD

Source: *The Edgefield Chronicle*, issue of February 4, 1891, p. 3, col. 2

A Noble Roman

Edgefield has been extremely delighted within the last five days to welcome one of her noblest boys of former days—Mr. W. J. Griffin, now a popular citizen and prominent business man in Rome, Ga. In Rome he is Mr. Griffin. In Edgefield he is "Willie", beloved by every soul. He came hurriedly to see his sister, Mrs Bland, whom we are glad to say is better, and departed hurriedly after two days sojourn. But these two days made many old friends very happy.

* * *

SECOND FAMILY OF PINKNEY AVANT TISDALE

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

Contributor's note: The first family of Pinkney Avant Tisdale was published in this *Quarterly* in the May 2004 issue, p. 76. His first wife was Martha Jane Davis, daughter of Job E. and Mary Parker Davis of Cleveland County, North Carolina. His second wife was Albertha Davis of Spartanburg County, South Carolina. As far as is known, the two wives were unrelated.

Pinkney Avant Tisdale

Born: October 11, 1849, Cleveland County, NC
Died: October 8, 1901, Clifton, Spartanburg County, SC
Buried: Spartanburg County, South Carolina
His parents: William A. Tisdale and Frances A. Ford Tisdale

Married Second

Albertha Davis

Born: February 7, 1858, Spartanburg District, South Carolina
Died: October 14, 1920, Clifton, Spartanburg County, South Carolina
Buried: Clifton Cemetery, Spartanburg County, South Carolina
Her parents: Thomas Duncan Davis and Mary Hawkins Davis [See p. 14 below.]

Children

(All Children were born near Clifton Mill, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.)

1. **John Henry Tisdale**
Born: June 8, 1884 – Died: Gaffney, Cherokee County, SC
Buried: Sunset Memorial Gardens, Spartanburg, SC
Married 1: Mary Ellen Williams
Born: April 21, 1881, North Carolina
Died: January 10, 1935, Cowpens, South Carolina
Buried: Clifton Cemetery, Spartanburg County, SC (unmarked)
Her parents: W. Martin Williams and Nancy Rudisal Williams
Married 2: Mrs. Bessie Blanton Bennett
Born: August 20, 1900, Cherokee County, South Carolina
Died: October 27, 1963, Gaffney, Cherokee County, SC
Buried: Daniel Morgan Memorial Cemetery, Cowpens, SC
Her parents: J. Henry and Martha A. Pearson Blanton
Her first husband: Thornton E. Bennett
Born: May 3, 1900, South Carolina
Died: August 10, 1945, near Cowpens, SC (auto accident)
His parents: Judge M. Bennett and Mattie Harvey Bennett
2. **Mary E. Tisdale**
Born: July 29, 1886 – Died: January 20, 1948, Clifton, SC
Buried: Clifton Cemetery, Spartanburg County, SC
Married: Albert Luther Hughes
Born: September 3, 1885, Spartanburg County, SC
Died: July 2, 1925, Clifton, SC
Buried: Clifton Cemetery, Spartanburg County, SC
His parents: Henry Bascomb Hughes and Ida Floyd Hughes

3. **Lula Lee Tisdale**
Born: October 13, 1888 – Died: May 2, 1942, Union County, SC
Buried: Rosemont Cemetery, Union, South Carolina
Married: Charles Alexander Boling
Born: October 20, 1882, South Carolina
Died: July 29, 1947, Union County, South Carolina
Buried: Rosemont Cemetery, Union, South Carolina
His parents: William B. Boling and Nannie Ferguson Boling
4. **George Hamilton Tisdale**
Born: January 20, 1891 – Died: January 25, 1935, Clifton, SC
Buried: Clifton Cemetery, Spartanburg County, SC
Married 1: Annie Belle Petty
(March 17, 1912, Pacolet Mills, Spartanburg County, SC)
Born: Dec., 1891 (calculated from age on marriage licence)
Died: No record
Her parents: Andrew Jackson Petty and Eliza Jane Maner Petty
Married 2: Hazel Dempsey
Born: March 28, 1907, Alabama
Died: January 26, 1988, Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama
Buried: Alabama
Her parents: Jesse F. Dempsey and Safronie Humphries Dempsey
5. **Oliver Odell Tisdale**
Born: May 23, 1894 – Died: April 5, 1971, Spartanburg, SC
Buried: Greenlawn Memorial Gardens, Spartanburg, SC
Married: Gertrude Maude Alexander
(September 29, 1912, Trough, aka Pacolet, Spartanburg Co., SC)
Born: August 17, 1891, South Carolina
Died: January 24, 1979, Greenville, SC (N.H.E. Nursing Home)
Buried: Greenlawn Memorial Gardens, Spartanburg, SC
Her (foster) parents: Calvin C. Alexander & Mary Smith Alexander
6. **Beatrice Belle Tisdale**
Born: Sept. 16, 1896 – Died: Mar. 29, 1977, Rutherford Co., NC
Buried: Antioch Baptist Church Cemetery, Cherokee Co., SC
Married 1: John William "Will" Alexander
(October 19, 1913, Clifton, Spartanburg County, SC)
Born: August 1890, Union County, South Carolina
Died: August 27, 1957, Kings Creek, Cherokee County, SC
His (foster) parents: Calvin C. Alexander & Mary Smith Alexander
Married 2: William S. "Will" Mullinax
Born: March 10, 1877, Cherokee County
Died: January 18, 1961, Spartanburg General Hospital, Sptg, SC
Buried: Mountain View Bapt. Ch. Cemetery, Spartanburg Co., SC
His parents: W. M. Mullinax and Sarah George Mullinax
His first wife: Lillie Hammett Mullinax
Born: June 19, 1878 – Died: July 19, 1958

Her parents: M. T. Hammett and Nanny Stroup Hammett

7. **Benjamin Pinkney Tisdale** Born: Sept. 21, 1900—Died: Sept. 14, 1955, Spartanburg, SC
Buried: Greenlawn Memorial Garden, Spartanburg, SC
Married: Edith Leota McGaha
August, 6, 1925, Clifton, Spartanburg County, SC)
Born: April 11, 1898, Cocke County, Tennessee
Died: May 31, 1981, Spartanburg, SC
Buried: Greenlawn Memorial Garden, Spartanburg, SC
Her parents: William Andrew McGaha and Nancy Dennis McGaha

Contributor's note: I gratefully acknowledge the interest and assistance of Billy Joe Byars and Betty Jean Dill in compiling the foregoing family record. The information therein comes totally from the public domain.

* * *

FOUR SPARTANBURG DISTRICT MARRIAGES IN 1857

Source: *The Carolina Spartan*, issue of November 19, 1857, p. 2, col. 7

MARRIED

At Crawfordsville, on the 15th November, 1857, by Rev WM Clark, Mr. THOMAS DAVIS to Miss MARY HAWKINS; also, Mr. JAMES DAVIS to Miss SARAH HAWKINS, all of Crawfordsville.

[This was a most singular marriage—two brothers married to two sisters, and by one ceremony. The editors were remembered in the distribution of bridal favors, and our cordial wishes are expressed for the happiness of the parties.—Eds SPARTAN.]

On the 12th instant, by W. H. Bagwell, Esq., Mr. BARHAM REAVES to Miss MAHALEY THOMAS, all of Bivingsville.

Married, Sept. 23 d, by Rev. S. H. Browne, PINCKNEY H. KELLY to Miss MARTHA A. SEXTON, all of Spartanburg District

* * *

OBITUARY OF MRS. AGNES ALEXANDER FEWELL OF ROCK HILL (YORK COUNTY)

Source: *The Rock Hill Herald*, issue of Wednesday, January 27, 1897, p. 3, col. 2

Death of Mrs. Agnes Fewell

Mrs. Agnes Alexander Fewell, wife of Dr. W. B. Fewell, died at her home at Ebenezer Monday night after a very long illness from pneumonia. Mrs. Fewell was a descendant of the Alexanders of Mecklenburg county, a family famous in the history of American statesmen and preachers, John Alexander being a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. She married Dr. Fewell 43 years ago, and their home has always been a home of happiness. Six children are left to sustain their bereaved father in his sad affliction.

The funeral services will be conducted at 11 o'clock this morning by Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D. D., at Ebenezer Church, of which she was a consistent member for over forty years. Many remember her deeds of kindness and charity, and many will sincerely mourn her death.

* * *

UPSTATE DEATH NOTICES IN 1806 FROM *THE CHARLESTON COURIER*

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

Issue of Thursday, March 20, 1806, p. 3, col. 1 [Fairfield District]

Departed this life on the 8th inst., at his plantation in Fairfield district, Major ROBERT ELLISON, in the 64th year of his age.

Issue of Wednesday, June 4, 1806, p. 3, col. 2 [Kershaw District]

Died at Camden, on Tuesday the 27th ult. after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. MARGARET ALEXANDER, the wife of Dr. Isaac Alexander, in the 45th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and numerous acquaintances to mourn her loss. ...

Issue of Wednesday, August 6, 1804, p. 3, col. 2 [Chester District]

Died on Thursday, the 27th ult., in the 47th year of his age, Mr. ABRAHAM PATTERSON, a native of Ireland.

Issue of Saturday, August 9, 1806, p. 3, col. 1 [Edgefield District]

Died, at his Plantation in Edgefield district, on Monday the 28th July, Mr. MASON MOSLEY. [Quarterly Editor's note; See p. 16 below for the account of the murder of Mr. Mason.]

Issue of Thursday, August 21, 1806, p. 3, col. 1 [Fairfield District]

Died on Thursday the 7th instant, at his plantation Fairfield district, Major THOMAS STARKE, in the 59th year of his age, after suffering a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation; on the day following, his remains, attended by the brethren of Lodge No. 6 (of which he was a member) and a large concourse of relations and friends, were conveyed to the grave, and interred in masonic form.

Issue of Monday, September 22, 1806, p. 3, col. 1 [Kershaw District]

Died at Camden, on the 16th instant, Mr. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Merchant, in the 25th year of his age, a native of this state, and for several years a resident of this place, after a painful illness, which he bore with that manly fortitude that characterized his whole life. By the death of this truly virtuous young man, his doting parents are deprived of a most affectionate son; his acquaintances of a warm-hearted generous friend, and society of one of its best members.

Issue of Wednesday, September 24, 1806, p. 3, col. 1 [Pendleton District]

Departed this life, on Friday the 15th inst., aged 54 years, Mrs JANE ANDERSON, consort of Gen. Anderson, of Pendleton district.

Issue of Wednesday, October 15, 1806, p. 3, col. 1 [Kershaw District]

Died, at Camden, on the 4th inst. Mr. DANIEL CARPENTER, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven small children, with many friends, to mourn his loss.

Issue of Wednesday, November 19, 1806, p. 3, col. 1 [Abbeville District]

Died on September 24th last, in Abbeville District, after a short but painful illness, Mr. TIMOTHY PARSONS, Esq. of Wiscasset, District of Maine, aged 58.

* * *

OBITUARY OF ROBERT CHEATHAM OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT

Source: *The Greenville Mountaineer*, Friday, May 2, 1845, p. 3, col. 1

DIED—At his residence near Cambridge, Abbeville District, on the 13th ult. [April 13, 1845], Mr. ROBERT CHEATHAM, in the 38th year of his age.

* * *

MURDER IN EDGEFIELD IN 1806

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, issue of Saturday, August 9, 1806, p. 3, col. 1

Died, at his Plantation in Edgefield district, South Carolina, on Monday the 28th July, Mr. MASON MOSELEY. In justice to an inflicted young widow and aged parents; and in hopes of exciting a vigilant attention in the community for apprehending his murderer—the following statement as given by the deceased, is requested to be made public.—On Saturday morning last, as Mr. Moseley was taking a short hunting excursion around his neighbourhood, he discovered a negro fellow endeavouring to hide himself from his view—which induced him to suspect he was a run-away, on approaching and interrogating the fellow, his suspicions were strengthened; and for the safe securing of the fellow, he ordered him to strip off his clothes, to discover if he had any offensive weapons in his possession. The fellow denied having any, nor was any to be discovered about him. He was then directed to walk on to Mr. Moseley's house, about one mile distant, the deceased following him—unfortunately the latter inadvertently approached too near to the Negro, when he suddenly turned around, closed upon Mr. Moseley, and gave him a fatal stab with a knife, which he had somewhere concealed when previously examined.—Mr. Moseley soon after fell, and the fellow made his escape, taking with him the rifle loaded with two balls.—The family being alarmed at the unexpected delay of Mr. Moseley, went in search of him, and about three hours after the accident, found him laying near a road, with a great portion of his bowels protruding through the wound—these were soon returned and the wound stitched up; medical assistance was procured, but all was in vain; he lingered in great pain until 11 o'clock, Monday forenoon, retaining his intellectual faculties up to the last few minutes before his death.

The Negro Fellow who committed this murder was described by the deceased to be about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, between 30 and 40 years of age; the thumb of the left hand off—a scar on one of his thighs, and his back was well marked with stripes—he had on a short dark colored cloath coat, blue pantaloons, good sharptoe shoes, and a tolerably good hat—he had with him a large bag, the contents unknown, and a good blanket apparently almost new, all of which with the following described rifle, he carried off with him. The rifle is of the common length and bore, brass mounted, the stock broken near the hind sight, and there tied with waxed thread. Should any fellow answering the above description be taken up or lodged in any jail, it will be performing an act of justice to the community, to forward information thereof to William Moseley living at Deer Savannah, Edgefield district, on the road leading from Long Cane to Charleston, South Carolina; sixteen miles distant from Augusta in Georgia, so the villian may be brought to condign punishment.

* * *

AN OLD ANECDOTE

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, issue of Thursday, July 31, 1806, p. 3, col. 1

A number of ladies and gentlemen met to spend a social evening. Soon after, apples, as is common at such times were handed out. A gentleman, taking a seed of an apple, snapped it at a lady on the opposite side of the room, which the lady observing, returned another, and struck him on the forehead. The gentleman somewhat mortified by missing his aim, asked her, "why dare you contend with me?" "Because (replied the lady) we are promised the seed of the woman shall bruise the Serpent's head."

* * *

MEMBERS OF THE MORAL SOCIETY OF PENDLETON DISTRICT

Source: *The Telescope* (Columbia, S.C.), issue of September 17, 1816, p. 1, col. 1.

Pursuant to notice a very respectable meeting of the Citizens of Pendleton District was yesterday convened at the Court House, for the purpose of forming an Association for the suppression of Vice and the encouragement of Virtue—a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected for one year, agreeable to its provisions:

Major General Andrew Pickens, President; Rev. James Hembree, Vice-President;
John T. Lewis, Esq. Secretary; Joseph Grisham, Esq., Treasurer.

Committee of Council.

Rev. Henry Gains, John Pickens, Joseph Reed, Esquire, George Reese, senior, and Wm. Hillhouse.

Committee for Correspondence

The Rev. James Hillhouse, Samuel H. Dickson, and John T. Lewis, Esquires.

John T. Lewis, Sec'y

***An Extra Meeting of the Society will be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 19th of September, next, at which time and place, the Rev. Richard B. Cater will deliver a discourse on its objects and uses. The public is invited to attend.

August 29, 1816

John T. Lewis, Sec'y

[Quarterly Editor's note: The lengthy Constitution of the Society will be omitted here. See p. 22 below for a schedule of offences and penalties advocated by the Moral Societies.]

In testimony whereof we have hereunto and hereon signed our own names

Andrew Pickens,
David Humphries,
John Nichols,
George Varner,
James Dobbins,
William Davis,
William Hillhouse,
John Harris,
John T. Lewis,
John Hillhouse,
Andrew Brown,
John B. Hammond,
George Reese,
Josiah Houston,
Wm. Leadbetter,
David Humphries, Jr.,
John S. Wilson,
Nathaniel Harris,
A. Patterson,
A. J. Liddell,

Henry Gains,
John Varner,
Robert Gains,
Sam'l H. Dickson,
Abner A. Steele,
Jas. Hillhouse,
James H. Dendy,
Joseph Reid,
Jonathan Smith,
William Walker,
Wm. C. Baskin,
Arthur M'Dow,
John Pickens,
James Hembree,
Joseph Grisham,
John Simpson,
Bartly Barrye,
Wm. Clanahan,
Wm. Carson,
Jas. Douthit.

* * *

A TOURIST'S VIEW OF GLENN SPRINGS (SPARTANBURG DISTRICT) IN 1847

Correspondence of the *Courier*

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, Friday, September 10, 1847, p. 2, col. 2.

GLENN SPRINGS, AUG. 20, 1847.

A ride of four hours from Unionville has brought me to this resort of fashion and fountain of health, and I find it overflowing with company. Col. Preston and Chancellor Harper are, as I learned, at the Lime Stone Springs, but the former, at least, certainly intends returning here. The Hon. John M. Felder, the Hon. William T. Nuckolls, and Professor J. H. Thornwell, are among the distinguished guests. Charleston and the Low Country contribute their full quota to the throng. The waters are pleasant to taste, although medicinal; board is cheap, \$1¼ per day, \$7 per week; \$6 per week, if more than a week and less than a month, and \$5 per week, if 4 weeks or more – children and servants half price – horse \$3½ per week – 62 cents per day – the dance, the nine pin alley, the billiard room, and other amusements, aid in agreeably beguiling the time; and, on Sunday, the rich, eloquent, and pious discourses of the Rev. Mr. Thornwell, illustrate the word of life and point the way to Heaven. But, having just arrived here, I intend not a description at present, and shall therefore forbear further comment, until better charged by my experience, with epistolary material. I will only add that the route, by the way of Winnsborough and Chesterville, is an excellent one for journeying hither. Take the stage, "the Good Intent," from Columbia to Winnsborough, and insist on the same luxurious coach, from Winnsborough to Chesterville, and there rely on the good offices of Mr. McAfee to procure you a conveyance to this place.

[*Quarterly Editor's note:* This unnamed tourist, after arriving at Glenn Springs, took the occasion to correct some misprints and errors in some of his earlier communications to the *Courier*. He next proceeds to list all the graduates, through 1845, of the South Carolina College (later to become the University of South Carolina). We will omit here these parts of this correspondence to the *Courier*, and we will pick up below with his next installment. In the following, readers of today will note the deep extent to which religion and religious observances permeated fashionable society at mid-nineteenth century by the space the tourist devotes to the description of sermons he heard preached at the Glenn Springs spa.]

Correspondence of the *Courier*

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, Monday, September 13, 1847, p. 2, col. 5.

GREENVILLE, SEPT. 3, 1847.

I have suffered time to steal a march on me, and got my correspondence considerably in arrear of my travels. Indeed, I have enjoyed so many new and attractive scenes, and mingled in so much pleasant and distinguished society, here and elsewhere, that I have taken "no note of time, save by loss." My discursive, and, I fear, rather too minute pen, was not engaged, while dotting "my travel's history," in merely announcing my arrival on the 20th ulto. at the Hygeian fountain, and amidst the select and distinguished guests of

GLENN'S SPRINGS.

The watering place, known by the name of Glenn's Springs, is situate in Spartanburgh District, near the line of Union District, 16 miles from Unionville and 12 miles South East of the village of Spartanburgh. They take their name from Dr. GLENN, a former proprietor.

The present proprietor is Mr. John C. ZIMMERMAN, a native and former resident of Orangeburgh District, and a most attentive and obliging host. The accommodations consist of a spacious wooden hotel of 3½ stories, and a set of cabins, within an enclosed campus of extensive area and some beauty, but

much needing improvement, in the way of shade trees and ornamental walks. Outside of the enclosure are cabins, owned by individuals in the vicinity, who, for the benefit of the waters, occupy them, with their families as summer residences. The Springs have long enjoyed a high reputation for their medicinal virtues; and have recently got into greater vogue than ever. Mrs. CALHOUN, the amiable lady of our great statesman, Col. PRESTON, Chancellor HARPER and Dr. Matthew MOORE (who intermarried with a daughter of the late Judge NOTT and has taken up his "local habitation" hard by, to enjoy the constant use of the waters) being among the multitudinous host, who gives personal testimony of their healing and salubrious influences. [*Quarterly Editor's note:* This should be Dr. Maurice Augustus Moore instead of Matthew Moore.] But not only do invalids flock to them to quaff the hygeian cup—they have become also a fashionable resort; and the crowd is often beyond power of accommodation. During my stay there, the company full to overflowing, and yet of the most select and agreeable character, literally sparkling with beauty, fashion and intelligence. The music of a band (provided by the proprietor) invited the young and gay to the innocent and healthful exercise and graceful movements of the "jocund dance," while strains of higher science and richer melody from the piano, violin and guitar, intermingled with the social converse of the drawing room. The Billiard Room and the Bowling Alley provoked the skillful cannon, and the athletic struggle; and numerous shady walks and picturesque drives and rides aided in giving wings to time and roses to pallid cheeks. There united, in beautiful harmony, and yet in all the contrasted light and shade of the social and moral landscape, were the wisdom of the Senate, the dignity of the bench and sanctity of Church; the courtesies of the gentlemen and the charms of the fair; the elegances and literature and the profundities of science; the gravity of the old and the gaiety of the young. And, while pleasure winged the halcyon hours, the Giver of all good was not forgotten, and, it was remembered to keep holy the Sabbath day, the eloquent preacher discoursing of "the way, the truth and the life;" and the incense of prayer and praise, rising from grateful tongues, out of the abundance of grateful hearts.

On Sunday, the 23d ulto., we had three religious services, in the course of the day, the drawing room being used for the purpose. The morning discourse was preached by the Rev. Jas. H. THORNWELL, a graduate of the South Carolina College, with its highest distinction, and now Professor of Sacred Literature in that institution. It was the first time I had ever had the pleasure, and, I trust also, the profit of hearing him. His text was from Galatians Ch. IV, v. 22, 23. "For it is written that Abraham had two sons, the one by a bond maid, the other by a free woman. But he who was of the bond woman was born after the flesh; but he of the free woman was by promise." His theme was the bondage of sin, as exhibited in our natural aversion to truth, our slavery to evil habits, and our subjection to the tyranny of superstition – superstitious fears, observances and penances. He treated the subject with a beautiful commingling of argument and eloquence, that told with powerful effect on the attentive auditory, and fully sustained his high reputation for logical reasoning and pulpit oratory. In illustrating the nature and the power of truth, he reminded us (if he did not actually quote it) of the following exquisite passage of the illustrious BACON, in his essay on Truth:

"The first Creature of God, in the works of the days, was the light of sense: the last was the light of reason: and his Sabbath work ever since, is the illumination of his spirit. First, he breathed light upon the face of nature, or chaos; then he breathed light into the face of man; and still he breatheth and inspireth light into the face of his chosen. The poet (Lucretius) that beautified the sect [the Epicureans], that was otherwise inferior to the rest, saith yet excellently well: – "It is a pleasure to stand upon the shore, and to see ships tossed upon the sea: a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle and to see a battle, and the adventure thereof below: but no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always clear and serene), and to see the errors and wanderings, and mists and tempests, in the vale below: so

always that this prospect be with pity, and not with swelling pride. Certainly it is heaven on earth, to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence and turn upon the poles of truth."

I cannot forbear adding here BACON's citation from Montaigne —

"If it be well weighed, to say that a man lieth, is as much to say that he is brave towards God and a coward towards men. For a lie faces God and shrinks from man."

To return to our somewhat episodic wandering, the eloquent and pious preacher closed with a forcible and impressive admonition and appeal, to his hearers, to "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

In the evening Mr. THORNWELL preached an other discourse, in which there was less of argument, and more of beautiful imaginary, impressive exhortation and impassioned appeal. The topic, which kindled his pious fervor was the second coming of Christ, from this text (Acts Ch.1, v. 10,11) — "And, while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold two men stood by them in white apparell: Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him to into heaven."

Mr. THORNWELL, although laboring under indisposition, from a cold, I believe, was full of animation in manner, as well as power in expression.

His voice was full-toned and melodious, although occasionally broken, but even then his accents having the effects of those discords in music which conduce to the general harmony. Occasionally, while kindling with eloquent fervor, the stamp of the foot was called to the aid of gesture, and once he lifted the candlestick beside him, and replaced it with a force that extinguished the light it bore. The effect of the evening discourse, especially in the descriptions of the sublimities and terrors of the day of judgment, the horrors of an undone eternity, and the beatitude of everlasting glory in the kingdom of Heaven, was felt, in all the potency of eloquent truth, by every mind and heart in the deeply moved and interested assembly. I was glad to learn that the reverend and distinguished speaker, although once afflicted with a hemorrhage of the lungs, entirely recovered from the dangerous complaint, about seven years ago, and, although slender and seemingly feeble in frame, now promises a long life of usefulness to the interest of religion and literature.

The afternoon service was performed by the Rev. Mr. WALKER of the Methodist Church, who made an interesting statement and warm appeal, in behalf the State Bible Society; and took up a collection to aid in supplying destitute families with the inspired volume.

The water of Glenn's Springs was analyzed, in Charleston, by Professor C. U. SHEPARD, occupying the Chemical Chair in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, but not under circumstances as favorable as if on the spot. It is the prevailing opinion that the water is very strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia than Professor SHEPARD supposes, from his analysis on the stale bottle of it on which he operated, and it is believed to have the carbonic acid gas which, he thinks, would add so much to its value. I subjoin the entire analysis of the learned Professor. [Quarterly Editor's note: The chemical analysis and the conclusions therefrom will be omitted here.]

The Spring lies in a valley, about a third of a mile from the Hotel, and it is approached by a shady walk, down a pretty steep declivity. Hard by is a wooden shelter, with seats, to refresh the weary invalid or pedestrian, and of an area sufficient for a city quadrille or rustic reel. The water issue from not a very copious stream, from a stone basin, and wends its way, I believe, to the Fair Forest Creek, a tributary of the Tyger River. To my sense, it was not disagreeable in either odour or taste, but even pleasant as well as refreshingly cool to the latter. Its immediate effect is that of a fullness or heaviness, not amounting to pain, of the head, and a slight action on the bowels. Like the Congress Water of Saratoga, its action

is much aided by the blue-pill at night, followed by the copious and pellucid drought at early morn. Frequent exercise, adapted in degree to the physical strength of the patient, cheerful company and social converse are efficacious Hygeian auxiliaries. I have no catalogue of ills, of which these highly medicinal and healthful waters constitute the remedy; but they are certainly remedial of dyspepsia, paralysis, apoplectic tendencies, and general and especially female debility; and several strongly attested instances have been communicated to me of extraordinary and even two-fold fruitfulness following their use, long after all hopes of maternity had been entirely abandoned.

There can be no doubt that Glenn's Springs are destined to a large increase in both medicinal and fashionable celebrity—suitable accommodations only are wanting to render them a rival of the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and keep thousands of our dollars at home, to enrich our own people, and propel us onward in the march of improvement. ... [Quarterly Editor's note: The writer now proceeds to restate fares cited in his first communication above; next he offers suggestions for improvements of the hotel and facilities; and he names many of the current guests then at the hotel. We will omit those details here and continue with the remainder of his article.]

The property of Glenn Spring has undergone a great and gradual transition in its value. In the year 1808, Gov. JOHNSON bought the tract then consisting of 1000 acres, at Sheriff's Sales for \$150, and subsequently sold it for \$500. The present proprietor, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, already a wealthy man, wishes to dispose of it, but is in the ascending node as to its value—having asked, last year, for the building and 200 adjacent acres, \$15,000, and now holding them for \$20,000. They would prove a first rate investment for any enterprising capitalist.

There is a Post Office kept at a store, near the Springs, at which the Charleston Mail arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from which it departs on Tuesdays and Fridays. The mail stage accommodation from Columbia via Newberry C. H., Maybinton, and Unionville is wretched, consisting of a miserable hack, with but a front and hind seat, ready to fall to pieces, and is as "open as day," or, at least, as a sieve, to *melting* influences, whether of sunshine or rain. This is very false policy, as I doubt not that improved accommodation would be attended with a large and profitable increase of stage-traveling—whereas, at present, everyone that can procure a private conveyance gives it the preference. And I should not omit mentioning that there is flourishing Academy at the Springs, for both sexes, I believe, under the charge of the Rev. CLOUGH BEARD.

In my next, I will give you a glimpse of Spartanburgh, or *Sparklingburgh*, as it was formerly called, with probably a peep at the Limestone Springs and its flourishing Academy, filled with the future wives and mothers of our State, and the Executive Head Quarters in the vicinity.

* * *

DEATH OF A COLORED WOMAN IN GREENVILLE COUNTY

Source: *The Enterprise and Mountaineer* (Greenville), issue of Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1891, p. 2, col. 3

Ella Brier, wife of Allen Brier, died on Sunday morning last under such conditions that Coroner Newman felt justified in impaneling a jury of inquest. Dr. L. H. Peebles made a post mortem examination and announced that he thought that she came to her death from heart failure. Brier testified that she had been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism and that he had been attending her himself. The jury agreed that she came to her death from natural causes. She was buried on Monday.

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PENDLETON MORAL SOCIETY'S SCHEDULE OF OFFENCES AND FINES

Source: *The Telescope* (Columbia, SC), issue of October 22, 1816, p. 3, col. 4

PENDLETON DISTRICT

The Committee who were appointed by the Moral Society, to examine and report what offences are cognizable by and what fines Justices of the Peace may legally impose, report that they have not had time fully to examine the laws; but they report that the following are cognizable by Justices of the Peace and fines it is their duty to impose.—For a breach of the Sabbath or Lord's day, five shillings. For sporting or gaming on the Lord's day, five shillings for each person offending.—For offering goods or Merchandize to sale on [the] Lord's day, forfeiture of such goods. For Tavern keepers entertaining or suffering any person except strangers or lodgers to be in their houses, out houses, yards, orchards or fields, drinking or idly spending their time on the Lord's day, five shillings for each person so entertained, and each person so entertained severally to be fined five shillings. For Master, Mistress, or Overseer encouraging a servant or slave to work, five shillings for every such offence.—For each profane oath or curse, if a labourer, common soldier or seaman, one shilling, every other person shall forfeit two shillings for each oath or curse. For the second offence, double.—for the third offence after second conviction, triple.

See this *Quarterly*, issue of May 2005, p. 58, for a list (from 1802-1824) of persons convicted in Pendleton District for swearing profane oaths.

* * *

A WELL-DIGGER'S OBITUARY FROM FAIRFIELD DISTRICT

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, issue of Thursday, August 5, 1847, p. 3, col. 2

Obituary.

DIED, on the 25th ult. at the subscriber's residence, near Pray's Ferry, Fairfield District, Mr. Richard O'Kelly, aged about fifty-two years. The deceased was a well digger by trade, and came to a violent death means of a fall into a well, about eighty feet deep, which he was at the time engaged in digging; he lived two days after the fall, but could not speak nor communicate any thing in relation to his worldly affairs. He was terribly bruised and mangled, and his right leg broke just above the ankle joint. All the medical aid that could be obtained was immediately brought to his assistance; two talented physicians exerted all their skills to save him, but to no purpose; death had fixed his seal upon him. The accident occurred on account of a the careless manner in which the bucket was attached to the well rope, it being done by means of a small rope, which broke, after being a little used. He was warned of his danger the very morning the accident happened, but he seemed to entertain no apprehension of the fatal catastrophe. The deceased had no relations in South Carolina known to the writer of this notice, and has left some little property for distribution. He had been heard to speak of a son residing in Mobile (Ala.), and the writer of this obituary has been thus particular, in giving details that the friends and relations of the deceased may be informed of his unhappy fate. Any further information on the subject can be had by addressing a letter to the subscriber at Poplar Springs, Fairfield District, So. Car.

Moses H. Mobley

* * *

LINDLEY'S FORT REDISCOVERED IN LAURENS COUNTY

Contributed by Bobby Ridgeway, P.O. Box 286, Donalds, SC 29638

Source: *The Laurens County Advertiser*, issue of December 4, 1978, p. 2, col. 1

Revolutionary War Outpost

Fort one of County's Least-Known-About Landmarks

by

Dan Branyon

One of Laurens County's oldest yet least-known-about landmarks has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Lindley's Fort, located west of Laurens near Rabun Creek, was a Revolutionary War period outpost. Notification of its listing was given by the Department of the Interior last month to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, which administers the register program in the state.

Following the Revolutionary War, the fort fell into ruins and its location was forgotten for almost a century. Then in the fall of 1973, Hickory Tavern businessman and historian Roy Christie was reading a periodical which mentioned Lindley's Fort located in Laurens County. The article aroused Christie's curiosity and he set out to find the site. His search took him to Sara Nash, a retired history teacher who had a tattered old Laurens County map (Kyzer-Hellams, 1883) in her attic.

"The Kyzer-Hellams map was sort of like a Chamber of Commerce thing," he noted. "It featured the minerals in the ground, the shoals in the rivers—the type of things needed to draw industries and mills into the area." Sure enough, the ancient map showed an "Old Fort" located on a small branch running into Dirty Creek. It also revealed it to be the home of a Captain James Lindley.

Christie continued his search, returning to the Nash home time and time again to examine the map for identifiable points. He questioned longtime residents of the area but had a hard time finding anyone who knew anything of the fort. Having found what he believed to be the location in early 1975, the history buff found someone who could verify his finding. He met J. W. Tinsley, who in his boyhood had lived nearby and played at the site. Now in his 80's, Tinsley recalled finding old coins and artifacts as he played there with friends.

Richard Carrillo, an archaeologist from the University of South Carolina, was then called upon to inspect the site. He analyzed the documentary information available and also visited the site. The archaeologist agreed with Christie—the location of Lindley's Fort was no longer a mystery.

According to Christie, the fort was one of a number of fortified-type plantation homes in the area. "A whole string of boundary forts ran to Greenville County," he explained. "In those days the Laurens-Greenville County line served as a border between the settlers and the Cherokee Indian nation. Whenever there was an Indian uprising, settlers would leave their homes and take shelter in the fort." When was the fort built? Christie said records from 1776 refer to it as an "old fort." Therefore, it likely served as a place of defense in the colonial times that preceded the Revolution. It was probably built to meet the needs such as that of Feb. 8, 1761, when it was reported that 27 persons on Rabun Creek had been killed by an Indian uprising.

The property of Lindley, a Loyalist, the fort was taken over by the Patriots in 1775 for use as a defensive stronghold against Tory and Indian attack. One year later it was to be the site of a famous battle. In July of 1776, an Indian attack was expected and the inhabitants along the Saluda River and Rabun Creek took refuge in the fortress. About 1 a.m. on July 15, they were stormed by 88 Indians and 102 white men, many of whom were painted and dressed as Indians. What the attackers did not know was that Major Jonathan Downs, along with 150 men, had arrived at the fort the previous evening. A

fierce battle ensued, but the fire of rifles and musketry proved too much for the aggressors. By daylight the enemy was forced to retreat, leaving behind them several dead comrades. The garrison immediately pursued and captured 13 of the white attackers. They were transported to Ninety-Six for imprisonment.

Today the fort site is part of a cattle ranch owned by Raymond Williams of Mountville. Located on a knoll one and one half miles northeast of the junction of Dirty Creek and Rabun Creek, the site looks a lot different than it did 200 years ago. A slight indentation around the top of the knoll marks the trench in which the stakes for the stockade were placed upright. Piles of stones in the area mark where the fort's corners once stood. The archaeologist who inspected the finding discovered a hole on the ground which was either a root cellar or a powder magazine. And three evenly placed stones there could mark the graves of three Cherokee chiefs killed in the skirmish.

Christie said that there are no plans to reconstruct the fort at this time. The Laurens County Historical Society did erect a marker there in 1976, but either the wind or vandals did away with it. Since Lindley's Fort has been added to the National Register, a permanent marker will be erected soon.

* * *

A SKETCH OF JAMES LINDLEY (1735-1779), LOYALIST MILITIA LEADER

Contributed by Bobby Ridgeway, P.O. Box 286, Donalds, SC 29638

Source: A typescript by Lindley S. Butler

JAMES LINDLEY (22 September 1735 - April 1779), loyalist militia leader, was born in London Grove, Chester County, Penna., the son of Thomas Lindley (1706-1781) and Ruth Hadley (1712-1785). Of English origin, the Lindleys by the seventeenth century were in Ireland, where they became members of the Society of Friends. James Lindley's grandfather, for whom he was named, emigrated from County Carlow in 1713, settled in Chester County, Penna., and was a founder of New Garden Monthly Meeting. Thomas Lindley brought his family to Orange County, North Carolina, acquiring grants on Cane Creek totaling 950 acres by 1759. He was received into Cane Creek Monthly Meeting on 6 October 1753. On 10 August 1755 he formed a partnership with Hugh Laughlin to construct the first grist mill in the valley, Lindley's Mill. This mill was the site of an important battle of the Revolution on 13 September 1781 when a whig militia force, seeking to release the captured Governor Thomas Burke, was defeated by Colonel David Fanning. As early as 1773 Thomas Lindley and neighboring Friends began a meeting for worship that became Spring Monthly in 1793.

James Lindley married in 1754 Mary Cox, the daughter of William Cox, of Cox's Mill in the present Randolph County. By 1761 James Lindley had 1170 acres of land in Granville Grants in Orange County (now Chatham County) on Terrells Creek. From 1753 to 1766 he is mentioned in the county court minutes, and he was licensed to keep an ordinary in his home.

Early in 1768 James and Mary Lindley moved to South Carolina, settling on Reaburn [Rabun] Creek near the junction of the Saluda and Reedy Rivers in the Ninety-Six District. He acquired 200 acres that year and another 200 acres in 1773. On 2 December 1768 he was commissioned a crown justice-of-the-peace for Granville County, and until the Revolution he held crown commissions for Craven County, Ninety-Six District, and the Cheraws District. The state General Assembly appointed him a justice for Ninety-Six District in 1776. Considering his loyalist sympathies, it is unlikely that he served the revolutionary government.

James Lindley was a captain in the Upper Saluda Regiment of the provincial militia. In 1775 a majority of the South Carolina backcountry settlers were loyal to the Crown and had to be forcibly subdued by the Revolutionary forces under Charleston leadership. In mid-July 1775, the regiment was

mustered by the commanding officer, Colonel Thomas Fletchall of Fair Forest, for the purpose of determining the loyalty of the militia. The regiment unanimously supported the Crown. At this time, David Fanning, who later became a noted loyalist partisan commander, was a sergeant in Captain Lindley's company.

In November, civil strife began between the whigs and loyalists, and the Upper Saluda regiment, now commanded by Major Joseph Robinson, successfully besieged a whig force at Ninety-Six (November 19-21). With aid from the North Carolina whig militia, a combined force in the "Snow Campaign" cornered the heavily outnumbered loyalists under Patrick Cunningham at the Great Cane Brake on December 22. Captain Lindley was among 130 loyalist prisoners captured at his skirmish and sent to Charleston, where in an effort at reconciliation they were soon released.

By the summer of 1776 the British were encouraging the Cherokees to raid the frontier. On 15 July 1776 a loyalist-Cherokee party attacked Lindley's Fort on Reaburn's Creek, presumably the home of James Lindley, but it is not known whether he participated in this battle. After two-and-a-half hours of inconclusive skirmishing, the loyalist and Indians withdrew. James Lindley remained an active loyalist and probably resided at Reaburn's Creek or was occasionally "out lying" in the forest until 1779. Governor John Rutledge in a letter of August 30, 1777[*sic*, 1779?], referred to Lindley's participating in a raid and escaping capture.

Early in 1779 South Carolina loyalists mustered under a Colonel Boyd and marched into the Georgia backcountry to cooperate with a British invasion. At Kettle Creek in Wilkes County on 14 February 1779, the loyalists were surprised and defeated by Colonels Andrew Pickens, John Dooley, and Elijah Clarke. Among the loyalist prisoners taken to Ninety-Six jail was James Lindley. Lindley and four other loyalist leaders were tried, convicted, and hanged for treason at Ninety-Six in late April 1779. His widow remained [in the area that was to become] Abbeville County, South Carolina. The Lindleys had four sons (Thomas, William, John, and Jonathan) and four daughters (Ruth, Catherine, Rebecca, and Mary).

His son William moved back to North Carolina and settled in Chatham County by 1774. William Lindley was recruited with his father by Colonel Boyd in 1779 and was captured in the Battle of Kettle Creek. Although imprisoned at Ninety-Six and tried for treason, he was released shortly before the execution of his father. He returned to North Carolina and on 16 July 1781 was commissioned, by Colonel David Fanning, a captain in the Chatham County Loyal Militia. He commanded a raid through Orange County in August, and in September was in the Hillsborough Raid and the Battle of Lindley's Mill. He became one of Fanning's most trusted officers. After the British evacuation of Wilmington and the overpowering of the loyalists, William Lindley moved over the mountains to the Watauga Settlement. He was murdered there by three loyalist deserters in January 1782. Fanning reported that Lindley was "cut to pieces with their swords", and Fanning personally avenged his death by tracking down and hanging two of the three assassians.

[References—not keyed by the author to points in the text above]

L.S. Butler, ed., *The Narratives of Col. David Fanning* (1981); E.W. Caruthers, *Revolutionary Incidents* (1854); Chatham County Deeds; Walter Clark, ed., *State Records*, vol. 22 (1898-1907); Colonial Land Plats, S.C. Archives; R.W. Gibbs, ed., *Documentary History*, vol. 2 (1855); W.W. Hinshaw, comp., *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, vol. 1 (1936); Orange County Court Minutes and Deeds, N.C. Archives; *The Papers of Archibald D. Murphey*, vol. 2 (1914); Revolutionary Records, S.C. Archives; *South Carolina Gazette*, 2 Feb. 1769, 23 Jan. 1775.

Lindley S. Butler

* * *

EARLY MEMBERS OF BUSH RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH IN NEWBERRY DISTRICT

(Continued from Volume XIX, Number 3, August 2005, p. 142)

Source: Bush River Church minutes on microfilm in the Special Baptist Collection at Furman University, Greenville, SC

Members Received by Experience and Baptism

Jan'y 9 1802	James Johnson	[Sept. 4 th 1802]	Ann Burton
Feb'y 13 th	Alsey Leopard		Francis Pitts
May 3	Mary Pitts		Sarah Crow
	John Leopard		Charles Crow
June 12	William Harden		Eliza Pitts
	Thomas Davis	Sept. 11 th	Elizabeth Neel
	Stephen Sparks		Mary McAdams
June 27	Rachel Gogans		Thomas McAdams
	William Belton		Elizabeth Scott
	Ezekel Waldrop		Robert Garner
	William Tinsley		Jeremiah Goggins
July 10 th 1802	Caty Gary		Jeffrey Pen a free man of color
	Sarah Motes		Mary Davenport
August 22 ^d	David Gary	Sept. 11 th	Isaac Case
	Samuel Becks		Andrew a man of color belonging to W ^m Harden
	Jesse Gary		John Fletcher
	Elenor Davis		John Williams
	Jessie Johnson	Sept. 13 th	Abigail Williams
	David Johnson		Ann Mason
	Will a man of color		William Gray
	Cudger a man of color		Francis Williams
[The latter two belonged to Tho ^s Eastland]			Mary Johnson
August 25 th	Bordwine Roberts		John Garner
	John Demoney		Isaac Waldrop
	Millenor Neal		Peggy Tinsley
	James Coat		Sarah Perry
	Hesekiah Lansdale		Daniel Goggins
	Charles Pitts		Naomi Goggins
	Abraham Waldrop		Wolly a man of color belonging to Ja ^s Abernathy
	Ritter Waldrop		Sarah Weever
Sept. 4 th	Gibeon Burton		Larkin Shepherd
	Rebekah Coat	Sept. 25 th	Abigail Thomas
	Oliver Black		Juda a woman of color Belonging to Henry Weever
	Nancy Teague		
	Abraham Teague		
	Benjamin Neel		
	Mary Garner		

[Sept 25 th 1802]	David Peterson	Oct 23 ^d 1802	Elenor Cannon
	Joseph W. Tinsley		Obed Roberts
	Mary Pitts		Sarah Garner
	Elenor Pitts		Laban Jones
	Mary Ryon		William Burton
	Samuel Johnson		Foster Golden
	Martha Johnson		James Griffin
Oct 10 th	Aaron Burton		Mary Tinsley
	Edward Weever		Lidia Gray
	Isaac Pitts		Ruth Motes
	[Each of the latter two about 13 years old]		Duley Bonds
	Sarah Williams		William Johnson
	Robert Leavell	Oct 30 th	Susana Listenbury
	Nancy Demoney	Nov. 13 th	Thesiah Smith
	William Burton	Nov. 27 th	Lewis Mangrom
	James Goggins		Polly Smith
	Elizabeth Goggins		Peter Ryon
	Garret Gray		Thomas Neel
	Hesekiah Eastland		Elizabeth Neel
	Jesse Davis	Feb'y 12 th 1803	Samuel Pearson
Oct 10 th	William Peterson		Isaac Teague
	William Motes		Mary Teague
	Rachel Motes		Ephraim Perry
Members Received By Letter			
Jan'y 9 1802	Thomas Gafford	[April 10 th 1802]	Rebecca Beavers
	Elizabeth Gafford		Jane Beavers
March 13	Ann Childers	Sept 18 th	Rhoda Bab
April 10 th	Caty Beavers	April 9 th 1803	Jemima Garner
Members Dismissed By Letter			
Feb'y 13 th 1802	John Williams	[March 12 th 1803]	Juda a woman of color belonging to H. Weever
	Sarah Williams		Elenor Pitts
Dec ^r 11 1802	William Bladen	Oct 7 th	Thomas Smith
	Mary Bladen	Dec ^r 10 1803	Thesiah Smith his wife
March 12 th 1803	Henry Weever		Polly Smith
	Millenor Weever		Thesiah Smith his dau.
	Edward Weever		
Members Excommunicated			
July 10 1802	Jesse Belton	Feb'y 12 1803	Thomas Barton
Members Dead			
January 1802	Andrew Felts	September 1802	Thomas Gafford
March 1802	William Cole		Charles Crow S ^r
July 1802	Nancy Servis	November 1802	William Goggins
August 1802	Stacy Reeder	December 1802	Elizabeth Gafford

OUR IRON INDUSTRY OF OLD—A HISTORY OF HOW IT WAS CONDUCTED

Source: The Gaffney Ledger, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1896, p. 1, col. 1

Mr. William Little, One of the First Iron Workers in This Section, Tells of the Growth and Development.*[sic]* (Correspondence of The Ledger.)

Blacksburg, S.C., Dec. 10, 1896. — Editor of The Ledger: — I seen *[sic]* in your paper of the 7th November an enquiry with regard to the iron manufacture in this section of the country. You make the enquiry of Dr. Black, but he says that he does not know any thing about dates, therefore I take the liberty of trying to put you right in regards to some of the dates and persons who commenced making iron in this country.

Col. Hill built and operated a blast furnace on Allison creek in York county before the Revolutionary war and made cannons for the continentals. His moulder was an Irishman named Calhoun who was caught by the British and hung to make him tell where Col. Hill was, but Calhoun was true to his employer and did not betray him. The British burned the building and left Calhoun hanging, who was cut down and restored to life by a very faithful Negro of Hill's, who had witnessed the whole proceedings from his place of concealment. Calhoun was of the same stock of J. C. Calhoun.

I was well acquainted with two of Col. Hill's sons, John and Alexander Hill. Alexander lived to an old age. Their father had left them well off.

The next to begin the iron making in York county was a Maj. Bird from Pennsylvania, who came south with several slaves when they were about to be freed from that state. He had been carrying on iron woks in Pennsylvania and had some expert iron workers among his slaves, two of whom I was acquainted with. Bird built a forge and put a furnace for making blister steel on a little creek in York county, about eight miles east of Cherokee Ford.

The next man to go into the iron business in this state was Col. Wilson Nesbit. During the war of 1812 he built and operated the Cowpens furnace for the purpose of making salt pans and other castings. Seeing that Mr. John Fullenwiler was realizing a fortune in the pan and casting business, he then put a forge on Thickety creek and having several Negro men he placed some of them with Mr. Fullenwiler and had them taught to be refiners and bloomers of iron. After operating his furnace and forge for some years he sold to Capt. Wm. Clark — early in the thirties or sooner. In 1835 or '36 he built what was known as the Ellen Furnace down the creek three or three and a half miles below Gaffney. He had accumulated a large body of land, finely timbered in virgin forest.

In the meeting of the legislature in 1836. *[Date in Error: see later statement.]* Nesbit went to Columbia and organized the Coopersville Iron Manufacturing Co. They then sold their old furnaces, lands and hands at a long price and in 1837 the company contracted Mr. Moses Stroup to build a forge and rolling mill at Cherokee Ford on Broad River. There is a mistake with regard to the starting the iron business on the east side of the river. Mr. Jacob Stroup, under the patronage of Mr. John Fullenwiler, came down from Lincoln County [North Carolina]. He built a forge on King's Creek and made iron, and money, too. When he got far enough ahead he built a furnace at King's Creek a short distance below where the Rutherford and Chester road crosses the creek and then moved his forge up on Broad River to what is known as Cherokee Falls. In 1820 Stroup sold to Boyce Johnston and Black.

Capt. Jas. Black, president and manager, then improved the place and increased the capacity of the forge and built a rolling mill for rolling bloom into ore or band iron. It was known as Black's works until he was elected to congress, when a Mr. Swann was made agent.

Stroup built a foundry, forge, rolling mill and nail factory which was conducted by agents for almost ten or eleven years and failed and passed into the hands of Col. Wade Hampton, and Col. Frank Elmer. They carried on the works by agents and placed men that had no knowledge of the business as agents and superintendents and it was but a short time until they had to sell the place and retire with a heavy debt hanging over them. The sale was in 1850 and Col. Hampton paid the debt to the last cent in 1861. The property was sold to Col. Charles Hammerscold, agent for the Swedish Iron Manufacturing Co. Hammerscold was unfortunate in having one of the highest freshets ever known in Broad River in about a month or six weeks after he got possession of the place, which done *[sic]* a great deal of damages to the works and dam, which cost thousands to repair, which soon exhausted the funds that the company had advanced and created dissatisfaction in the company. They removed him from being president and manager of the company and made Mr. George Cameron president and A. M. Latham manager or agent of the works. Neither of them knew anything about the business and they were as unfortunate Col. Hammerscold after their first year. That year Cameron leased the works to practical men who enabled the company to pay the interest for that year on the debt they had assumed to the bank for the original company and had a sediment left which was the first it had been paid. The three men that operated the foundry forge and roll mill made \$4,200 clear of the works that year.

I see that you have been misinformed with regard to the building of the first furnace at Cherokee Ford. The first furnace there was built in 1840, a twin or double furnace. Previous to that they had built one on People's Creek between the ford and their Ellen furnace, something over a mile from the ford, built I think in 1838 or '39.

I will now give some information with regard to the quality of the ore and the iron made from it in 1841. When the foundation of the Custom House in Charleston, which is light-wood piles, was put down the piles were driven by a 2,200 pound steam hammer. They had to be banded on the head with 2x½ inch iron. They got the best Swedish and Norwegian iron they could at 6 or 7 cents per pound, which would only drive 6 piles to the band and many broke.

Mr. Cameron sent to this place, Cherokee Ford, and I, I might say we, prepared and sent them a lot of iron that drove eighteen piles to the band, and would not break then, but ripped apart at the weld, that costing the contractors 4½ instead of 6 or 7 cents.

In 1844 Mr. Cameron had a lot of blooms made at Cherokee Ford, and shipped them to Sheffield, England and had some of them converted into steel and had cutlery of all kinds made, among others a set of surgical instruments for which he received a gold medal at the South Carolina fair in 1855. The iron made from this magnetic lead was tested at the navy yard of the United States in the thirties and stood a strain of 70 tons to the square inch over any other they could get or tested. That test was to tear a square inch asunder end ways.

I write this hoping it will do more for this country sometime in the future than your now county.

What I have written is from an intimate and practical acquaintance with the subject from the first of January 1830 until the 30th March 1871, when I rolled the last band of iron that was rolled in South Carolina on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock in the morning.

One thing that I very near forgot is to tell that I was in Richmond in March 1863 and was in Major Thomas' office, assistant chief of ordinance for the Confederate States and on looking over some hundreds of specimens of iron and ore, I picked one up that I had prepared of cast iron some months before for my employer, Col. R. R. Bridges, member of Congress for Confederate States. The Major told me that was the only metal in his office made into cannons that would throw 1,000 balls without fracturing.

I have been in a study since I stopped writing the foregoing and there is some mistake with regard to building the Ellen Furnace and the organizing of Coopersville Iron Manufacturing Company. Instead of 1836 it should have been 1834. [Earlier stated as 1836]. I will make an alteration and place it right as it ought to be. I would like to be the means of starting some capitalists to build a steel furnace. It would be a paying business for one who understood the practical part of the blast business. It would have been going ahead now if some of those that did not know a piece of iron from a lump of granite had kept their mouths shut and let their pens be still. But they wrote and told every thing but the truth and disgusted the men that came down here to look for a place to invest their capital. Several came and were disappointed and went back and probably each one stopped three or four others from coming.

You can use what you see proper of what I have written, if any of it is worth using, if not throw it in the fire. If you should wish any further information with reward to the magnetic ore and the iron made from it drop me a card in Blacksburg, box 27.

Excuse my bad writing and composing as my right arm and hand have been partially paralyzed for the last seven or eight years and my brain may be in the same condition.

I will expect to see some notice of the magnetic ore and iron as it may benefit this part of the country.

Yours, W. L.

* * *

WHY HE IS CALLED UNCLE SAM: TWO VERSIONS

First Version

Source: *Charleston Courier*, issue of Friday, August 23, 1816, p. 2, col. 4

"Uncle Sam's" PEDIGREE.

Uncle Sam is a cant phrase, significant of the United States, as *John Bull* signifies England. The origin of it seems to be this:—In the year 1807, there was authorized by law the raising of a regiment of Light Dragoons. The initial letters, U. S. L. D., were printed on their caps, meaning the *United States Light Dragoons*. A countryman, seeing a company of them passed by, inquired of a bystander what they were, and received for answer—"They are *Uncle Sam's Lazy Dogs*,"—don't you see it on their caps?" This story got among the soldiers, and they have ever since denominated the United States "*Uncle Sam*."

Second Version

Source: *The Spartanburg Herald*, issue of Friday, July 5, 1918, p. 2, col. 1

WHY HE IS CALLED "UNCLE SAM."

This is "*Uncle Sam's*" birthday. He is 142 years old in Philadelphia and 143 years old in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., his birth certificate having been signed in that city on May 20, 1775, a year before it was signed at Philadelphia. Do you know why he is called Uncle Sam? This is the story:

During our last war with Great Britain there lived at Troy, on the Hudson, a commissariat contractor named Elbert Anderson, who had a stone yard. A government inspector, Samuel Wilson, by name, superintended the examination of provisions, and when they were passed each can or package was marked "E. A. U. S.," the initials of the contractor and of the United States. When the man who did the marking was asked what the initials meant, he replied, "Elbert Anderson" and "Uncle Sam." The joke soon got into print and before the war was over was known and talked about all over the United States.

Mr. Wilson, the original "*Uncle Sam*," died in Troy in August, 1854, aged 84 years.

* * *

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ANDERSON, SC

Source: T. H. Garrett, *A History of the Saluda Baptist Association*. Richmond, Va: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company (1896), pp. 162-165.

FIRST CHURCH, ANDERSON

(Formerly Mount Tabor.)

About one and a half miles south from Anderson city, on the S. V. R. R., nearly opposite the present residence of W. G. Watson, once stood a Baptist meeting house known as

MOUNT TABOR

In a beautiful grove of young cedars, a few hundred yards west of the Lowndesville road, may still be seen a few white marble slabs and a number of moss-covered tombstones, marking the old site. The property is now used as a cemetery by the colored people of Anderson.

At an unknown period prior to the year 1821 James Burriss began preaching to the people of the community under a bush arbor at this place. At that time he owned and lived on the plantation now known as Captain John W. Daniels's mill farm. The country around the present site of Anderson was being very rapidly populated by a noble class of thrifty, energetic people from other sections. Elder Burriss felt the importance of extending to them Gospel privileges at a more convenient point than the places of worship then afforded. It was to meet this want that services were held at the above named place.

In a short time an arm of Shockley's Ferry Church was established here and regular conference meeting held. In 1819 several persons were baptized into the fellowship of the mother church, among whom was the late Jacob Burriss. About this time a comfortable house of worship was built, by contributed labor, of large hewed logs which faced several inches. It was constituted an independent church in 1821 with a membership of fifty-six persons. Sanford Vandiver was chosen the first pastor, which position he successfully and acceptably filled till 1842, a period of twenty-one years.

In 1826 the Saluda Association met with this church. The congregations were unusually large. Elder James Burriss, though a poor man, entertained sixty persons one day during the session. "The liberal deviseth liberal things." He was given to hospitality. Thomas Grier, of the Bethel Association; George Vandiver, of the Tugaloo Association; Jesse Mercer, of the Georgia Association, and W. B. Johnson, of the Saluda Association, preached on the Sabbath day.

By the act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, in 1827, Pendleton District was divided, and Anderson and Pickens counties formed. A beautiful little village soon sprang up at the county seat of the former, and, in 1834, it was deemed advisable to move the Mount Tabor Church over into the town, which was done, and a small frame building erected on the present site. From 1821 to 1834, during which period it remained on the original site, 152 persons were received by baptism. In 1832 the church enjoyed the greatest revival season of this period, when ninety-nine persons were received upon an experience of grace in a single year. Notwithstanding these facts, in 1834, when the church was removed to its present location, it only numbered eighty-six; and in 1842, at the close of Elder Vandiver's pastorate, the membership had run down as low as fifty-nine. This falling off is accounted for by a large number of members moving away, while a great many living in the country had moved their membership to country churches.

From 1842 to the close of 1848, A. Rice [Amaziah Rice] served the church as pastor, during which period he baptized eighty-seven persons. The membership now numbered 106. Brother Rice was succeeded in 1849 by J. Scott Murry, a native of Virginia, who had recently settled at Pendleton, S.C., taking charge of the church at that place also. He served in the Anderson Church with great acceptance

for sixteen years, receiving into her fellowship 301 persons upon a profession of faith and baptism. During the year 1856 they were without a pastor. In January 1867, W. D. Beverly entered upon his labors as pastor, which happy relation continued until the close of 1870, baptizing fifty-four persons. J. S. Murry was then re-elected and served the church one year. In 1872 the church was again without a pastor.

In 1878 L. M. Ayer became pastor, and remained two years, during which there were thirty-six accessions to the church by baptism. He was succeeded in 1875 by J. S. Murry, under whose influence and pastoral labors twenty-seven were added to their number by experience. From 1877 to 1880, inclusive, the church enjoyed the labors of W. H. Strickland, who received sixteen persons into the fellowship of the church upon a credible profession of faith in Christ.

T. P. Bell was the next pastor. He took charge of the work in January, 1880, and continued six years, baptizing forty-five persons. In 1886 the church was again pastorless. But in the spring of 1887 they secured the services of A. A. Marshall, who remained until 1892. Brother Marshall was a fluent speaker and an able preacher, and was rapidly becoming one of the most popular preachers in the State, when his health completely gave way and he was forced to give up the active duties of the ministry. This was in 1890. But so devoted were the Anderson saints to their beloved pastor, that for two years they retained him, paying his full salary, hoping that he would eventually recover. During a part of this time the church was supplied with preaching by L. M. Rice and M. E. Parish.

In the spring of 1891 R. G. Pearson, a distinguished evangelist of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, visited Anderson, holding a two-weeks' meeting in the Baptist church, which resulted in sixty-nine accessions to the church by baptism, making a total of seventy-five baptisms during Brother Marshall's pastorate.

O. L. Martin, of Virginia, was the next man invited to occupy their pulpit. He entered upon his duties as pastor in 1892, which position he still fills. In 1894 Mr. Pearson was again invited to visit Anderson. He did so, and his meeting, as usual, was attended with great success - ninety persons united with the First Baptist church upon a profession of faith as a result of this meeting. The total membership at present is 390. The Baptist State Convention has held four sessions with this church, as follows: In 1842, 1867, 1881, and 1895.

[The following is an excerpt from a copy of an undated, but later, item by Col. J. N. Brown from an unnamed publication, found in a folder for the First Baptist Church. It adds a bit more information on the early history.]

The First Baptist Church of Anderson was first organized in 1821, at Mount Tabor, one and a half miles South of Anderson C.H., near the present site of the Orr Cotton Mills. Rev. James Burriss was largely instrumental in its organization, and had held services at the place as one branch of the Shockley Ferry Church, and had baptized members into the Mother Church. The Church was organized with fifty-six members, and Rev. Sanford Vandiver chosen pastor. He served until 1841.

August 20th, 1833. Micajah Webb executed a deed to Rev. Sanford Vandiver in trust for the Church, in the eastern part of the village of Anderson, and a frame building was erected about where the brick structure now stands, and the membership moved there in 1830, without a dissolution of Mt. Tabor Church, and the name changed to The Anderson Baptist Church.

In 1853 a new brick Church was erected, which was re-modeled and an annex added in 1890, again in 1908-9 the S. S. annex was enlarged, making a modern plant for all church needs. ...

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REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATION OF JAMES BLACK OF CHESTER DISTRICT

Source: File W 20733 James Black, Nancy on microfilm at Greenville County, SC Library

Declaration Of James Black

South Carolina, Chester District} In The Court of Common Pleas Spring Term 1821

On this **third day of April 1821** personally appeared in open court being a court of Record for the District of Chester **James Black** aged Sixty four years who being first duly Sworn according to Law doth on his Oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provision made by the Acts of Congress of the 18th March 1818 and the 1st May 1820 that he the said James Black enlisted for the term of Sixteen months early in the winter in the year 1778 in the State of South Carolina in the Company commanded by Captain Felix Warley in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Thompson in the line of the State of South Carolina on the Continental establishment that he continued to serve in said Corps until the taking of Charleston in 1780 that he remained a prisoner at Charleston nearly fourteen months from whence he made his escape to Newbern in North Carolina where he joined in the Sea Service under Captain Kelly who commanded the Brig *Suchey* a privateer of fourteen guns that he remained in the said Service about two years and ten months at the end of which time the Brig *Suchey* and her men in coming round from Newbern to Charleston with provisions for General Green was taken by a British [ship?] called *Yarmouth* that he after he was taken by the assurance [sic], was carried to Charleston about the time that peace was declared and exchanged that he was in the battles of Stono and Savannah besides Several other Skirmishes of Smaller note and that he has no other evidence now in his power of his Said Services except Samuel Adams and John Brown.

And in pursuance of the act of 1st May 1820 I do solemnly swear that was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighteen and that I have not since that time by Gift Sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled An Act to Provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval Services of the United States of America in the Revolutionary War was passed on the 18th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighteen and I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property or Securities contracts other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by no subsidies

Schedule

36 acres of land under a mortgage of \$175	\$175
2 pots and one oven	4
1 skillet & Dozen Knives & forks	1
Ploughs and hoes	3
	\$178

Sworn to and declared on this 3rd day of April 1821 before me in open court

__bin Nott

James (X) Black

The said James Black further states that he is a farmer and that he is unable to work on account of old age the number of his family is himself and his wife Nancy She is fifty four years old one daughter named Molly twenty one or twenty two years old two sons Joseph Fifteen years old and David Thirteen years old and all of them are able to support themselves and render him some assistance while they choose to reside with him

James (X) Black

Declaration of John Brown and Samuel Adams

South Carolina, Chester District} John Brown and Samuel Adams appeared [and] made oath that they are well acquainted with James Black of the District aforesaid and knew him during the revolutionary war and that he served in Captain Felix Warleys company of the third South Carolina Regiment commanded by Colonel Thompson in the year 1788 that they understood him to be a regular inlisted Soldier and he served as such, that they were in the militia Service themselves and moved with the same army with the said James Black and that he was present at the Battle of Stono and accompanied the army at the Black Swamp, Rusburgh and other places in the lower parts of South Carolina and Georgia until the fall of Charleston

Sworn to & Signed March 26 1821

Before me James Harbison J P

John (X) Brown

Samuel Adams

and John Brown further saith that the s^d James Black was with the army at Barons Bridge when General Lincoln lay there and he was on Guard when it was attacked in the night.

Statement of Robert Black

South Carolina, Chester District} Robert Black of S^d District appeared and made oath that the origin of the Mortgage given by his father James Black to him on the 23rd day of February 1819 was that he the s^d James was justly indebted to him & a number of others, but the Sum he cannot now exactly State Some payments hereunto having been made to him, but that there is yet due to him about Twenty Six dollars with Interest.

Another intention of the s^d mortgage was that whereas it contains 98 acres of Land, forty two of which was claimed by a Mr W^m McDaniel which his father thought was an unjust claim & intended to go to Law for it, & that he said mortgagee intended to assist him, but for want of money and other embarrassing circumstances it was given out, and the Land finally lost. Fifty Six Acres remains which is very poor & worn out, that the Black Horse, the fifteen Head of Sheep mentioned in the mortgage are all dead. The Bay Colt, which was a Mare & the mother of the three year old Filly mentioned in the Schedule, Some of the cattle and other articles have been disposed of, So that very little of the original mortgaged property now remains, and from his fathers excessive poverty and distressing circumstances in his old age he never intends to enforce the mortgage, at least while he lives, and that the foregoing paper is a true copy of the Same. Also that he has reason to believe, and does verily believe, that he the s^d James Black is in more debt than all the property he is possessed of will pay. And from his inability to labour is making little or no support for the present year.

Sworn to and Subscribed this 17th October 1827

Before William Archer J. Q.

Rob' (X) Black

James Black's Pension Granted

South Carolina} James Black of Chester Dist. In the State of South Carolina who was a private in the Company commanded by Captain Warley of the Regiment commanded by Colonel Thompson in the South Carolina line, for the term of Sixteen month from the winter of 1778 to 1780. ascribed on the Roll of South Carolina at the rate of 8 Dollars per month, to commence on the 6th day of November 1827. Certificate of Pension issued the 19 of Nov 1827 and sent to John McCreary, Esq. Beckhamville, South Carolina. Arrears to 4th of March 1828 \$31.69.

Revolutionary Claims, Acts March 18, 1818 and May 1, 1820.

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REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATION OF NANCY BLACK, WIDOW OF JAMES BLACK

Source: File W 20733 James Black, Nancy on microfilm at Greenville County, SC Library

Declaration of Nancy Black, Widow of James Black

South Carolina, Chester District} On this 9th day of February 1837 personally appeared before me William Hemphill a Justice of the Quorum in and for the aforesaid District **Nancy Black** a resident of District & state aforesaid aged about seventy years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed July 4th 1836, that she is the widow of James Black who was a private soldier in the army of the revolution inlisted at Charleston South Carolina under Cpt Felix Warley and was in the service throughout the war She further declares that she was married to the said James Black on the 3^d day of Sept. in the year Seventeen Hundred Eighty three or four that her Husband James Black died on the 4th day of Oct. 1834, and that she Has remained a widow ever since that period, &c

Nancy (X) Black

Sworn to and Subscribed on the day and year above written
before me ; William Hemphill J. Q.

South Carolina, Chester District} In testimony that William Hemphill Esquire who has signed the foregoing certificate is and was a lawfull acting Justice of the Quorum in and for this District I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed the Seal of this District at Chester Court House the Eleventh day of February one thousand Eight hundred and thirty seven

J Rosborough Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas for Chester District

Deposition of Jane Hartin

South Carolina, Chester District} Personally appeared before me J. Y. Mills one of the acting Magistrates in and for said district Jane Hartin a resident of the district & State aforesaid aged Seventy years, and made oath in due form of law, That she was present at the **marriage of James Black and Nancy Smith**, the former a pensioner late deceased of Chester District S. Carolina & the latter Nancy wife and widow of said deceased is now living and an applicant for a pension. She further makes oath that the said marriage took place in the neighborhood of Rocky Creek, Chester District South Carolina about the close of the Revolution, in the year Seventeen hundred & Eighty three or four-

Sworn to and subscribed on this 1st Dec' 1846

Jane (X) Hartin

J. Y. Mills magistrate

Deposition of William Black

South Carolina, Chester District} On this 15th day of December, 1846 personally appeared before me, J. Y. Mills one of the acting magistrates in & for said District, William Black a resident of said District and made oath in due form of Law; That he is a son of James Black late deceased of Chester District, and wife Nancy, applicant for a pension due her as the widow of said dec^d. This deponent further makes oath that he was born as he was always understood & believes on the 25th July Seventeen hundred and Eighty Eight, 1788, that he has no record of his age. Her further makes oath that he is the second child of his parents, the aforesaid James & Nancy Black, that in 1814 he was a volunteer in the late war with Great Britain and was the oldest of three brothers in the Service all of whom was of age. He also declares that he was stricken off the Muster Roll eleven years ago being of the age of Forty five as he then supposes

Sworn to and Subscribed on the day and year first
above written Before me J. Y. Mills magt

Wm Black

Deposition of William Ford

South Carolina, Chester District} Personally appeared before me J. Y. Mills one of the acting Magistrates in and for said District William Ford resident of the District aged Seventy nine years and made oath in due form of law that he has been ever since the days of the Revolution well acquainted with James Black late pensioner dec^d of Chester District also with his wife Nancy who is now an applicant for a pension This deponent further makes oath that he lived in the neighborhood of said parties at the time of their marriage which took place in the aforesaid district some three or four years after the close of the Revolution That he deponent was himself married the first day of January 1788 at which date the aforesaid parties (to wit) James Black and wife Nancy were to his certain knowledge living together as husband and wife and had been for some time previously

This deponent further makes oath that the aforesaid James Black dec^d was known and reported in the neighborhood to have been a soldier in the army of the Revolution and to have been taken prisoner by the British about the fall of Charleston and retained as such for some time by the enemy a fact of which he deponent has no doubt.

Sworn to and subscribed this 15th December 1846

William Ford

Before me J. Y. Mills

South Carolina} I J. Y. Mills a magistrate in and for the Chester District and State aforesaid do hereby certify that Jane Hartin William Black and William Ford who have sworn to and subscribed the foregoing affidavits before me are persons of ordinary intelligence and respectability and their statements in the above case are entitled to full credit

Given under my hand this 15th day of December 1846

J. Y. Mills Magt

I John Rosborough Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Chester District certify that James Y. Mills is a magistrate as above and that the foregoing signatures purporting to be his are genuine. In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my seal of office, and Subscribed my name this sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and forty six.

J. Rosborough Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Chester District

Deposition of Martha McClure

South Carolina, Chester District} On this 15th day of December, 1846 personally appeared before me, J. Y. Mills one of the acting magistrates in & for said District Martha McClure a resident of said State and District aged seventy five years and made oath in due form of law that she has for the last sixty years lived a near neighbor to and been intimately acquainted with James Black late pensioner dec^d of Chester District also with his wife Nancy Black who is now a living and an applicant for a pension as wife and widow of the aforesaid pensioner dec^d

And this deponent further makes oath that she became acquainted with the aforesaid parties (to wit) James Black and wife Nancy who were living in the neighborhood of her uncle John Storemeritz in Chester District S^c C^a at whose house she understood the aforesaid parties were married some one or two years previous and were living together as husband and wife and did continue to live together as such up to the death of said James Black who died a few years since in Chester District S^c C^a This affidavit further makes oath that the time and dates given above are ascertained by reference to a church certificate given to her father on his departure from Ireland for America which certificate she has now

before her bearing date the 17th of September 1786 some few months after receiving said certificate (to wit) the winter following they reached Chester District S^c C^a when and where she became acquainted with the aforesaid James Black and wife Nancy as above stated.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year first above written

Martha (X) McClure

Before me J. Y. Mills magt

Deposition of John Bishop

South Carolina, Chester District} Personally appeared before me J. Y. Mills one of the acting Magistrates in and for said District John Bishop a Revolutionary Pensioner resident of the District and made oath in due form of law that he has been acquainted with James Black a pensioner late dec^d of Chester District also with his wife Nancy who is living and an applicant for a pension due her as the wife and widow of the said James Black dec^d That in the year 1785 he married settled and lived in the neighborhood of Rocky Creek Chester District and that his first child Elizabeth was born in April 1787 whose birth was made a matter of record which record is now before him and that the aforesaid parties (to wit) James Black and wife Nancy was married about the time of his settling as above stated and that he feels assured they were living together as husband and wife at the time of the birth of his first child (to wit) in April 1787 and did continue to live together as such up to the death of said James Black.

This Deponent further makes oath that the aforesaid James Black dec^d was known and reputed in his neighborhood to have been a soldier in the army of the Revolution, and to have been taken prisoner and retained as such for some time by the British and a fact of which deponent has no doubt

Sworn to subscribed this 15th December 1846

Before me J. Y. Mills Magt

John (X) Bishop

South Carolina, Chester District} I J. Y. Mills a magistrate in and for said District do certify that Martha McClure and John Bishop who have this day sworn to and subscribed the foregoing affidavits before me are person of intelligence and respectability and that their statements in the above case are entitled to full faith and credit.

I also certify that John Bishop one of the above affiants is a person of more than ordinary intelligence and has been able to read and write until within the last few years he has been afflicted with the shaking palsy so that he is unable to write but can read writing or other common composition

Given under my hand this 15th day of December 1846

J. Y. Mills Magt.

Nancy Black's Pension Granted

South Carolina

Nancy Black,

widow of James Black, S C,

who served in the Revolutionary as a Private,

Inscribed on the Roll at the rate of 80 Dollars

[no] Cents per annum, to commence on the

4th day of March, 1848.

Certificate of Pension issued

10th day of Oct. 48

and sent to L A Bettis, Chester C. H.

Recorded on Roll of Pensioners under act of February 2, 1848, Page 7

* * *

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 DISTRICT

Spartanburg District, SC} Probate Court, File No.2237, Estate of John Hammett, Deceased (1841), Israel Hammett, Administrator

[Only the following note from this estate file contains relevant family information, naming explicitly four of the heirs at law of John Hammett.]

We the undersigned legatees to the estate of John Hammett deceased present to R C Poole ordinary of Spartanburgh District their objections to Israel Hammett as administrator of said estate— First he the said Israel is incompetent to manage his own affairs as the records of the court will show. 2nd we object to Mathew Seay, Edmond Wooten, and Sabry Hammett as his securities because of their insufficiency.

Ap^l 9th 1841

James W. Hammett
Henry Turner
Bird Low
J Bishop

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Spartanburg District, SC} Probate Court, Real Estate Cash Book A (1840-1866)

[This document names all the legal heirs of John Hammett at the time of his death in 1841, except the name of his widow.]

D ^r R C Poole Ordinary in account with Estate of John Hammett dec'd	
1842, Dec 6	175 acres of land to Israel Hammett for \$280.00
	Deduct costs 44.73
	235.27
	Deduct commission & Settlement 5.80
	\$ 229.47

There being 8 Distributees the share of each is \$28.68

The widows third first given her by commissions received of Israel Hammett by purchase of the Land above named - Dec 1842

By amount of costs		
Ordinary Poole	\$12.00	Settled
Sheriff Bomar	3.25	Settled
Printer Wells	5.00	Settled
Surveyor	8.00	Settled
Comm ^{rs} Tuck & Wooten	6.00	Settled
Witnesses of the [?] Tax Bill	10.48	Settled
	[total]	\$44.73

[Names of the Distributees]

[1]	Zachariah Hammett	\$28.68	Settled by R C Poole
[2]	Bird Low & wife	28.68	Settled by R C Poole
[3]	Israel Hammett	28.68	Settled by R C Poole
[4]	Wm. Brock & wife	28.68	Settled by R C Poole
[5]	John Bishop & wife	28.68	Settled by R C Poole
[6]	Henry Turner & wife	28.68	Settled by R C Poole
[7]	J. W. Hammett	28.68	Settled by R C Poole
[8]	Agithy Hammett	28.68	Settled by R C Poole

[Contributor's note: It was the practice in the earlier times for the court to pay to the husband the distributive share of an estate due to his wife. The names of married females frequently were not stated, as in the present case. However, from other sources, I have attempted to reconstruct the family of John and Sabra Hammett in more detail, using the list above as a guide. See p. 42 below. Additional relevant information follows below.]

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Spartanburg District Deed Book X, pp. 508, 509} Israel Hammett [&] Sabra Hammett 24th June 1841

Affidavit

South Carolina, Spartanburgh Dist.} Personally came before me Israel Hammett and Sabra Hammett and made Oath that a short time before the death of John Hammett, that the said Jn^o Hammett called them both to witness that he did then give to his dearest daughter Aggy Hammett a negro woman Violet and did at the same time deliver said Negro woman, Violet, to his daughter Aggy as her right and property & which negro he intends for her to have over and above her Equal Dividend of his Estate. Sworn to & Subscribed before me this 7th day of June 1841

Samuel Bullington Maj.

Israel Hammett Sabra (X) Hammett

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Spartanburg District, SC} Probate Court, File No.1123, Estate of Agnes P. Hammett, Deceased (1844), Sabra Hammett and Henry Turner, Administrators

Petition of Sabree Hammett

The petition of Sabree Hammett sheweth that Aggy P. Hammett late of said District, Deceased, died intestate leaving at her death a small personal Estate subject to administration and Division amongst her heirs Legally entitled to same. Your petitioner therefore pray that Letters of administration be granted her of the Estate above named. Your petitioner further pray that a citation do issue forth from your court requiring the kindred and creditors of said Deceased to appear in the Court of Ordinary to be held at Spartanburgh Court house for the District of Spartanburgh to show cause if any they can why said Letters should not be granted to her and your petitioner will ever pray etc

Nov 25th 1844

Sabree (X) Hammett

[Aggy's estate was appraised at \$206.27, with the value of the Negro woman Violet set at \$200. Violet was purchased according to the estate sale on January 6, 1845 by Aggy's mother, Sabra Hammett, for \$55. The following deed abstracts from Abstracts of Spartanburg County, South Carolina Deeds, 1848-1852, transcribed by Betty Jean Dill, published by Southern Historical Press, Greenville, SC (1999), show the final disposition of Violet, provides a later date on which Sabra was still living, and, gives the name of one of Sabra's daughter.]

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Spartanburg District Deed Book BB, pp.196, 197} 8 Feb 1851 Revocation of Dower. Sabra Hammett of Spartanburg Dist, for reasons satisfactory to myself do execute this Deed of revocation, to wit, I signed a paper at the earnest request of others & under the instruction that in doing so I was but

protecting my property from sale due for a debt of less than \$10, then due on John Bomar Jr. But which I afterward paid & was willing to pay without suit: which paper I never read, nor did I ever know the legal effect or consequence. I refer to a paper purporting to be a Deed of Gift of my Negro girl Violet to Nancy wife of Henry Turner ... I do hereby revoke, countermand & vacate the said Deed to all interests & purposes & I do reassume and reassert my rights to the property ... [I have truncated Betty Jean's abstract here, my object being to show that Sabra was living on February 8, 1851. The following deed is the Deed of Gift that Sabra revoked on February 8, 1851. It identifies Nancy Turner as her daughter.]

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Spartanburg District Deed Book BB, pp.281, 282} 7 Sept 1846. Sabra Hammett of Spartanburg Dist, for the love and affection which I bear my daughter Nancy Turner and \$5, give to my daughter, wife of Henry Turner of Spartanburg Dist, a Negro girl named Violet, aged about 45 years, for the term of her natural life, remainder to the children of Nancy Turner who may be living at Nancy's death; reserving to myself the use and control of Violet during my life; not to be liable either directly or indirectly for the debts of Henry Turner or of the debts of my future husband but benefit of Nancy Turner and her children. Wit. Simpson Bobo. Signed Sabra (X) Hammett. Witness oath, 9 Sept 1846: Signed, S. Bobo to G. W. H. Legg, Magt. Registered 27th March 1851

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT

Estate of Thomas Hammett (1849), Spartanburg District Real Estate Cash Book A, 1840-1866

The Estate of Thomas Hammett dec^d

1849, Feby 5	R. Bowden ordinary in account with [estate of Thomas Hammett]	
	Sold to A. McAllister Sixty Eight Acres of Land for	80.25
	Sold to William H. Foster Two Hundred and Thirty acres	189.00
		269.25
	Deduct Amount of cost	36.14
		233.11
	There being 10 distributees the share of each is	\$23.31
	Ramouth Hammett	23.31 paid
	Margarett Hammett	23.31 paid
	John Hammett	23.31 paid
	W ^m Hammett	23.31 paid
	James Hammett	23.31 paid
	Elizabeth Hammett	23.31 paid
	Barram Hammett	23.31 paid
	Emily Hammett	23.31 paid
	Frances Hammett	23.31 paid

[Contributor's note: The family Bible record of Thomas Hammett was published in this *Quarterly* in Volume XV, No. 3, August 2001, p. 109. There ten children named in the Bible record, which number matches the number of distributees above. We conclude that all ten were living at the time of their father's death. The Bible record gives the names the names of the children in the same order of the list of distributees. Elizabeth above is Catharine E. in the Bible record, and Emily above is Martha C in the Bible. The initial "C" was a transcription error in the *Quarterly*. Her correct full name would be Martha Emily Hammett.]

* * *

OBITUARY OF A CENTENARIAN IN UNION DISTRICT IN 1830

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

DIED - At his residence near Goshen Hill, Union District, on the 6th ultimo, Mr. SAMUEL SELBY, aged 101 years, 3 months and 22 days. This gentleman retained his mental faculties with a remarkable degree until within a few days of his death. He could see to read any common print without spectacles; his eyesight never having failed him in the least. He was very fond of horse-racing, and but a few weeks previous to his death, was seen on the race ground, charging his horse from one end of the field to the other, swinging his hat and huzzaing, making small bets, and occasionally taking a drop of whiskey, of which he was remarkably fond. He has frequently been seen, within the past year, mount his horse and gallop him four or five miles, nearly at full speed, and would walk through his plantation as nimble as if he had not been more than 40 years old. Two or three years since he run a foot race, for a small wager, with his son-in-law, a young man of considerable activity, and beat him with ease. He was a great marksman, and would shoot with any man for a small bet. He possessed a comfortable property, and lived very independent. For the last 15 or 20 years he has invariably made a practice of visiting some store or public place in the neighborhood every Saturday, at which place he generally got pretty tipsey; if he happened to be too much intoxicated to ride, he would stand erect, place his hands on his hips, and fall asleep; in which position he would stand and sleep till he was sober enough to ride, when he would mount his horse, and never break a sweeping gallop till he arrived at his own door. He has resided in Union District a great many years, and was a good neighbor, a kind father and husband, and has left a wife but a few years younger than himself.

He sustains an irreproachable character for honesty, punctuality and benevolence, and was respected by all who knew him. Communicated.

* * *

DEATH OF JOHN SAMUEL VERNER, NATIVE OF OCONEE COUNTY

Source: *The Spartanburg Herald*, issue of Wednesday, February 14, 1912, p.1, col. 2

(Special to the Herald)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13.—Mr. John Samuel Verner, formerly member of the house of Representatives from Oconee, and for twelve years master in equity of Richland county, died this afternoon at Colonial Heights.

Mr Verner was 63 years old. He was born at Retreat, in Oconee county.

Mr. Verner was educated at John L. Kennedy's famous school in Anderson county, at South Carolina college, and at Davidson college. He read Law under W. C. Keith, of Walhalla, whose partner he was for fifteen years, beginning in 1873. He was a member of the house of representatives from Oconee from 1876 to 1884. He was a member of Gov. Wade Hampton's staff. He moved to Columbia in the late 80's; and from 1895 to 1907 performed well the exacting duties of master of equity for Richland county. Since 1907 he had been a practicing attorney in Columbia, though ill health has kept him practically incapacitated of late.

Mr. Verner was a devout Presbyterian. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He is survived by Mrs. Verner, formerly Miss Mary C. Phillips, to whom he was married in 1873, and by several children, including Rev. Phillips Verner, Messrs Jabes S. and Pettigrew Verner, Mrs. Emily James, Mrs. Laura O'Brien, and Miss Lucy Verner.

* * *

THE FAMILY OF JOHN AND SABRA HAMMETT: A RECONSTRUCTION

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

Sources: Spartanburg County court records (pp. 38-40 above), federal censuses, Bible and cemetery records

John Hammett

b. ca 1771—d. ca March 1841 in Spartanburg District, SC

Based on analyses of age categories in the 1800 through 1840 censuses of Spartanburg County and the stated age (57) of his oldest son in the 1850 Pickens County, Alabama census I conclude that our John Hammett was born about 1771. His father could have been a John Hammett, over 45 years in 1800, or possibly Charles Hammett, who was born about 1741 in Virginia and died December 19, 1841 (this *Quarterly* Volume XIII, Number 1, February 1999, p. 33).

Married

ca 1790, in Spartanburg County, South Carolina,

Sabra (maiden name not known)

b. ca 1775—d. after February 8, 1851

In the 1800 census, John Hammett's wife, Sabra, was not yet 26 years of age. Given that her oldest son was born in 1793, I estimate her year of birth as 1775. Sabra's parents are unknown to me. She is not recorded in the 1850 Spartanburg census, although she signed a renunciation of a deed of gift on February 8, 1851 (as noted on p. 39 above). The probability is overwhelming that she died in Spartanburg District.

Their Children

(All were born in Spartanburg County/District, South Carolina.)

- [1] **Nancy Hammett** (b. ca 1791—d. after 1880 Spartanburg census)

Nancy married **Henry Turner**. Nancy Turner is listed as head of household 1004 in the 1850 Spartanburg census next door to her brother-in-law and sister, John and Elinor Bishop. She had a family of eight children, the youngest of which was 6 years of age. Her age was stated then as 50 years. She was enumerated as head of hh 61 in the 1860 Spartanburg, Northern Division, census at age 68. Nancy, at age 79, was head of her own household (# 48 Cherokee Township) in the 1870 Spartanburg census. In 1880 she is listed in the household of her son-in-law Henry Parris in Cherokee Township at age 89.

- [2] **Zachariah Hammett** (b. ca 1793—d. before 1860 Pickens County, Alabama census)

Z. Hammett, age 57, and wife Sarah, age 50, both born in SC, were enumerated in the Pickens County, Alabama 1850 census, Southern Division, p. 111, hh 1515. They had eight children listed in their family, one daughter being named Sabra.

- [3] **Elizabeth Hammett** (b. March 21, 1801—d. December 31, 1868)

Elizabeth married Bird Low. Her vital dates are supplied by the family Bible record of her son John Wesley Lowe. See this *Quarterly* Vol. XV, Number 2, May 2001. (The spelling of Low morphed into Lowe.)

- [4] **Israel Hammett** (b. 1804—d. after 1860 census of Pickens County, Alabama)

Israel Hammett, age 45, and wife Mary, age 36, both born in SC were enumerated in the Pickens County, Alabama 1850 census, Southern Division, p. 111, hh 1508, along with six children. He and family were listed in the 1860 census of Pickens County, Alabama, Southern Division, hh 634. His age then was listed as 56 years.

- [5] **Elinor "Elley" Hammett** (b. September 6, 1806—d. June 27, 1857)

Elinor married **John S. Bishop**. Her vital dates are supplied by her grave marker at the Liberty Methodist Church cemetery on US 221 just north of Spartanburg, SC. His grave marker there show that he was born February 18, 1809 and died May 30, 1882.

- [6] **Daughter Hammett** (b. before 1820—d. ?)

This daughter of John and Sabra married **William Brock**. This couple, along with Sabra, may have been missed in the 1850 Spartanburg census. I have not been able to discover her given name.

- [7] **James Wesley Hammett** (b. ca. 1819—d. after the 1880 census of Cherokee County, Alabama)

James W. Hammett is head of his own household in the 1840 census of Spartanburg District. His age was in the 30 to 40 year old slot. In the 1860 Cherokee County, Alabama census he was enumerated at hh 547 in the Third District, P. O. Alpine, Ga. His age then was stated as 36 years and that of his wife Rebecca was 37 years. She was born in SC. Their oldest child, John, was 6 years old and born in Alabama, as were the three younger ones. This family was located in DeKalb County, Alabama in 1870, and the DeKalb County census gives his age as 51 and Rebecca's as 47. In 1880, they were back in Cherokee County, Alabama, the 1880 census giving his age as 59 and hers as 57. From these data I conclude that James Wesley was born about 1819.

- [8] **Agnes P. Hammett** (b. ca 1820—d. 1844)

Agnes remained single. She was referred to as Agithy and Aggy. The petition for letters of administration of her estate in 1844 was dated on November 25, indicating that Aggy died in late September or early November.

* * *

UPSTATE LAND FOR SALE IN 1806

Source: *The Charleston Courier*, issue of Saturday, March 15, 1806, p. 3, col. 3

[Note: The notation "Do." stands for "Ditto" for "Tract".]

One Tract in Greenville District, on Forkenberry's Beaver Dam, containing 208 acres, bounded by lands of Sutton Miller, James Warner and Bowen.

One Do. in Greenville District, on waters of Mountain Creek and Horse Creek, containing 751 acres, bounded by lands of Maximilian Cource.

One Do. in Greenville District, containing 313 acres, bounded by lands of Southerland, William Airs, Taylor, Robert McAfee and Wm. Whorton.

One Do. in Union District, on Minkum Creek, containing 592 acres bounded by Jeffreys, Steen, Wm Tate, Francis Witchels and Bremar.

One Do. in Spartanburgh District, containing 419 acres, bounded by lands of Colonel Bacals and Wm Pool.

One Do. in Spartanburgh District, on Peter's Creek, containing 332 acres, bounded by lands of John Conner and vacant lands.

One Do. in Chester District, on Broad River, containing 200 acres, bounded by lands of Aaron Lockhart, Samuel Furnesty and John Love.

* * *

QUERIES

(Please send queries to the Editor, whose addresses appear on the inside front cover.)

LAWRENCE YON WILLIAMS

Ann Bunn, 49 West View, Brevard, NC 28712; <bunn@citcom.net>

I am trying to trace the family of Stephen Lawrence who moved from the Edgefield area to AL about 1830. I think he is the Stephen Lawrence who had a plat for 823 acres on Big Saluda River, Edgefield District, dated 10-10-1812. He and his sons got Land Patents in Pike, Lowndes and Montgomery Counties in AL dated in the 1830's and later. His will says he was born in SC, and the will of one of his children refers to Edgefield, SC. I would like to contact anyone who has traced this family. I think my Stephen Lawrence is one of a large number of Lawrences (Laurence, Laurens) who came to SC in the 1760's and received land grants in Granville District, mainly on Long Cane Creek. There was one on Cherokee Creek of Ninety Six District, dated 1773. These Lawrences were named Elisha, who received a grant in 1759 for 400 acres and in 1760 another one for 100 acres; Joseph and Benjamin, grants of 100 acres each on 1-15-1765; John, a grant of 100 acres on 9-12-1765; Joab, a grant of 100 acres on 7-12-1766; Joseph, a grant of 100 acres on 3-13-1769—all on Long Cane Creek. William William Lawrence got 500 acres on Cherokee Creek, 96th District, on 5-15-1773. My Stephen had sons named Benjamin and William. By his will, Benjamin had sons James and Elisha and a brother John. William's will in Edgefield County was in poor condition and listed no family in the scraps that were there. It appears that the original Elisha, who came with his family in 1759, helped the others come over later; or else they came as soon as they could pay their way. They all, except William, settled in the Long Cane Creek area which was to become Edgefield County.

I would also like any information on the James and Kestiah Williams who moved with their family from this same area after 1820 to Alabama. In addition, I welcome information on Jesse Yon who also moved from this same area to Alabama in the 1860s.

Thank you for any help from anyone presently working on the Lawrence, Williams, and Yon families.

LOWE LOW

Paula Clyburn, <paulaclyburn@sbcglobal.net>

I am researching John Lowe, born about 1800 in SC or NC, and I would welcome correspondence with other Lowe or Low researchers. Thank you for any assistance.

EVANS KIRKLAND

Amelia Stewart, Management Analyst, United States Army Force Management Support Agency, Multifunctional Logistics Branch, Fort Lee, Va 23801, Comm (804) 765-4674 DSN 539, Fax (804) 765-0894

My name is Amelia Stewart. I am the granddaughter of Amelia Evans. My grandmother is the daughter of John Evans Jr and Ella Kirkland Evans. My great grandmother, Ella Kirkland, was one half Catawba Indian and one half black. On the 1880 census for Flat Rock, Kershaw County, South Carolina, Ella is listed as six months old—the daughter of Thomas and Sallie Kirkland. As a side note, my grandmother Amelia's father, John Evans Jr, was the son of John Evans and Amelia Reid.

I am trying to trace my Catawba Indian line. I don't know how successful I will be, must I must try. Thank you for your help.

BOULWARE WADDELL

Elaine Hilburn Walizer, <ewalizer@conwaycorp.net>

I am trying to obtain information about a relative who was called "Cousin Sudie Mae", a resident of Newberry, SC. She was still living in the early Sixties, and at that time she was in her 90's. She never married. My mother tells me that she was a cousin of my great grandmother Carrie Mae Boulware (m. Waddell), but she can give no last name for Cousin Sudie Mae. Is this hopeless?

Editor's note: In household 417 of the 1900 census of Newberry County, Mendenhall Township, I find Sudie, age 19, born March 1891, single, listed as a daughter of Herbert Boulware, age 58, born June 1842. His wife was Lizzie, age 50. A son Herbert, age 15, was also listed. In 1910 the son, listed as Herbert L. Boulware, age 25, single, is head of household 19 in Mendenhall No. 8 Township, Newberry County. The household included his mother Lizzie C, age 60, widowed, and his sister Sudie M, age 29, single, a high school teacher.

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SLAVES & FREE PERSONS OF COLOR

Anda (Martin)	1	Lusy (Martin)	1
Andrew (Harden)	26	Lutitia Elvinia (Martin)	1
Asbury (Martin)	1	Pen, Jeffrey (a free man of color)	26
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