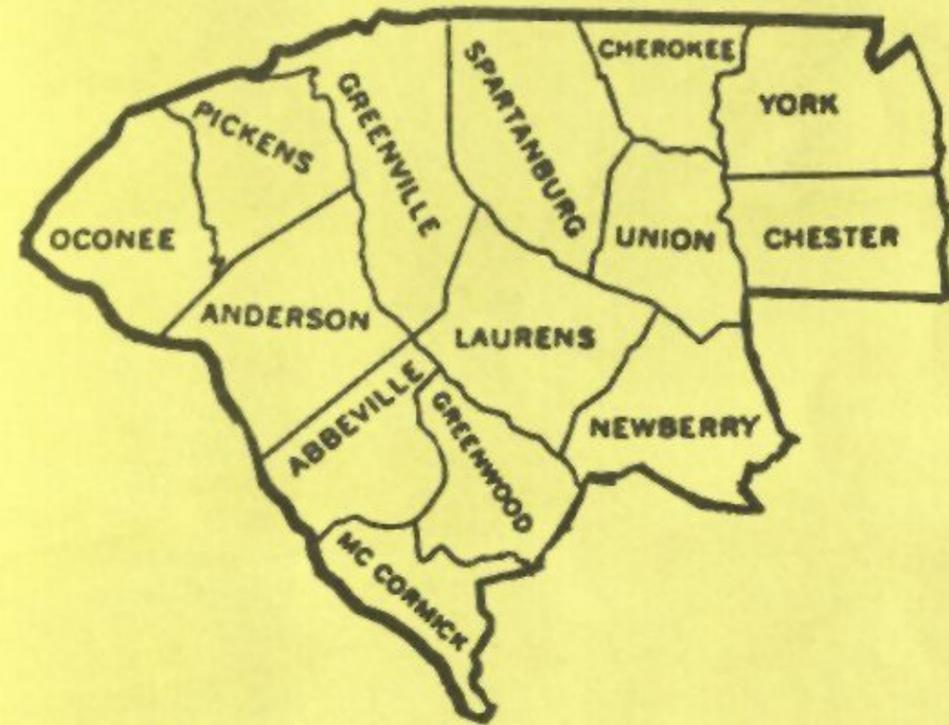


UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY



PUBLISHED BY THE PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

5475, 72
Piedmont

Volume XI, No. 3

August 1997

PHS

Piedmont Historical Society
P.O. Box 8096
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29305

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Upper South Carolina Genealogy & History

ISSN 1094-7329

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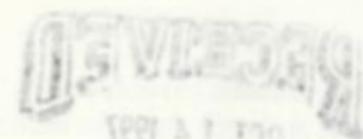
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Volume XI	August 1997	Number 3
Pickens District Petition		111
Confederate Soldier from Texas Slain at Newberry		111
Thomas Calhoun and the Indians		113
Letter from Tennessee by African-American in Search of His Roots		114
Greenville District Citizenship Petitions and Notices of Intent at the SC Archives		114
Dunlap Family Cemetery, Lancaster County, SC		116
White Deaths Records at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, SC during World War I		118
Sandford Berry—Revolutionary Service Declaration (Laurens County)		119
Recollections of a Few Laurens County Families		121
Early Greenville County Wives		121
A French Family Letter to Toten Kin in Alabama		122
Interview with Aunt Josie Nicholson		123
Unity Baptist Church Minutes (Spartanburg County)		124
Greenville County Equity Court Records Vol. "B" 1822-1869		126
Warrant for Three Union County Residents in 1775		128
Chester District Equity Court Records Direct and Cross Indices to Equity Bills 1820-1874		129
William Goodlett, Revolutionary War Soldier, Greenville District, SC		130
Presidential Pardons for Confederates (All Upstate SC)		131
Oconee County in 1898		132
South Carolina Commissioners of Free Schools in 1811 (All Upstate SC)		135
Principal Farmers in Oconee County in 1898		137
Wagon Train Left Tigerville for 100 Family Trek to Texas in 1854 (Greenville County)		138
Historical Sketch of Old Pendleton District (Anderson, Pickens, Oconee)		141
George S. Turner Hung in Spartanburg		145
Notice of Mennonite Historical Society Family History Conference		155
Death of Member James A. Watson		155
Queries		156

Published quarterly in February, May, August and November.

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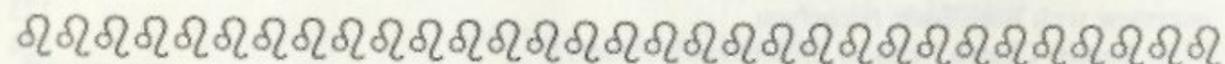
YOU'RE GOING TO LOVE THIS!

COMING SEPTEMBER EIGHTEENTH

JAMES J. BALDWIN, III

AUTHOR OF

THE STRUCK EAGLE



On Thursday, September 18, 1997, the Piedmont Historical Society and the Spartanburg County Historical Association will jointly sponsor an evening with James J. Baldwin, III, author of *THE STRUCK EAGLE*, one of the most significant publications on upstate Confederates in over a decade.

In this thoroughly researched and documented volume, Mr. Baldwin relates not only the life of Brig. General Micah Jenkins but also chronicles in touching, human detail the story of the Palmetto Sharpshooters and the 5th S. C. Infantry. Both of these units were comprised of men who were primarily from the upstate of South Carolina. (An appendix contains a complete roster of the Palmetto Sharpshooters—a project which had never been done before; A. S. Salley had previously published in 1930 a roster of the 5th S. C. Inf. in his long out of print *South Carolina Troops in Confederate Service, Vol. III.*)

This special event will be held at 7:00 p.m. in the Barrett Community Room, on the main level of the Spartanburg County Public Library located at 151 South Church Street.

Please plan to attend if at all possible. If you cannot attend and are interested in purchasing a book from Mr. Baldwin, you may write him at 105 McIver Street, Greenville, South Carolina 29601.

Following the program, refreshments will be served by the Rial B. Seay Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

PICKENS DISTRICT PETITION

Source: Loose papers for Pickens District in the SC Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC.

Pickens District

The undersigned Robert Gilliard, Physician in Pickens District [illegible word] asks an exemption from service in the State Militia. He has been a practicing physician for over twelve years, is over thirty five years of age and has a large local practice: his place could not be supplied readily and his removal would cause great inconvenience to the whole neighborhood in which he practices.

Robert Gilliard

F. M. Glenn
Wm. Smith
C. Clayton
F. N. Garvin

J. M. Barton
John Rampey
Thos. Dyacin

CONFEDERATE SOLDIER FROM TEXAS SLAIN AT NEWBERRY

Source: *The Newberry Herald and News*, 1865

FIENDISHLY SLEW HIM AND DANCED ON HIS GRAVE.

The Testimony Taken Over the Dead Body of Calvin Crozier, a Brave Confederate Soldier, who was Cruelly Slain by Negro Troops at Newberry for Resenting an Insult to a Defenseless Woman.

It is foreign to the wish of *The Sunday News* to awaken afresh that sectionalism which inflamed the hearts of the people for many years after the close of the war between the States, but which is now happily fast passing away. It is, however, the province and the duty of this newspaper to aid in so far as it is able in recording whenever possible the truths of history, and it is for this reason that there is here reproduced from a handsome special Memorial Day edition of *The Newberry Herald and News* the testimony as recorded at the inquest held over the dead body of Calvin Crozier.

Calvin Crozier was a paroled Confederate soldier, who was passing through Newberry on his way to his home in Texas. He undertook to protect a lady who was aboard the train, and in doing so became involved in an altercation with a number of negroes of the 33d United States colored troops, who took him from the car and shot him to death. A concise and connected story of the incidents leading up to his death is found in the same issue of the *Herald and News*, in the shape of a letter from Mrs L. M. Bonner to Miss Martin. Mrs Bonner's husband was during his life time a minister of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and in charge of the Female College at Due West. Mrs Bonner having herself acted as principal of that institution for a number of years. In this letter to Miss Martin she writes:

AN INTERESTING LETTER

Pelzer, S. C. March 6, 1906.

My Dear Miss Martin: Yours of yesterday received. In the summer of 1865 I visited my parents in New York State and on the return trip, somewhere in North Carolina, three soldiers in Confederate uniform appeared and attracted some attention, because the armies had been disbanded some months before. They were quiet in manner and many of the gentlemen talked with them. I had a few words with one, who offered me an apple, asking if I would accept it from a Confederate soldier. Dr Bonner, who was returning from Indiana, was with me.

We learned that we could not go farther than Newberry that night and we did not reach there until midnight. It was a bright moonlight night. We learned that two or more trains of negro soldiers were there for the night, to remain at the depot, while the hotels were filled with white men, officers, etc. It was a question how we could get

accommodations, but through Mr. Isaacs, the veteran conductor, we secured rooms that were better than nothing and for which we were grateful. In the meantime, there was a young woman, who had been with us a day or two, with two children-making her way to Georgia to take the children to their mother. She was short of money and so were the Confederate soldiers, so they decided to remain in the cars until morning. She placed each child on a seat and she occupied another. Several colored women sauntered in and one wanted one of the seats where a child was asleep, and was aggressive in her manner. Calvin Crozier came to the rescue and told the woman to leave the car, which infuriated her and the others. They left and were gone a little while, when they returned with a number of the negro soldiers-all very much excited. They attacked Crozier and finally ordered him to go with them. I think he left a few little things with the young lady, one of which was a small Bible. They took him to a side hill in sight as I recollect it, of the depot, dug a shallow grave and shot him to death. Of course none of us saw the tragedy. I was awakened by a knock at my door and Dr Bonner in an excited voice told me to dress and go to the parlor-that Crozier had been murdered and the officers had the young lady and children there taking her testimony. I did so, but it was about over. When we went to take the train we saw the fresh new made grave. Of course we were shocked beyond expression, but those were very troublous times, and people had to be very careful about talking. As far as I can recall we did not see the other two soldiers again-but my memory may not be perfectly reliable. All these things happened forty years ago. If these few facts will serve your purpose I shall be glad.

With this hope, I am yours very sincerely,

(Mrs) L. M. Bonner.

The testimony taken before the intendant of the town of Newberry, acting as coroner and all of the papers in the case, as printed in the Herald and News follow:

The State of South Carolina.-To any constable of Newberry district, or to marshal of the town of Newberry-Greeting.

These are to require you immediately on receipt and sight hereof, to summon and warn, verbally or otherwise, fourteen men of the said district to be and appear before me, intendant of the two of Newbery, acting coroner, at the Halcyen Grove, within the limits of said town, within the said district, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., on this 8th day of September, 1865, then and there to inquire upon the view of a body of a certain person there lying dead, how he came to his death-fail not herein, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.

Given under my hand and seal at Newberry, this eighth day of September, A. D. 1865, by me.

Silas Johnstone, Intendant, Acting Coroner.

JURORS SUMMONED

John O. Peoples, M. W. Miller, Peter Rodelsperger, B. J. Ramage, T. P. Slider, John C. Martin, Dr W. A. Williams, E. S. Bailey, J. W. Grierson, W. C. Johnson, N. B. Knox, H. H. Kinard, R. S. Whaley, S. Montgomery.

I, James E. Peterson, town marshal for Newberry, do hereby certify that I personally summoned the panel within named to meet at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House of Newberry district for the purpose of organizing a jury of inquest as directed by the within warrant, September 8, 1865.

James E. Peterson, Town Marshal.

Return sworn to before me 8th of September, 1865. Burr J. Ramage, Clerk and Register, Officio Magistrate.

Testimony on inquisition taken upon view of body of Calvin Crozier, September 8, 1865.

JACOB S. BOWERS, SWORN, TESTIFIES.

Witness has charge of repairs of the First Division of G. And C. Railroad, which passes through this place, train having run off track, I came from shops last night to put it on about 1 or 2.

JAS. B. BROWN SWORN, TESTIFIES.

Am acting superintendent of G. And C. Railroad. Came to depot at Newberry this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, for the purpose of replacing train, which had run off the track. I suppose the train had been thrown off by obstacle placed on track by negro troops camped near by. Mr. Jacob S. Bowers, supervisor First division of G. and C. Railroad, came with me. He went ahead to see condition of train which had run off, I was in his rear, and found a man, who is the deceased, complaining to a captain about the treatment he had received from a negro soldier. As far as I can remember, he stated his case in this manner. "Are you a captain in the United States service? I have ladies in my care, whom I am compelled to see respected. A negro soldier came into the car and insulted the ladies grossly. I ordered

him out. He, (the negro,) said I had no business to interfere; several negro soldiers, coming up at the time, this captain told them they knew their orders and when they must obey them. The man must be taken to your commissioned officer (deceased was under arrest) and you must not hurt him. The sergeant's reply was: I will do so. The deceased said, "I have hurt one, if the others attempt to impose on me, I will hurt as many as I can." In going to examine the train, I met Mr Bowers, and asked him the cause of disturbance; he said the deceased and a negro had had a scuffle. In coming back from train I saw several negro soldiers take hold of Mr Bowers, exclaiming: "Here's the damned rebel who cut him; kill him, kill him." I walked back to the car and saw Mr Bowers on the cotton platform protesting to the men that if they killed him (Bowers) they would kill an innocent man. I went immediately to a captain of trained troops nearby, and asked him to come and intercede for Mr Bowers. He paid no attention to me whatever. I went back and found they had released Mr Bowers only temporarily until they could find the deceased, who admitted that he had cut the negro soldier. The deceased stated to them that he had done the deed and with the knife he had in his pocket. He was made to produce the knife. The sergeant in charge said there was no blood on the knife and said: "This is the knife I did the deed with." The colored soldiers wanted to kill him outright. The sergeant prevented it, and said he would take him to superior officer. The soldiers said unless he was killed they would put a bullet through sergeant. They tied his hands and took him to camp. The man tried last night by these soldiers is the man over whose body we are holding inquest-here, where, I understand, is the headquarters of the colonel of colored troops.

Jas. B. Brown

Sworn and subscribed before me.

Silas Johnstone.

THOMAS CALHOUN AND THE INDIANS

Contributed by Patrick J. Calhoun, Jr., 2016 Beechwood, Little Rock, Arkansas 72207.

Contributor's Note: There has been a story related by "Aunt Grace" King Williams about Thomas Calhoun and his early years as an Indian hostage. Aunt Grace was married to Sewell B. Williams who was the grandson of Coleman "Colby" Williams. Colby Williams was married to Cynthia Davis, sister of Nancy Davis. Nancy Davis was the wife of Thomas Calhoun. James Calhoun was the only child of Thomas Calhoun and Nancy Davis. James married Mary Polly Hogg on July 21, 1826 in what was then Letcher County, Kentucky. Evans Calhoun, the oldest son of James Calhoun and Mary Polly Hogg, took Deanny Williams as his first wife. Aunt Grace lived for many years across the street from Lee's College in Jackson, KY. Aunt Grace obtained some of her information from the Hogg family Bible. Aunt Grace tells the story as follows:

"Thomas Calhoun was born about 1780 in Virginia and was taken captive by the Indians when he was approximately nine years of age. The circumstances and location of his capture are not known. As young Thomas grew he was taken into the forest by the Indians where he learned to hunt and trap game. As time passed, he eventually became an accomplished hunter and after a while the Indians would allow him to go alone into the woods to search for game. To win the confidence of the Indians, he would return after the day's hunt with his kill. As Thomas continued to mature he devised a plan for escape. Each time he went into the forest to hunt, he would venture a little farther from camp and stay a little longer. Finally on one such hunting trip he made his break for freedom. Thomas ran solid, for two days and nights, for fear that the Indians had sent a war party in his pursuit. After the first two days, he would sleep during the daylight hours and walk at night, until he finally reached a white settlement and safety. It was after this ordeal that he met and married Nancy Davis who was also born in Virginia. Their only son James was born in Virginia around 1802-03 and shortly thereafter moved to Kentucky and settled first near Stevenson."

[Thoms Calhoun married Nancy Davis about 1800. Thomas was the father of James, born 1802, James was father of Evans, born 1827, died 1907; Evans was father of Robert C., born 1873, died 1948; Robert is father of contributor, Patrick J. born 1918. It is believed Thomas Calhoun was in SC by 1780, possibly ten years earlier and went to Kentucky

from there or from Cherokee County, NC. He settled in Breathitt County, KY around late 1700's or early 1800's.]

LETTER FROM TENNESSEE BY AFRICAN-AMERICAN IN SEARCH OF HIS ROOTS

Source: *The Spartanburg Herald*, Issue of Tuesday, November 15, 1921

CIVIL WAR DAYS ARE BROUGHT TO MIND--LETTER FROM TENNESSEE BY MAN IN SEARCH OF FAMILY, GIVES HISTORY.

Acting Postmaster Neuberger is in receipt of a letter from W. M. Reid, colored, of Moscow, Tenn. which brings back to mind the old days of, and before, the Civil War. The man writes in an effort to trace information concerning his mother's people and the letter is an interesting story of conditions at that time. Following is the letter:

Moscow, Tenn.

Nov. 11, 1921

The Postmaster,
Spartanburg, S. C.

Dear Sir:

I write you to try to get some information concerning my mother's people. My mother's name was Jane Tolleson. Her old white people were named Tolleson. I think that they had one child, a girl named Pacolet.

My mother married in 1853, her husband being Clite Reid, I think, or else his master's name was John Reid, who was connected with the Walker family.

My father served in the army and assisted in the bringing in, or brought in, the body of Capt. Walker after he had fallen in battle. He was accompanied by Dr. Walker and the captain's wife, Miss Lizzie.

My mother died in 1878, when I was an infant. My father is dead and I know nothing of the old family except what I can recall my father mention, and in looking over an old letter written in 1877 by Miss Pacolet Tolleson to my mother, Miss Tolleson being my mother's mistress, I find that they visited a church called Skull Shoals. At that time its pastor was Rev. Taylor, of York county.

Now if anyone can give me any information of the whereabouts, old or young, of either family, Tolleson, Reid or Walker, I shall appreciate the favor.

Please, Mr. Postmaster, post this in a conspicuous place where it will be noticeable.

Thanking you in advance.

Respectfully,

W. M. REID

P.S.-I will pay all postage leading to any information.

Editor's Note: The postmaster remarked: "It is not known what Tolleson or Walker family Reid is referring to, there being many families bearing either name in the section surrounding Spartanburg."

GREENVILLE DISTRICT CITIZENSHIP PETITIONS AND NOTICE OF INTENTS AT THE S. C. ARCHIVES

ANDERSON, Augustus - Notice of Intent - Filed 6 July 1857
Native of Sweden, age about 31.

ANDERSON, S. - Notice of Intent - Filed 2 July 1857
Native of Sweden, age about 22.

BORNMEYER, Henry - Notice of Intent - Filed 18 August 1856
Native of Lippe Delmoldt, arrived New York City.

BORNMEYER, Henry - Citizenship Petition - Filed 18 January 1869
Born Lippe Delmold, Germany, arrived in America on 15 November 1855, age 40, shoemaker.

BAUMANN, Adolf Franz - Notice of Intent - Filed 6 February 1906
Born in Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia on 7 June 1876, arrived in America on 8 November 1903, resided in New York one year and since then in Greenville, South Carolina, age 29, bank clerk.

BRIDE, Frederick - Notice of Intent - Filed 28 April 1854
Born within the Dominions of the Duke of Hessen, came to America on 1 September 1851, gave Intent in Putnam County, Florida.

BRIDE, Frederick - Petition for Citizenship - Filed 24 March 1857
Age 36, gunsmith, arrived in America 1 September 1851, resided New Orleans 8 months, Savannah 18 months, Atlanta 12 months, Charleston 6 months, removed to Pilatka, Florida where on 28 April 1854 filed Notice of Intent, has resided in City of Charleston and Greenville. Citizenship was granted 24 March 1857.

JENKINS, James Crosby - Notice of Intent - Filed 21 August 1868
Native of the Kingdom of Great Britain, age about 42.

HYDNS, William C. - Citizenship Petition - Granted 21 July 1860
Born in Ireland, age 31, school teacher, arrived in America in Charleston, South Carolina on 5 December 1852, since resided in Greenville, filed Notice of Intent on 23 April 1857.

HIRSCHMEYER, August - Notice of Intent - Filed 28 March 1890
Native of Sefias, Prussia, age about 31.

MCPHERSON, James - Notice of Intent - Filed 6 October 1846
Notice given in Richland County, South Carolina, from Scotland and residing in Columbia, SC., age 33.

MOOR, John - Notice of Intent - Filed 26 March 1860
Native of England.

LOWENBERG, Joseph B. - Petition for Citizenship - Filed 30 October 1856
Born in Germany, arrived in New York City on 4 July 1850, resided 3 years in Baltimore, MD, 2 years in Asheville, NC having arrived there on 8 September 1853, and for the past year in Greenville, SC, age 24, dealer in ready made clothing. Notice of Intent was given in Buncombe County, NC on 13 October 1854.

WATSON, W. F. - Notice of Intent - Filed 23 June 1890
Native of New Brunswick, Canada, age 27.

SWITZER, Meyer Notice of Intent - Filed 23 October 1909
Subject of Russian Empire, age over 21.

MESSERCHMIDT, Michael - Petition for Citizenship - Filed 30 October 1856

Born in Hessen Cassel, Germany, arrived New York City on 20 October 1850, filed Notice of Intent in Middlesex County, New Jersey, and in Charleston, South Carolina in September 1855, book-maker, age 28, Petition granted on 23 June 1890.

DUNLAP FAMILY CEMETERY, LANCASTER COUNTY, SC

The following cemetery was copied by T. J. Caldwell and J. E. Hart, Jr. on September 1979. The Dunlap family is buried in the Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

In memory of Catharine Dunlap, daughter of Henry Foster and wife of Thomas Dunlap who died June 17th 1792, aged 34 years. Also Rachel her child, died October the 1st 1788, aged 16 months, and her infant son died September 17th 1789, aged six hours.

Consecrated to the memory of Elizabeth Dunlap, relict of James Dunlap who departed this life May 26th 1858, aged 73 years.

In memory of Elizabeth Dunlap who died August 3rd 1789, aged 5 years, and Cynthia Kidd Dunlap, died Sept 2nd 1791, aged 11 months.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth A. Dunlap, born August 15th A. D. 1795, died October 18th 1828.

In memory of Elizabeth Dunlap, alias Kid wife of Robert Dunlap who died Oct. 24th 1787, aged 77 years.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth T. Dunlap, born November 8th 1805, died December 4th 1835.

In memory of Emily S., wife of R. D. M. Dunlap, born Feb. 14, 1809, died May 20, 1867.

Sacred to the memory of James Dunlap son of William & Sarah Dunlap who died Oct. 4th 1853, aged 1 month and 4 days.

In memory of Lettisha Dunlap who died Jany. 17th 1805, aged 48 years. On her right lies Richard Dunlap who died Augt. 9th 1797, aged 18 years, Also William Dunlap who died April 15th 1797, aged 7 years.

Erected to the memory of Margaret J. R. Dunlap, daughter of William R. & Sarah J. Dunlap who departed this life January 17th A. D. 1861, aged 3 years, 7 months and 21 days.

In memory of Mary Dunlap who died Decr. 5th 1796, aged 66 years.

In memory of Mary Dunlap who died July 4, 1822, aged 68 years.

In memory of Mary Dunlap who died March 16th 1789, aged 14 years.

Here sorrowing friends buried Miss Mary E. J. Dunlap, An amiable, modest and benevolent Christian lady admired and beloved, she was born June 11th 1813 and died in the triumph of faith January 14th 1860.

Sacred to the memory of Mary M. Dunlap born July 12th 1802, died November 6th 1830.

In memory of Nancy A. Dunlap who departed this life Novr. 22nd 1845.

In memory of Nannie H. S., daughter of W. R. & S. J. Dunlap, born Feby 3, 1861, died Feby 3, 1872.

In memory of R. D. M. Dunlap Born Oct. 22, 1808, Died Dec. 23, 1863.

In memory of Robert Dunlap Lay Elder of the Waxhaw Congregation, who died Decr. 14th 1773 aged 65 years.

In memory of Robert Dunlap who died July 14th 1831, aged 80 years.

Consecrated to the memory of Robert Dunlap who departed this life 15th October 1832, aged 54 years 2 months and 22 days Leaving a beloved wife, two sons, one daughter to lament his death.

Sacred to the memory of Robert C. Dunlap only son of Samuel F. And Sarah C. Dunlap born May 6th A. D. 1829, died October 2nd 1830.

In memory of Samuel Dunlap Lay Elder of Waxhaw Congregation who died April 25th 1791, aged 70 years.

This monument is dedicated by an only and disconsolate son to the memory of Samuel Dunlap Esqr. who departed this life September 17th 1801 at 11 M. A.M., aged 61 years.

Sacred to the memory of Doctor Samuel C. Dunlap who was born Sepr. 29th 1765 and died Jany. 20th 1810 in the relation of an affectionate husband and father.

Sacred to the memory of Samuel F. Dunlap A Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church born December 28th A. D. 1799, died August 17th 1834.

Samuel J. Dunlap Died April 2, 1881 Aged about 65 years.

Inscribed to the memory of Sarah Dunlap who departed this life on the 16th day of September 1842 aged 60 years 8 months and 6 days.

Sacred to the memory of Sarah C. Dunlap born March 23rd A. D. 1806, died September 23rd A. D. 1832.

In memory of Sarah Harriot Dunlap who departed this life Friday July 10th 1795 at IV H. 20 M. P. M., aged 1 year nine months and 25 days.

Sared to the memory of Sarah Dunlap alias Latta otherwise Ramsey who died Sept. 29th 1809 aged about 61 years.

In memory of Thomas Dunlap who died Decr. 18th A. D. 1800 aged 46 years.

Sacred to the memory of William Dunlap who departed this life on the 2nd Oct. 1841 in the 75th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of William Dunlap who died Oct. 10th 1794 aged 7 years.

In memory of Wm. G. Dunlap who died 6th December 1846 In the 42nd year of his age.

WHITE DEATHS RECORDED AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, SC DURING WORLD WAR I

Contributed by James Crocker, 210 Scenic Circle, Spartanburg, SC 29303

Editor's Note: Mr. Crocker has generously allowed us to publish his work of transcribing the information he could find on persons who died at Camp Wadsworth in Spartanburg County, SC during World War I. He has included parent's name when available. The white deaths are presented in this and future issues. Mr. Crocker also copied the black deaths and they were given in the last issue of this quarterly.

ARMSTRONG, John H., died January 18, 1918, father listed as Chas. Armstrong and mother as Ida Hogland; **ATTRIDGE**, Floyd C., died January 21, 1918, father listed as Chas. Attridge; **ALLEN**, John L., died March 10, 1918, father listed as Capt. Harry Allen and mother as Ellen **WORMSLEY**; **ARONSON**, Edward F. Jr., died April 2, 1918, mother listed as Mrs. Emma Aronson; **ADKINS**, James C., died April 20, 1918, father listed as James Adkins and mother as Mary E. Young; **ARD**, Samuel K., died November 12, 1918; **ALEXANDER**, John M., died November 6, 1918; **ADAMS**, James, died November 11, 1918; **AURITSKY**, Sam, died November 12, 1918; **ARTEBURN**, Elzie, died November 17, 1918; **ARCHER**, John D., died May 25, 1919, father listed as Isom H. Archer; **BROBST**, Roy L., died December 8, 1917; **BURKE**, Luke P., died January 16, 1918; **BUCHANAN**, Lieut. D. H., died January 22, 1918, father listed as James C. Buchanan and mother as Alice McKisson; **BRACK**, Dalton C., died April 15, 1918; **BARRY**, Wm. A., died April 22, 1918, father listed as John Barry and mother as Mary Laraey; **BASS**, Elmer W., died April 27, 1918, father listed as Wm. H. Bass and mother as Elsie Babcock; **BUGG**, Robbie, died June 26, 1918, father listed as Jim Bugg and mother as Miss Allen; **BELDE**, Wm. E., died June 29, 1918; **BERTHIANNE**, David J., died July 19, 1918, father listed as Chas. Berthianne and mother as Jenneb Biebo; **BOCHETTE**, Cornelius A., died October 1, 1918, father listed as Thos. C. Bochette and mother as Minnie Daughter; **BOYER**, John, died October 4, 1918, father listed as Wm. P. Boyer and mother as Mary H. Craig; **BARRETT**, Bert, died October 9, 1918; **BRYANT**, James, died October 10, 1918; **BENNER**, Ruben, died October 12, 1918; **BARRETT**, Josephine(female), died October 13, 1918, father listed as Richard Barrett; **BASYE**, Wm. F., died October 18, 1918, father listed as J. F. Basye and mother as Leona Ashworth; **BARBER**, Robert, died October 19, 1918; **BRISTOW**, Frank, died November 14, 1918; **BLOUNT**, Clyde, died November 17, 1918, father listed as J. W. Blount and mother as Ida Bachuss; **BLACKWELL**, Virgil, died November 20, 1918, father listed as Frank Blackwell and mother as Lula Crocker; **BLACKMAN**, Frank M., died November 21, 1918; **BENEDICT**, Sidney, died November 24, 1918; **BUNCH**, Joe, died November 25, 1918; **BLOWERS**, John, died November 25, 1918; **BISHOP**, Robert, died November 25, 1918; **BLACKWELL**, Algie, died November 25, 1918, father listed as Wm. Blackwell; **BISHOP**, James E., died November 28, 1918; **BALLARD**, Thos. L., died December 1, 1918, father listed as William T. Ballard and mother as Levy Adams; **BALDWIN**, Harrison, died January 6, 1919; **BAUGHAN**, Rufus, died January 29, 1919; **BLAZER**, Victor, died November 14, 1918; **BLACK**, Robt. E., died April 22, 1919; **BOYLE**, Harry J., died May 13, 1919; **BOZEBOON**, James, died May 19, 1919; **CURTIS**, James F., died December 1, 1917; **CROSKEY**, Henry E., died March 3, 1918, father listed as Edward Blazey and mother as Frances Ann Croskey; **CASEBRIER**, Jessie, died April 2, 1918; **CROUSE**, Leonard, died June 19, 1918, father listed as John W. Crouse and mother as Nancy Reynolds; **CROUCH**, Geo. E., died July 14, 1918, father listed as Rev. John C. Crouch and mother as Mary Jane Sandifer; **COMPTON**, Percy Leroy, died August 5, 1918, father listed as C. H. Compton and mother as Mattie Willbank; **CAPELL**, Thos. R., died August 7, 1918, father listed as James W. Capell and mother as Lucy Davis; **CALALANI**, Anthony, died October 10, 1918; **CHADWICK**, John, died October 12, 1918, father listed as John Chadwick and mother as Victoria Simmons; **CONNOR**, Joseph M., died October 15, 1918; **CUPICCIA**, Angello, died October 16, 1918; **CONNOR**, Ike, died November 5, 1918, father listed as H. L. Connor and mother as Laura J. Adams; **CUMMINGS**, James D., died November 9, 1918; **CHANEY**, Glover C., died November 19, 1918; **COOK**, Armon, died November 22, 1918, father listed as Jonas H. Cook; **COLEMAN**, Robert F., died November 23, 1918; **CARDWELL**, Donald E., died November 25, 1918, father listed as John Cardwell and mother as Mary A. Harrison; **CRUMMIE**, Elias C., died November 26, 1918, father listed as Jessie W. Crummie; **CURTIS**, Samuel J., died November 27, 1918; **CLAESSENS**, Frank J., **CAMPBELL**, Henry

C., died December 1, 1918; **COBB**, John C., died December 8, 1918, father listed as John S. Cobb; **CASEY**, Frank T., died March 29, 1919; **CABOR**, Peter, died July 6, 1919; **DICKY**, Floyd, died January 23, 1918, father listed as Frank F. Dickey and mother as Mrs. Marion J. Dickey; **DUROCHER**, Jno. B., died March 17, 1918, father listed as Isaac Dorochoer and mother as Rosaine Chirocus; **DEBRULER**, Luther, died April 24, 1918; **DUNLOP**, Robert E., died April 27, 1918, mother listed as Jane M. Dunlop; **DASHEWICK**, Peter, died June 18, 1918; **DEGRAW**, John H., died July 2, 1918, father listed as James L. DeGraw and mother as Emmie A. Smith; **DERIEUX**, William, died August 5, 1918, father listed as William F. Derieux and mother as Lottie Brookhart; **DEAN**, Mahlon, died October 3, 1918; **DECKER**, Hardin, died October 17, 1918; **DUMAS**, Lucion Y., died October 20, 1918; **DELOACH**, Chas. J., died October 20, 1918; **DAVIS**, Harry, born October 21, 1918; **DERR**, Ira M., died November 6, 1918; **DREW**, John H., died November 29, 1919, father listed as Daniel W. Drew; **DILLEN**, Arthur, died December 1, 1918, father listed as Ed. W. Dillen; **DRAHEIM**, Carl L., died December 10, 1918, father listed as Carl Draheim; **DONNELLY**, John, died December 16, 1918; **DAHL**, Anthony, died February 27, 1919, father listed as W. P. Dahl; **DEMOSTHEVES**, Harvy, died April 5, 1919, father listed as George Demostheves and mother as Emnthi Hetgtions; **DAWSON**, Clarence, died April 6, 1919; **DWYER**, John T. Jr., died August 23, 1919, father listed as John T. Dwyer; **EHULER**, Therodore, died July 10, 1919; **EDELMAN**, Bernard C., died April 20, 1918, father listed as Geo. Edelman and mother as Elizabeth Wahl; **EVINS**, Riley, died June 16, 1918, father listed as T. R. Evins and mother as Katie Thompson; **ELSEWICH**, Frank, died October 12, 1918; **EDGE**, Derieux, died November 21, 1918, father listed as H. H. Edge and mother as Emma Boytor; **ELLIOTT**, Lester, died November 26, 1918, father listed as James Elliott; **ERNIGH**, Charles, died November 29, 1918; **ELSIC**, Lawson, died January 1, 1919, father listed as John; **EDMONDS**, Emit, died March 20, 1919, father listed as John Edmonds; **FLANIGAN**, Wm. James, died October 26, 1917, father listed as William Flanigan and mother as Annie Healy; **FARRELL**, Frank E., died March 15, 1918, father listed as Patrick Farrell; **FULLER**, Burt S., died May 2, 1918, father listed as Royal Fuller; **FINNIGAN**, Phillip N., died May 31, 1918, father listed as Patrick H. Finnigan and mother as Mary Henahan; **FRYALL**, Edwin J., died June 7, 1918, father listed as Stephen L. Fryall and mother as Florence Napier; **FONSECA**, Maurice, died June 19, 1918, father listed as Michael Fonseca and mother as Sarah Fonseca; **FIDANCE**, Alfred, died October 10, 1918; **FIELDER**, Conrad, died October 12, 1918; **FLORA**, Mike, died October 15, 1918; **FISH**, William, died November 12, 1918; **FRIEDLANDER**, Clarence, died November 24, 1918, father listed as Joseph Friedlander; **FRANCE**, Howard L., died June 23, 1919, father listed as K. H. France and mother as Ella Jones; **GOLL**, Marshall M., died December 1, 1917, father listed as L. C. Goll; **GREBE**, William, died December 9, 1917, father listed as Charles Grebe and mother as Catherine Schwab; **GARRY**, Robert C., died January 18, 1918, father not listed, mother listed as Ella Gary; **GREENHILL**, Howard J., died April 18, 1918; **GAFFNEY**, Thos. M., died May 31, 1918, father listed as Francis Gaffney and mother as Margaret Sullivan; **GREENE**, Weeder, died August 7, 1918, father listed as W. V. Greene and mother as Amandy Bridgeman; **GWYNN**, J. Bowie, died September 22, 1918, father listed as Rev. A. J. Gwynn and mother as Marie Louise Keene; **GOSNEWSKI**, Joseph, died October 17, 1918; **GRANIERE**, Angelo, died October 19, 1918; **GORMAN**, Louis H., died November 19, 1918; **GREEN**, Asa, died May 3, 1919, father not listed mother listed as Alice; **GATHLENY**, John F., died October 16, 1918, father listed as Nicholas Gathlenty and mother as Catherine McGlyn.

To be continued.

SANDFORD BERRY-REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE DECLARATION

Source: Revolutionary War Pension Applications at the National Archives, Washington, DC.

State of Tennessee Franklin County On this 27th day of November 1832

Personally appeared in the open Court, before the Justices of the court of pleas and quarter Sessions now Setting, Sandford Berry, a resident of State and County aforesaid, aged about seventy years, who being first duly Sworn according to law doth on his oath made the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress

passed June 7th 1832. That he entered the Service of the United States as a private soldier under the following named officers and Served as herein Stated, entered the Service. As such as he recollects in the spring of 1781 being then a Resident of Laurens County and State of South Carolina - went out as a volunteer, Militia man (the Regiment not recollected) under Col. McCoy & Generals Twigs & Clark, & Capt. Keer at Augusta Georgia where we besieged Forts commanded by Grayson and Brown, thence we marched to Speret-creek Bridge where we encamped. While the army was there Stationed, this applicant was in a detachment commanded by Genl. Twigs who crossed the Ogeschy river at a place called the Indian old fields where we attacked & Defeated a Body of Indians-

He has a perfect & distinct recollection of the Seige of Augusta before spoken of. The British or Tory Lineman Colonel Grayson, who commanded one of the forts. Was taken prisoner, & was shortly afterwards, put to death by Some person belonging to the American Army - The fort commanded by him was first taken - The army then [illegible word] the Fort Commanded by Genl Brown Commonly called Burnt Fort [illegible word] Brown - In the attack in the first commanded by Grayson we used a Moveable battery drawn by [illegible word] After the Captain of Augusta as before stated, we marched to Spirit Creek bridge where there were Grist Saw Mills, about twelve Miles below Augusta, when where we remained as well as he recollects nearly twelve months ready to the Man this except when absent in Detachments - General Twiggs commanded at that place the troops under him being Militia. He was personally acquainted with Genl Twiggs during the War & afterwards. - Gen Clark commanded the Regular troops at the seige of Augusta & Twiggs the Militia. He did not reenlist to serve for any specific time, but he is confidant that he served altogether more than one year - He did not obtain a written discharge from the army - he has no documentary evidence in his possession or as far as to prove his Service nor did he know any person now living & in his power to procure by whom he can prove his Said Service or any part thereof - He was born in Albermarle County Virginia in the year 1762, according to his best recollection of the resident given to his parents having no record of his age, his father removed from Virginia to Laurens County South Carolina when he was an infant - He continued his residence there until about the year 1801 when he removed to Jackson County Georgia where he resided Six years then removed to Wilson County Tennessee where he remained One year & then removed to & Settled in Franklin County Tennessee where he has continued to reside ever since. He hereby [illegible word] wishes every claim whatever to a pension annuity except the present & Service that he named is not personally [illegible word] of the agency of any State in Tennessee or Territory.

Sworn to Subscribed in open Court Nov 27th 1832

His
Sandford X Berry
Mark

E. Russell Clk
W. B. Wagner D. A.

State of Tennessee, Franklin County

On the 26th day of August 1833 personally appeared in open Court before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of the County & State aforesaid, now sitting Sandford Berry a resident of said County and State aged about Seventy One years who being first duly Sworn, according to law doth on his Oath, make the following ammendment or addition to his Original declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832 -

From defect of Memory he is unable to state with precision the length of time he served, but is Confident he served more than one year, for which time only, he claims a pension.

Sworn to & Subscribed
In Open Court, Aug. 26, 1833
E. Russell Clk

his
Sandford X Berry
mark

We Hutcheson Murphy a clergyman, and resident citizen of Franklin County, & Gabriel Jones Esquire also a citizen of aforesaid county hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Sanford Berry who has subscribed & sworn to the above declaration that he thinks him to be seventy one years of age and he is reputed & believed in the neighborhood.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A FEW LAURENS COUNTY FAMILIES

Source: *The Laurensville Herald*, issue of March 29, 1901.

Tylersville, S. C.

Mr. T. B. Crews-My Dear Sir:

My husband and myself are much pleased with your "Recollections." I like them especially, because I have heard my parents speak of many things which you have related, and many more of an older date. Both of them were born and died within nine miles of the city of Laurens, and were familiar with the older residents of the town. My mother said that when she was quite young she used to visit and spend weeks at a time with Misses Emily and Marie Porter, whose father was a lawyer. Mr. Farrow and his wife were among those whom she knew intimately. The Doctor married a sister of Patillo Farrow, a prominent lawyer of the town.

My father said that Mr. John McClintock had the first store at Laurens C. H. He was the father of Mrs. Samuel Dunn, and Dr. McClintock. John McClintock's wife was Miss Margaret Hunter, of Scaffletown (now called Ora.) His mother was a Hutchinson; he was a cousin of my mother, who was also a Hutchinson. John McClintock's father was drowned near Byrd's Mill, which belonged to him. He, and some of the Berrys, owned most of the lands on this and the opposite side of Warrior's Creek. My grandfather Robinson, when he came over from Ireland bought his land of Sanford Berry. George Berry, (who married Mary Musgrove, spoken of in "Horse Shoe Robinson,") was the one who first settled the "Teague Place" on Warrior's Creek. He gave it to his son-in-law, John Hutchinson, who married Rebecca Berry, the daughter of Geo. Berry and Mary Musgrove Berry. My mother was a daughter of John Hutchinson, and the grand-daughter of Mary Musgrove.

But to return to McClintock: He was raised in the country, was an only child, and was the owner of one hundred slaves. He moved to Laurens S. C. and engaged in merchandising; he soon became bankrupt, I think, but lived to a good old age. My father bought the place on which we now live from him. It was then all in woods, not cleared. McClintock lived at the place where M. B. Pool now lives. He and his wife kept boarders. The boarders were young men from other Counties, who wished to learn Greek and Latin. They went to school to Chaney Stone, a man of better education than most of them, in those days. Among the students of whom I have heard my father speak, were the names: M. P. Evans, Bob James, and one named Atchinson, some of the name of Word, Vance and Farrow. Father said that there was a man by the name of Lockhart who had a small store at Laurens C. H., on the corner where Odell's harness shop now stands.

E. C. Cooley.

The writer of the foregoing is slightly in error as to Mr. John McClintock being the father of Mrs. "Samuel" Dunn. He was the father of Mrs. William C. Dunn. We think it is an error also as to Mr. McClintock having "the first store at Laurens C. H." According to conversations we have had with old citizens, it would seem that Dr. Samuel Todd, uncle of the late S. R. Todd, was one of the first merchants of this place.-Ed. *Laurensville Herald*.

EARLY GREENVILLE COUNTY WIVES

Contributed by Mrs. Ruby Smith, 166 Pierpont Avenue, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29303.

Rosanna, wife of James McWilliams; Sarah, wife of Drury Smith; Mary, wife of Abner Bishop; Hannah, wife of Reuben Barrett; Elizabeth, wife of John Watson; Sarah, wife of Jeremiah Dutton; Elizabeth, wife of William Wood; Elizabeth, wife of William Barton; Ann, wife of Hance Black; Sarah, wife of Kenner Hudson; Elizabeth, wife of Major Parsons; Nancy, wife of Ephriam Reese; Phoebe Bishop, wife of Maximillian Comer; Eliza, wife of Lemuel J. Alston; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Flanary; Elizabeth, wife of Armond Gibson; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Whitner; Nancy, wife of Hugh Roark; Elizabeth, wife of George Harrison; Elizabeth, wife of William Simpson; Mary, wife of John Simmons;

Catherine, wife of George Sanders; Mary, wife of James Fisher; Leanna, wife of James Powell; Nancy, wife of James Blackstock; Ailse, wife of Martin Adams; Esther Thomas, wife of Robert Carter; Nancy, wife of Abner Norris; Margaret, wife of John Ware; Eunice, wife of John Rodgers; Mary, wife of John Brandon; Phoebe, wife of Samuel Walker; Frances, of Caswell County, North Carolina, wife of Charles Benson; Frances W., wife of Elias Earle; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Sorter; Sarah, wife of Peter Purkle; Polley, wife of Jacob Purkle; Jane, wife of Thomas Wadsworth; Susanna, wife of John Rogers; Patey, wife of Alexander Smith; Ann, wife of Benjamin Arnold; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Wells; Sarah Cook, wife of Joshua Hawkins.

A FRENCH FAMILY LETTER TO TOTEN KIN IN ALABAMA

Source: From the files of Donald Ray French, ggg grandson, edited by H. A. French, 3rd great-grand nephew, and contributed by Charles E. Moore of Spartanburg, SC, a cousin to the two named above.

Editor's Note: These three men are cousins and all descend from Thomas French II, born 1639. They have many letters and documents in their possession and have promised to share these with us. We are very grateful for their contribution.

Letter of James Lewis French to his daughter, Elizabeth, and son-in-law, Nehemiah Toten.

February 17, 1861
State of Alabama
Marshall County

To Nehemiah & Elizabeth Toten

My dear son & daughter

After my best respects to you, I will say to you that through the blessings of God, we are enjoying very good health, only I have a bad cold & all the connection except Sary Zale is well. She has been trying to di with the hipps for the last six months & in the time she has had a fine daughter but is no better. Zale is all broke up.

Well, I will leave the subject and say something about the times. They are tuf. Everything is high, corn one dollar, wheate \$1.75, porke \$4.00 per hundred, but all this would be but a spect compared with the rupture of the government.

The union is gon and the Loconnites talk of sending the national tropes to compel the South to com back, but I think they have got more sinse than to undertake that, for a forced Union would be a poor one. But that ain't all, if they should ever undertake that, they will get whipped back to Canada to live with their British dofer where all abilisuishts should be sent.

Theas things has caused big tears to fall from my old eyes & my daily prayer is there may be no blood shed. I am a constitushanal union man, but if we are not allowed to live in the confederacy upon equal ground, let the union go and do the best we can for ourselves.

I will quit that subject and say to all that dady and mama has not forgot you. Therefore I do not write often and the reason is that it bares so hard on my pore ole harte to think that my children is fare from me that I will see you no more in this life. My eyes gets so full of tears, I have to lay down my pen and rit no more.

Therefore you must quit grumbling. While the rest all rite, you here from us. Well, I will say I have recieved several letters from Texas, and all say "dady do not grieve for us. We are all doing well." Which give me grate satisfaction to here that you are doing so well.

But while my old harte continues to bete warm in this breast of mine, my children will have a warm spot there, and furthermore I do thank God that I have a harte prepared at all times, that I can rejoice with you in your prosperity and to wepe for you in your adversity and my dayly prayer is that Almighty God may continue his blessings with you all and that you prosper in life and have plenty of the good things of this world and that you may live religious and when you coms to Jorden of Death that we may be well preparad that hour and at last as we have so ofen joined our voices

together here in the praise of God in ower pilgrimage here on earth may we join in heaven whare ther will be no more ters to shed.

Therefore I will now say to you that I red yor letter and was glad to here that you and Ann was making so much cloth. That is so much jeans and having so much wol to spin for it caused one to believe that you was better satisfied now.

Bets, just let me say to you to keep a stiff upper lip and hol up your head for you know a child must crawl before it can walk. You and Mier both nose how to work and will do it and now let me say to you if I can sel and you mother keep fat and hardy we will try to be with you for ower next Christmas Dinner and I want you to have something good, say some hare meat and good yams and sweetened coffey and as many other good things as you please. Now, my boy, just go ahd and make all you can, for when I get thare I want to find plenty.

Well, Betty, thare is one favor I ask of you and that is to tele Buck that I cannot rase money to pay Skinner to save my life, for it is not here, and my property will sell.

Well, Mire, I recon that I must tell you what I have done sinc you left. Well the first was I made a 11 hundred rails and reset both sides of the lan. The upstring both endsup to crosfence the loer to the far fiels and then prepared for picking my crop. Just as I had becan to plow, Elen took down with som thing like rumitism, lay eight weeks.

I got Polly Ann to stay to weeks. The balance of the time I had to do best I could. Sally and Babe and Sary Taylor was very good, but many mornings I would be up before day, feed my mare, fix my brekfus, go to plowing corn, hitch up, go to milk, back to plow, planted 20 acers under it is very well. Drouit veary bad. Made corn plenty to do me, that is I made 14 lodes. I am not putting 2 acers in between the upper feal and yor house. As Bets said she wanted to know wheter I had got into my hous. Tell her that dady and mama has moved and is living in a good hous.

Well, I have rented all my land only what abov the lane that I calcalate on tending my self and now let me tell you that old Jim can do more work that any man on the mountain and thet he is fat and hardy ways 160 pounds neet. Well, Bets, I said Sary had a frnd daughter, well, I recon av a vicy one, will made two, but I cannot say for the balance. That is for your mother, Sal, and Sary. I believe that your mother and Sall has laid off from having any more.

Well, Bets, I see in your letter that you have a fine boy and call his name James Calhoun. Well, take good care of him and give him plenty of bare meet and tell him if grandpaw dont com next fall that he wil send him a good present. Only I want you to write on the receipt of this. So no more, only remain your ever affectionate father and mother, and when these lines reach you they will find you all well.

James and Elanor French

INTERVIEW WITH AUNT JOSIE NICHOLSON

Source: *The Seneca Journal*, Issue of May 4, 1966; an article by John Moore, *Journa-Tribune* staff writer.

Editor's Note: Along with the article is a wonderful picture of "Aunt Josie" busy with her crochet work on a rug. She says: "Ninety-nine years doesn't seem so long, one way you look at it."

EVERYONE IN TOO BIG A HURRY SAYS 99 - YEAR - AUNT JOSIE

Mt. Rest - "Just live right, and always try to do good-and you'll have a long and happy life..."

This is the recipe which has meant so much to "Aunt Josie" Nicholson down through the years; and the fact that she has just celebrated her 99th birthday affords ample proof that her faith is well-founded!

Aunt Josie still lives at her beloved old family homestead on Mt. Rest Star Route, almost on the very banks of crystal-clear Chatooga River. The past eighty years of her life have been spent in this beautiful mountain setting-and the last sixty-six of these years have been in the same house where she resides with her daughter, Ola.

Aunt Josie has a vivid memory of the early days, when it was customary for neighbors in sparsely settled communities to visit back and forth, especially on weekends. Quite often, it was accepted tradition to "spend the night," and both male and female members of the gathering would sit up and talk well into the wee morning hours.

Never has idleness been a part of Aunt Josie's routine. Even now, she spends much of her time at the same activities she has known since early childhood. Making beautiful rugs has always been a favorite pastime with her, and she still plies her nimble fingers almost constantly with crochet needles and balls of gay-colored twine.

World conditions? They're in a terrible mess, she declared. But there have always been trials and tribulations, and how well she remembers some of the hardships that were such a definite part of the early days. "No one had to worry about income tax, and many of the other disturbing elements we have today," she admitted; "but there were other things—the wars and rumors of wars—and the hard work that went along with it...at fifty cents a day, mind you!"

Mrs. Nicholson was the youngest of eleven children, and the mother of seven-of which still are living. She has relatives in Seneca and Clemson, and a total of twenty-eight children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

She has a favorite canebacked rocking chair, which is put to good use during the summer months, as she sits on the shaded side of her front porch and commands a view of the busy Highlands Highway traffic below.

"The whole world is in a hurry," she muses, almost to herself, "and it's little wonder that people simply wear themselves out this day and time..."

UNITY BAPTIST CHURCH MINUTES

(Continued from Volume XI, No. 2)

- November 22 the 1853
 Marthy Ann Hobby by(sic.) Joined By Experience Dismisd Alexd Alexander and Mary Alexdander By Letter Dismissed Newton Ward and Mary Ward By Letter Dismissed
- 14 January 1854 Elected S. M. Castleberry Church Clerk
- 18 February 1854 at in(sic.) our June meetin[g] we are to be a Subscription for the Suport of the Gospel
- 18 March [1854] Received Sister Sinty Brian by S letter Pink[n]ey Pearson Joind By Experience Brother John Thomas acknowledges he [has] taken two much arden[t] Spirits the Church forgives him.
- May the 20 the(sic.) 1854
 Committee apointed John Person Wm Scott and S. M. Castleberry to know whether tha [i.e. they] Can purches of land for new meeting house or no
- 17 June 1854 & 55
 Elected Delligates to the Association Brother Simpsen Drummond S. M. Castleberry and Brother Wm Scott in case of failer
- 15 July 1854
 No Bisness Concerning the Church
- 19 August 1854
 No Bisness Concerning the Church Brother Micaga Barnett [to] preach on the Sabbath
- 16 September 1854
 Cold [Called] Brother D Scruggs to Supply us for the next ensuing(sic.) year
- 14 Oct [1854] No Bisness Concerning the Church Dismisd Brother Simpsen and Sister Malinda Drummond [by] leter Sister Milley Gentry Dismisd by leter
- 16 December 1854 Isac Crow Joined by Experience Brother Eli Fowler restored Dismissed Sister Catharine Welles Dismissed Brother E[d]ward H Willis Dismisd Brother Eli Fowler by leter
- 24 19 January 1855
 Brother Drury Scruggs Cmoenz his labor for this year no bisness Concerning the Church
- 17 February 1855
 No bisness Concerning the Church
- 17 March 1855
 No bisness Concerning the Church

14 April 1855

- the perached? meeting will commenz on Saturday Befor the fifth Sunday in July Elected S. M. Castleberry Wm Scott Deligates to the union meet[ing] cam to pertion for the association convenient with our Church B G Johnson gives the Church Satisfacion for the difility(sic.) [difficulty] with Isaac Brewton
- 19 May 1855 Sister Mary Grace Dismissed by letter 16 June 1855
 Lected S. M. Castleberry Wm Scott delegats to the associatoin B G Johnson all turnet [alternate]
- June 16 1855 apointed committee to look out aplace Suitebile to bild a pool and hous for the ordnation of baptism S M Castleberry wm Scott and E. Calvert Samuel Crow John Thomas B G Johnson dismissed from mount plesent C[h]urch as a regler deacon and the Sade B G Johnson will serve oure Church as a deacon
- 15 July 1855 Robert Alexander[s] Jerry Joined by Exeperance Bengming Worfford[s] Lucingda by Exeperance Excluded Leatherwood[s] Obednego for not atending Church meeting
- 7(sic.) [17?] August 1855 John Brise Marget(sic.) J Brise and Eloise Pearson Joined by Exeperance Enoch Stone Joined by Exeperance
- 18 August 1855 Johnathan Crow Louiza Couch and Purchas Alexander B Fowler Emaly Robert Alexander Mary and Salena Joined By Exeperance
- 15 Sept 1855 William Skiner Lucinda Moore Joined By Exeperance and Wm Skinner[s] Letry
 William Wilder Sary Wilder and J M Lawhon[s] Caroline Joined By Exeperance Dr. King[s] Tom Restord to Full felowship
- 11 Oct. 1855 Yaste Crumton Joined By exeperance
- 17 Nov 1855 Mary Thomas Spenser B Crow and Mitchell Thomas and Skinner[s] Kinsey Servent Join[ed] By Exeperance Eliza Thomas and(sic.) by exeperance John Gentry[s] Marier Servent restored to full felowship
- 18 Dec 1855 Wm Johnson Join[ed] by exeperance Francis Pearson Miley Fowler and Mr Gemind Fowler Dismiss[ed] by leter Haret Hill[s] Mary Servent Join[ed] exeperance
- 19 February 1856 No bisness concerning the Church
- 15 March [1856] Elender Jane Vise Join[ed] by leter from Friendship Church
- 19 April 1856 Marrila Lanford Join[ed] by Exeperance
- 17 May 1856 on(sic.) Bisness Concern the Church
- 14 June 1856 Penelope Alexander Join[ed] By leter from the State of Georgia Shiloh Church Robert Alexander[s] Simpson Dismissed by leter John Gentry[s] Marier Dismissed By leter Elected S. M. Castleberry Wm B Scott and E M Calvert and Thomas Hatchet All turnet [alternate] delegats to the asocasion
- 14 July 1856 Dr R King[s] Tom dismissed by leter
- 20 September 1856 Alexander Thomas Joshop Bennett and Carolina Taylor Joined by Exeperance
- 23 September 1856 Nancy Thomas[s] Susan Elizabeth Mason and Frankelin Petet Joined By Exeperance
- 25 Sept [1856] Sary Jane Arnold Niles Nesbitt[s] Nimrod and Eliza Servants joined by Exeperance
- 15 November 1856 Wm Crow James Crow and E. F. Davis Joined By exeperance 16 [November 1856] Rebeca Hobby[s] Toney Slave Joined By Exeperance
- 17 January 1857 Elizabeth King made application for a leter the Secon[d] leter States that She lost the first or misplas it
- 14 February 1857 Mahalah Floid Dismissed by leter
- 15 March 1857 Sarh Thomas Joined by leter from georgia Adeline Church recived by leter from Sedar Shole Church Franklin Pettit Joseph Bennett dismiss[ed] by leter
- 19 April [1857] Mitchel Thomas dismiss[ed] by leter
- 16 May 1857 Patience Hayes dismissed By Letter
- 15 March(sic.) [1857] received adeline Couch by leter
- 29 June 1857 Elizabeth Wilder Joined by leter David Aken Joind by Exeperance Elected S. M. Castleberry Wm Scott and Thomas Hatchet and E M Calvert all turnate [alternate] to-the diligats to the asocasion
- 18 July 1857 no bisness Concerning the Church

To be continued.

GREENVILLE COUNTY EQUITY COURT RECORDS VOLUME "B" 1822 - 1869

(Continued from Volume XI, Number 2)

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

Name[s] of Parties	Record Cause of Action	Date	Roll
Dill, Edward et al vs Julia A. Nichols	Bill Account & Partition and "ne exeat"	1829	44
Dill, Elijah pro ami et al vs Julia A. Nichols et al	Bill Account & Partition and "ne exeat"	1829	44
Dunham, Benajah et al vs William Young et al	Bill Discovery, Account & Relief	1830	51
Duncan, R. B. Sur. Cap. vs B. J. Earle Admr	Bill Account	1831	59
Duncan, P. E. Sur. Cap. vs B. J. Earle Admr	Bill Account	1831	59
Davis, Larken et al vs George French et al	Bill Partition	1833	67
Davis, Elizabeth et al vs George French et al	Bill Partition	1833	67
Duncan, R. B. et al vs John Moore	Bill Relief, etc	1833	69
Dayley, C. W. vs Sarah Baker, Trustee	Bill	1840	95
Earle, B. J. Admr vs R. B. Duncan & P. E. Duncan, Sur. Caps.	Bill Account	1831	59

Earle, Samuel M. Pro ami vs B. J. Earle Exr et al	Bill Partition	1838	88
Easley, Samuel A. Ex Parte Admr (Comtestand?)	Bill Petition & Order	1831	31
Elliott, Nancy et al vs Wm. M. McCarroll et al	Bill To Establish herself for Account & Discovery, Etc.	1836	81
Earle, B. J. et al Ex Parte Guardians	Petition Sale of Negroes	1829	2
Earle, B. J. et al Admrs et al	Petition Sale of Land	1829	3
Earle, B. J. et al Ex Parte Admrs et al	Petition Sale of Land	1829	4
Earle, Sophia et al vs W. T. Rowland et al	Bill Partition, Etc.	1841	106
Earle, H. M. et al vs W. T. Rowland et al	Bill Partition, Etc.	1841	107
Easley, Samuel & Mary Easley et al	Bill Partition, Etc.	1842	107
Echleberger, J. A. et al vs Wm. Rabe et al	Bill Account & Relief	1846	145
Earle, S. M. Admr vs I. M. Mays	Bill Account, Etc.	1846	149
Evans, John Jr. et al vs Frances Adams	Bill Discovery & Relief	1825	2
Evans, Lucanny et al vs Francis Adams	Bill Discovery & Relief	1825	2
Earle, Dr. Saml et ux et al vs James Wilcox	Bill Relief & Injunction	1829	43

Earle, Harriett et al vs James Wilcox	Bill Relief & Injunction	1829	43
Easily, Saml A. et al vs Davis Westfield et al	Bill Discovery, Account & Relief	1833	68
Easily, Mary et al vs David Westfield et al	Bill Partition	1833	68
Earle, B. J. Exr. vs Saml M. Earle pro ami	Bill Partition	1838	88
Earle, M. B. et al vs Dwight Lathrop & Phelps	Account & Relief	1840	120
Earle, O. P. et al vs Dwight Lathrop & Phelps [Note: Here ends the "E"'s.]	Bill Account & Relief	1840	120

To be continued.

WARRANT FOR THREE UNION COUNTY RESIDENTS IN 1775

STATE VS VINT SPROUSE, WM W SPROUSE & MERRYMAN LAWSON - UNION COUNTY

By Jas A. Whyte Esquire - To any Lawful Constable

Forasmuch as Joshua Seisson is afraid, that, Vincent Sprouse, Wm. W. Sprouse & Merryman Lawson of the County aforesaid will beat or do some hurt to his body or property, I hath therefore prayed surety of the peace against them.

These are therefore in the name of the State to command you that immediately on the receipt hereof, you bring the said Vincent & William W. Sprouse & Merryman Lawson before me to find security, as well for their personal appearance at the next Court of General Sessions of the peace & to be holden at Pinckneyville on the first day of Novr next, as also for their keeping the peace in the mean time, towards all the good people of this State, & Chiefly towards the said Joshua Seissons.

Given under my hand & Seal the 3d day of August 1795.

Jas. A. Whyte J. P.

CHESTER DISTRICT EQUITY COURT RECORDS DIRECT AND CROSS INDICIES TO EQUITY BILLS 1820 - 1874

(Continued from Volume XI, Number 2)

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

Note: These files can be ordered from the Reference & Research Division, S.C. Department of Archives & History, P. O. Box 11669, Columbia, SC 29211-1669.

Plaintiff(s)	Defendant(s)	Class of Papers	No.	Years
Carter, Joseph vs John W. Carter, et al		Bill	417	1869
Culp, Winfield S. et ux vs R. H. Fudge, et al		Bill	430	1868
Clifton, Catherine vs Jessy C. Clifton, admr		Bill	442	1868
Chalk, Neary, et al vs Thos. T. J. Chalk, et al		Bill	445	1868
Chalk, Herndon vs Thos. T. J. Chalk, et al		Bill	445	1868
Chalk, Earle vs Thos. T. J. Chalk, et al		Bill	445	1868
Chalk, Benjamin P. vs Thos. T. J. Chalk, et al		Bill	445	1868
Cranford, Coleman, et ux vs Thos. T. J. Chalk, et al		Bill	445	1868
Cranford, Thophilas Ex Parte		Petition	429	1860-1864
Caskie, John Ex Parte		Petition	431	1860-1864
Cranford, Ferdinand Ex Parte		Petition	432	1860-1864
Cornwell, Wm. J. Ex Parte		Petition	443	1860-1864
Cornwell, O. N. Ex Parte		Petition	444	1860-1864
Clifton, Jessy C. Ex Parte		Petition	472	1864-1868
Cornwell, Margret A. Ex Parte		Petition	465	1864-1868
Cornwell, William Ex Parte		Petition	464	1864-1868
Carter, T. M. Ex Parte		Petition	495	1864-1868
Cowsert, Martha vs Thomas Cowsert, et al		Bill	449	1864-1869
Clinton, T. F. vs R. L. Croft & J. C. Rupe		Bill	452	1867-1869
Carter, Henry S. vs A. C. Carter, et al		Bill	468	1867-1869
Culp, A. H. Admr vs J. B. Magill, et al		Bill	469	1867-1869
Caldwell & Wife vs Weldon Dye, et al		Bill	480	1863-1869
Commr in Equity vs Jeff White, et al		Bill	487	1868-1869
Crosby, Andrew vs Andrew Colom, et al		Bill	490	1867-1869
Casstill & Phillips vs Fanny Carlise		Bill	491	1863-1870
Crawford, R. A. & E. A. vs Mary D. Crawford, et al		Bill	497	1869-1874
Chisholm, Wm. D. Admr vs Mary Good, et al		Bill	509	1869-1874
Cureton, Thos. J. vs Mary E. Gilmore		Bill	510	1869-1874
Chambers, Wm. M. vs W. D. Wodett(?)		Bill	530	1869-1874
Cranford, F. admr vs Margaret Holder, et al		Bill	532	1869-1874
Cunningham, Mary C. vs J. Wylie Estis, admr		Bill	538	1869-1874
Clawson, J. C. H. et al vs W. R. Robertson, et al		Bill	543	1869-1874

Editor's Note: Here ends the "C"'s.

To be continued.

WILLIAM GOODLETT, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER GREENVILLE DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA

Source: *The Greenville News*, Issue of June 26, 1962. The article was written by Ruth Johnson.

YOUNG GOODLETT RODE TO WAR; WON EARLY COUNTY LAND GRANT

Billy stood a moment, listening for any sound from his father's bedroom. Assured that everyone slept, he went, boots in hand, down the ladder and into the night.

Outside, still barefoot, he slipped to the stables, to his white stallion, Selim, whose coat shone in the moonlight. He put on his boots and saddled Selim, led him down the lane quietly and mounted. Once in the saddle, he gave the charger his head and rode hard for several hours.

It was 1776 and the 16 year-old boy was William Goodlett, who was riding to join the Colonists against the British. His father, Robert Goodlett, had brought the family to South Carolina from Virginia after Braddock's defeat near Fort Duquesne so they might escape the terror and desolation of Indian raids.

When the situation with Great Britain became steadily worse, Robert Goodlett, to protect his wife and children, had pretended sympathy with the Tories. To show the loyalty he scarcely felt, he had promised to give a member of his family to serve in the army of the king. At heart, he regretted the pledge, but thought the safety of his family depended on it. Accordingly, he had instructed William to ride to join the British.

But Billy, knowing his father's real sympathies, slipped out the night before to join "one of the parties that were hastening to reinforce old Morgan."

Billy was sure of the inner loyalty his father held for the cause of a struggling new nation. His father had told him how he, as a boy, wandered into a sailing ship anchored in a port of his native Scotland, so intent at the wonders below deck that when he came topside, the ship was well to sea.

The captain had refused to send the lad back and that was how Robert Goodlett came to America. As dawn broke, Billy was certain that his father had learned already of his departure. He hoped the older man would remember his own adventuresome youth and understand that of the son.

William Goodlett fought to the end of the Revolution, engaged in at least eight battles, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He married Nancy Hooper, cousin of President Monroe, in 1786 and they had seven children. After the war, he lived "on the banks of the Saluda," a worthy and respected citizen of the then Greenville District. The home was in the upper county.

To the end of his life, he displayed the same determination that had sent him riding through the night at 16 to join the colonists. Until he was past 70, he watched the land he helped to free grow into a united, secure, though infant nation.

Mr. Goodlett received land grants, as did other soldiers, in recognition of military service in the Revolution. Much of the land was willed to his children and grandchildren. His will, dated the year before his death, also made disposition of several slaves "and their increase." It was signed by "William Goodlett (X) His Mark."

When Mr. Goodlett made application for a pension based on his service in the Revolution, he sent the ultimate proof of his identity with the application—a page ripped from his father's family Bible that recorded his birth. That page now is on file in the Archives of the United States, Washington, D. C. The forthright action secured him the "pension of \$88.58 per annum from March 4, 1831.

He died in 1836.

The Goodlett influence did not die with him. From the 12 children of his parents, from his own seven children and from their host of descendants, the Goodlett name has gone to virtually every corner of the nation. A town in Texas is named Goodlett in honor of a descendant of David Goodlett, eldest brother of William.

The Goodlett clan has provided statesmen, educators, doctors, lawyers, bankers, ministers, religious leaders, judges, architects, landowners, editors and "respected citizens" for an uplifting influence where it has gone into public records for more than 200 years in America and especially, in Greenville County.

Adventuresome, loyal and patriotic, active in civic and religious affairs, the Goodletts have contributed much

to progress of the county.

The name will not be forgotten, for oil portraits of William Goodlett and his wife, Nancy Hooper Goodlett were presented to the Greenville Public Library in February, 1930, by the Nathaniel Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Spartan Goodlett was an editorial writer for *The Greenville Mountaineer*, early newspaper here.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS FOR CONFEDERATES

(Continued from Volume XI, No. 2)

John S. Renwick Filed November 4, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, age 53, farmer, not in military or civil office and in no way aided except through his taxes. Sworn to before Geo. W. Idwn, Magistrate.	Newberry District Approved
William W. Renwick Filed September 27, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, light complexion, grey hair, black eyes, 5'10", age 54, Gentleman. Sworn to before H. A. Hawkes Lt. & Asst. Provost Marshall.	Union District Approved
Benjamin H. Rice Filed October 9, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, dark complexion, black hair, blue eyes, 5'11", planter, age 56. Sworn to before H. A. Hawkes Lt. & Asst. Provost Marshall.	Union District Approved
Spencer M. Rice Filed September 27, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, fair complexion, (Rudy?) hair, brown eyes, 6'1", age 36, farmer. Sworn to before H. A. Hawkes Lt. & Asst. Provost Marshall.	Union District Approved
Henry Richards Filed October 10, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, dark complexion, grey hair, dark eyes, 5'10", age 86, planter. Sworn to before H. A. Hawkes Lt. & Asst. Provost Marshall.	Union District Approved
Cad Rives Filed November 9, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, age 39, planter. (Note: Another place in the document his age is 38.) Sworn to before W. H. Mayes, Capt. & Provost Marshall.	Chester District
Allen Robertson Filed October 30, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, age 58, 5'10", dark complexion, not in military or civil office. Sworn to before W. H. Mayes, Capt. & Provost Marshall.	York District Approved
William R. Robertson Filed August 12, 1865 Worth over \$20,000, Rebel Commissioner. Sworn to before F. E. Durnal Lt. & Provost Marshall.	Fairfield District Approved

Dionysius M. Rogers
 Filed September 27, 1865
 Worth over \$20,000, Rebel Postmaster, never in military as at beginning of Rebellion was over the age of bearing arms.
 Sworn to before George M. Black, Lt. & Asst. Provost Marshall.

Abbeville District
 Approved

James Rogers
 Filed September 27, 1865
 Worth over \$20,000, fair complexion, black hair, black eyes, 6'3", age 69, planter.
 Sworn to before H. A. Hawkes, Lt. & Provost Marshall.

Union District

William A. Roseborough
 Filed September 2, 1865
 Worth over \$20,000, never in military or civil office; "when the question of Nullification arose in 1832, 1851 and 1860, always voted for candidate agreeable to compromise as applicant was always a loyal Union man", age 55.
 Sworn to before Eli Cromwell, Magistrate.

Chester District
 Approved

A. G. Rose
 Filed October 29, 1865
 Worth over \$20,000.
 Sworn to before H. A. Hawkes, Lt. & Provost Marshall.

Greenville District
 Approved

John H. Rowland
 Filed September 2, 1865
 Worth over \$20,000, formerly of Norfolk, Virginia, merchant, age 56, (also referred to his age as being in his 57th year.)
 Sworn to before M. H. Anderson.

Chester District

OCONEE COUNTY IN 1898

Source: *South Carolina Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1898, Volume I.*

COURTS

The General Sessions Court meets at Walhalla, the county seat, on the first Monday in February, first Monday in July and the second Monday in September.

The Common Pleas Court meets at Walhalla on the second Wednesday in February, first Wednesday in July, and the second Wednesday in September.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff-W W Moss, Auditor-J O Adams, Treasurer-Thomas Bibb, Coroner-J L Boggs, Master-J W Holleman, Clerk of court-James Seaborn, Probate Judge-E L Herndon, Supervisor-A Lay, Superintendent of Education-V F Martin.

MAGISTRATES AND THEIR LOCATION

J T Ashworth, Walhalla; L W Verner, Seneca; S H Johns, Westminster; G V Hunter, Riverside; H M Lee, Battle Creek; J N Hook, Clemson College; J L McCarley, Townsville.

POSTOFFICES

Barton, Battlecreek, Chalmers, Cherry, Clemson College, Coneross, Evatt, Fairplay, Fort Madison, Highfalls, Holden, Jocassee, Keowee, Longcreek, Mountain Rest, Newry, Oakway, Poplar, Retreat, Richland, Riverside, Russell, Salem, Seneca, Talley, Tamasse, Tertia, Thrifty, Tokeena, Tugaloo, Walhalla, Westminster, West Union, Whetstone.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Walhalla: S P Dendy, J R Earle, H A H Gibson, R T Janes, J W Shenor, W J Stribble, R A Thompson.

West Union: Isaac Wickliffe

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

WALHALLA: H C Busch

SENECA: Seneca Market and Bakery.

BANKS AND BANKERS

Westminister: Peden & Anderson Banking Co.

Seneca: Seneca Bank (The)

Walhalla: J D Verner

BICYCLE DEALERS

J A Brock

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS

John Baldwin, Walhalla; Moses Cain, Oakway; J M Callis, West Union; Dickson Bros., Westminster; D Gadsden, Walhalla; J E Gaines, Westminster; A Gerber, Walhalla; Marett, Isbell & Grant, Fairplay; R A Moore, Tokeena.

BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE MANUFACTURERS

Southern Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Westminster

BUTCHERS

F J Fowler, Walhalla; W A Holland, Seneca; W L Hudgens, Newry; Seneca Market & Bakery.

CABINETMAKERS

L Shaffrott, Walhalla.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

J W Holleman & Son, Walhalla.

COTTON BUYERS

W A Strother, West Union.

COTTON GINNERS

J J Ballinger, Richland; S M Crawford, Tugaloo; Asa Leathers, Tugaloo.

DENTISTS

W F Austin, Seneca; S G Bruce, Townville; W B Cherry, Seneca; T G C Fatmstock, Walhalla; G C Probst, Walhalla.

DRUGGIST

J W Bell, Walhalla; D B Darby agt., Walhalla; W J Lunney, Seneca; Stribling Drug Co., Seneca; H B Zimmerman & Co., Westminster.

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS

W A Strother, West Union.

FURNITURE

J J Ansel, Walhalla; Coleman & Sloan, Seneca.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

J H Adams, Seneca; N A Alexander, Salem; C E Anderson, Westminster; O F Bacon, Seneca; C W Bouknight, Walhalla; A J M Billingsley, Mountain Rest; J P Bradberry, Fairplay; Campton & Pullen, Fairplay; F W Cannon & Co., Westminster; J H Cannon, Longcreek; W R Cannon, Longcreek; F H Carter, West Union; Carter Merchandise Co., Walhalla and Westminster; T N Carter & Co., Seneca; M W Coleman & Co., Seneca; L C Craig, Seneca; F M Cross, Westminster; L S Dobbins, Oakway; L A Edwards & Co., Oakway; G W Gignilliat, Seneca; Gignilliat & McCary, Seneca; Chas. Grant, Fairplay; J J Haley & Co., Oakway; W H Hughes, Richland; Hunter & Hutchinson, West Union; J R Knox, West Union; J W Lee, Walhalla; M H Lee, Battle Creek; Lowery, Byrd & Co., Seneca; Mrs. Icie McGee, Westminster; Major Peters, Walhalla; Marrett & Isbell, Fairplay; R H Marett, Fairplay; J W Martin, Clemson College; W C Mason, Westminster; J C Mickler, West Union; Miller & Stonecypher, Fort Madison; W H Moore & Co., Seneca; Mulkey & Butler, Westminster; Abram Naggare, Walhalla; C M Neild, Walhalla; The Newry Store, Newry; Bayus Nicholson, Jocassee; G A Norman & Co., Walhalla; D O Elkers, Walhalla; James Phinney, West Union; G R Picke,

Salem; C W Pitchford & Co., Walhalla; Pitts & Cannon, Westminster; W H Reeder, Walhalla; R M Richardson, Seneca; Rothell & Arne, Fort Madison; J W Schroder & Co., Walhalla; J B Shanklin, Seneca; Smith Bros, Walhalla; J G Smith, Raymond; P P Sullivan, Fort Madison; W L Thomas, Tugaloo; J G B Vandiver, Fairplay; S P Wakefield, Seneca; W J Walters & Bro, Fort Madison; B B Williams, Willow; G L Wilson, Walhalla; H B Zimmerman & Co, Westminster.

GROCERS

H C Busche, Walhalla; England, Elrod & Co, Westminster; T J Fowler, Walhalla; J E Hendricks, Walhalla; Holland Bros, Seneca; Hudgens & Shanklin, Seneca; C G Jaynes, Walhalla; W J Lunney & Co, Seneca; Mrs. Warren Philipps, Seneca; D B Sloan & Son; Clemson College; Wilmont Smith, Walhalla; W O White, Walhalla; J T Wilson, Walhalla; K O Wright, Walhalla; M W Wright, Walhalla.

HOTELS

H D Bieman, Walhalla; Hester Hotel, Westminster; C M Neild, Walhalla; J W Quillan, Westminster.

INSURANCE AGENTS

L M Jordan, Seneca; J W Stribling, Seneca; J W Todd, Seneca.

LIVE STOCK DEALERS

John Rose, Walhalla.

LIVERY STABLES

J M Dickson, Westminster; Mrs. Ella Fincannon, Seneca; J W Holleman & Son, Walhalla; Hopkins Livery Co, Seneca; W F Potts, Walhalla.

LUMBER DEALERS

W O Hamilton, Seneca; R M Richardson, Seneca; J C Shockley & Co, West Union.

MARBLE YARDS

Pills & Gray, Westminster.

MILLINERY

Mrs. E M Cudworth, Walhalla; E J Hunnicut, Seneca; Mrs. Icie McGee, Westminster; Miss R Philipps, Seneca.

MILLS, CORN AND FLOUR

J J Ballinger, Richland; S M Crawford, Tugaloo; W R Davis, Seneca; W P Dickson, Westminster; Asa Leathers, Tugaloo; Maren & Isbell, Fairplay; W H Sheldon, Tugaloo; Southern Flour Mills, Westminster; W P Stribling, Fairplay

MILLS, COTTON

Courtenary Mfg Co, Newry; Walhalla Cotton Mills, Walhalla.

MILLS, COTTON SEED OIL

Seneca Oil Mill, Seneca.

MILLS, SAW AND PLANING

W R Davis, Seneca; Garrett & Hastings, Keowee; W O Hamilton, Seneca; R Y H Lowery, Seneca; J R Martin, Westminster; J E Rowe, Raymond; F I Siton, Near Seneca.

NEWSPAPERS

Keowee Courier, (Democratic) weekly, Jayne, Shelor, Smith & Steck editors; The Oconee news, (Democratic) weekly, J R Earle editor, Walhalla.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

W L Cox, Seneca.

PHYSICIANS

W F Ashmore, Newry; J W Bell, Walhalla; J B Brown, Seneca; D B Darby, Walhalla; E C Doyle, Seneca; W R Doyle, Seneca; Hines & Gray, Seneca; Dr. McCluren, Westminster; S M Martin, West Union; Burt Mitchell, Westminster; J H Moore, Fairplay; A M Redfearn, Clemson College; J. H. Stribling, Seneca; E. B. Webb, Fairplay.

POTTERIES

J. F. Neville, West Union.

PRINTERS

J. A. Steck, Walhalla.

SHOEMAKERS

S. A. Bird, Walhalla.

SPOKE AND HANDLE MANUFACTURES

Southern Mfg Co, Walhalla.

STOVES AND TINWARE

W J Duncan, Seneca.

TOCACCIO MANUFACTURERS

J T Ashworth, Walhalla.

UNDERTAKERS

Coleman & Sloan, Seneca.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

J A Brock, Seneca; A Fischesser, Walhalla; H A H Gibson, Walhalla.

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS OF FREE SCHOOLS IN 1811

Source: *Reports and Resolutions: December Session, 1811*

In the Senate, December 21, 1811

RESOLVED, That the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners of Free Schools in the several election districts throughout this state, viz.

For Saint Philip's and Saint Michael's—John Parker, Phillip Gadsden, Thomas Roper, Henry Deas, John Horjbeck, jun., Adam Tunno, Rev. Doctor Gallahar, Myer Moses, Bartholomew Carroll, John Geddes, Philip Moser, Doctor Joseph Kirklan, Thomas Bennett, jun.

For Saint John's, Colleton—William C. Meggett, Joseph James Murray, William Reynolds, James La Roche and Richard Jenkins.

For Prince William's—Charles J. Colcock, Thomas Griffith, James R. Pringle, John Mulligan, J. E. M'Phearson.

For Winyaw—John Shackelford, Savage Smith, L. Gasque, Thomas Chapman, James Grier, John Coachman, Nathan Huggins, Paul Jordon, John Kieth.

For All Saints—William Gore, Thomas Hemmingway, John A. Alston, John Tucker, E. Tilman.

For Saint James, Goose Creek—Elisha Mellard, Thomas Blackman, Michael Keckely.

For Saint Paul's—William B. Mitchel, Joseph Fickling, Sainito Milechamp, William Postell, John Ramsay.

For Williamsburgh—James Burgess, Jonathan Bostwick, William Graham, William Salter, Robert Witherspoon.

For Kingston—Thomas Fearwell, William H. Grice, John Durrant.

For Saint Helena—Doctor James E. Findlay, John Barnwell, Milton Maxcy, Benj. Chaplin, sen., Benjamin Jenkins.

For Saint Luke's—Col. James Postell, Daniel W. Mongin, James Stoney, Abraham Huguenin, William Irvice.

For Barnwell—Darling Peoples, Hanford D. Duncan, John J. Gray, John C. Allen, Richard Johnson, William M'Millaan, William Black.

For Clarendon—John Conyers, John Frierson, jun., Thos. Rose, Robert Brailsford, Robert Dow.

For Chesterfield—William Pegues, John Craig, John Lowry.

For Edgefield—Casper Nail, Benjamin Hightower, Charles Hammond, John Lyon, Abner Blocker, John Middleton, Archey Mason, William Moore, Shepherd Spencer, Ben. Hatcher, William Robertson, Elijah Watson, and Catlett Conner.

For Greenville—James Kilgore, David Goodlet, John Blasingham, Henry Tandy Walker, Hughlet Sullevant, John Alexander, George Salmon, George Russell, and Philemon Bradford.

For *Saxegotha*—A. Geiger, William Williamson, Drury Fort, Benedict Mayer, A. B. Starke.

For *Saint Mathew's*—James Stuart, William S. Thompson, and John Monck.

For *Mariborough*—Drury Robertson, William Brestowe, Hugh M'Laurin, Thomas Evans, Benjamin Rogers.

For *Orange*—Doctor Jamieson, David Rumph, Donald Rowe, Samuel Felder, Geo. E. Salley.

For *Richland*—Sterling C. Williamson, Dr. Samuel Green, Thomas Heath, Joel Adams, jun., Robert Weston, jun.

For *Union*—Joseph Reid, Spilsby Glen, Baram Bobo, Elijah Dawkins, Alexander McBeth, Hugh Means, James Dugan.

For *Saint Andrew's*—William Cattel, William Royal, William Bull.

For *Saint Peter's*—James Porcher, Grimball Robert, Wm. Maner, David Deloach, Edmund Smart.

For *Saint Stephen's*—Samuel Porcher, Charles Sinkler, and Thomas Palmer.

For *Liberty*—Chesley Daniel, Thomas Godbolt, jun., Thomas Harlee, Richard Godfrey, and Rob. Hodges.

For *Saint James, Santee*—Samuel Warren, Richard W. Vanderhorst, Thomas Pinckney, sen., James E. Jerman, John Alston.

For *Saint John's, Berkeley*—Stephen Ravenel, Samuel Dwight, John Frierson, Peter Gaillard, jun., Philip P. Broughton, Peter Broughton, and Isaac Ball.

For *Saint George, Dorchester*—James P. Appleby, Joseph Koger, jun., Joseph Hall Waring.

For *Saint Bartholomew's*—William C. Pinckney, David Campbell, William Oswald, Alfred Walter, Hugh Campbell, Michael Rasor, William Thompson, Isaac Richardson, Richard Bryant.

For *Saint Thomas and Saint Dennis*—George Elfe, John M'Dowell, Thomas Ashby.

For *Christ Church*—Nicholas Venning, John White, James Eden.

For *Abbeville*—Thomas Chiles, John Logan, John Weatherall, Reuben Nash, Benjamin Glover, Edward Collier, Samuel Perrin, Alexander Hunter, Joseph Black, Moses Taggart, and Patrick Noble.

For *Chester*—John Rosborough, Christopher Thompson, Ferdinand Hopkins, Samuel M'Neal, Rev. J. B. Davis, Doctor J. Curry, and John M'Creary.

For *Claremont*—John Murray, Charles Spann, sen., Henry Young, Charles F. Gordon, John Greening, John Dubose, Joseph Way.

For *Darlington*—Lemuel Benton, Alexander M'Intosh, Timothy Dargan, Daniel Dubose, Albert Fort.

For *Fairfield*—D. R. Evans, John Buchanan, William M'Morris, William Strother, Elijah Jones, Abner Ross, James Barber, Stafford Curry, Nicholas Peay.

For *Kershaw*—Stark Hunter, Thomas Whitaker, Benjamin Perkins, Benjamin Haile, Adam M'Willie.

For *Lancaster*—Fowler Williams, Benjamin Massey, John Welsh, jun., Benjamin Perry, Samuel Dunlap (of Lancasterville.)

For *Laurens*—Archibald Young, John Hunter, John A. Elmore, Robert Long, Benjamin James, Lewis Saxon, Zachariah Bailey, Samuel Cunningham, Robert Cresswell.

For *Newberry*—John M'Morris, Barber Hancock, Geo. M'Creless, Henry Ruff, Frederick Nance, Charles Crow, John Worthington, James Caldwell, and M. W. Moon.

For *Pendleton*—Peter Keys, Dudley Hammond, Bailes Elkin, Daniel Bryson, Elijah Brown, Dr. D. Smith, Rev. James Hembree, John Kilpatrick, Joseph Reid, John Wilson, Samuel Barr, Samuel Easeley, and Geo. W. Terrell.

For *Spartanburgh*—Samuel Farrow, Samuel Morrow, Richard Young, Daniel M'Kie, Wilson Nesbet, Michael Miller, Abner Benson, Alexander Roddy, and James Gilliland.

For *York*—Hom. Wm. Smith, James A. White, Richard Sadler, Robert Love, Peter Quinn, Isaac Campbell, and Robert Harris.

Resolved, That this House do agree to the within Resolution. *Ordered*, That the same be returned to the Senate.

By Order of the House,

R. Gantt, C. H. R.

PRINCIPAL FARMERS IN OCONEE COUNTY IN 1898

NAMES AND POSTOFFICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FARMERS IN OCONEE COUNTY, AND THE AMOUNT THEY RETURN FOR TAXATION

Source: *The South Carolina Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1898, Volume I.*

BARTON.—Robt Powell 1802, W E Welbourn 2242.

BATTLECREEK.—J R Cox 1057

CLEMSON COLLEGE.—J P Lewis 1474, T J S Lewis 1474.

CONEROSS.—T D Alexander 1175, W O Alexander 1240, Enoch Breazeale 3640, W B White 1156.

FAIRPLAY.—Fred M Davis 1535, J N Grant Sr 2721, P A Grant 1311, Robert Isbell 1452, Wm Isbell 10,491, T B Key 2128, A P Merrett 1076, A R Merrett 1161, E C Merret 1551, J T Richey 1442.

FORT MADISON.—Jesse Bryon 1962, E C Burchfield 1900, J A Cook 1173, J H Cowan 1250, A P Cox 1312, W A Cox, 1380, J S Dickson 6716, R A Gillmer 2292, W F Hughes 1992, R F Jenkins 1126, J E Jones 6250, T A Spencer 2934, J Stewart 1686, Dr C M Walker 1546, O I Walker 1586.

HIGHFALLS.—G W Master 1026, J A B Hill 4149, J B Hunicut 1322.

HOLDIN.—W E Nimmon 5382.

MOUNTAIN REST.—A J M Billingsley 1548, R M Brown 1074, C W Hunt 1026, L A King 1210, W G Russell 1733, R L Sims 1266.

NEWRY.—W E Chesswell 4041.

OAKWAY.—James Bates 2780, Andrew Bearden 2124, J W Bearden 1125, W F Bearden 1096, A J Brock 1460, James Brock 1306, L A Edwards 2676, J J Haley 1717, J O B Haley 1119, J W Maston 1028, S N Richardson 3360.

RETREAT.—L T Jones 1242, C G Martin 2351, C H Miller 1428, J W Singleton 1450, T P Singleton 1120, L H Verner 5477, J A Wyley 2522.

RICHLAND.—J O Armstrong 2830, J J Ballinger 1790, H L Coe 1013, J J Davis 1922, T H Dendy 2254, B F Driver 1154, R L Duffey 1034, L H Hoops 1334, S N Hughes 1842, W H Hughes 2110, W H Hunt 1534, J D McMahon 1616, J P Stribling 2168, L D Stribling 2342, E E Verner 6048, R S Verner 1549.

RIVERSIDE.—W D Deaton 1840, W J Deaton 1008, B C Rathell 1288, W R Smith 1140.

SALEM.—J B Alexander 1472, W B F Carbin 1064, T A Grant 1919, Miles Moss 1636, E A Perry 1126, G R Pike 1034, J L Smith 1056.

SENECA.—J B Anderson 1460, E A Baron 1456, W A Barron 1166, W A Bowen 1894, W M Campbell 1938, J C Carey 2300, M W Coleman 1680, M L Cox 1156, Elias Crooks 1154, W J Crooks 1358, L O Davis 1056, M Davis 4331, Jasper Doyle 1392, J T Dyar 1207, J M Gillison 1738, G S Hamilton 2417, W O Hays 1206, Dr J Hopkins 5514, J M Hunicut 1710, J T Little 2820, R Y H Lowry 4054, W A Lowry 2572, D F Lumpkin 1120, J F Martin 1282, A E Paterson 1300, L O Phillips 1228, J T Reid 2640, J W Sanders 1316, T L Siton 2142, T J Stone 1288, S Y Stribling 5720.

TOKEENA.—J B Cleveland 1042, J W Gibson 1646.

TOWNVILLE.—J C Boggs 1138, L O Bruce 1056, E P Earle 9861, C D Gates 1074, J C Harris 1170, Oscar Harris 1294, J B Kilgo 1454, J P Ledbetter 1510, J B Sherley 2040, Jordan Simmons 1612, M L Thompson 1905, R O Tribbel 1620.

TUGALOO.—J T Blakeley 1320, J L Burriss 1112, Ezra Cromer 1540, T L Gibson 1024, Rev W W Leathers 1590, T D Long 1020, John McJunkin 2946, S S McJunkin 2127, W H Sheldon 3678, John Shelor 11, 226, W I Thomas 1696, W T Waters 1108.

WALHALLA.—W Z Blanchett 1244, H L Brandt 1744, J M Calhoun 1234, Crisp & Robbins 1120, S P Dendy 3254, J R Earle 1100, W F Erwin 3102, T G Fahnestock 2650, Israel Good 2188, J Green 1106, J L Gregg 1120, H J Hesse 1490, A P Holden 1092, J D Isbell 1478, R T Jaynes 2132, A Lay 4454, Jesse Moss 1120, R A Thompson 1062, J M Todd 1412, J B Verner 13, 086, J D Verner 9362, W L & D P Verner 2464, W L Verner 1736, J T Wilson 1088.

WESTMINSTER.—W B Adams 1103, J M Dickson 2374, W H Dillworth 2330, Sloan Dickson 1808, Robt Craig 3100,

B H Cross 1120, E Herndon 1006., W A Honea 1092, J M Hull 1747, Dr J A Johns 4810, J A Johnson 1008, M W & G W Kay 1904, C C Porter 1868, N E Pitts 1008, C J Mulkey 3126, J D Sheldon 3453, C C Simpson 2082.
WEST UNION.-P A Brown 1096, W W Hunicut 1666, Anderson Ivester 1860, J Phinney 3108, H D Rochester 1250, J M Sanders 1758, W A Strother 2103.

WAGON TRAIN LEFT TIGERVILLE FOR 100 FAMILY TREK TO TEXAS IN 1854

Source: *The Greenville News*, issue of June 6, 1962. The Editor noted: "The following story was dictated in June 1929, to Mrs. John Eubank Edwards by her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Barton Eubank, who was then 77 years old. The manuscript now is in possession of 82 year-old T. S. Stroud of Rt. 1, Taylors, the Tugaloo Road, who is a Barton descendant. This simple story, beginning with a 100-family wagon train that formed at Tigerville 108 years ago for a three-month Trek to Texas, is indicative of the restless and adventuresome character of the Scots, the Irish and the English who peopled the Piedmont."

My father was Dr. Welborn Barton. He was born in Greenville, S. C., Sept. 25, 1822. His father was Col. Wilson Barton, born in Greenville March 17, 1796. He died in Burnett County, Tex., Oct. 25, 1883. He was the first judge of Burnett County.

My mother was Louisa Cox Barton, born in Greenville Oct. 8, 1835, and died in Salado, Tex. Nov. 17, 1920. Her father was Col. Robert Cox and her mother was Basheba McCoy. My great-grandfather McCoy was born in Scotland. He lived in Saluda and owned 100 Negroes.

When my father was a boy, he was swimming in the Saluda River and, in diving, hit a hidden log and so severely hurt his leg that he was confined to his bed for many months. He began studying and reading and at that time decided to be a doctor. He was permanently crippled.

Later, he went to Louisville, Ky., and studied to be a doctor. He was graduated with his cousin, Ben Barton, who later started to California with him on horseback in 1849. They went alone, on horseback with packsaddles, and they made it to Texas, where my father got cold feet. He stopped and located in Washington County, Tex., while his cousin, Ben, went on through to California.

My father located there in Texas and practiced medicine for a year or more, but it seemed so far away from his sweetheart, whom he had left in South Carolina, that he returned and was married in 1851 to Louisa Cox. I was born March 31, 1852.

By this time, my father began to feel that he must go west again to Texas. Being excited and talking a great deal about it, some of his closest friends became interested and began to press him to pilot for them. Families kept coming in until there were a hundred families wanting him to guide them through, as he had been over the ground. So, in 1854, they started out.

Among the train were my father's five brothers, Uncle Alex, Uncle Perry, Uncle Dave, Uncle Poinsett and Uncle Columbus. My grandfather also was with them. All my uncles and my father later went to the Civil War and were among the first volunteers. Uncle Perry and Uncle Dave never came back. My father served four years in the war as a surgeon.

It took some time for all to get ready with covered wagons. All the families had Negroes to bring. Some of the families had big carriages for the women and children to ride in, but most rode in wagons. The Negroes walked most of the time. My father and a few of the men rode ahead to provide camping places, provisions and feed for the horses each day.

We swam all the rivers and streams except the Mississippi which we crossed by ferry. My mother often would tell me how excited the Negroes were upon seeing the "big" steamboats. My first words were "boo-boo" mocking the

steamboats. At this place was the first railroad any one had ever seen.

We were on the road three months. The route taken was South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. We came through without any sickness or accidents and arrived in Texas-Williamson County-in December 1854. I was two years old.

News had gone ahead somehow that the train was coming and the neighbors were all ready to greet us and had provisions gathered for us-wild honey and a beef killed. One man, John Owens, had us camp on his place. All of the wagons in the train, of course, did not camp in the same place each night, so when we arrived in Texas, it took several days for the wagons to gather. The train naturally was very long, and on the trail, men on horses rode up and down the train to keep in touch with those in the rear.

From there, all the families went out and bought land in a radius of 50 miles. We got there in time for all to make crops. My father stayed right where he stopped and made a crop on Mr. Owens' land the first year, also practiced medicine, riding miles to see his patients. Texas was so unsettled that San Antonio and Austin and a few other cities were the only ones at that time.

Sam Houston had just been elected governor of Texas. Up to this time he had been president of the Republic of Texas. My father made his acquaintance and they became fast friends.

When we went to Texas, there were scarcely any churches, but it seemed that every community had a Masonic Lodge, where we would meet for Sunday school and church. The country was bothered with Indians stealing horses and killing children on the way to school and killing herders out with the sheep. Neighborhoods were so far apart that we had to go and come in two days to church and people would camp at the lodges because of fear of the Indians, and return the next day.

My father bought a farm in Burnett County about 12 miles from Burnett, one of the oldest towns in Texas, and the Negroes put in a crop and began a sheep ranch. The Masonic Lodge at this place was near Sam Mathers' Store and Mr. Mathers was the grand master of the state. Sam Houston attended this lodge. There were three stations or stage stands between Burnett and Austin, where men riding horseback could change horses, as did my father, who rode very hard getting to his sick patients.

About two miles from our house the Mormons had stopped and built a grist mill and a wheat mill and stayed long enough to make money to go on. They made graham flour and it was said that the miller was named Graham and that was the first time any had ever heard of it.

We had very little to do with. There were few stoves to cook on and ours that we brought from South Carolina was the only one that I remember seeing until I was a big girl. It was a curiosity to the other children in the country.

When I was about 10, a gent from Austin came to sell us a sewing machine. It was fastened to the table like a meat grinder.

We had to make our candles and our soap. The candles were made in molds. We would drop the wick in the mold first and then fill it with melted tallow. As soon as they were cool, they were ready to use. To make the soap, a hopper was made to hold wood ashes. A trough was put under the hopper to catch lye that was made by water dripping through the ashes. The lye was then poured into a big iron washpot and to this was added tallow, or any other grease, and boiled down to soap. This was then put into barrels for use. Lye obtained the same way was boiled down to make salaratis or baking soda.

We made cheese. We made all kind of dyes from barks and roots. We made shoe blacking by boiling down a plant that grew in the prairie. We made cascara from the cascara plant that grew all over Texas. All the vessels that we had were chiseled out of wood to hold honey, lard and other things. In the kitchen, sugar, salt and soda were put in huge gourds that we raised, dried and hollowed out for that purpose. During the war, we had no coffee. We had to cut up potatoes fine and dry them, parch them with wheat.

We raised sugar cane and made sorghum molasses. Many things were traded with Mexico-wheat, flour, wool and barley were exchanged for sugar, coffee, domestic and calico. Those who drove through with wagons literally took their lives in their hands because of the desperados on the way, ready to kill and rob. There were Indians to murder and scalp them. Some came back and some did not.

We had to card and spin and weave. We practically made everything that we wore. In fact, the war was on and we made everything that the soldiers wore. We knit their socks and wove blankets to make their overcoats. We cut holes in the center of a square blanket which would fall down over their shoulders as a cape, the only thing they had

to keep out cold and rain. Capes were made of the same kind of wool and they fit down over the shoulders to keep the water out.

The women would meet on Sundays and sew and knit and weave. Everybody would be busy spooling, warping and putting the warp in the loom. When three yards were finished, it was taken out of the loom and someone else could cut a pair of jeans. The demand for clothes for the soldiers was so urgent that every woman had some task each day so a shipment of clothes could be sent back by some soldier who was home on furlough. The blockade was so tight things could not be gotten through to the soldiers any other way.

When the soldiers came home on furloughs, they were royally entertained by their mothers, wives and sweethearts. The boys at the war composed ballads and sent them home to their sweethearts. They could generally be sung to familiar tunes and the boys looked forward to hearing them sung at parties when they returned. There was quite a rivalry among the girls about these songs, and when a girl received one, she would keep it quiet until a party was given, then she would spring it.

The Negroes furnished the music for the dances and the boys were always glad to hear the familiar fiddles. Some of the Negroes went to war, but those masters who sent them were not very well thought of. The Negroes stayed at home and protected the women and children from the Indians. The Negroes only could have done the work on the farms and plantations. They had to finish the feeding and milking and bringing in the wood by early afternoon, because the Indians began coming early.

The Indians would kill the Negroes if they were caught out. They would take away all the horses and mules and what they could not take away, they would leave dead. My father left his big horse when he went to war. My mother had the Negroes lock a chain around his neck through the window pane into her room. The Indians came one night and cut his throat. We knew the signs they made to each other by calling and answering, imitating owls. We could never have lights at night and everything had to be done before nightfall.

On one occasion, a family by the name of Johnson were all killed by the Indians as they were going home from a neighbor's where they had been making sorghum. The Indians were preparing to make a drive that night and came upon the family in a narrow path. The Indians cut one little girl's head off and killed the mother and father. But the mother threw the baby off into the brush, where her little clothes caught in the branches. She hung there all night and was found the next morning, unhurt, save an arrow in her arm.

My mother and I, earlier that afternoon, had come the same path and escaped a tragic end by only a few hours. My mother remarked afterward that our horses must have smelled the Indians, because they acted queerly.

My mother was very young and had a little baby when she first came to Texas and other little babies came fast those first few years. She had come from a home where she had had servants and knew very little about housekeeping, so she depended upon the Negroes entirely to manage her household.

The same was true with the men, mostly young and inexperienced. The Negro men were older and knew more about farming and managing, so they depended a great deal upon the judgment of the Negroes. The little White children were taught to be very respectful to the older Negroes and always called them and addressed them as "Uncle" and "Aunt."

The first death among either the Whites or Blacks in Texas was a newborn baby of Mandy Barton's, a Negro who was not married until after reaching Texas. Twins were born to her and one died. She was my father's Negro and she married a Negro belonging to another White man. The Negro women usually married that way, the children belong to the master of the woman.

My father made a pine coffin and with the father of the baby, carried the little corpse to a camp ground where the soldiers had been mustered out and buried it there. That was accepted as a cemetery from then on. The next one to be buried there was my grandfather, Col. Wilson Barton. At this writing (1929), Mandy is still living and must be about 98 years old.

The Negroes would go out every morning to hunt oxen and they had a song as near to a yodel as anything else. It was answered in the same way by neighbor Negroes, very sweet and melodious. They would wake us up in the dawn, singing these as well as other songs that they always sang, whatever they were doing.

They all had a pack of dogs. These dogs would follow the men in the mornings to get the oxen. At night, when the dogs would go out with the men, they would hunt for possums and coons, bears and wild turkeys. Saturday nights were their great nights for hunting. They wanted the coons and turkeys for their Sunday dinners, when husbands would

join their wives.

Mandy's husband was old Uncle Jack, a Negro belonging to Parson Spencer. Parson Spencer would read his sermon to Uncle Jack and then Jack would preach it to the Negroes. Mandy had a cabin at her home which was my father's plantation, and her husband had a cabin at his home, the Spencer plantation, and they would take time about going to each home, every other week.

Uncle Jack had two mules and he always brought both for Mandy and the children to ride on when he came to our place. He was a very pious and good man. He would always come in to speak to my father. The Negroes would have prayer meeting at our house and the neighbor Negroes would come.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT BY D. H. RUSSELL - READ BEFORE THE CATEECHIEE CHAPTER D. A. R., JANUARY 27, 1913. COMPILED BY FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT - WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION, SPARTANBURG DISTRICT OFFICE.

"More than one hundred twenty five years ago this entire region which is now known as Anderson, Pickens and Oconee Counties, was the home of Cherokee Indians. Some time about 1778 General Andrew Pickens made a treaty with the Indians, by which they ceded this territory to the state. The treaty was known as the Treaty of Hopewell, and until a few years ago the huge oak under which the treaty was made, was standing near the Old Stone Church. About 1778 these lands lately ceded by the Indians, by the act of Legislature were included in Ninety-Six District and for some years the Courts were held at Ninety-Six, and I, myself, have heard my great-grandfather, Thomas Hamilton, who was a soldier of the Revolution, tell of riding horseback to Ninety-Six to serve as a juror in the Court. He settled in Garvin Township about 1783 and the house he built is still standing and is owned now by Mr. W. A. G. Jamison. The country was being occupied slowly by settlers and so far as I have been able to gather, about the first white family to settle in what is now Anderson County, was a family by the name of Smith, who settled on Broadmouth Creek, on lands now owned by Mr. Matthew Cox, near what is known as the Sallie Reid grave-yard. This family was murdered by the Indians, except one little boy, who escaped and made his way to Ninety-Six to inform the troops stationed there, and a terrible vengeance was wreaked on them for this and they were driven far off to the mountains. The bodies of the murdered family were thrown into the burning house, and the soldiers gathered up the remains and they now lie in the Sallie Reid Graveyard.

About 1778, or a little later, Ninety-Six District was divided into the counties of Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens, Spartanburg, and Union. There is a confusion of dates here that is hard to unravel, and also a confusion of names in sometimes calling them counties and sometime districts, and in this division there is no mention of Pendleton District.

In 1785 Washington County was erected, which as near as I can find out included what was later known as Pendleton District, and also Greenville, with the county seat at Pickensville, and the dungeon of the jail hewn out of rock is still to be seen there.

On March 7th, 1789, an act was passed establishing Pendleton District, with Pendleton as the county seat. The name Pendleton was given in honor of Judge Henry Pendleton, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, who served during the war, in this State. After the war he was elected to a judgeship, and died in Greenville County in 1789. The first Courthouse was built of logs and stood near the railroad culvert in the town, and later a brick house was built on the square near the old Farmers' Hall.

In 1826 an act was passed making two judicial districts out of Pendleton District, one to be known as Anderson and the other as Pickens, and Colonel J. C. Kilpatrick, Major Lewis, and Thomas Garvin were appointed the commissioners to divide the District. December 20th, 1826, James Harrison, R. B. Norris, M. Gambrell, J. C. Griffin, and Wm. Sherard were appointed Commissioners to purchase not less than one hundred acres and not more than four hundred acres on which to locate the county seat of Anderson County, and James Thompson, Samuel J. Hammond, J.

E. Norris, Alexander Moorehead, and Llewellyn Goode were appointed Commissioners of public buildings, and on the second Monday of October, 1828, the first courts were held at Anderson and Pickens, and I have heard old Mr. Micah Milton, who died a few years ago in his 92nd year, say that he attended the first court here and hitched his horse to a swinging limb of a sapling near where the Confederate Monument now stands. Both counties were to use the jail at Pendleton until new jails could be built at the respective county seats, and the Sheriff of Anderson County was to have charge of the old jail at Pendleton. The new jail at Anderson was built on the spot where the old Whilfite drug store was, and I well remember when it was torn down and removed to the present site and Granite Row built on it. Although Anderson and Pickens were made separate judicial Districts in 1828 and had their separate county officers, yet they remained on election district until 1852, and I well remember the last election held here under that arrangement on the spot where the Bank of Anderson now stands, and the election returns had to be carried to Pendleton from both districts and there the votes were tabulated and the election declared. The reason for this was, the parish system prevailed in the lower part of the State, by which each parish had one representative and one senator, and thus preserved power in the hands of the minority. Dr. Alex Ewins was the last senator from Pendleton District and General J. W. Harrison was the first senator from Anderson District. The first court ever held in this District [for I shall speak of it as a district until the name was changed to County] was held on the Second Monday in October, 1828, as I have previously mentioned, and was presided over by Judge John S. Richardson, one of the Richardson family that has been distinguished in this State for two or three generations. The Solicitor was Baylis J. Earle, afterwards Judge Earle, and the first clerk of court was John T. Lewis of the family of Lewis' that have been prominent in this district for a hundred years, and it is an interesting fact that twenty of the Lewis family are lying in the cemetery of Old Stone Church. The first sheriff was G. E. W. Foster, but of him and his descendants I can find no trace in the records. The next Clerk was Mr. Van Lawhorn, and he was followed by Mr. Elijah Webb, who held that office continuously until 1864, a period of 28 years.

But let me recur for a moment to some of the earlier history in colonial days, when all this country belonged to the English King, who sent Sir Alexander Cummings across the Atlantic to treat with the chiefs of the Cherokees. The struggle which was to last for several decades was just beginning between England and France for the possession of the heart of this continent, and the French were gradually pushing southward from the St. Lawrence through western New York and Pennsylvania, the objective point being the Ohio and Mississippi valley, which they proposed to hold by a chain of forts and trading posts, the ultimate design being to follow the trend of the Appalachian Range and thus confine the English to the Atlantic seaboard. Cummings pushed his way through the almost unbroken wilderness until he reached the Indian village of Keowee, three hundred miles from Charleston, and there he made a treaty of friendship with the Cherokees, which made them the allies of the English against the French. This town of Keowee was within the limits of old Pendleton District and its site is near Nimmons' Bridge, over Keowee River, and the land is now owned by Mr. R. L. Nimmons, and, frequently during recent years when I was a traveling man, I have crossed at Nimmons' Bridge, and as I have mounted the hill on the other side and looked out over the beautiful panorama of the valley of the Keowee spread out before me, I was not surprised that the Cherokees fought to maintain themselves in their beautiful mountain home.

About twenty-five years later, or about 1788, the colonial governor James Glenn, made another treaty with the Indians, securing vast tracts of land, but the most important of which was the right to erect forts in the Indian territory, ostensibly for the protection of the back country, but in reality it was the insertion of the camel's nose in the Arab's tent, for from this time began encroachments on the Indians, which culminated in an Indian war. One of these forts was Prince George, erected on the opposite side of the Keowee River from the Indian village of Keowee and within cannon shot of it. It stands on land now owned by Captain R. E. Steele, an old school-mate of mine, at old Thalian, under John L. Kennedy, who was born and reared near Bruce's Ford on Seneca River, in the limits of this county. I have frequently in recent years, spent the night with Captain Steele and he has shown me this site of the old fort which can be distinctly traced. It stands in the bottom land near the river and to this day bullets and other relics are frequently plowed up. I have seen the remains of a pewter teapot owned by a British officer. This spot is noted as the starting point of the famous ride of the Indian maiden, whose name is perpetuated in your chapter, to reach Ninety-Six to warn the garrison of a contemplated Indian rising, her main object being to save her white lover, who was a British officer. The fort was just a mile from the first creek she crossed and to this day it is called One Mile Creek, and I have crossed in my travels, Three Mile, Five Mile, Six Mile, Nine Mile, Twelve Mile, Fifteen Mile, Eighteen Mile, Three and Twenty, and Six and Twenty. After she crossed the Six and Twenty she struck a ridge, which runs to Ninety-Six without crossing a

stream.

During the Revolution the Cherokees sided with the English, which led to an expedition under General Williamson, and the remains of a fort may be seen to this day on the land of Mr. J. C. Stribling, on Eighteen Mile Creek, thrown up by General Williamson. Fort Rutledge was built about the same time to overawe the Indian village of Seneca, and when Mr. Calhoun came into possession of the property, he called the place Fort Hill, in memory of Fort Rutledge, and I have seen the remains of that old fort.

There are a number of historic names of places connected with Old Pendleton. The oldest of these is Pickensville, once a seat of justice, now but a wide place in the big road, with all its glory departed, but in my boyhood days it was a famous place, noted first as the point at which the circuses which in those days traveled through the country, always stopped for an exhibition on the trip from Greenville to Anderson, and the whole country-side clear to the mountains would be there, for it was an event of their lives. "Villikens and his Dinah," not one, but many of them would be there, he in his copperas breeches and grogan shoes and she in her linsey-woosey and sun bonnet, and they would feast at the long rows of wagons with their white covered tops loaded with ginger cakes and beer, and I have never seen any ginger cakes since that tasted half as good. It was a life of Arcadian simplicity but those sturdy mountaineers later helped to make the finest fighting machine ever seen on this planet, the Army of Northern Virginia. But the most noted event perhaps connected with old Pickensville in the old days, was the camp muster which all the militiamen from the upper division which took in all the districts as far down as Edgefield camped there for a week and mustered and drilled every day and the Brigadier-General and his Staff, the Major-General and his Staff, and the Governor and his Staff were all there arrayed in their gorgeous regimentals and it was a brave old sight to see them parade in all their glorious "pomp and circumstance" with nodding plumes and clanking swords and prancing steeds, and to my boyish eyes war seemed a gala day, but I found out better a few years later.

There were two or three places known as settlements or villages that had some prominence. Rock Hills, on the Generostee, was a place of considerable note. The largest merchant mill in the District belonging to Maverich and Lewis, was located here, a saw mill, a spindle factory, distilleries, several wagon makers, shoe makers and some stores were there, and now it is difficult to locate the place. Mr. Elias Earle established Centerville principally for manufacturing purposes, and General Anderson laid out a town at the junction of Seneca and Tugaloo. This town was called Andersonville and some stores were located here and a factory started for making small arms during the war of 1812 and guns had been made; when the war ended and put an end to it. These stores bought a good deal of pink root from the Indians and this was packed into hogsheads of six hundred pounds and rolled to Charleston, where it brought twenty-five cents a pound. Ginseng and Snakeroot was also bought here and packed into hogsheads. But Andersonville's glory has departed, too.

There were some famous men who practiced law at the Pendleton Bar, many of them from other points. Among them were John C. Calhoun, George McDuffie, Zachariah Taliaferro, Warren R. Davis, Joseph Taylor, Armstead and Francis Burt, who was afterwards appointed governor of the territory of Nebraska by President Pierce; Milledge L. And James Bonham, the latter one of the victims of the Alamo, and the late Governor Perry. Just here let me relate a little incident told me by my grandfather, the late Colonel D. K. Hamilton. There was in the bounds of the District a notorious desperado by the Name of Corbin, who had committed various crimes, including one or two murders, and had successfully defied arrest and trial. The judge, knowing his desperate character, had issued a bench warrant for his arrest and placed it in the hands of the sheriff, with orders to arrest him at all hazards. Mr. E. B. Benson was then sheriff and information reached him that Corbin would be at a certain house on a certain night. He summoned a posse of nine men, among whom was my grand-father, and they proceeded to quietly surround the house. They had to pass through a set of draw bars and had surrounded the house with every man in his place except one, and in passing through the bars his horse stumbled over the bars, and made a considerable noise which aroused Corbin and he jumped out of bed and ran through the back door and started down the path toward the spring when he ran on to the men stationed there and failing to halt when ordered, this man fired and killed him. The sheriff immediately gathered his men around him and they all took a solemn oath never to reveal the name of the man who fired the fatal shot and that all would stand trial together. And this they did and were all arrested and were tried and were triumphantly acquitted, being ably defended by the late Judge Whitner and Mr. Armstead Burt, of Abbeville. Several years before my grandfather's death. I said to him one day that all of them were dead but him and there was no longer any reason for secrecy and that I would like to know who fired that shot. "Well, sir," he said, "You'll never know," and the secret

died with him.

There are a number of names intimately associated with the early history of Old Pendleton District and first among them stand the names of Andrew Pickens and Robert Anderson, names as familiar as household words and perpetuated in the two counties that bear their names. Then there is Printer John Miller, whose body rests at Old Stone Church and twelve of the name of Miller, his descendants. It is well known that he fled to this country on account of his connection with the publication of the letters of Junius in *The London Evening Post*. It is an interesting fact that the account book of this paper, *The Post*, was brought to this country by John Miller and was at the time of his death in the possession of his grandson, Mr. S. F. W. Miller, but where it is now I do not know, but it is said to be a model of accuracy and neatness. It is a well-known fact that Printer John Miller established the first newspaper in this western section of South Carolina and that it was first called *Miller's Weekly Messenger*, and about 1808 changed to *The Pendleton Messenger*, and it was in this paper that Mr. Calhoun used to give to the world his views on the public questions of the day. Two sons of the first John Miller, Crosby Miller and Charles Miller, married sisters of my grandfather, and Crosby Miller deeded the land on which the Old Stone Church is built. The late Captain A. T. Broyles in his sketch of John Miller says his other sons all removed to the west. In this he was mistaken. Since writing the above, I have discovered in the Courthouse an old record book that has almost fallen to pieces. It bears date of 1789 on until 1793. It seems in those days they had county courts which met every quarter and that these courts were composed of five justices of the peace. In this record the five justices of that court are given as Andrew Pickens, Robert Anderson, Benjamin Cleveland, John Wilson, and William Halbert, and the descendants of these men are here today, some in this county and some in other counties, notably the Cleavelands who are in Greenville. Some others are in other States. One thing in these records I noticed particularly, and that is that the majority of those who had business in these courts in signing bonds or land deeds made their marks, while the five justices wrote their names in bold, legible hand, from which I infer that the school facilities of that day were very limited. Many of them who were able to sign their names did it in an almost illegible scrawl. In 1790 John Miller was the Clerk of the Court, and in 1792 John Harris was the sheriff, but there is nothing in this record to show what John Miller it was or what John Harris it was.

The people who inhabited this region were of a superior class for intellect and intelligence and culture, more especially in and around Old Pendleton. I quote the *Keowee Courier* of May 7, 1891:

Many years ago Old Pendleton was the fairest town in upper South Carolina, a community of wealth, intelligence, refinement and religion, and the home of the best people it has ever fallen yet our lot to know; a resort of giant minds who would do honor to any age of the world's history, such as Calhoun, Cheves, Huger, Davis, John Taylor, David K. Hamilton, the Pinckneys, Haynes and Earles, Pickens, Anderson, Blassingame, Warren, Alston and Barton, Barnard E. Bee, the Stevens brothers of Confederate gunboat fame, Joseph E. Brown, Georgia's senator, the Greshams, Dr. Miller, Rusk of Texas, Perry and Orr, Stribling and Shubrick of the U. S. Navy, Colonel Hammond, the Harrisons, Trescots, and so many othes that time would almost fail me to call the roll. They were genuine lovers of their country and followed its flag in every war from the Revolution on down. There were heroes and heroines, for the women were made of the same stern stuff the men were made of and in our late war the heroines at home were about as numerous as the heroes at the front. In the Revolution the women were nearly all engaged in rendering some service to their country and there are three names that will lived as long as South Carolina has a history and these names are Emily Geiger, Dicy Langston, and Annie Kennedy, and it may be of interest to note that the body of Annie Kennedy, who was my great-grandmother, rests in the soil of Anderson County, but unlike the other two, one of whom rests in Lexington County and the other in Greenville County, no memorial shaft has yet been placed at her grave, as in the case of the other two.

But now I must come to a close by reminding you that I have fallen far short of doing the subject justice, because of the confusion of the records, and in many things their complete silence and the immense mass that has to be gone over to get even a gleaning. If there were heroic sires there were heroic sons in this region known as Old Pendleton District, as is shown by the fact that about 6,000 or more of them marched away from here in '61 to fight for Dixie Land and to perpetuate their memories and honor their dead, one of Old Pendleton's citizens wrote the inscription on the monument in the State House grounds, which reads on one of its faces as follows:

Let the stranger who may in future times read this inscription recognize that these were men whom power could not corrupt, whom death could not terrify, whom defeat could not dishonor, and let their virtues plead for just judgment of the cause in which they perished; let the South Carolinian of another generation remember that the State

taught them how to live and how to die, and that from her broken fortunes she has preserved the priceless treasure of their memories, teaching all who may claim the same birthright that Truth, Courage and Patriotism endure forever."

GEORGE S. TURNER HUNG IN SPARTANBURG

Contributed by Felix Lafayette Turner, III, P. O. Box 752 Duncan, SC 29334 and Teri P. Snavely, 326 East Roosevelt Av. Middleton, PA 17057. Mr. Turner and Ms. Snavely descend from Doctor Felix Littlejohn Turner who was a brother to George S. Turner. We appreciate their contribution to this issue. This article gives us a greater insight into the Spartanburg people and the time in which they lived.

Source: *The Piedmont Headlight*, Issue of Friday Evening, September 1, 1893

TURNER HANGED....As this EXTRA EDITION OF THE HEADLIGHT goes to press, all that remains of George S. Turner swings from the gallows tree in our jail barn. The man whose hands are known to be stained with the blood of two of his fellow-creatures, and common rumor says of others, has paid the last debt of nature, and vindicated the outraged laws of this State as well. He has been removed from the scene of his crime, and is powerless forever to do further harm.

A human body, that a few hours ago was endowed with all the blessings that health and life can bestow, and with an immortal soul as well, is now but inanimate clay, and that soul has returned to the God who gave it. Let us hope that it was chastened by the fire of affliction through which it passed, and that the same forgiving Savior who pardoned the thief on the cross has blotted out the sins of the poor wretch who today suffered upon the scaffold. The laws are vindicated, his murdered victim avenged, and the greatest sacrifice that the culprit can pay is exacted. Now let the mantle of oblivion fall upon the bloody scene, for even the most revengeful should be satisfied. When a human life is exacted as penalty for a crime, it is all that can be done or demanded.

Six miles from Spartanburg is the scene of two bloody murders, committed by the man whose life went out today. It is a romantic and peaceful spot—the last place where one would look for blood-stains on the ground. The rippling water of Lawson Fork here break over one of those granite boulders that traverse our county, and form a beautiful little fall, that was chained by the hand of industrious man to propel machinery and spin our Southern staple into cloth. The surrounding hills were dotted with cosy cottages, peopled by frugal, industrious and happy operatives. The stream just above the factory and the mill store was spanned by a rude county bridge, the store being located immediately on the roadside and but a few feet from the bridge.

This place was called "Valley Falls," and most appropriately was it so christened, too, for a lovely Piedmont vale, locked in by rugged hills, furnished space for industrial progress. On that narrow strip of ground, lying between the store and the western abutment of the bridge, was a double murder committed, and the life-blood of two human beings crimsoned the soil. And where these two victims fell, the distance was so short that a half-dozen strides would have carried a man from corpse to corpse, were both tragedies enacted at the same time. It was the hand of George S. Turner that committed these deeds; and he was also principal owner of this valuable property. Surrounded by everything to make life happy and pleasant, in the heat of passion he not only stained his [illegible word] with the blood of his fellow man, but [illegible word] the [illegible word] that wealth can buy [two illegible words] narrow and darkened cell and the [illegible word] of the male-factor; and to-day he [illegible word] moved to even darker and more contracted quarters—six feet of clay.

The report of George Turner's death-dealing pistol seems to have been echoed and re-echoed by the delighted shrieks of destroying demons, who quickly gathered in peaceful Valley Falls to hold high carnival. The last report from his revolver not only ended a human life, but sounded the requiem of this prosperous and happy manufacturing center. The vengeance of the Almighty seemed directed at this spot, for soon a flash of fire descended from on high and burned the mill to the ground. Left without employment, the tenants of those cottages sought other homes and moved away, turning their former dwellings to the wild animals of the wood and the fowls of the air. A pall of gloom and desolation

quickly settled upon this once happy hive of busy life, and the traveller today, when he passes through the deserted highway and across that blood-stained ground near the bridge, feels as if journeying through a grave-yard. The old browned store house, from which two fatal shots were directed, still remain, like some ill-shapen demon, guarding the scene of crime. All that remains of the noisy mill, however, are the tottering chimneys and foundation now fast crumbling away. The waters that once turned hundreds of spindles and merrily echoed the laughter of the busy operatives, are again turned loose, and flow in idleness by. Even the charming name of Valley Falls has been obliterated from the geography of our county, and the place is now known as Lolo. So it seems that the repugnance of man united with the lightning of Heaven and the hand of time and destruction, to obliterate this scene of bloodshed and crime from the very face of the earth and even destroy its very memory, if such a thing is possible.

But on top of the hill, after you cross the bridge, there stands a neat frame cottage, only built in the last few years, and erected by George Turner as his home. From its elevated site one has a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge mountains while a plateau of lovely farming land lies spread around the house. One to look at this cosy home, can but exclaim, "Here is a spot designed for a haven of contentment and rest." And surely it was until the demon of lust entered its sacred precincts, and all happiness and peace fled shrieking with the report of that death-dealing revolver. But even the curse of God seems to have lighted upon this little cottage, and the neglected surroundings and weed-covered yard, show that the designs of the original builder are not carried out.

The negroes in that locality assert that old Valley Falls is haunted with the spirit of George Turner's two victims, and no inducement can make one of them pass the bridge alone and after nightfall. They say that the tramp of a horse is often heard coming down the hill, followed by a few loud words, and ring of a pistol and a scream,—when all is still again; and however long you may wait, that phantom steed never crosses the bridge. Of course this is sheer superstition, distorted by fear, but it serves to show the horror in which that bloody spot is held.

But now that the curtain has fallen on the last act in the bloody tragedy, and the slain and the slayer are at this moment standing before a just God, we hope that the curse will be lifted from charming Valley Falls, and that its laughing waters will be again brought subservient to man, and a new and improved mill rise upon the pillars of the old building that was levelled to the earth by the lightning of Heaven. And we hope too that the soothing hand of time will not only obliterate from the memory of our people that dark crime, but deal tenderly with the innocent victims of a vengeful but just law.

No man ever struggled harder against his inevitable doom than did George S. Turner. Into the greedy maw of the law he poured his wealth. His case was carried from court to court, and every resource that the humane statutes of our State gave were exhausted. And all of this trying time, too, the prisoner showed a patience, a courage, a hope and a nerve, such as constitute heroes. Had Turner turned his wonderful gifts to laboring for his country and building up his fellow-man, instead of feeding his baser passions, he would have ranked among heroes in war and patriots in peace; and instead of dying an ignoble death upon the scaffold he would have passed away leaving an honored name and revered by his fellow-man.

Up to the last week of his doom, the prisoner manifested a nerve that was the wonder of the county. His sleep was unbroken, his appetite unimpaired, and he discussed his business affairs with as clear a mind and as much interest and concern as were he vouchsafed the allotted term of man to live. Hope lived eternal in his breast, and to the moment George Turner mounted the scaffold, he apparently looked for something to turn up and avert his doom.

Knowing the indomitable courage and great resources of his prisoner, Sheriff Dean kept an argus eye ever upon him. The jail was surrounded by guards, as a report had reached the Sheriff's ears that Turner had used his money to hire a band of men to effect his release. Until sentence was passed by Judge Wallace, Turner had been confined in his cell by a double chain, which permitted him to walk back and forth to the door and grated window and converse with any of his friends. But when all hope for release had passed, Captain Dean felt it his duty to remove one of these chains and thus restrict the liberty of his charge. No one was suffered to approach him, and the cell and person of the doomed man were searched several times daily, in order that he might not secure and conceal some weapon of escape or defense, or the means by which he could end his own life and thus escape justice. Turner found in Captain George Dean as much nerve, cool courage and determination as he himself possessed. But this did not apparently discourage him. To the last moment George Turner hoped for a reprieve or commutation of his sentence by the Governor, and his wronged but devoted wife labored unceasingly for her husband's release. Through sympathy for her and her little ones, hundreds signed that petition, but it was wasted devotion, for the Governor had declared that he would not interfere in the

execution of the sentence if a petition was brought to him signed by every man, woman and child in Spartanburg county. Turner in his last days sent for a minister of the Gospel, but when that divine went to him in his cell, instead of discussing the shooting or his soul, the prisoner begged that the clergyman devise some means to effect his release. His future state did not seem in the least to affect George Turner, but his every thought and whole desire was to prolong his wretched life, and it is said that he actually negotiated with certain parties to get him signers on a petition for clemency at so much per head. If this be true, while we blame not the poor wretch standing on the brink of the scaffold, every humane and civilized man must entertain a supreme contempt for the human ghouls who would enter into such a traffic with doomed despair. There is no crime that such creatures would not commit for money.

While the ignominious ending of George S. Turner vindicates the law, at the same time it shows to the world that money and influence cannot save a criminal now in South Carolina. They may for a time delay the ends of justice; but when a law-breaker stands at the bar of our courts, with Governor Tillman as the arbiter of his fate, the pauper and the millionaire are meted out equal and exact justice. Wealth does not hold the scales in South Carolina, for when a rich man sheds human blood he stands upon the same platform as the poorest and most ignorant. After this day it can be no longer said of the old Palmetto State that she maintains a rich man's jail, for could money and influential friends avail aught, George S. Turner would at this moment be breathing the air of freedom instead of his body swinging from the gallows.

It is said that the fate of Turner was made an issue in the campaign last year, and this had something to do with Governor Tillman's refusal to interfere. That his case was forced as an issue we all know, but we deny that it prompted the conduct of the Governor. Had George S. Turner's name never been mentioned until after Judge Wallace's sentence, we believe that B. R. Tillman would have acted just as he has and refused to interfere with the verdict of a jury of sworn men and the repeated decisions of our courts. But who is to blame for Turner's crime being blended with a political campaign? His own friends and faction. In order to prejudice the public mind against Tillman and the Reform administration, they even invaded the cell of our county jail and forced the Governor to commit himself in advance. If any one is to blame in this matter it is the faction that resorted to such ends to create a political capital. We admit it was outrageous, but if any one thinks that this premature discussion of a court matter steered the heart of Governor Tillman they also know just where to fix the blame.

A brief history of Turner's criminal career may not be inappropriate as a prologue to the scene that ended today on the scaffold.

Some five years ago Turner killed a German by the name of Metzkie over a dispute about \$1.80, shooting him by the window of his store with a double-barrelled shot-gun and blowing the top of his head off. It was a cold-blooded and cruel murder, and the people throughout our county were outraged. But possessed of plenty of money, the murderer employed legal talent. But in spite of their exertions in his behalf Turner was tried and convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He appealed to the Supreme Court and obtained a new trial on the ground of errors in the Judge's charge. He was then released from jail on a \$5,000 bond, and the second trial was acquitted on the testimony of his sister-in-law Miss Clara Finger, and his brother-in-law Edward Finger. Turner afterwards accomplished Clara's seduction, as she claimed by drugs and force. The first her family knew of the crime which had been committed upon her was in November, 1889, when she was returned from North Carolina to her home at Valley Falls with an infant in her arms. The disgrace fell with crushing effect upon her mother, who was stricken down with it and almost lost her reason. Her natural protector and avenger was her older brother Edward Finger. He made frequent threats of his intention to kill Turner for having ruined his sister's life, but never seemed able to nerve himself up to the decisive point. He was in fear of Turner, and on one occasion thereafter, when Turner came to the front gate of Mrs. Finger's home, with gun in hand, Ed Finger did not have the courage to shoot, though he was standing in the door with his gun. At another time, while Finger was out hunting Turner tried to incense him by calling his dog away from him. There was bad blood between them, and each seemed desirous of getting rid of the other.

On Monday, March 7th, 1890, Finger came to town and while here was drinking somewhat. On his way home he was accompanied by L. L. Howell, Joe Finger, Walter Lockman and Daniel Williams, all in wagons. It was snowing and they all walked the last four miles of the way, Ed Finger being in the rear. When near Valley Falls, where Turner had a store, which was on the way to Finger's home, Finger met a woman by the name of Lou Sparks and had a quarrel with her, and she ran off to Turner's store, which was in sight, a few hundred feet off and about thirty-five feet from the road. Finger went on down the road, hollering and making a noise. When he got opposite the store, in the road,

Turner was standing in his door and the woman by his side. The testimony was somewhat conflicting on exactly what took place between the combatants during the fatal difficulty, but the substance of it was as follows:

Finger said to Turner: "You don't allow my hollering here," (alluding to Turner's having previously stopped some other parties from making a noise near his store.)

Turner replied: "I never said a d---d thing about you hollering, but if you want anything sail in." Finger then dared Turner into the road, and Turner went. Williams then caught hold of Finger, Turner continuing to approach the road 'till he reached it. He then told William to turn Finger loose, which he did. Finger was then on the opposite side of the road, and in attempting to get out his pistol it went off in his pocket and struck the ground at his feet. Turner immediately fired, already having his pistol out, and shot Finger in the left side. Finger then tried to shoot, but his pistol ball again struck the ground a few feet in front of him. He then threw his hand to his side and walked a few yards to the bridge, where he fell and soon afterwards died.

While at the bridge his brother Joe Finger was standing near him, and Turner came down to where he was and rubbed up against him and glanced at him, and Joe walked away.

Turner was not arrested then, and that night he rode to town and had a conference with his attorneys, and they advised him to surrender, and he accordingly drove in the next morning with one of them and delivered himself to the Sheriff. A few weeks afterwards he applied for bail before Judge Wallace, but the application was refused, the Judge ruling that according to the showing made by Turner himself he was guilty of murder.

The trial came on before Judge Norton and a jury in July, in 1890. The following well-known citizens constituted the jury: T. J. Bell, M. M. Moore, D. P. Posey, F. F. Foster, Henry Dreyer, C. P. Berry, R. M. Otts, John M. Ezell, D. A. Brewton, W. C. Cannon, William Avant, Ar. B. Finch, W. C. Cannon acting as foreman.

The Solicitor was assisted by Hon. Stanvarne Wilson and Mr. David Johnson, Jr. Turner was defended by Duncan & Sanders, Bowmar & Simpson, and Nicholls & Moore.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and George S. Turner was sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Turner then engaged additional counsel, Johnstone & Cromer, of Newberry, and Melton & Melton, of Columbia. While the appeal was pending his attorneys made a motion to send the case back to the Circuit Court in order that they might make a motion for a new trial on new evidence. The motion was refused. Thereupon the Supreme Court rendered its decision, denying the appeal and ordering that the case be returned to the Circuit Court in order that a new day might be fixed for the execution. Judge Norton, the same judge who had tried the case more than two years before, proceeded at the January term, 1893, to resentence him, as directed by the Surperme Court, when his attorneys again made a motion for a new trial on new evidence. The Judge refused to entertain the motion. They then again appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court held that they could not appeal from Judge Norton's refusal; but because it was a capital case, and in favor [illegible word], gave them leave to ask the Supreme Court for leave to make a motion for a new trial on newly discovered evidence.

The hearing of that application was fixed for June, 27th, 1893. On behalf of Turner, a great many affidavits of new evidence were submitted. On behalf of the State the Solicitor and Mr. Wilson presented affidavits in contradiction of them, by which it very clearly appeared that all the new evidence, which would have had any weight, was a mass of perjury.

The Court refused that application, and ordered that the case be again remanded to the Circuit Court for a new day to be fixed for the execution; and in accordance therewith Judge Wallace, in July, 1893, sentenced George S. Turner to be hanged on Sept. 1st, 1893.

Two of the witnesses who furnished false affidavits of newly discovered evidence have been arrested and lodged in jail for perjury, and it is understood that more arrests are to follow.

Public sentiment in Spartanburg county was overwhelmingly against Turner, and had his sentence been commuted or his pardon granted, the jail would probably have been stormed by the indignant populace. It was reported that Turner had threatened the lives of several parties who had given testimony against him, and it was believed that if he ever escaped from confinement that he would make good the threats. There were hundreds of applications to see him hanged, but Sheriff Dean only admitted the number required by law.

The young woman whom Turner seduced afterwards married an industrious farmer, and is still living in our county. The unfortunate offspring of this sin is also alive and said to be a remarkably bright child.

So it is seen that this one offense by the guilty pair resulted in two deaths, one by a murderous hand and the other

upon the scaffold. Surely "the wages of sin are death."

Turner bore his fate with apparently the greatest unconcern until Tuesday evening when for the first time he showed signs of weakening. Several ministers called upon him, and he consented to talk about the condition of his soul. After their departure the prisoner seemed downcast, but when asked how he felt, he replied that he was all right, and prepared to meet his doom. It is thought that this was the first time that Turner fully realized that he had no hope for executive clemency, and there was nothing left for him but to prepare for the gallows. Sheriff Dean positively refused to permit any one to see or talk with the prisoner except his attorneys and the clergy. Up to the last day, however, he ate his meals with good appetite and said he slept soundly at night. But any one could see that the great mental strain through which he was passing had undermined, to a certain extent, his strong will and that he trembled at his fate.

No effort was made by his friends to rescue the prisoner, as was reported would be done, for it would have been futile. A strong guard was on duty day and night, well armed with pistols and magazine, guns, and entrenched they would be within the jail walls, would have repelled an attack from hundreds on the outside. Turner continued to read the papers, and seemed as much interested as ever in the news of the day. He was very sensitive about anything written in regard to his case, and was anxious to know the name of the author.

Sheriff Dean was for some time in doubt whether he would have the execution in the jail yard or the large barn connected with that prison, but finally decided on the latter place. The barn is empty, and capable of holding several hundred men, were their presence admissible at the hanging. Heretofore, all executions have taken place in the yard, but it was exposed to the gaze of those on the outside, and the intent of the law, requiring such punishments to take place in private, would not be complied with. When it was constructed, this barn was so built as to be used for a place of execution, as the two floors are unusually high. In one corner, years ago, a gallows had been built and a trap-door fixed, but it was never used. In the center of this barn is an opening, and from the roof above a drop can be secured of any depth desired. The beams answered well for cross pieces for the gallows. The ascent to the second floor is up a set of narrow and rough wooden steps that only permit the passage of one person at a time. It is a desolate and gloomy place, and calculated to fill the spectators to the horrible scene with awe. But it was a wise selection, for the execution in this place would be strictly in private, and none but those authorized witness it.

For several weeks the rope had been stretching in the upper story of the barn. It was of stout hemp and weighed down with about half a cord of wood. Sheriff Dean was determined to have no hitch in the work and took every possible care to prevent accidents. He put the rope through ever possible test and was satisfied that it would stand subjection to any required strain.

All during the week the other prisoners in the jail, about thirty in number, seemed depressed at the pending fate of one of their number. Laughter was hushed, and a look of horror o'erspread every face behind the bars. Whenever a visitor passed through the corridors they anxiously inquired if there was any hope for Turner?

This old jail is a gloomy prison, with its rough stone walls and small grated windows, and it seemed to bear upon its portals, "Who enters here leaves all hope behind." Its steps are deeply indented and worn with the feet of generations of male-factors, and many a doomed felon descended the steps tread by George Turner to mount the scaffold. Daily a HEADLIGHT reporter visited the jail to know if there was any fresh news, but the fate of the doomed man in his darkened cell seemed to effect the spirits of even the guard, and they replied to all inquires with smothered voices. There was great interest manifested by the citizens of our town as to whether or not Turner had shown any evidences of repentance, and the hope was anxiously expressed that he would be brought to a realization of his fate, and appeal to the only Tribunal where he could hope for mercy. The ministers strived hard and earnestly with the prisoner, and tried to awaken him to a realization of his condition, and at times they hoped to succeed. But it was not until Tuesday before the fatal day that Turner seemed to feel that all hope for Executive clemency had deserted him.

The report reached Spartanburg that 500 men had been organized on the North Carolina border, and had sworn to release Turner from jail. In fact, several letters were written by reliable parties up the county stating that such a movement was organizing. But Captain Dean, while a cautious man, is not one easily excited, and so he went about making preparations to protect the jail and secure his prisoner against any outbreak, although he did not believe that one would be made. Several days ago he wrote to Lieutenant-Governor Gary, asking permission to call out the Hampton Guards were their presence required, which request was granted. The Sheriff said he had not the slightest apprehension of any attempt to release the prisoner, but as a large crowd would doubtless be in town at the hanging he thought it best to have uniformed men around the grounds to keep them back. Captain Dean has shown his peculiar fitness for the

responsible and trying position that he occupies throughout the entire confinement of Turner, and he is undoubtedly one of the best Sheriffs any county ever had.

The gallows was erected in the barn, being built by Mr. M. Carlson, and the entire outfit cost only \$10. It is a very simple affair, but a most successful device. A trap door has been cut in the upper floor, which is fastened with hinges on one side and two sliding rods on the other, that are drawn by pushing a lever about two inches and the trap sprung. The fall will be between five and six feet. The rope has been thoroughly tested, greased with tallow, and the running noose slips as if made of oiled metal.

There was no excitement in town Thursday, but all day people from the country came in to hear if there had been a commutation of the sentence. Several of them wanted to see Turner, but Sheriff Dean denied all admission except such as the prisoner expressed a desire to see. The rain came [several illegible words] the morning, adding to the gloom of the surroundings. The guards sat around the jail and in the piazza and discussed the weather and free silver. Wherever you glance in the building pistols and guns were seen setting around at convenient places, showing that Captain Dean "had prepared for war in time of peace," and had no intention of being caught napping. At last night fell upon the scene, and a dark and dreary night it was, too. The lowering blackness of the clouded sky was only broken by the glim flicker of the electric lights, but even their feeble rays did not reach the darkened cell of the prisoner. He retired to his couch at the usual hour, and did not appear as a man who was spending his last night on earth. Occasionally a guard would glance into see that all was right, but the prisoner was apparently sleeping as sweetly as a young child on its mother's breast.

About one o'clock, however, a party of negroes, who had evidently been raiding a blind tiger's lair, passed through the street fronting the jail singing. "In the morning by the bright light."

The noise aroused the prisoner from the slumber into which he had fallen, and he turned over on his mattress, raised himself on his arm, and listened to the noise, perhaps thinking that it was a band of rescuers coming to take him from his prison. But when his ears caught the words he fell back again, and appeared wrap in deep thought. The poor wretch evidently felt that the morning would bring no "bright light to him," but only darkness and the grave. His "bright light" had been shut out when that jury of twelve men pronounced hope that this song served to turn the prisoner's thoughts to his inevitable doom, and crush the proud spirit that had borne him up so long; that he while the morning would see this light extinguished forever on earth, that he could turn to a forgiving Savior, who held a "bright light" to illumine the pathway to the great beyond if he would turn to Him for succor. But the roystering musicians passed on, and the doomed man took his last sleep in this world.

Every day for a week past ministers from our churches visited the jail, and strived earnestly to awaken Mr. Turner to a realization of his condition. They told him that he had no hope from man, and must now look to his God. Turner, after a deep thought of some minutes, in which he sunk his face in his hands, replied that it was hard to die in the vigor of manhood, but he believed that he was prepared to meet his God; that he had thought over his condition seriously, and would accept his fate like a man. He seemed to appreciate the interest of these ministers in his behalf, and in fact appeared grateful to any one for sympathy. It was a sad sight to enter his cell, and even the hardest heart must be moved.

It is said that Turner has spent over \$5,000 in lawyer's fees, but he is a money-making and thrifty man, and has made more than that sum by a lucky speculation in real estate since his confinement in prison. He has a \$5,000 insurance on his life, the premiums on which have been kept up, and this sum will go to his wife and children, as death by the hands of the law does not vitiate the policy. This week he also made his will, but its terms are not as yet known, but is presumed the property will revert to his devoted wife, who has stood so bravely and loyally by her husband in his trials. He owns a fine farm in the county and considerable city real estate. His family will be left independent of the world.

Thursday, Turner sent for Mr. Bomar, one of his counsel, and gave him several sealed letters and packages to deliver after his death. It is against the rule of Sheriff Dean for any papers to leave the jail without examination by himself, but the prisoner stated that the packages gave to Mr. Bomar were his will, a paper stating what desposition he required to be made of his body after his death, and a farewell letter to his wife. Mr. Bomar promised the Sheriff that they would be locked up in his safe and not delivered until after Geroge Turner was hanged, and on this assurance he was permitted to carry them off.

Friday morning a HEADLIGHT reporter called at the jail and asked the Sheriff if he could see Turner. Captain

Dean replied that he could not permit any visitors to the prisoner without his free consent, but would see Mr. Turner and bring us his reply. In a short time he returned, stating that Turner would be glad to see us, but he preferred not to talk about his crime. We were ushered into the cell, and the prisoner, who was sitting in a [illegible word] to receive us, his chains rattling as he got up. He asked Captain Dean to bring in a chair that we might be seated. He was a polite as Lord Chesterfield, and seemed anxious to do the honors of his narrow prison. It was dark, but striking a match, Turner lighted a candle that we might see each other. Turner will weigh nearly 200 pounds, and had a short black beard over his face. He appeared in excellent health, and acted more like a man receiving a guest in his house than a doomed felon with only 24 hours between himself and the grave. He asked after our health, and remarked that the duties of a newspaper man were almost as confining as his life had been for the past two years. He said that he enjoyed excellent health and slept well the proceeding night. Turner then particularly inquired about the damage done to crops in our county by the late storm, remarking that he had some fine bottom land in corn that he feared was injured. Turner showed himself well posted in regard to recent happenings in our State, as he was a close reader of the newspapers. The only reference that he made to his pending doom was, when we started to leave, he handed us his hand and remarked, with a smile, that the end was very near. He insisted on our remaining longer with him, saying that he liked company and had nothing to employ his mind until the next day.

In his cell there is a mattress on which the prisoner sleeps, and a few articles of clothing, a bundle of newspapers and a small Bible. The quick eye of Sheriff Dean rested on an object near the bedding, and stooping to pick it up asked what it was.

"Only an apple that one of my little children sent me," replied the prisoner, "but I do not care to eat it, and so laid it there."

Turner was born on the 25th day of July, 1850. He has three brothers living in this county, near Gaffney, who are good and esteemed citizens.

A number of applications have been received from persons to witness the hanging, but only ten will be admitted, as the law requires, outside the members of the press. Several relatives of Ed. Finger have filed their application as spectators, and under the law they have a right to be present to see that the sentence is executed.

Friday morning, (Hangman's Day) broke drear and rainy. By the time the city began to fill with people from the country, who came to town to get the earliest news of the tragedy about to be enacted upon the scaffold. They knew they could not witness the horrible spectacle, but there seemed a peculiar fascination for the crowds about the jail, and they stood around in little groups, in the rain, gazing upon the stone walls and the roof of the barn where the execution was to take place. George Turner was a common topic for discussion and incidents connected with his career were brought up and talked over. Others recounted the hangings they had seen from that old building, some parties remembering as many as eight or ten. A cordon of guards, including our military company and a number of countrymen armed with shot-guns were kept around the jail, and every one was made to keep his distance. A pall of gloom seemed to settle over our city, and on this his last day many words of pity were spoken for the prisoner by even men who had heretofore clamored for justice. The crowd was several times stirred by a rumor that the Governor had commuted the sentence of Turner, so as to give him time to better prepare for death, when the darkened faces and words of disapproval uttered showed that the people were in no humor to brook any delay in the execution of the law. There were many applications to see the prisoner, but Sheriff Dean determined that he should not be disturbed in his last hours on earth, and refused admittance save to such as Turner asked to see.

The appearance of the prisoner had not undergone any change since the day before. At 8 o'clock a nice breakfast, consisting of coffee, grits, chicken and biscuit was brought, and Turner ate heartily and seemed to relish it.

The HEADLIGHT called about ten, and found Turner dressed in a black suit of clothes, that he had kept to wear on Sunday. His shirt and collar were just out of the laundry. The prisoner's eyes had a wild look, and he showed some nervousness.

Turner said he slept soundly from 11 to 3 o'clock, when he awoke and remained awake until day. He still seemed to have hope of a pardon from the Governor, and on being assured that it was out the question seemed very down-hearted. He said he did not know whether or not his wife would come to see him before his execution.

Every minister in our city called on the condemned man, and remained with him praying and reading the Bible. He welcomed them and seemed to enter with his heart into the devotional exercises. We asked a minister who had been a close attendant on Mr. Turner for more than a year if he thought him converted.

"Most assuredly I do," was the reply. George Turner had a change of heart several months ago, and I know him to be prepared to meet his God. He remarked that the strength he had to meet his fate was not in him, but came from on high. Mr. Turner will die a Christian, and of this I am assured.

But the most touching incident of the morning was when the devoted wife of the doomed man, accompanied by her three little children, one girl and two boys, appeared at the jail and asked admittance. As Mrs. Turner passed through the files of guards and spectators, every eye was moistened and every heart went out in the tenderest sympathy to her. It was a sight that we never desire to look at again, and the sensations that we felt when this poor woman dressed in deep mourning and with bowed head passed the steps to the cell above will haunt us for time to come. The Sheriff, who accompanied Mrs. Turner, stood at a respectful distance. What passed between husband and wife at this last interview in life of course is sacred. The hearts of both were torn with grief, and the prisoner's iron nerve for once gave way. Picture to yourself that scene, and if there is a spark of human kindness in your breast your heart must melt with pity. We believe in the justice and mercy of God, and we believe, too, that for that moment of misery He blotted out the sins of the doomed man. If there is such a thing as contrition on earth, it is wrong for a man when he parts forever from a pure and loving wife under such sad circumstances. The image of his helpless little children must rise up before him, and soften the hardest heart.

About 11 o'clock a ripple of excitement was created by the reception of a telegram from the Governor to Sheriff Dean, but it was only an order to call out the Hampton Guards. But the company had already appeared, and was stationed in full uniform in the barn, to be prepared for any emergency.

At 11:30 o'clock Messrs. Moore and Bomar, his attorneys, called on Turner to talk over his business affairs. When he bade them good-bye, the prisoner told these gentlemen that he believed he was going to Heaven.

At 12:15 o'clock Sheriff Dean notified the prisoner that his hour had come. Turner arose from his seat and announced himself ready. Surrounded by a strong guard, the march to the scaffold began. The shackles had been removed from the feet of the prisoner, and he walked with erect head and steady steps. The Sheriff was by his side, while in front and rear came the witnesses and guards. The stone steps were so badly worn that care had to be taken in descending them. When the lower passage was reached, a sharp turn to the left carried the party into the jail-yard and past the grated windows of the cell in which Barrett and Richardson are confined, and who gazed with tearful eyes upon their fellow prisoner. Except the noise of moving feet, a death-like stillness pervaded the premises, and even the tongue of the (illegible word) of the jail seemed palsied for the time. Everyone knew that the fatal hour had arrived, and that they were in the near presence of death.

When the open air was reached George Turner was seen to cast his eyes to the sky and then gaze upon the surrounding scene. He was taking his last look upon earth. What his thoughts were we will not attempt to fathom.

The red barn was reached and entered, and then the torturous march up the precipitous steps, and the last that one of our number would ever make. There stood before the doomed man, like a destroying monster, the upright beam with dangling rope, and the treacherous trap-door that must soon launch him into eternity. For an instant the prisoner stood as if fascinated by the sight, but it did not last long, and he stepped boldly forward and took his stand as directed by the Sheriff. He glanced down at his feet to see that they were properly placed, and stood erect and with undimmed eye.

Sheriff Dean then read the death warrant, a short but feeling prayer was made by Rev. W. T. Dericux, the Baptist pastor of this city in the presence of about 20 spectators, including Mr. Andrew E. Moore, who whispered a few words to Mr. Turner just before he stepped on the trap-door.

The Sheriff then asked his prisoner if he had anything to say and Turner shook his head and firmly marched to his death-trap. His hands were bound with a leather strop, his feet tied with a rope, and a black cloth tied over his face.

It was but the work of a second. The trap was sprung, and in an instant's time the doomed man was launched into eternity. His neck was broken, and he did not appear to suffer in the least.

The body was turned over to undertaker J. F. Floyd and will be buried this evening at Gaffney in the handsomest casket that can be had in our city.

At the last moment Turner was very pale, but did not manifest the least fear.

Thus has the law been vindicated, and the blood of Ed. Finger avenged. In this advanced and Christian age it seems to us that capital punishment should be abolished, and imprisonment at hard labor for life substituted. Any one to witness an execution must confess that it is a relic of the barbarous age.

It is a sad story that the HEADLIGHT brings to its readers today, and one that we had much rather not have written; but it is our duty as a public journalist to lay before our readers all public news at the earliest possible moment after occurrence. This we shall always do that our patrons need not go elsewhere for information that we can supply.

Source: *The Carolina Spartan*, Issue of Wednesday, August 13, 1890.

The Criminal Court: The case of George S. Turner was then called, but his counsel, after calling the roll of witnesses, stated they were not ready to go to trial, because certain material witnesses were absent. After some discussion it was ordered that officers with bench warrants, go in search of these witnesses and, if possible, have them on hand, early Thursday morning. When Court was called Thursday, both sides announced themselves ready for trial. There were only 31 jurors on the panel and were drawn: T. P. Sims, Henry Dreyer, W. C. Cannon, William Avant, J. E. Bagwell. The panel being full the selection of the jury was as follows: T. J. Bell, M. M. Moore, D. P. Posey, F. F. Foster, Henry Dreyer, C. P. Berry, R. M. Otts, J. M. Ezell, D. A. Brewton, W. C. Cannon, R. B. Finch, William Avant. W. C. Cannon was made foreman. Then began the most important criminal trial in some respects, that was ever heard in this county. There was an intense interest manifested and a deep, steady undercurrent of excitement. Never in Spartanburg County, when only white persons were concerned in a case, was there such a desire for vengeance to be visited on the accused. It was evident to anyone who mixed with the crowd that they felt that Turner should be punished and, if the Court failed, they, the people, would take the matter up. Such was the feeling that the Courthouse was crowded everyday. Then there were many who could not get in. Some of them came twenty miles for no other purpose, than to hear the trial, or see what was going to be done. The examination of the witnesses was listened to with proform attention. George S. Turner stood indicted for killing his brother-in-law, Edward Finger, Friday, March 7, 1890. The *Spartan* of the next week contained the most important evidence brought before the Coroner's Jury. Of course there was much additional evidence. The defense was that Finger had threatened Turner's life and that he was the challenger and aggressor that fatal Friday and that Turner did not shoot until Finger had fired at him twice. The State proved that Turner had threatened Finger's life and that he had said to Miss Clara Finger, his sister-in-law, who had been seduced by him, "when Ed finds out what I've done to you, I expect I'll have to kill." As to the killing the evidence was contradictory somewhat. We have no room for the details, and it would not be profitable reading if published. The taking of evidence continued from about 11 o'clock Thursday until sunset Friday. David Johnson, Jr. and S. Wilson had been employed to assist in the prosecution. Turner's lawyers were Bomar and Simpson, Duncan and Sanders, Nicholls and Moore. Saturday was taken up with arguments. These were made by Andrew E. Moore, S. J. Simpson, and D. R. Duncan for the defense, and Stanyarne Wilson, until about six o'clock. The Judge made his charge, the jury retired to their room about seven. An anxious crowd hung around the Courthouse waiting the verdict. At 10 o'clock the door was opened, the prisoner ordered from the jail and the verdict of "guilty" announced. There were 200 to 250 persons in the Courthouse at the time. The prisoner was remanded to jail and court adjourned until ten o'clock Monday.

Monday morning at ten o'clock Turner was called up before the Court to receive his sentence. Before it was pronounced, council for defense moved for a new trial on two points, but the judge over-ruled the motion and sentenced Geo. S. Turner to be hanged Friday, October 3, 1890. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court which will stay the sentence. This appears cannot possibly be argued before next January. The interest in this case was kept up for the courthouse was packed to its utmost capacity by persons anxious to hear the sentence pronounced.

The Carolina Spartan, Issue of Wednesday, September 6, 1893, Chas. Petty, Editor and Proprietor.

Geo. S. Turner was hanged last Friday between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. He and his friends had a faint hope that Governor Tillman could be induced to consider the case and look into its merits. Petitions containing two or three thousand names were before him and faithful attorneys made a final appeal Thursday night, but the Governor remained fixed in the opinion which he publicly announced at the encampment during the last campaign. He stated that about twenty five men who had signed the petition, had written to him, indicating that they were weak enough to sign at the request of Mrs. Turner, but they wanted him the Governor, to understand that they wanted the law to take its course. The Governor heard the attorneys patiently and courteously, but thought it better for the general good of the country, that he be executed.

Sheriff Dean had made all necessary preparations and erected the gallows in the barn near the jail. He had kept a special guard about the jail day and night for some time. There were vague rumors that a rescuing party would attack the jail, but there was not the slightest foundation for these reports.

The ministers of the city visited him regularly and he gave them every assurance of penitence and preparation for death.

His wife and children called at the jail Friday morning for a last interview. He was composed in delivering his last words to them, as if he expected to see them the next day. To his oldest boy he gave his Bible and to the other children suitable keepsakes. He gave his wife directions as to the education and rearing of the children and asked them to meet him in heaven.

He believed to the very last that he acted in self-defense in the killing of Finger. He did not look on it as murder and that consciousness gave him the nerve and fortitude of a martyr. There was not a cooler or more composed man about the scaffold than Turner was. He suggested to the sheriff to make the straps on his arms tighter and he also gave some instructions about the knot on his neck. Rev. W. T. Derieux had a short prayer at the scaffold. Sheriff Dean then asked Turner if he had anything more to say and he replied by shaking his head. That was the last communication he made.

The trap was sprung at 12:27. In 15 minutes Drs. Heintsh and Dean pronounced him dead. After hanging 25 minutes the body was delivered to his friends and carried to J. F. Floyd's undertaking house and prepared for burial and then taken in a hearse across the country to his brother's on Thickety and buried at the family burying ground near Gaffney Saturday. Rev. W. P. Smith officiating at the funeral. There were five to seven hundred people present whose sympathies went out to the afflicted family.

It would be useless to review the facts and circumstances attending the killing of the German Metski and his acquittal for the same. The killing of Finger and the subsequent proceedings in Court are well known.

George S. Turner was born on Thickety Creek about five miles from Gaffney July 6, 1850. The war closed when he was a 15 year old boy. His father was dead and he was thrown on his own efforts to make a living. He was carried into the Ku-Klux organization as many other young men of his neighborhood were. When that was broken up by Federal authority he left the State for a year or two. It was about that time he began to sell clocks and conducted that business for several years. He returned and married and settled in this county and his manner of life was known to all his neighbors.

He was always ready to help friends or relatives in need of his assistance. He was kind and generous to his neighbors and many of them will bear testimony to that side of his character. One of his neighbors said Saturday: "I never had a better neighbor. He would do anything to accommodate me or lend me a thing when he would need it at home."

In business matters he showed remarkable tact and judgment, and in all his trades he came squarely up to his contracts and promises.

It is due to his memory to say that there has been quite a change in public sentiment in regard to his conviction. The general opinion is that the verdict would have been manslaughter only under other circumstances. It is now looked on as a verdict on general principles. Judge Norton, who is very familiar with the case said a few days ago that if it had been stripped of all its attendant circumstances and tried on its merits alone, the verdict could not have been more than manslaughter.

Exaggerated reports have gone out as to his property and the reporters have insisted on calling him a rich man. The auditor's books shows that his real and personal property was valued at less than \$7,000.00. He had little outside that which was listed on the Auditor's books.

George Turner is no more. His wife, children and brothers have the profound sympathy of all the good people of Spartanburg.

[Editor's Note: Below is an abstract of the Coroner's Inquest that was found in the SC Dept. of Archives.]

ABSTRACT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF JULIUS METSKIE

The inquest was taken at Valley Falls, Spartanburg County, on June 27, 1887 before W. J. McDowell, Trial Justice.

Jurors were: W. P. Bishop, W. F. Green, S. A. Green, B. F. Dodd, Henry Dodd, J. B. Gregory, W. M.

Green, T. C. McAbee, J. C. Tinsley, E. P. Bishop, N. J. Wall, James A. Collins.

Witnesses: John Dobbins, Holden Blackwell, Harriet Henderson, (W.?) J. Hester, Walter Lockman, E. H. Finger, Parker White, W. H. White, M. L. Smith, Dr. M. O. Rowland.

The jury ruled the deceased was killed by a gun shot wound inflicted in the head by George S. Turner at Valley Falls on June 26, 1887.

From the testimony, it appears that George Turner was a storekeeper at Valley Falls and on Saturday, June 25th, he and Metskie had an argument over the settling of a bill Metski owed. The following day, Turner went into the storehouse. Metskie, who was sitting nearby on a "piazza", saw Turner and went to the window of the storehouse and had words with Turner who picked his gun up and shot Metskie through the window. Turner then left the store and was walking up the road when he met one of his neighbors who asked what had happened; George Turner replied he had just shot Metskie and there was one less "Dutchman" around.

Filed: July 1, 1887 by F. M. Trimmier, Clerk

[Editor's Note: Court records should reveal more on this case.]

NOTICE OF MENNONITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE

Featuring as keynote speaker Dr. Arlene H. Eakle, an award-winning professional genealogist and teacher from Salt Lake City, Utah, the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society and the Lancaster County Historical Society will co-sponsor the 19th annual Family History Conference Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 30-November 1, 1997, at the Holiday Inn/Lancaster Host Hotel & Conference Center, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Eakle, president of the Genealogical Institute of Salt Lake City, will conduct three workshops. Other speakers will conduct nearly 20 other workshops on varied aspects of genealogical research.

A program and further registration details are available from Lola M. Lehman, Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, 2215 Millstream Road, Lancaster, PA 17602-1499. Include self-addressed, stamped envelope. Phone: 717-393-9745; Fax: 717-393-8751. Registration deadline is October 15.

DEATH OF MEMBER JAMES A. WATSON

Eugene Perry, of San Diego, CA, one of our members, has notified us of the death on February 28, 1997 of James A. Watson who was a long-time member. It was always a pleasure to hear from Mr. Watson. Although we never met him, the staff got to know him through correspondence. We extend our deepest sympathy to his family.

Editor's Note: We appreciate Mr. Perry informing us of this. Should any of our members pass on, please let us know so we can acknowledge their passing and extend our sympathy to their family.

QUERIES

Query Editor: **Judy McHam Davis**

CANNON GILBERT

Gordon Cannon, PO Box 61652, Fairbanks, AK 99706; e-mail: sxeme@orca.alaska.edu

Looking for parents of my ancestor: JOHN CANNON, b. 1817 Spartanburg, SC. Married on 10 Oct 1841 in Calhoun, AL to ARDILLACY GILBERT, b. 1818 SC. Nine children from 1842 to 1863, the first seven born in Benton, AL and the last two in Lockesburg, Sevier, AR. John lived out his life in Lockesburg and died in 1903. [Gordon: see Paula Bonner's query below.]

HUDSON HASTIN/HASTINGS McDOWELL GREEN

Janet Lee Crump, 101 Crescent Circle, Fountain Inn, SC 29644; 864-862-1176

ASA or "ACE" HUDSON, b. ca 1836 SC. Married JANE A. HASTIN or HASTINGS, 15 Jan 1861. ASA served in Co. "E", 2nd Cavalry Regiment, CSA. Widow, JANE, stated in her application for a pension in 1919, that she was born 9 Nov 1843. She died 14 Feb 1921, buried Cedar Grove Baptist, Laurens Co., SC. JANE stated her husband's name was JOHN A. HUDSON, and that he died 3 Dec 1889, Laurens Co., SC. This appears incorrect. Need parents of ASA HUDSON, place of birth, and date of death.

WILLIS (WYLES) M. HUDSON, b. ca 1810 Greenville Co., SC, m. LUCINDA (Unknown). Children: PAUL, EDWARD GREEN, JOHN, MALINDA, JAMES, THOMAS J., and AMANDA HUDSON (Ref: 1850 Census). 1860 Pickens Co. Census lists: W. HUDSON, wife LUCINDA. Children: EDWARD G., JAMES, THOMAS J., and AMANDA. Believe LUCINDA nee GREEN. None found again. MALINDA married ca 1858 to JOHN B. McDOWELL who served in Co. "H", Third Battalion (Palmetto), Light Artillery, SC. JOHN died 20 June 1863 Summerville, SC. Need info on migration of any member of family.

GORDON BEARD STEWART HIPPI SMYTHE GRAY McCRARY HORGRAVE

Clyda L. Goodfellow, PO Box 933, Burney CA 96013

Seeking parents and siblings of JAMES GORDON, b. ca 1750, d. 3 July 1817, buried Gilders Creek Cemetery, married 25 March 1792 to AGNESS NANCY BEARD (d. 5 Aug 1829) in Newberry Co., SC. Also seeking info on children of the above or any of their descendants:

- (1) JEANE "JANE" GORDON, b. 20 Dec 1792, m. LEAVEN STEWART
- (2) JAMES GORDON, b. 27 Jan 1795, d. 25 Sept 1867, m. AMARITTA HIPPI
- (3) MARY GORDON, b. 7 Oct 1796, d. 9 Oct 1822
- (4) AGNES NANCY GORDON, b. 13 Nov 1798, d. 28 Oct 1882, m. ROBERT SMYTHE (SMITH)
- (5) MARGET "MARGARET" GORDON, b. 15 Sept 1800, m. _____ ? _____ GRAY
- (6) JOHN GORDON, b. 3 Mar 1806, m.1 HANNAH McCRARY, m.2 OLIVIA HORGRAVE
- (7) DAVID GORDON, b. 20 Dec 1807, d. 25 Sept 1822

CARSON Alan B. Carson, 8504 Appalachian Dr., Austin, TX 78759, 512-502-9403, e-mail: ACarson@aol.com

THOMAS CARSON, SR. arrived in Charleston, SC about 1771 from Ulster, Northern Ireland with wife MARGARET, son THOMAS, JR., five other sons, and one daughter. By 1781 they were in Wilkes Co., GA, but THOMAS, JR.'s son, JOHN C. CARSON, was born in Abbeville Co., SC in 1786. The name of THOMAS, JR.'s wife is unknown, but maybe she was from Abbeville, and they returned there for the birthing. I am searching for information on the Ulster origins and arrival details in SC for the above, as well as the Abbeville connection for THOMAS, JR. and JOHN C. CARSON.

GILLESPIE (various spellings)

Frances G. Rehrig, 4230 Hickory Hill Blvd., Titusville, FL 32780-5951

I am interested in learning the family relationships of the following GILLESPIE men who lived in the SC/NC border counties of York, Spartanburg, Greenville, Pickens, Laurens and Anderson: WILLIAM, JOSEPH, SOLOMON, JOHN, EDWARD, JEREMIAH GILLESPIE, and a female COURTNEY GILLESPIE. Would like to exchange info with anyone researching these families.

DIVINE/DEVINE EDWARDS BRAGG HARRELSON

Sherri T. Freeman, 724 Linwood Road, Birmingham, AL 35222, 205-521-8602

Seeking information on MILES EDWARDS, b. 1825 Spartanburg Co., SC, d. 1885 Haralson Co., GA. His brothers included SIMPSON and SEABORN EDWARDS. His parents were FRANCES DIVINE (b. SC) and ISAAC EDWARDS. FRANCES was the daughter of MARY ? (b. NC) and GEORGE DIVINE (d. 1824). Other children of MARY and GEORGE DIVINE were JOHN, NANCY, RHODA and ELIZABETH. One of the daughters married DANIEL BRAGG, and one married MEADOWS HARRELSON. GEORGE and MARY DIVINE owned substantial property in Spartanburg Co., SC described as being on the south side of the Tyger River, Divine's Spring Branch of Prather's Creek mentioned in some deeds. GEORGE DIVINE died in Spartanburg Co., SC in 1824. His will was witnessed by a WILLIAM EDWARDS, JR and NEWMAN EDWARDS. Could one of these be the father of ISAAC EDWARDS? ISAAC EDWARDS and family are shown on the 1830 Spartanburg Co. Census. By 1840, ISAAC EDWARDS had died or deserted his family as the family is shown living in Spartanburg Co., SC with MARY DIVINE. By 1850, the family is shown living in Cobb Co., GA. I would appreciate any information on the DIVINE and EDWARDS family lines. Happy to share any info I have.

ROACH HOLBROOK(S)

Mrs. June K. Holbrook, 2119 Ridgeway, Arlington, TX 76010-7617

Searching for contact with any siblings or ancestors of JEREMIAH and POLLY ROACH; ALEX and NANCY HOLBROOKS; and ALEX and REBECCA HOLBROOKS. They are listed on 1850, 1860 Pickens Co., SC Census, and on 1870 Walhalla, Oconee Co., SC Census. ALEX and NANCY HOLBROOKS moved to Macon Co., NC with WILLIAM, HENRY, WESTBREY, HEWLETT, IRA, ELIZABETH, JONAS, JAN and JEREMIAH by 1880.

CANNON HALLMAN WYATT

Paula Hallman Bonner, 1008 North St., Weatherford, TX 76086-2332, 817-596-7692

I am descended from ELLIS CANNON, b. 3 Jan 1748 in Overwharton Parish, VA; LEWIS CANNON, b. 6 March 1775; NAHUM CANNON, b. 13 Dec 1806 SC, d. 1894 Sevier Co., AR; MARGARET MALISSA CANNON HALLMAN, b. 13 Feb 1850 in TN, d. 15 Feb 1931 in Sevier Co., AR; JAMES WALTER C. HALLMAN, b. 4 June 1882 in Sevier Co., AR and disappeared 1918 from Sevier Co., AR; BONNIE BERT HALLMAN, b. 9 Aug 1914 in Tom, OK, d. 17 Aug 1963 in Weatherford, TX. I need documented records of when ELLIS CANNON died and his place of burial, and also documented records of when LEWIS CANNON died and his burial place. [Paula: see Gordon Cannon's query above - you two may have a connection.]

LEWIS CANNON (b. 6 March 1775) was first married to a Cherokee Indian named NANCY WYATT in SC. They were the parents of NAHUM CANNON (b. 13 Dec 1806 SC, d. 2 April 1894 Sevier Co., AR) who is buried at the Bellville Cemetery, Lockesburg, AR. NAHUM married SYNTHIA WYATT, b. 4 March 1808 in SC, and d. 15 April 1890, and is also buried at Bellville Cemetery in Sevier Co., AR. SYNTHIA WYATT was the niece of NANCY WYATT and NAHUM's 1st cousin. Could the WYATT family provide any information about to whom these ladies were born?

CASEY ROGERS BRINDLE JONES NATIONS

James E. Casey, 1704 First Ave., Manchester, TN 37355

I would appreciate any information or directions that would help me trace ISAAC ELLISON CASEY, SR. through SC. The following is all the information I have been able to find:

1. According to 1870 Murray Co., GA Census, he was 62 years old, and born in SC. His name appears in Spartanburg District U.S. Census from 1820 through 1850, and the next census I found his name was 1870 Murray Co., GA.
2. Married to LILA (or LILLIAN - maiden name unknown), b. 1807 in SC
3. Children:
 - a. NIMROD, b. 1828 in SC. Married SARAH (unknown), b. 1836 in SC
 - b. MARTHA E., b. 1836 in SC. Married ELI TWITTY ROGERS, b. 1835 in SC
 - c. ELIZABETH ANNIE, b. 1846 in SC. Married JOHN F. BRINDLE, b. 1847 in SC
 - d. ISAAC E., JR., b. 1847 in SC. Married MARY E. JONES, b. 1833 in GA
 - e. DIANNA, b. 1853 in SC. Married KENNER NATIONS, b. 1850 in GA. When KENNER died, she married ELI TWITTY ROGERS (widowed brother-in-law).
 - f. There are other children, but I have not been able to make positive identification of them to date. For instance: JOHN G. CASEY, b. 1833 in SC and WILLIAM M. CASEY, b. 1845 in SC live in the same family group pattern #2 in Murray Co., GA (the same as ISAAC E. CASEY, SR.). There might have been other children that stayed in SC.
4. I understand that the Casey's settled mostly in the southern part of the county, and that there are still several families living there. If any of them belong to your chapter, I would appreciate corresponding with them.
5. GENERAL LEVI CASEY was very prominent in SC (and US) history, lived in the Spartanburg area, and there is a possibility that ISAAC was his son.

**GLENN MITCHELL PENN SWINDLE CREES CLORE RASOR
CORNELIUS UTZ WEAVER**

Billie J. Rochevot, 7634 Memphis-Arlington Rd., Bartlett, TN 38135-1945

I need help with two of my family lines, both of which dead-ends in Laurens Co., SC. Any information will be appreciated, and I will gladly share information and documents.

JAMES F. GLENN, b. ca 1815 in Laurens Co., SC, d. 10 Aug 1863 in Civil War, m. 10 June 1846 to MARY JANE MITCHELL, b. 15 May 1825, Laurens Co., SC, daughter of JOHN TAYLOR MITCHELL and ?, granddaughter of NIMROD MITCHELL (b. 21 April 1743) and MARY ELIZABETH ANN PENN (b. 16 July 1746). JAMES F. GLENN and wife MARY were shown in 1850 Laurens Co., SC Census. The family moved to Marion Co., AL by 1860. Who were the parents of JAMES F. GLENN? It is believed that JAMES had brothers named DAVID MATTHEW and HASTON - does the E stand for Francis? Because "GLENN" seems to be a common surname in Laurens Co. in 1850, I have been unable to identify parents of my ancestor.

TIMOTHY SWINDLE, b. ca 1715-1720, d. ca 1790 Laurens Co., SC, m. REBECCA CREES, daughter of LAWRENCE CREES. They had the following children: (1) SUSANNAH, m. AARON CLORE; (2) GEORGE, m1. CATHERINE RASOR, m2. HANNAH CORNELIUS; (3) MICHAEL (my ancestor) m. ELIZABETH UTZ; (4) JOHN, m. HANNAH WEAVER. I am trying to locate a will or some other type of proof that TIMOTHY was in fact the father of MICHAEL. Was TIMOTHY in the Revolutionary War?

DANIEL SELF

Gladys See, 408 South Washington, Kinmundy, IL 62854-2150, 618-547-7731

I am doing research on the DANIEL family that came to IL around 1818 to the counties of White and Washington. In later censuses, it says they were from NC & SC. The White Co., IL group includes the following: BAZIL (ca 1776/1780), DAVID (ca 1750/1760), and JOSIAH (ca 1780/1790). The Washington Co., IL group includes the following: JEREMIAH (ca 1780/1790), BARTON (ca 1780/1790), MARTIN (ca 1780/1790), ROBERT (ca 1798), WILLIAM (ca 1783) and widow DELILAH (ca 1750/1760). I have found two (DAVID and BASIL) of the 1818 White Co., IL DANIEL family on the 1800 Pendleton District, SC Census, pages 34 and 32 respectively. On that same census, there are also two JEREMIAH DANIELS close (32 and 34), and a WILLIAM (page 32) and two more WILLIAMS fairly close (pages 25 and 46). I believe these individuals are probably related. The JEREMIAH on page 32 may be the father because there are five sons in the household which show up in IL. There is also a LEVI SELF on page 33 on the Pendleton District, SC Census. He may have married a sister, for I find him in a lot of the locations as time goes by. BASIL DANIEL is said to have been from NC. His first two sons were born in SC (ca 1796 and 1800), and his third in NC (ca 1803). His fourth son was born in TN ca 1807. I have found BAZIL an ex-resident of Buncombe Co., NC 1805. Early TN tax lists (1811) has BASDEL, BANTON (a member of the 1818 Washington Co., IL group), and JEREMIAH (a member of the 1818 Washington Co., IL group) in Davidson Co., TN. I would appreciate any information and documents about these families. I would also be interested in corresponding with anyone interested in the DANIEL family.

SWINK NEACE LITTLE PHILLIPS

Dorothy Black Zark Ordean, 409 West Anderson Court, Crown Point, IN 46307, 219-663-6275

Seeking information on descendants of JOHN LEWIS SWINK, b. 1735 in NC. A Private under General Nathaniel Green during the Revolutionary War, he was killed 15 March 1781 at Guilford Courthouse in NC. His widow MARY NEACE took their three small children to SC. One known child was LEWIS SWINK (1774-1848) who married HANNAH LITTLE. Two known sons: JONAS SWINK, b. 23 April 1809, d. 3 April 1899 in SC; LELAND SWINK, b. 1819, lived in Union Co., SC, m. REBECCA LITTLE, and lived several years in AL returning to SC. Do you know this family?: JAMES SWINK, b. in Union Co., SC. Found in 1850 Union Co., SC Census. He married HANNAH who was born in SC, and they had one child, CATHERINE. They moved to AL where they had children: JONAS L., CLARA E., and MARY E., JAMES died in AL in Oct 1864. His widow married JONATHAN W. PHILLIPS of AL.

HARRINGTON GRIFFITH HUGGINS

Olivia Harrington, 622 East Cherry, Duncanville, TX 75116

I am searching for proof on **JAMES VALENTINE HARRINGTON, b. abt 1814-15** in Laurens Co., SC (possibly to DRURY HARRINGTON?). **He married SARA(H) HUGGINS 2 Jan 1837 in Coweta Co., GA. He went to Texas after the Civil War without SARA(H). What happened to her? SARA(H) b. abt 1813-14 in SC**, is possibly the daughter of JAMES HUGGINS, b. abt 1776 in Laurens Co., SC and OBEDIENCE, b. ca 1778 in VA. **Their son, WILLIAM WESLEY HARRINGTON m. JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH from Palmetto, GA. She was the daughter of LACY (H or W) GRIFFITH and wife MARY of Laurens Co., SC.** He is believed to be son of BENJAMIN GRIFFITH. Can anyone please help me with this puzzle? All in bold is proven fact, others are clues/leads.

COPELAND WHITE Thomas C. Copeland, Jr., PO Box 91204, Louisville, KY 40291
Phone: 502-491-4398, FAX: 502-491-4986, e-mail: prudypad@earthlink.net

I am searching for any mention of the name of THOMAS F. COPELAND. The 1860 Cheraw District, Chesterfield Co., SC Census lists the following:
THOMAS F. COPLAND 32 M Cooper (Occupation), SARAH 32 F, JOSEPH 11 M, JAMES 9 M, ELLEN 7 F, LAFATE 5 M, and SARAH 1 F. Later spelling of the name is COPELAND (can be spelled various ways). I have reasons to believe (found no other later death certificates) that the adult SARAH listed above might have been SARAH ELLEN WHITE. In 1864, this THOMAS F. COPELAND, his wife SARAH, daughter ELLEN, son LAFATE, died as a result of some pestilence on a steamboat on the Ohio River in or around Louisville, KY. Another son, SILAS, had been born in 1862 somewhere? No records found in Louisville, except from orphanages records of two of the children. I have been unable to trace the parents of this THOMAS F. COPELAND, nor to find him listed in any manner. From some notes of a paid researcher, I suspect that he might be connected to a MOSES COPELAND, who died 19 Jan 1853. MOSES COPELAND's will listed "A lot of *Coopers Ware*" (from Kershaw District, SC Probate Records, Apt. 18, Pkg. 580 - MOSES D. COPELAND, 1853).

BERRY

Eva Berry Yarbrough, Box 309, Cherokee, TX 76832-0309

I would like all information I can get on the surname BERRY. Anything! Family sheets, wills. I will help others on this surname. Thank you!

BONDS THOMPSON

Richard Dale, 704 Ponca Dr., Independence, MO 64056,
816-796-3357, e-mail: jdale@swbell.net

Seeking information on parents of MARY ANN BONDS, b. 1 Jan 1828 in SC. Moved to GA and m. ANANIAS THOMPSON on 22 April 1847 in DeKalb Co., GA. Father may be either SUGAR BONDS of Anderson Co., SC, or DUDLEY BONDS of Newberry Co., SC.

BRUMMITT BARBER MASON PICKNEY LEWIS McMEEKIN

Joseph L. Brumit, 12947 Blue Bonnet Dr., Sun City West, AZ 85375-2517, 602-584-2212

WILLIAM BRUMMITT, Rocky Mount, Camden District, SC acquired a 500 acre plantation from a WILLIAM PINCKNEY on 6 Nov 1779 for £12,500. Seek any information on this individual/parents/siblings/spouse/children, etc. This property on branches of Santee River sold subsequently in 1802/1803 to brother DANIEL BRUMMITT, Union Co., SC by known children: JOHN, Burk Co., GA; COMFORT, Kershaw District, SC, m. NATHANIEL BARBER; and SPENCER, Union Co., SC, m. NANCY HARTWELL MASON. Seek any available information on these families and contact with descendants.

DANIEL BRUMMITT, Union, SC, m. SUSANNAH ?_. One known child, ELIZABETH COMFORT, m1. JOHN LEWIS, children: SARAH A., DANIEL B., ROBERT N., and WILLIAM J.; m2. THOMAS McMEEKIN, children: THOMAS G.W.S., ELIZA, FRANCES, and R.Y. HAYNE. Seek any information on these families and contact with descendants.

MULLENIX TAYLOR GOSS PUTNAM

Eugene R. Perry, 6835 Cowles Mountain Blvd., San Diego, CA 92119-1830

ANDREW MULLINAX was listed in the 1810 Pendleton District, SC Census as age 16-26, with a wife the same age, and two children under 10. In the 1820 Habersham Co., GA Census, with 8 children. What was the name of ANDREW's wife? Was she a daughter of THOMAS GOSS and wife PATSY PUTNAM? Three identified children are: ELBERT, b. 1812; HALBERT, b. 1814; and JO BERRY, b. 13 Mar 1817. What are the names of the other children, and who are ANDREW's parents?

On 25 Mar 1828 in Habersham Co., GA, ANDREW MULLENAX wed 17 year old ELIZABETH TAYLOR. Is this the *old* ANDREW or a son? This ANDREW and ELIZABETH had two known children: ANDREW PATTON, b. 8 June 1835; and WILLIAM WESLEY, b. 9 Sept 1837. Were there earlier children? On 11 Feb 1838, ANDREW MULLINAX died in FL in the Seminole Indian War. ELBERT and HALBERT MULLINAX were also there. Father and two sons, or three brothers?

INDEX

- Adams 137
 Adams 118, 122, 127, 132, 133, 136
 Adkins 118
 Aken 125
 Alexander 118, 124, 125, 133, 137
 Allen 118, 135
 Alton 121, 135, 136, 144
 Anderson 114, 115, 132, 133, 137, 143, 144
 Ansel 133
 Appleby 136
 Archer 118
 Ard 118
 Armstrong 118, 137
 Arne 134
 Arnold 122, 125
 Aronson 118
 Artburn 118
 Ashby 136
 Ashmore 134
 Ashworth 118, 132, 135
 Atchinson 121
 Attridge 118
 Auritsky 118
 Austin 133
 Avant 148, 153
- Babcock 118
 Bachus 118
 Bacon 133
 Bagwell 133
 Bailey 112, 136
 Baker 126
 Baldwin 118, 133
 Ball 136
 Ballard 118
 Ballinger 133, 134, 137
 Barber 118, 136, 161
 Barnett 124
 Barnwell 135
 Baron 137
 Barr 136
 Barr 136
 Barren 118, 121, 152
 Barron 137
 Barry 118
 Barton 111, 121, 132, 138, 140
 Bass 118
 Basye 118
 Bates 137
 Baughan 118
 Baumann 115
 Beard 156
 Bearden 137
 Beide 118
 Bell 133, 134, 148
 Benedict 118
 Benner 118
 Bennett 125, 135
 Benson 136, 143
 Benson 136
 Berry 119, 120, 121, 148, 153, 161
 Berthizne 118
 Bibb 132
 Bieho 118
 Bieman 134
 Billingsley 133, 137
 Bird 134
 Bishop 118, 121, 154, 155
 Black 118, 121, 132, 135, 136
- Blackman 118, 135
 Blackstock 122
 Blackwell 118, 155
 Blakeley 137
 Blackett 137
 Blessingame 144
 Blazer 118
 Blazey 118
 Blocker 135
 Blount 118
 Blowers 118
 Bobo 136
 Boggs 132, 137
 Bomar 150, 152
 Bonds 161
 Bonham 143
 Bonner 111, 112, 158
 Bornmeyer 115
 Botwick 135
 Boutknight 135
 Bowen 137
 Bowers 112, 113
 Bowmar 148
 Boyer 118
 Boyle 118
 Boyter 119
 Bozboom 118
 Boock 118
 Bradberry 133
 Braddock 130
 Bradford 135
 Bragg 157
 Brailsford 135
 Braxton 122
 Brandt 137
 Brazzale 137
 Brewster 136
 Brewton 125, 148, 153
 Brian 124
 Bride 115
 Bridgeman 119
 Brindle 158
 Brise 125
 Bristow 118
 Brobit 118
 Brock 133, 135, 137
 Brookhart 119
 Broughton 136
 Brown 112, 113, 120, 134, 136, 137, 138
 Bruyles 144
 Bruce 133, 137
 Brummin 161
 Bryant 118, 136
 Bryon 137
 Buchanan 118, 136
 Bugg 118
 Bull 136
 Bunch 118
 Burchfield 137
 Burgess 135
 Burke 118
 Burris 137
 Burt 143
 Busch 133
 Butler 133
 Busche 134
 Byrd 121
 Byrd 133
 Byrson 136
- Calber 119
 Cain 133
 Calalani 118
 Caldwell 116, 129, 136
 Calhoun 113, 137, 143, 144
 Callis 133
 Calvert 125
 Campbell 118, 136, 137
 Campion 133
 Cannon 133, 134, 148, 153, 156, 158
 Capell 118
 Carbin 137
 Cardwell 118
 Carey 137
 Carline 129
 Carlson 150
 Carroll 135
 Carson 157
 Carter 122, 129, 133
 Casabrier 118
 Casen 137
 Casey 119, 158
 Caskie 129
 Cassill 129
 Castleberry 124, 125
 Castel 136
 Caris 144
 Chadwick 118
 Chalk 129
 Chalmers 132
 Chambers 129
 Chaney 118
 Charlin 134
 Chaplin 135
 Chapman 135
 Cherry 132, 133
 Cheswell 137
 Chesterfield 151
 Cheves 144
 Chiles 136
 Chirocas 119
 Chisholm 129
 Claesson 118
 Clark 120
 Clawson 129
 Clayton 111
 Cleveland 137, 144
 Clifton 129
 Clinton 129
 Clore 139
 Coachman 135
 Cobb 119
 Coc 137
 Colcock 135
 Coleman 118, 133, 135, 137
 Collier 136
 Collins 155
 Colson 129
 Compton 118
 Concross 132
 Conner 121, 135
 Connor 118
 Conyers 135
 Cook 118, 122, 137
 Cooley 121
 Copeland 160
 Corbin 143
 Cornelius 159
 Cornwell 129
 Couch 125
 Cowan 137
 Cowart 129
- Cox 134, 137, 138, 141
 Craig 118, 133, 135, 137
 Crawford 129
 Crawford 129, 133, 134
 Crees 159
 Crosswell 136
 Crews 121
 Crisp 137
 Crocker 118
 Cromer 137, 148
 Crosswell 132
 Crooks 137
 Crosby 129
 Crosby 118
 Cross 133, 138
 Cross 118
 Crosse 118
 Crow 125, 136
 Crozier 111, 112
 Crummie 118
 Crump 156
 Crumton 125
 Cadworth 134
 Culp 129
 Cummings 118, 142
 Cunningham 129, 136
- Dabl 119
 Daniel 136
 Daniel 159
 Darby 133, 134
 Dargan 136
 Dasherwick 119
 Daughter 118
 Davis 113, 118, 119, 125, 126, 134, 136, 137, 143, 156
 Dawkins 136
 Dawson 119
 Dayley 126
 Dean 119, 146, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154
 Deas 135
 Deaton 137
 Debrider 119
 Decker 119
 Degraw 119
 DeLoach 119, 136
 Demosthevas 119
 Dendy 133, 137
 Derieux 119, 152, 154
 Derr 119
 Devine 157
 Dickey 119
 Dickson 133, 134, 137
 Dicky 119
 Dill 126
 Dillon 119
 Dillworth 137
 Divine 157
 Dobbins 133, 155
 Dobson 136
 Dodd 154
 Donnelly 119
 Dorocher 119
 Dow 135
 Doyle 134, 137
- Drasheim 119
 Drew 119
 Dreyer 148, 153
 Driver 137
 Drummond 124
 Duhose 136
 Duffly 137
 Dugan 136
 Dumas 119
 Duncan 126, 135, 148
 Dunham 126
 Dunlap 116, 117, 136
 Dunlop 119
 Dunn 121
 Dumal 131
 Duracher 119
 Durran 135
 Dutton 121
 Dwight 136
 Dwyer 119
 Dycie 111
 Dyer 137
 Dye 129
- Eakle 155
 Earle 122, 126, 127, 128, 135, 134, 137, 142, 143, 144
 Eastley 136
 Eastley 127
 Easty 128
 Echteberger 127
 Ehlman 119
 Eden 136
 Edge 119
 Edmonds 119
 Edwards 133, 137, 138, 157
 Ehler 119
 Elfe 136
 Elkers 133
 Elkin 136
 Elliott 119, 127
 Elmore 136
 Elrod 134
 Elsworth 119
 Elic 119
 Enigh 119
 Erwin 137
 Eris 129
 Evans 121, 127, 136
 Evert 132
 Ewins 119, 142
 Ezell 148, 153
- Fahnestock 137
 Fahnestock 133
 Farrell 119
 Farrow 121, 136
 Fearwell 135
 Felder 136
 Fickling 135
 Fidence 119
 Fielder 119
 Fincannon 134
 Finch 148, 153
 Findlay 135
 Finger 147, 148, 151, 152, 153, 154
 Finnigan 119
 Fischesser 135
 Fisher 122
 Flanary 121
 Flanigan 119
- Flood 125
 Floyd 152
 Fomoca 119
 Fort 136
 Foster 116, 142, 148
 Fowler 125, 133, 134
 Fowler 124
 France 119
 Freeman 157
 French 122, 123, 126
 Friedlander 119
 Frierson 135, 136
 Fryall 119
 Fudge 129
 Fuller 119
- Gadson 133, 135
 Gaffney 119
 Gaillard 136
 Gaines 133
 Galabar 135
 Gambrell 141
 Gaunt 136
 Garrett 134
 Garry 119
 Garvin 111, 141
 Gazy 119, 149
 Gasque 135
 Gates 137
 Gathley 119
 Geddes 135
 Geiger 136, 144
 Gentry 124, 125
 Gerber 133
 Gibson 137
 Gibson 121, 133, 135,
 Gignilliat 133
 Gilbert 156
 Gillespie 157
 Gilliard 111
 Gilliard 136
 Gillison 137
 Gilmer 137
 Gilmore 129
 Give 135
 Glen 126
 Glenn 111, 142, 159
 Glover 136
 Godbolt 136
 Godfrey 136
 Goll 119
 Good 129, 137
 Goode 142
 Goodfellow 156
 Goodlett 130, 131
 Gordon 136, 156
 Gore 135
 Gorman 119
 Gosnowski 119
 Goss 161
 Grace 125
 Graham 135, 139
 Granizer 119
 Grant 133, 137
 Gray 134, 135, 156
 Grayson 120
 Green 119, 136, 137, 154, 155, 156
 Greene 119, 131
 Greenhill 119
 Greening 136
 Gregg 137
 Gregory 154
 Gresham 144
 Grice 135
- Grierson 112
 Griffin 141
 Griffith 135, 160
 Gwynn 119
- Heile 136
 Halbert 144
 Haley 133, 137
 Hallman 158
 Hamilton 134, 137, 141, 143, 144
 Hammock 135, 136, 141, 144
 Harlee 136
 Harrison 157
 Harrington 160
 Harris 136, 137, 144
 Harrison 118, 121, 141, 142
 Hart 116
 Hartin 156
 Hastings 134, 156
 Hatcher 135
 Hauber 125
 Hawkes 131, 152
 Hawkins 122
 Hayes 125
 Hayne 144
 Hays 137
 Healy 119
 Heath 136
 Heintz 154
 Hembrice 136
 Hommingway 135
 Honahan 119
 Henderson 155
 Hendricks 134
 Herndon 132, 138
 Hesse 137
 Honer 134, 155
 Hoptons 119
 Hill 125, 137
 Hines 134
 Hipp 156
 Hirschmeyer 115
 Hobby 124, 125
 Hodges 136
 Hogg 113
 Hogland 118
 Holbeck 157
 Holbrooks 157
 Holden 132, 137
 Holl 119
 Good 129, 137
 Holland 133, 134
 Holleman 132, 133, 134
 Honna 138
 Hook 132
 Hooper 130, 131
 Hoops 137
 Hopkins 134, 136, 137
 Horgrave 156
 Horjbeck 135
 Grace 125
 Houston 139
 Howell 147
 Howland 134
 Hudgens 134
 Hudges 133
 Hudson 121, 156
 Huger 144
 Huggins 135, 160
 Hughes 132, 137
 Huguierin 135
 Hull 138
 Huscutt 137, 138
 Hornicut 134
 Hunt 137
 Hunter 121, 132, 133, 136
- Hutchinson 121, 133
 Hydor 115
- Irvice 135
 Irwin 131
 Isaacs 112
 Isbell 133, 134, 137
 Ivester 138
- James 121, 136
 Jamieson 136
 James 133
 Jayne 134
 Jaynes 134, 137
 Jenkins 115, 135, 137
 Jerman 136
 Johns 132, 138
 Johnson 112, 125, 130, 135, 138, 140, 148, 153
 Johnson 112, 113, 148
 Jones 119, 120, 136, 137, 158
 Jordan 134, 135
- Kay 138
 Keckely 135
 Keene 119
 Keer 120
 Kennedy 142, 144
 Key 137
 Keys 136
 Kiehl 135
 Kilgo 137
 Kilpatrick 136, 141
 Kinard 112
 King 125, 137
 Kirklan 135
 Knox 112, 133
 Koger 136
- La Roche 135
 Lanford 125
 Langston 144
 Laracy 118
 Lathrop 128
 Lawton 125
 Lawhorn 142
 Lawton 128
 Lay 132, 137
 Leathers 133, 134, 137
 Ledbetter 137
 Lee 132, 133
 Lehman 135
 Lewis 137, 141, 142, 143, 161
 Little 137
 Lockhart 121
 Lockman 147, 155
 Logan 136
 Long 136
 Love 136
 Lowenberg 115
 Lowry 133, 134
 Lowry 135, 137
 Lumpkin 137
 Lunney 133, 134
 Lyon 135

Manc 136
Marett 133,134
Martin 111,112,132,133,134,137
Mason 125,133,135,161
Massey 136
Master 137
Maston 137
Mathers 139
Maverich 143
Maxcy 135
Mayer 136
Mayes 131
Mays 127
McAbee 155
McBeth 136
McCarley 132
McCarroll 127
McCary 133
McClintock 121
McChuren 134
McCoy 120,138
McCrary 136
McCrary 136
McCreeless 136
McDowell 136,154,156
McDuffie 143
McGe 133,134
McGlyn 119
McHam 156
McIntosh 136
McJunkin 137
McKie 136
McKinson 118
McLaurin 136
McMahon 137
McMeekin 161
McMillan 135
McMorris 136
McNeal 136
McPherson 135
McPherson 115
McWilliams 121
McWillie 136
Means 136
Meggett 135
Mellard 135
Melton 148
Merret 137
Merrett 137
Messerschmidt 115
Metzkie 154
Metzkie 147
Mickler 133
Middleton 135
Milechamp 135
Miller 112,133,136,137,144
Milton 142
Mitchel 135
Mitchell 134,159
Monck 136
Mongin 135
Monroe 130
Montgomery 112
Moon 136
Moore 115
Moore 122,123,125,126,133,134,135,
148,152,153
Moorehead 142
Morgan 130
Morrison 136
Moser 135
Moses 135
Moss 132,137
Mulkey 133,138
Muller 161

Mulligan 135
Murphy 120
Murray 135,136
Musgrove 121
M'Creary 136
M'Creless 136
M'Dowell 136
M'Intosh 136
M'Kie 136
M'Laurin 136
M'Millan 135
M'Morris 136
M'Neal 136
M'Pherson 135
M'Willie 136

Naggare 133
Nail 135
Nance 136
Napier 119
Nash 136
Nations 158
Neace 160
Neill 133,134
Nesbet 136
Nesbitt 125
Neuberger 114
Newville 134
Nicholls 148,153
Nichols 126
Nicholson 123,124,133
Nimmon 137
Nimmons 142
Noble 136
Norman 133
Norris 122,141,142
Norton 148,154

Ordean 160
Orr 144
Oswald 136
Otis 148,153
Owens 139

Palmer 136
Parker 135
Parsons 121
Patterson 137
Pearson 124,125
Peay 136
Peden 133
Peoples 135
Pegues 135
Pendleton 141
Penn 159
Peoples 112
Perkins 136
Perrin 136
Perry 136,137,143,144,155,161
Person 124
Peters 133
Peterson 112
Petit 125
Pettit 125
Petty 153
Phelps 128
Phillips 134
Phillips 129,157,160
Phinney 133,138

Picke 133
Pickens 141,144
Pickney 161
Pierce 143
Pike 137
Pills 134
Pinckney 136,144,161
Pitchford 134
Pitts 134,138
Pool 121
Poehner 136
Porter 121,138
Posey 148
Postell 135
Powell 122,137
Pringle 135
Probst 133
Pulson 133
Putnam 161

Quillen 134
Quinn 136

Rabe 127
Ramage 112
Rampy 111
Ramsay 135
Ramsay 117
Raser 136,159
Rathell 137
Ravenel 136
Raymond 134
Reefearn 134
Reeder 134
Reese 121
Rehrig 157
Reid 114,126,126,137,141
Renwick 131
Reynolds 118,135
Rice 131
Richards 131
Richardson 134,136,137,152
Richey 137
Rives 131
Roach 157
Roark 121
Robbins 137
Roberts 132
Robert 136
Robertson 131,135,136
Robinson 121
Roche 135
Rochester 138
Rochevot 159
Roddy 136
Rodelsparger 112
Rodgers 122
Rogers 122,136,158
Roper 135
Roshorough 136
Rose 132,134,135
Roseborough 132
Ross 136
Rothell 134
Rowe 136
Rowland 127,132,155
Royal 136
Ruff 136
Rumph 136
Rusk 144
Russell 120,135,137,141

Sadler 136
Salley 136
Salmon 135
Salter 135
Sanders 122,137,138,148
Sandifer 118
Saxon 136
Schroder 134
Schwab 119
Scott 124,125
Scruggs 124
Seaborn 132
See 159
Self 159
Seimon 128
Shackelford 135
Shaffroth 133
Shanklin 134
Sheldon 137,138
Shelton 134,137
Shenor 133
Sherard 141
Sherley 137
Shubrick 144
Simmons 118,121,137
Simpson 124
Simpson 121,138,148,153
Sims 137,153
Singleton 137
Siskler 136
Simon 137
Skinner 125
Skinner 125,125
Slider 112
Sloan 133,134,135
Smart 136
Smith 111,119,121,122,134,135,
136,137,141,154,155
Smythe 156
Snavey 145
Spahn 136
Spencer 135,137,141
Spenser 125
Sprouse 128
Stark 136
Steck 134
Steele 142
Stewart 137,156
Stone 121,125,137
Stonocypher 133
Stoney 135
Stribble 133
Stribbling 134
Stribbling 134,137,143,144
Strother 133,136,138
Strood 138
Stuart 136
Sullivan 119,134
Swindle 159
Swink 160
Switzer 115

Taggart 136
Taliaferro 143
Taylor 114,125,143,144,161
Teague 121
Terrell 136
Thomas 122,124,125,134,137
Thompson 119,133,136,137,141,161
Tilman 135,147
Timley 155
Todd 121,134,137
Tollison 114

Tom 122
Tommer 155
Tucker 135
Tunn 135
Tunn 145,146,147,148,149,150,
151,152,153,154,155
Twigs 120

Utt 159

Vance 121
Vanderhorst 136
Vandiver 134
Vining 136
Viner 132,133,137
Vine 125

Wadsworth 122
Wagner 120
Wald 119
Wakefield 134
Walker 114,137
Wall 155
Wallace 146,148
Walters 134,136
Ward 124
Ware 122
Waring 136
Warren 136,144
Waters 137
Watson 115,121,135,155
Way 136
Weatherall 136
Weaver 159
Webb 134,142
Wells 124
Wells 122

Welsh 136
Westfield 128
Weston 136
Whaley 112
Whitaker 136
White 129,134,136,137,155,160
Whitner 121,143
Whyte 128
Wickliffe 133
Wilcox 127,128
Wilder 125
Willbank 118
Williams 112,113,134,136,147
Williamson 136,143
Willis 124
Wilson 134,136,137,143,144,153
Witherspoon 135
Wodett 129
Wood 121

Wood 121
Worford 125
Wormsley 118
Worthington 136
Wright 134
Wyatt 158
Wyly 137

Yarbrough 161
Young 118,126,136

Zale 122
Zimmerman 133,134

SLAVE INDEX

Alexander 125
Barton, Mandy 140
Carline (Lawton) 125
Cline (Reid) 114
Ella 125
Emily 125
Jack (Spencer) 141
Jane (Tollison) 114

Jerry (Alexander) 125
Kasey (Skinner) 125
Lety (Skinner) 125
Lucinda (Wofford) 125
Mandy (Barton) 140
Marget (Brise) 125
Marior (Gentry) 125
Mary 125

Mary (Hill) 125
Nimrod (Nesbitt) 125
Obadnego (Leatherwood) 125
Paciot (Tollison) 114
Reid, W. M. 114
Reid, Cline 114
Robert 125
Salema 125

Simpson (Alexander) 125
Susan (Thomas) 125
Tom (Dr. King) 125
Toney (Hobby) 125
Uncle Jack (Spencer) 141



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Publications
of the
Piedmont Historical Society
P.O. Box 8096
Spartanburg, S.C. 29305

Some Spartanburg County Cemeteries, compiled and edited by Joseph R. Gainey
130 pages, indexed. Soft Cover

\$20.00

Unlike other cemetery books, this one is crafted to meet the genealogist's needs by paying special attention to the plot and row arrangement of the graves. It presents transcripts of 58 Spartanburg County cemeteries in their entirety. Among the churches presented are Philadelphia Baptist, Bethesda Baptist, Concord Methodist, Mount Carmel Methodist, New Hope Methodist, and North Pacolet Presbyterian. In all, 21 churches, including 7 extinct ones, are published. Also, 34 family cemeteries, and 3 community and private cemeteries appear here.

Marriages From THE CAROLINA SPARTAN Newspapers 1866-1869, compiled and edited by Faye Berry Emory
27 pages, indexed. Soft Cover

\$7.00

This is a complete listing of 1866-1869 marriages found in THE CAROLINA SPARTAN, a Spartanburg, South Carolina newspaper. Although these marriages are found in Spartanburg newspapers, they are not confined to that area. Many pertain to persons living in other counties of South Carolina and a few concern persons living in other states.

The Descendants of James Crook and Related Families 1746-1978, compiled and edited by Martha King Neubauer
463 pages, including 63 page index

\$50.00

The society has acquired the 28 remaining copies of this detailed study of the James Crook family of Virginia and later Spartanburg County, S.C. However, the late Mrs. Neubauer did not limit this work to this particular family. She included information on other branches of the Crook family in England and America. She also included pictures of tombstones and various Crook homes. The second part includes information on the following related families: Anthony, Bane, Barry, Brockman, Burk, Coleman, Evin, King, Mann, Newman, Patton, Stallworth, Travis, and White families. "Bits and Pieces" (Part III) is an abstract from records of persons of the same surname, but with whom no proof of relationship had been established.

The 1820 Census, Chester District, South Carolina, compiled by Faye Berry. 31 pages, soft cover.

\$7.00

Faye Berry has abstracted the information found in the 1820 federal census for the over 1,500 families then living in Chester District. (Included in this volume are 14 families headed by "free persons of colour.") This volume eliminates the need of sitting in front of a microfilm viewer to find your ancestor's family here in 1820. It is a great research aid presented in a easy to use size and format.

The History of Mount Zion Church and Her People, by Dr. J.B.O. Landrum, edited by Joseph R. Gainey
17 pages plus index, soft cover.

\$7.00

This is a republication of a 1885 volume on Mount Zion Baptist Church, near Inman, Spartanburg County, S.C. It traces the church from its establishment as a mission of Bethlehem Baptist in 1804, through its organization in 1827, up to the history's publication in 1884. This volume, though small in size, contains a wealth of information, both historical and genealogical, on Mount Zion and its early members.

The Tie That Binds, by Joseph R. Gainey. 135 pages, illustrated, soft cover

\$25.00

This book is a history of the Carlisle Wesleyan Church located in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. It contains many pictures and extensive genealogical notes on its early families. It also contains miscellaneous data on the community. Families included are: Acre, Brannon, Burnett, Cannon, Greene, Harmon, Horton, Kennedy, Kimbrell, Koon, McMillan, Parris, Seay, Shirley, Smith, Stephens, Turner, Williams, and Wright. Surnames included are: Aycock, Berry, Bishop, Blalock, Blanton, Brock, Bryant, Cantrell, Carson, Cartee, Clark, Cook, Cooley, Crocker, Gosnell, Hall, Hawkins, Hood, Hunnicutt, Hutchins, Johnson, McCarter, Nolen, Padgett, Parham, Petty, Piephoff, Potest, Sellars, Solesbee, Spivey, Tinsley, Tuck, Turner, Wall, Wingo, Woody, Wyatt and others. Also included are three family cemeteries as well as the church cemetery and an extinct church cemetery.

Back issues of the Quarterly are available at \$6.00 per issue. Write the Society for a complete list of the contents of all back issues.