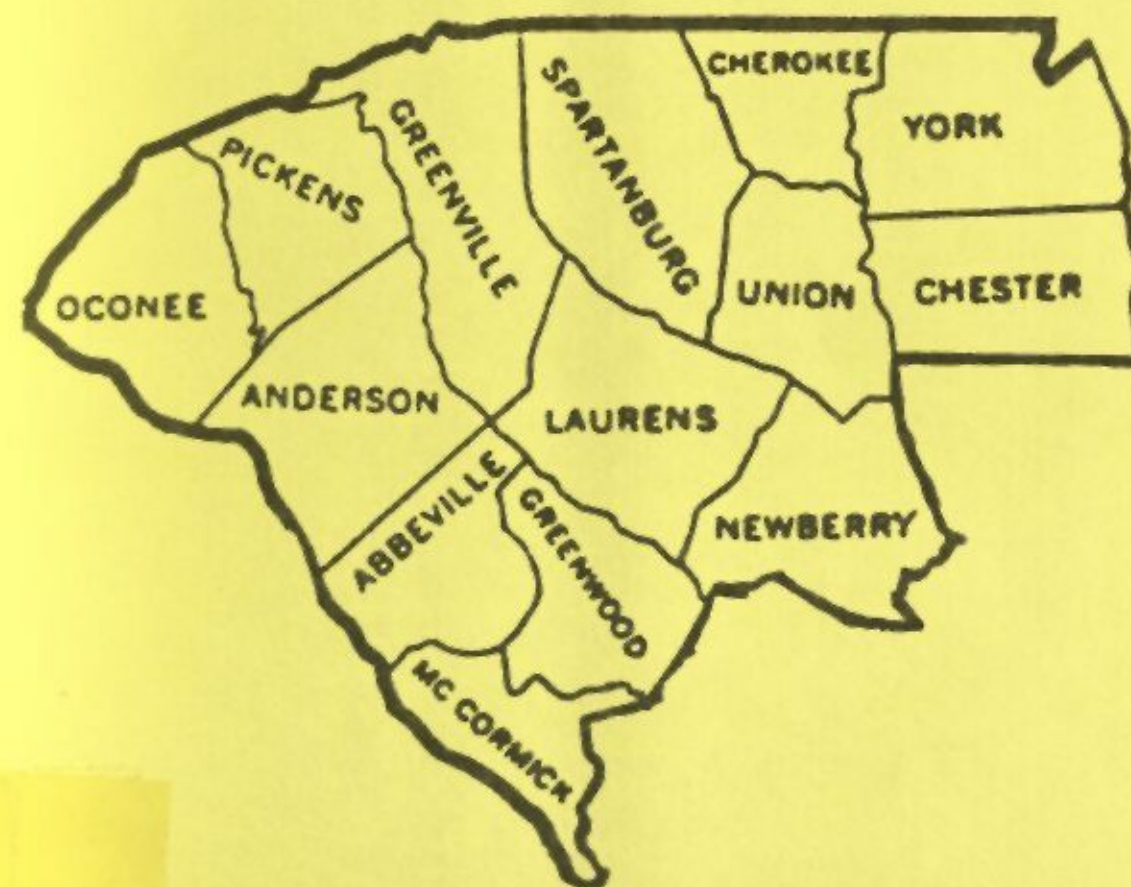


Piedmont Historical Society
P.O. Box 1842
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304

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UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY



PUBLISHED BY THE PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXII, NO. 4

NOVEMBER 2008

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

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Dr. James L. Reid

Corresponding/Recording Secretary

Editor
Dr. James L. Reid
(Send contributions to:)
730 Walnut Hill Road
Campobello, SC 29322
E-mail: ReidJas@windstream.net

Piedmont Historical Society Web Page

www.piedmont-historical-society.org

THE PIEDMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 487

LYMAN, SOUTH CAROLINA 29365

UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY & HISTORY

Volume XXII

November 2008

Number 4

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Piedmont Historical Society News and Notices

Another year of the Quarterly comes to a close with this current issue. We at Piedmont Historical Society invite you, gentle subscriber, to renew your subscription for next year. The 2009 membership form is available on the facing page iii. **Note that the subscription price remains set at \$20 per year.** We heartily welcome and encourage non-members to join us at Piedmont Historical Society. Please use the form on page iii; complete it and submit it to the address at the top of the form.

One of our members, Mr. Ted Zajac, Jr., is now the new webmaster the PHS website. Ted revamped the website and now has the new version online. He has recently posted the table of contents for each issue of the quarterly that has been published (to the best of our knowledge and belief). There will be new items and features added as we progress. Check our website at < piedmont-historical-society.org >.

Volume 1 of this Quarterly was for the year 1983, not 1984, as listed on page ii of our last issue (August, 2008). The Society does not now have any of the four issues of Volume 1.

The PHS met on Thursday, August 14, 2008 in the Hoechst-Celanese Classroom of the Spartanburg Headquarters Library (downtown Spartanburg), where Mrs. Ola Jean Kelly, Executive Director of the Union County Museum, gave a very interesting presentation featuring the historic houses of Union Co.

On Thursday, September 18th in the Hoechst-Celanese Classroom, Mr. F. E. Hendrix of the Abner Creek area of Spartanburg County gave us a most enjoyable presentation entitled "Remembering Days Gone By: The Flatwood Community, Abner Creek School, and Abner Creek Church". The Greenville-Spartanburg Airport and the BMW plant are now part of the former Flatwood Community. As part of remembering the past, Mr. Hendrix had us singing a Pepsi commercial. He did a solo for VimHerb.

We were masterfully informed by Dr. Christine R. Swager as to "How the British Failed to Win Their Southern Campaign in the Revolutionary War" on Thursday, October 9, in the Barrett Community Center Room of the Spartanburg County Headquarters Library. Dr. Swager is the author of several books, both fiction and non-fiction, on the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. Attendees had the opportunity browse and buy before and after her presentation, named in the quotes above.

Our final speaker of the year will be Dr. Anita Price, retired from Converse College, author, who will speak to PHS on Thursday, November 6, 2008, 7:30 pm, in the Hoechst-Celanese Classroom of Spartanburg Headquarters Library. Her topic will be "Spartanburg in World War II". Note the date is the **first** Thursday of November.

Jeanne Lowe Tucker (jeannetucker@hgbc.org), one of our members, volunteers to send out email reminders of Piedmont Historical Society meetings. She agrees to send reminders to all, members and nonmembers, who will send her their email address.

We at Piedmont Historical Society wish all of our readers a very joyous Holiday Season: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's.

Piedmont Historical Society

PO Box 487
Lyman, SC 29365
Attention: Leigh Smith

MEMBERSHIP FORM—2009

Name _____

Address _____

Phone No. _____ Email _____

\$20.00 paid by _____ check _____ cash

The Piedmont Historical Society would like to include in future quarterlies a list of surnames being researched by members. This list should include information about the researching member so contacts can be made. If you would like for your name and list of surnames/persons you are researching to be included in our publication, please complete the following form. We must have your signature of consent for publication of your name and information before we can include your list. As you complete the form below, please include only the information you wish us to publish.

Name: _____

Mailing address: _____

Telephone: _____ Email: _____

NAMES RESEARCHED (please print—limit to 10 names)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Signature for consent to publish: _____

Print name: _____

Send me your queries and contributions.

◆
●
Dr. James L. Reid, Editor
730 Walnut Hill Road
Campobello, SC 29322

●
Email: ReidJas@windstream.net
◆

FAMILIES OF GEORGE AND JOHN WILLIAM GARRETT OF SC

Contributed by Ted Zajac, Jr., 41535 Schaden Rd, Elyria, Ohio 44035, <ted@zajac.us>, in collaboration with Betty Jean Dill, <BettyJDill@aol.com>, and James L. Reid, <ReidJas@windstream.net>

George Garrett

Born on 10 May 1807 in Mickleover, Derbyshire, England

Died before 1880 in SC

First Married:

Philadelphia -?-

Born about 1798 in England

Died on 28 Nov 1858 in SC

Issue: John William Garrett (See below.)

Next Married: 25 Aug 1859 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC

Harriet Duggins

Born about 1830 in SC

* * *

John William Garrett

Born in 1837 in Charleston, SC

Died on 20 Jun 1907 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC

His Parents: George and Philadelphia -?- Garrett

Married: on 27 Apr 1859

Clarissa Kirby

Born in 1831 in South Carolina

Died on 15 Jan 1907 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC

Her Parents: Major John T. and Martha (Patsey) Peterson Kirby

Issue: (All their children born in Spartanburg, Spartanburg District, South Carolina)

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| [1] | Elizabeth Garrett | <p>Born: About 1861</p> <p>Died: 15 Nov 1910 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, S C</p> <p>Her Husband: Jerome Albert Blowers</p> <p>Born: 17 Nov 1863 in New York, New York</p> <p>Died: 1 Sep 1933 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC</p> <p>Burial: Oakwood Cemetery</p> <p>His Parents: Albert L. and Susan Jane Ward</p> <p>Issue: John Garrett, Albert Leroy</p> |
| [2] | Ada Blanchet Garrett | <p>Born: 1 Aug 1861</p> <p>Died: on 24 Oct 1933 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC</p> <p>Her Husband: Albert Henry Dreyer</p> <p>Born: 9 Jan 1859 in South Carolina</p> <p>Died: 19 Nov 1918 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC</p> <p>His Parents: Albert Henry and Anna Meyer Dreyer</p> <p>Issue: Albert Henry, Romaine</p> |
| [3] | John William Garrett, Jr. | <p>Born: 14 Dec 1864</p> <p>Died on 28 Apr 1932 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC</p> <p>Burial: Oakwood Cemetery</p> |

First Married: About 1886
 His Wife: Lula Marion Beard
 Born: 12 Nov 1868 in Columbia, SC
 Died: 12 Sep 1905 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC
 Burial: Oakwood Cemetery
 Her Parents: Thomas Preston and Mary Frances Love
 Issue: William Marion, Thomas Carlton, Bright, Mallie
 Next Married:
 His Wife: Jennie Brice
 Born: 1868
 Died: 5 Jun 1958 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC
 Burial: Oakwood Cemetery
 Her Parents: John E. and Susan Smith Brice
 Issue: None

[4] George P. Garrett

Born: 13 Aug 1867
 Died: 25 Aug 1931 in Union County, SC
 Married:
 His Wife: Ada L. Tucker
 Born: about 1873 in South Carolina
 Died: after 1931
 Her Parents: William J. and Penelope Coleman Tucker
 Issue: Clara, George Preston

OBITUARY OF MRS. IDA G. BARKSDALE OF LAURENS COUNTY

Source: *The Spartanburg Herald*, issue of Tuesday, May 24, 1910, p. 10, col. 2

MRS. IDA G. BARKSDALE

Laurens, May 23.—Mrs. Ida Gary Barksdale, wife of John Augustus Barksdale, a son of the late Dr. John A. Barksdale, died at the family residence [on] West Main street yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after an illness covering a period of several months. The funeral service will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the First Baptist Church, and interment will follow at the Barksdale family graveyard two miles above the city.

Mrs. Barksdale was a daughter of Mr. Hilliary Gary, deceased, of Newberry, a member of the well known Gary family of the state. Two sisters, Mrs. A. C. Welch and Miss Eva Gary, both of Newberry, survive. She is also survived by three sons, John A. Barksdale, Jr. of Atlanta, Hilliary G. Barksdale of Furman University, and Drayton Nance Barksdale of Laurens, a lad thirteen years of age. Twenty one years ago, April 17, last, she was married to Mr. Barksdale, son of the late Dr. John A. Barksdale, for many years one of Laurens county's most prominent citizens.

TRIMMIER-THOMSON WEDDING IN ANDERSON DISTRICT IN 1850

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Thursday, February 7, 1850, p. 3, col. 2

MARRIED, on Tuesday, the 15th ult., by Rev. D. Humphreys, Mr. THEODORE G. TRIMMIER to Miss Mary L., of Dr. M. Thomson, all of Anderson District.

A NARRATIVE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF TEXANA "LITTLE TEX" BRYANT BLACK O'NEILL

Contributed by Evelyn Crocker, 159 CR 430, Paris, Mississippi 38949, texannusa36@yahoo.com

Source: A typescript from Sue Stevenson of Texas.

[Editor's note: This Narrative was written by Mrs. Beulah O'Neill Foster, a daughter of "Little Tex". Factual discrepancies within the narrative are noted and corrections are enclosed by square brackets, [].]

Little Tex

One bright, warm morning, August 25, 1855, a tiny babe entered this world and began the journey of life. It was to be a life filled with many disappointments and sorrow, also a life endowed with courage and strength to the end.

Little Tex, as she was called by her family, was the tenth child of a family of eleven. She was christened Texana Bryant. Her parents, James Richard Bryant and Carolina Kirby Bryant, lived on a farm a few miles from Spartanburg, South Carolina. [A record based in part on the Bryant family Bible record shows twelve children; see p. 141 below.]

The house that the Bryants lived in was built of log construction when first built. Later on more rooms were added of frame construction. One room was much larger than the others. This room had a huge fireplace, not only to heat with, but to make light. It was here by the hearth that Little Tex began her school work. The older would bring their few books, including the Bible and hymn books, and assist the younger ones in their school work. It was at this time of day that the older ones of the household also gathered near the hearth and spent an hour or more in reading.

A few weeks before Little Tex was old enough to go to school, her parents decided that the pet name, Little Tex, should be dropped and the name Annie should be used, as it was part of her christened name. Annie never forgot or failed to cherish the love and joy that she imbued from answering to the call of these words, Little Tex.

The school that the Bryant children attended was the Pacolet School and [it] was only a six month school term.

The Bryants were farmers. They did not own any slaves, although they did use some Negro help when necessary. However, Annie's Uncle Ruben owned a large plantation and had several slaves that worked for him. Annie would go with her mother for a visit to the Uncle's home. While visiting there one evening Annie went into the kitchen where Lize, the maid, was cooking. Of course Annie began asking questions and this was pleasing and amusing to Lize. So she began to tell Annie stories to entertain her while the mother visited with the older members of the family. Annie said she never forgot the story of the falling stars.

When Annie was only a small child the Civil War began. She was too young to understand the real cause of the conflict, but she was always to remember the sorrow and sadness that it brought into their home. Her father and her eldest brother were the first of the family to take part in the conflict. Roland, the brother, was only eighteen years of age when he enlisted. A short time later her brother George, who was only sixteen years of age, had to join his father and brother in conflict. The younger brothers, Govan, Richard, and Chester, tried to keep up the farm work the best they could. They made mistakes and problems began to mount. The Bryants had used cotton as their main crop, but were compelled now to grow food crops to live.

In July, 1863, Annie's mother received word that her son Roland had been killed in the battle of Gettysburg and that her husband James was very ill. A short time later word came that he, too, had passed away. [CSA service records indicate that James R. Bryant died before his son Roland.] Several months later, Annie's brother George returned home. The war was over and they were all so glad, but it

brought sorrow and sadness in their home that was so hard to bear.

Another year passed, but month after month hardships seemed to increase and the Bryant family decided to look for more fertile land. The Bryants heard that some of the Western States had good farming land. So a number of families met and decided to form a group and move westward. Annie was about eleven old when her family started on their westward journey.

The group left Spartanburg, South Carolina, on the fifteenth of April, 1867. Annie's family making this trip were her brothers George, Chester, Richard, and Govan, and her sisters Allie, Fannie, Tennie and Louella, and her mother. They knew it would take several weeks to make this trip and that they would encounter many hazardous times and trials, but they thought it would be worthwhile adventure.

When the group arrived in the State of Tennessee the Bryant and Kirby families decided to locate here for a few months. They rented a farm near Clarksville. The Cannon, Harbinson, Mousner, Schitzler, Berry and other families moved on to the State of Missouri. Several months later the Bryant and Kirby families moved on to Missouri and settled on a farm near Benton, Missouri. Annie's family soon adjusted to their new home and seemed pleased to get settled and start a new life for themselves.

Month after month went by and everything seemed to go very well for Annie and her family, until their mother's health began to fail. She began to show the strain of the hardships and sorrow which she so courageously tried to endure. So as time went by Annie, as well as the others, knew that another sorrow as soon to invade their home. Their mother grew steadily worse and on March 28, 1871, the one who had so faithfully guided them through their everyday problems, passed away leaving them with her faith in God to guide them.

A few months passed and Annie's sisters, Fannie and Tennie married and moved to Durant, Oklahoma. Fannie married John Mousner, and Tennie married Edward Berry. They spent the remaining years of their life in Durant. [A marriage notice in 1866 (see p. 140 below) that sister Tennie, short for Tennessee, married J. M. Dewberry in Spartanburg District, SC before the family moved westward. The 1880 Ellis County, Texas shows that Fannie married George Mousner. The Dewberry family in 1880 was in Kaufman County, Texas, where J. M. Dewberry married again in 1887, implying that Tennie had died there.]

As time went by other members of the family married and moved from home. Allie married George Guthrie and move to a farm near Blodgett, Missouri. They lived on this farm a number of years until Allie's husband became ill, and was not able to do farm work; so they moved to Morley, Missouri and lived there until he passed away. Annie's brother George married Betty Spaulding and moved to a farm near Crowder, Missouri. Chester soon decided he, too, would like to start farming for himself, so he rented a small farm near Benton, Missouri, and later married [Martha Alice] Lucy Armstrong. They spent most of their life on this farm. A few months passed and Richard married Betty Sides [Scott County, Mo. death certificate shows her surname was Tubbs] and moved on a small farm south of Benton. This left Govan, Annie and Louella in the home. Then next to leave home was Louella. She married Daniel Cannon and also moved to a farm, that he owned, near Benton where she lived until her death.

Soon after Annie's sister Louella married, Annie became engaged to a young man named Willard Chapman, who lived near Sylvania, now known as Oran, Missouri. Annie began making and collecting all sorts of household articles for her home to be. She also bought the material for her wedding dress, painstakingly sewing it all by hand. She was so happy, and so in love and looking forward to a wonderful life. Then on November 13th, she received a letter from Willard's mother stating that Willard had passed away. He had double pneumonia, which was almost always fatal in those days. They were to have been married Thanksgiving Day. This was a very sad and a real disappointment for her. At this time Annie and Govan were the only members of the family left at home. Govan had planned

to marry soon after Annie was married and settled in her new home. But since she would not be leaving the home now, he thought best to postpone his marriage for a while. So he and Annie maintained the home for a short time. Annie had become reconciled to her misfortune, and realized that she had an opportunity to help others. She asked Govan to sit down and listen to a decision she had made. She told him she knew that her brother George and family needed her help and that she would go and live with them. After they had talked the matter over, he agreed that if this was really what she wanted to do, then she should go. Annie's brother George and family were very glad to have her come and live with them. Shortly after Annie had moved, Govan and Fannie Kirby were married. They remained on the farm where the Bryant family had lived for some time.

A year or so later Annie met a young man, Mark Black, whose parents lived near Charleston, Missouri. His father had purchased a small tract of land near Sylvania or Oran, as it is now called. Annie and Mark became very good friends, and as time went by they became engaged and were married in the spring of 1880. [Mark Black was listed as single on the 1880 Scott County, Mo. census.] Mark had contracted to farm the Ben Allen farm near Benton, Missouri that year. The Allens moved into the town of Benton and Annie and Mark moved into the house they vacated on the farm. They were very happy and were looking forward to a long and wonderful life together. They lived on this farm for two years, but the farm was almost too large for Mark to farm by himself, so he decided to look for a smaller farm. The following year they moved to a farm two miles south of Benton, known as the Ran Deaton farm. In the late summer of their third year here Mark became ill with typhoid fever. This was a very dreaded disease and one that the doctors were not able to cope with at that time. After being very ill for several days, Mark passed away.

Annie had to experience another crisis as she was left with three small boys. She never lost faith in herself and thought that somehow, someday she would be able to make a home for her children and keep them together, just as her mother had done with her family. Will and Roy were very small boys and Freddie, only a babe.

Annie had said so many times there was always something to be thankful for, which really she found to be true. The neighbors were so kind and helpful. They came and helped to harvest the crop and attended to many of the farm chores. This being the fall of the year there was not much work on the farm to do for the next few months, and Annie had not decided just how she would manage the farm work in the spring. One of the neighbors that came and helped with gathering the crops was a young bachelor, George O'Neill, who had come from the Blodgett, Missouri area to help Mr. Deaton harvest his crops. Annie said he was very kind to the children and they seemed to like him. He visited in the home quite often in the next few months. Later on the next year he asked Annie to marry him. She had been very fond of him too, and she knew that if he loved her that their love for each other could grow. A few months went by and they were married.

They rented a farm in the Hickory Grove community, which was between the towns of Benton and Blodgett, Missouri. Some of the land was ready for cultivation, but some of the land had to be cleared of the trees and made ready to use. This required them to have to hire help. And as there was no house on the farm for the laborers to live, Annie had to furnish room and board for them. This really made more work for her, although she said she wanted to help in anyway that she could, not only to improve their own surroundings, but to help improve the community in which they were to make their home.

The house that they moved into was located about one half mile from the Hickory Grove School, which the children would attend, and almost two miles from the Hickory Grove Baptist Church. Annie had united with the Methodist Church at Benton, Missouri when a young girl. However, she knew that they could not travel that far to attend church services, so they would attend Sunday School and church

services at the Hickory Grove Baptist Church. She said the people were very friendly and tried to make them feel welcome. Annie still maintained her membership in the church in Benton. Her husband George had been reared in a Catholic home, but later in life also united with the Methodist Church in Benton.

On December the 18th, 1888, a new member came to live with them. They named her Birdie Louella. They were proud of her being the first girl. This being near the Christmas season the boys, Will, Roy and Freddie, were elated too. Before the Christmas season was over the O'Neills received word that Tom O'Neill who lived near Blodgett, Missouri was ailing and he would like to come for a visit with them, as he was not able to work. Tom was Annie's husband's brother. Annie knew this would make more work for her but she just could not refuse to bring him into their home, knowing that he needed medical care. So the first day of January he came to their home, but was very ill when he arrived. He was a quite, kind person, seemed to enjoy seeing the children play, and they seemed very much attached to him. As the weeks passed by he grew steadily worse and passed away. He was never married and had no close relatives, only his brother George.

Winter was almost over now and the spring work was soon to begin. They were looking forward to a good year of farming. More land was to be cleared and this would require more ploughing, planting and harvesting but they enjoyed every day of their work. Another year passed and they did have a good harvest. It took courage and patience along with a lot of hard work, but they were proud and happy to be able to turn some of the land into a cultivated growth of grain.

On September the 2nd, 1890, a son was born to the O'Neills. They named him Earley Darrell. Their family now of five children really kept Annie busy, but she would always say they had so much to be thankful for.

The land had produced good crops for them and they were in the class of good farmers now. They had acquired a sizeable herd of cattle and swine which helped to increase their income from the farm. The following year new barns were built and new store house were also built to store canned fruit, vegetables and cured meats.

On June the 12th, 1892, another little daughter arrived to make her home with them. A very tiny babe and a perfect blonde, as Annie said, and I should say, as the tiny babe was none other than I, the writer of this little article touching the life of my mother and her family. Mother said it was difficult to decide on the name I should be called, as friends and relatives wanted to select the name. This surely must have been true, according to the names selected: Nancy, Buelah, Jane. My father said that after his mother passed away that he made his home with an aunt, Nancy O'Hare. She was so kind and good to him that he asked mother that I be called Nancy.

The summer passed and as fall was approaching there was much work to be done before the winter snow and freeze came. Father and the laborers were very busy harvesting the crops and taking to market the grains that were not needed to feed the livestock through winter months and until another harvest. Mother was also busy preparing and canning fruits and vegetables along with cured meat. Mother said they had so much to be thankful for. They had harvested another bountiful crop, which they really needed with a growing family.

The following spring, two or three children in the community became quite ill with seemingly severe headaches and colds, and there was talk that it might be light cases of spinal meningitis. Mother thought it would be best to keep her family home for a while and avoid taking the children where they might come in contact with others that might have colds. However, one day when Freddie was out playing with the other children of the home, he suddenly clasped his hands to his head and began to cry. Some one of the children ran into the house and told their mother. She went immediately to him; however,

when she reached him he said the pain was gone and he was alright. Later on there were other attacks and he became quite ill. The doctor was called, and he said it could be meningitis; but after a few hours he seemed to be better, and they thought he would be alright. The next day he grew suddenly worse and passed away.

I remember mother saying that this one crisis that she could hardly bear. One that she almost questioned why; but having the faith that she had, she knew she must go on.

On May 10th, 1894, another son was born to the O'Neill family. They named him George Bryant O'Neill. Mother said this made quite a family, but her belief was "if there was a will, there was a way."

A short time later on a niece of my father's [sic] came to live with us; her mother had passed away and her father was also dead. This left her alone, so mother and father took her into their home; just another opportunity to help someone, mother said. She never was known to say anything was a burden. When Annie Bryant came to our home mother instructed we children to call her Cousin Annie, as this might help her to feel that she was loved and wanted. Mother said she was so kind and helpful to her. She seemed to be satisfied and happy with us. She was always willing to attend Church and Sunday School services with us.

One afternoon a young man by the name of Charles Morgan came to our home and asked Annie to accompany him to church services that evening. Mother and father were very well acquainted with him and his family. Cousin Annie had met him in the Sunday School Class. So she asked mother if she might go with him. Annie was almost eighteen years of age, but she would always ask if they were willing or for their consent before she would go anywhere. Mother and father gave their consent. Now, back in those days some people used the two wheel cart drawn by one horse. The cart was more of sport conveyance. Mr. Morgan was using this type of conveyance this particular evening when he came to take Cousin Annie to church. They attended church and were returning home when the horse became frightened and began to run. Mr. Morgan could not control him and the cart turned over, throwing them onto the ground, and as Cousin Annie fell she struck an iron pipe that had been placed near the road to mark the sections of the farm. She sustained some broken ribs and later developed pneumonia, from which she did recover. This was another trying ordeal for Mother, but she seemed to have the faith and courage to carry on; never questioned why. Although it took some time for her, as well as the others in the family, to recover from the shock of Cousin Annie's death. We all loved her so much.

A few months passed and Mother and Father received a letter from my Father's cousin John Langham, asking if they needed some one to help with the housework. Cousin John was a cripple and had to use crutches to get around, but he could do housework. Mother and Father decided to invite him to come and live with us for while, as he needed a place to call home. The Uncle and Aunt who reared had passed away, leaving him all alone. So Mother had responded to another need for kindness and hospitality.

Cousin John came to our home in the early spring. Mother said that he was much older than we and that she would like very much for us to be kind to him and obey him, as she was sure he would want us to do. After he had been with us for a few months some the people of the community began to talk to him about going out and finding work where he could command a salary. He was a very good worker and helped Mother with the work, so they took care of him as one of the family. He seemed to be . . . [Remainder of this sentence was obliterated on original copy.]

At this time there was a family in the community who had lost the mother of the home, and the oldest girl in the family was trying to keep the home, which was quite a task for her as she was only twelve years of age. There were four other children in the home. Cousin John asked Mother if he might go

and talk to the father of the children about keeping house for them. Mother told him she thought this would be too much for him to the housework for a family of this many. However, if he really wanted to go then he should decide for himself. So he got in touch with the father of the family and they agreed on the salary. And Cousin John left our home and went to work for this family. He had been with these people only about two months when he became ill with cold that developed into pneumonia. The family was not able to take care of him and Mother went and brought him back to our home; but he lived only a few days. This was another trial of her faith and courage. She said she thought if she had been more thoughtful and had never given her consent for him to try this task things might have been different, as he might not have gone if she had just said no. Yet, she knew she had no right to do this.

A few months later on, my Father's health began to fail and he was not able to do the work that he once did; so he had to hire more help to keep the farm work done. Then after a few years Will, the eldest of the Black children, decided he wanted to go out on his own and find work, which he did.

...
[Editor's note: The typescript "Little Tex" is mentioned, but not published, in J. Bland Pope's "Bryants of Spartanburg" (p. 61) as having 19 pages. The above narrative is incomplete, lacking the last four pages of the double-spaced original typescript. See p. 141 below for the Bryant family to which "Little Tex" belonged.]

OBITUARY OF ROWLAND BRYANT, CSA

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Thursday, August 20, 1863, p. 1, col. 3

IN MEMORIAM ROWLAND BRYANT

Died, July 1st, 1863, from wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., ROWLAND BRYANT, son of Richard Bryant, of our District [Spartanburg], aged twenty-two years. The deceased, on the 22d day of July, volunteered in Capt. Wm. Camp's Company, and served as a member of the same for twelve months. At the expiration of that time he was discharged for physical reasons, and after a short time re-volunteered in 1862 in Capt. Wofford's Company, 13th Regiment, S. C. V. In the battles of Drakesville, Fredericksburg, and others he was engaged, and valiantly defended the cause of the South. At the capture of Harper's Ferry, a distinguished and memorable achievement of Generalship and soldier daring, he was present and entitled to a share of the glory that encircled our arms on that occasion. From that time to the last battle in which the Company of which he was a member participated, he acquitted himself gallantly and handsomely. In private life he was sociable, kind, and popular. His natural impulses were honorable, his conduct unexceptionable as citizen and soldier. Upon his grave the tears of those who sympathize with the South will fall, while the hand of the impartial historian will mark his final resting place with emblems emblematic of the heroic dead.

TWO BRIANT MARRIAGE NOTICES FROM THE CAROLINA SPARTAN

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Thursday, June 5, 1862, p. 2, col. 5

MARRIED

By [Elias Wall, Esq.], on Sunday evening, the 1st day of June, 1862, Mr. ROWLAND BRIANT to Miss ELIZABETH BRIANT, all of this District [Spartanburg].

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Thursday, March 8, 1866, p. 2, col. 5

By [R. Briant, Esq.], September ?, 1865, Mr. J. M. DEWBERRY to Miss T[ENNESSEE] BRIANT. [Newspaper page is creased and darkened through the date and Miss Briant's name.]

FAMILY RECORD OF JAMES RICHARDSON BRYANT (1817-1863), REVISED

Contributed by Evelyn Crocker, 159 CR 430, Paris, Mississippi 38949, texannusa36@yahoo.com and Dr. James L. Reid, 730 Walnut Hill Road, Campobello, SC 29322, reidjas@windstream.net
Sources: Earlier family group sheet from the publication "Bryants of Spartanburg" (1980), p. 60, by Dr. J. Bland Pope; earlier unpublished family group sheet (1982) compiled by Mrs. Margaret V. Williams (now deceased), who cited the Bryant Bible as one of her sources; census records; tombstone inscriptions; Scott County, Missouri marriage records; the "Little Tex" narrative, p. 135 above.
[Editor's note: The object of the contributors here is to correct some mistakes in Dr. Pope's family group sheet for James Richardson Bryant and to fill in some omissions. The names "Bryant" and "Briant" are interchangeable here.]

James Richardson Bryant

Born: 12 February 1817, Spartanburg District, South Carolina

Died: Civil War, date uncertain, our best determination: 5 Jan 1863, chronic diarrhea, Richmond, Va

Burial: probably in or near Richmond, Virginia

He was a private first in Co. E, 13th SC Regiment SC; perhaps later in Co. E 5th SC Regiment

His parents: James Briant and Gemima Dillard Briant

[See this *Quarterly*, Vol. XIX, No. 3, August 2005, p.186, for the family record of James and Gemima Briant.]

Married: 7 February 1838, Spartanburg District, South Carolina

Caroline Kirby

Born: 5 May 1822, Union District, South Carolina

Died: 28 March 1871, Benton, Scott County, Missouri

Burial: Old Benton Cemetery, Scott County, Missouri

Her parents: William Terry Kirby and Frances Hunt Kirby

Their Children:

(All were born in Spartanburg or Union Districts, South Carolina.)

- [1] Rowland Bryant Born: 17 June 1841
Died: 1 June 1863, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (killed in action)
Burial: place unknown (probably in Pennsylvania) (See his obituary, p. 140 above.)
He was a private in Company E, 13th Regiment SC Volunteer Infantry.
Married: 1 June 1862, Spartanburg District, SC [See p. 140 above for marriage notice.]
Wife: Miss Elizabeth Briant, b. 1841, Sptg Dist, SC—d. 6 June 1923, Sptg Co., SC
Her husband 2: Felix L. Dillard, b. 1841, Sptg Dist, SC—d. 1881, Spartanburg Co., SC
Burial: Both are buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Spartanburg, South Carolina
Her parents: Joab Bryant and Mary Stewart Bryant
- [2] Tennessee Bryant Born: 5 April 1843
Died: before 4 Sept 1887 (date of 2nd marriage of her husband)
Married: ? September 1865, Spartanburg District, SC [See p. 140 above for marriage notice.]
Her husband: John Miles Dewberry (He is listed as John M. Duberrey in the 1870 census of Scott Co., Mo and as J. Miles Dewberry in the 1880 census of Kaufman Co., Texas.)

Born: abt 1832, SC—Died: after 2d marriage in Kaufman County, Texas (see below)
 Wife 2: Nancy W. Lewis; marriage date: 4 Sept 1887, Kaufman County, Texas
 (Mrs. Annie Bryant O'Neill in "Little Tex" stated that her sister Tennessee (Tennie) married Edward Berry; if so, he was her second husband. We have yet to find a record of him in Texas or in Oklahoma.)

- [3] Barbara Alabama Bryant Born: June 1845
 Died: 1906, Morley, Scott County, Missouri
 Burial: no record (probably Morley, Scott County, Missouri)
 Married: 12 July 1875, Scott County, Missouri
 Husband: George Guthrie b. (no record yet found)—d. between abt Sept 1885 (birth of daughter Effie May 1886) & 1900 census of Scott Co., Mo. (Probably buried in Scott Co.)
 Allie/Alice, widow, and children are listed in 1900 Scott Co. census under the name **Guthrie**.
- [4] George Washington Bryant Born: 9 June 1847
 Died: 26 September 1926, Morley, Scott County, Missouri
 Burial: Old Morley Cemetery, Morley, Missouri
 He served in CSA from Spartanburg District, SC (per "Little Tex" narrative).
 Married 1: after 1870 census of Scott County, Missouri
 Wife 1: Sarah "Betty" Spaulding (died before 1880 census of Scott County, Missouri; left two daughters: Corra, b. 1874, and Ida, b. 1877.)
 Married 2: 1 November 1883, Scott County, Missouri
 Wife 2: Mrs. Lucy A. Johnson (died before 1900 census of Scott County, Missouri (left one daughter Carrie Bryant, b. Sept 1884, and one son Henry E. Johnson, b. June 1881.)
 Married 3: 13 December 1900, Scott County, Missouri
 Wife 3: Mrs. Mary Alice Hardison Knuckolls, b. 16 Aug 1871, Ky—d. 3 June 1932, St. Louis Hospital, St. Louis Co., Mo. (per death certificate). Bryant children were Maggie, Eva, and James Richard.
- [5] Martin Govan Bryant Born: 28 February 1849
 Died: 20 December 1920, Morley, Scott County, Missouri
 Burial: Old Morley Cemetery, Morley, Scott County, Missouri
 Married: 2 January 1879, Scott County, Missouri
 Wife: Frances Kirby, b. Jan. 1851, Union District, SC—d. 1 March 1935, Scott Co., Mo.
 Burial: Old Morley Cemetery, Morley, Scott County, Missouri
 She was a first cousin to Martin Govan Bryant; her father, William H. Kirby, was a brother to Caroline Kirby Bryant (Martin Govan's mother).
- [6] Hosia Chester Bryant Born: 7 September 1850
 Died: 11 February 1902, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
 Burial: Old Benton Cemetery, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
 Married: abt 1875, Scott County, Missouri
 Wife: Martha Alice Armstrong, b. 18 March 1858, Mo.—d. 11 March 1899, Scott Co., Mo.
 Burial: Old Benton Cemetery, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
- [7] Richardson Winfield Bryant Born: 21 March 1852 (The 1880 Scott Co., Mo. census erroneously

shows birthplace as Illinois; birthplaces of parents omitted)
 Died: abt 1884 or after (birth of daughter in Dec 1884) but before 1900

- Burial: (probably Scott County, Missouri)
 Married: about 1878, Scott County, Missouri
 Wife: Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Tubbs, b. 26 Jan 1858, Marion Co., Ky—d. 23 Sept 1914, Morley, Scott Co., Mo., from death certificate. (Her name was stated to be Betty Sides in the "Little Tex" narrative. The 1880 Scott Co., Mo. census shows her name as Sarah, age 23, b. Ky.)
- [8] Frances Arkansas Bryant Born: 14 October 1853
 Died: 3 February 1933, Durant, Bryan County, Oklahoma
 Burial: Durant, Bryan County, Oklahoma
 Married 1: 1871, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
 Husband 1: George Mousner, b. abt 1834, Germany—died abt 1894, Ellis County, Texas
 Burial: (probably Justice Precinct No. 7, Ellis County, Texas; wife was there in 1900.)
 Husband 2: Ransom D. Turley, b. abt 1828, SC—d after 1920 census of Bryan Co., Okla.
- [9] Missouri Texana Bryant Born: 25 August 1855 (per the narrative "Little Tex"). Missouri Texana was Little Tex and was later called Annie. The 1920 census of Scott County, Mo. confirms the foregoing statements: Missouri T. Oneal, age 64, SC. A picture of her grave marker shows her date of birth as "Aug. 25, 1853". The family name is Oneal on grave marker.
 Died: 20 January 1940 (per grave marker)
 Burial: Old Benton Cemetery, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
 Married 1: about 1881, Scott County, Missouri
 Husband 1: Mark Black, b. abt 1858, Missouri—d. abt 1886, Scott County, Missouri
 Burial: (probably Scott County, Missouri)
 Married 2: abt 1887, Scott County, Missouri
 Husband 2: George W. O'Neill, b. 11 Feb 1853, Ky—27 July 1906, Scott County, Mo.
 Burial: Old Benton Cemetery, Benton, Scott County, Missouri (Oneal per grave marker)
- [10] James Terry Bryant Born: 1857—Died: 27 Sept 1861, Spartanburg District, SC
- [11] John C. Calhoun Bryant Born: 3 Sept 1860—8 August 1863, Spartanburg District, SC
- [12] Louella Tallullah Virginia Bryant Born: 8 August 1862
 Died: 3 March 1894, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
 Burial: Old Benton Cemetery, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
 Married: abt 1888, Scott County, Missouri
 Husband: Daniel Ward Cannon, b. 11 May 1851, Sptg Dist, SC—d. 22 Feb 1924, Scott Co., Mo.
 Burial: Old Benton Cemetery, Benton, Scott County, Missouri
 His wife 2: Mary Ann Butler Brown, b. Sept 1867, Illinois—d. before 1910
 * * *

A TOURIST'S VIEW IN 1847 OF THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT AND OF TWO EARLIEST SETTLERS

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

Source: *Charleston Courier*, issue of Thursday, October 28, 1847, p. 2, col. 2

Correspondence of the *Courier*—Orangeburgh, S.C. October 13, 1847.

I now proceed to devote some lines to

GREENVILLE DISTRICT,

generally. It was first settled by emigrants chiefly from Virginia and Pennsylvania. RICHARD PARIS, an Englishman by birth and an ancestor of the CUNNINGHAMS, settled at and owned the present site of the village of Greenville, in 1776, having a land grant, covering some ten miles square, purchased of the Indians, which was afterwards confiscated, he being a tory. Colonel HITE, another settler, about the same time, located himself, at Morgan Place, on the Enoree River—in June, 1776, he was killed by the Indians, who (according to MILLS) carried away his wife and two daughters as captives. Both he and PARIS emigrated from Virginia. After the treaty with the Indians in 1777, there was a great influx of inhabitants from the middle provinces. The population was checked, however, by the Cherokee war of 1779, which broke up several flourishing settlements—but that ended, population again advanced with giant strides. The District, it is believed, derived its name from the remarkable verdure, which clothed the face of the country, extending to even the brow and the summit of the mountains.

The District of Greenville is bounded on the North by the Saluda Mountain, dividing it from North Carolina and Henderson County in that State, on the East partly by Spartanburg and partly by Laurens District, on the South by Laurens District, and on the West by the Saluda River, dividing it from Pendleton District. It is 50 miles, in extreme length, from North to South, and 20 miles in average breadth, and contains 414,720 square acres. By the census of 1840, its population was 17,839, of which 12,534 were free and 5,305 were slaves; and it sends one Senator and 4 Representatives to the State Legislature. Its climate is delightful in summer and its mountains are admirable barriers in winter against the Northern blast. Of its manufactures and agriculture, I have already largely written in previous letters. Its rocks are granite, gneiss, and quartz—and its minerals iron, yellow ochre, pyrites, lead ore, and the emerald.

THE RIVERS.

The rivers of Greenville, although finely irrigating it, are not navigable. The Saluda, forming its Western boundary, rises in two or three heads, in the mountains which form the partition wall between the North and South States, runs along the South Western border of Laurens and the Southern border of Newberry District; and, cutting off a triangle of Lexington District, unites with the Broad River to form the Congaree, just above Columbia. It branches, between Earle's Bridge and the M'Elhenney Shoal, into what are called the North Fork and the South Fork Saluda, but which might, from their position on the map, be more properly designated as the East and West Fork. The South Fork throws off a branch, on the East, below Hagood's or Earle's Upper Bridge, called the Middle Fork Saluda. The South Fork heads in Hickory Head Spring, in or near the Sassafras Mountain in Pickens District, and receives, in its course, from the Greenville Mountains, on the North, Laurel Fork, Slicking Creek, Mather's Creek, and Watacoo Creek, and from Pendleton District, the Oolenoe, Oulenoe, or Oolenoy Creek, coming down in North, Middle and South Forks, from the Sassafras Mountains, and crossing and rejoining the South Fork Saluda, as to form a curiously shaped island. The Middle Fork Saluda rises in Green Mountain on the South West, and receives Gap Creek, from the Saluda Mountain on the North East—another of its North Eastern tributaries is Devil's Fork. The North Fork of the Saluda river rises between the border

range on the North and Hog Back and Glassy Mountains on the South, and receives Fall Creek, from Poinsett's Spring and other sources in the Saluda Mountain, on the North, and Little Gap Creek from the vicinity of Prospect Hill on the East. The Indian name of the North Fork Saluda is Chicheroo or Chicheroa. The main stream of the Saluda bore the Indian name of Chickawa, the Corn River, or corn-growing River, significant of the abundance with which the fertile valley it waters bring forth, "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

The Enoree River rises considerably beyond Paris Mountain, and runs in a South Easterly direction, forming the South Western boundary of Spartanburgh, and Southern boundary of Union District, and passes through the South Eastern section of Newberry District into the Broad River. The South and Middle Tyger, and also the South Pacolet, all rise in Greenville District, and pass through Spartanburgh and Union into the Broad River. The South Tyger very appropriately receives Wild Cat Creek from the East, and is also fed by Mush Creek on the West. The Indian name of the Tyger is Amoy-es-Check. Although spelt with a y instead of an i, the Tyger River is said to have taken its name from a battle on its banks between a tiger and a bear, in which the bear was killed and the tiger found to be victorious, although sorely wounded.

The Reedy River, largely noticed in my former letters, rises West of Paris Mountain, and runs through the District and through the South Western section of Laurens District into the Saluda.

The rivers of Greenville, rising mostly in the mountains, and rushing down declivities, form a number of the most beautiful cascades—are lined with Saw, Flour and Grist Mills, and afford manufacturing facilities capable of the highest and most profitable improvements.

THE WATER FALLS.

The Falls of Reedy River I have already briefly described. MILLS thus delineates them in full,

"At Greenville, there is a beautiful waterfall, which deserves notice. Where the road from the village crosses it, the waters are placid and gentle, but they do not proceed far, before they are precipitated over a great mass of rocks in one continued sheet, and continue to tumble from one ledge of rocks to another, (placed like steps,) until they reach another level, formed into a basin below, where they subside a little, and then are hurried over an artificial dam [thrown up to supply some late iron works, formerly constructed there,] and dashed amid the rocks below. One side of this beautiful waterfall is confined by rocks, piled on rocks; the other side presents a rich foliage, terminated at the bottom by an excellent milling establishment. The abundance and head of waters here render this spot very valuable (as the country improves) for machinery. The whole falls exceeds 50 feet."

The river just above the falls, and at the foot of the village, is crossed by a neat little foot bridge, for foot-passengers, with an iron-railling, and resting on stone piers or supporters—it is shallow and really fordable by carriages and horses.

It has never been my fortune to see the falls of Reedy River, except when the river was low, nor at moon-light. Their grandeur is of course greatly increased, when the swollen waters convert the cascade into the cataract, and their beauty in much heightened when moon-light softens and silvers the scene.

The Falls of Slicking on Slicking Creek, a tributary of South Fork Saluda, visible in great beauty from Table Rock, the Falls of the same name on Caesar's Head, the Falls on Mather's Creek, flowing into that stream; and the beautiful Cascade, on Fall Creek, now Hodges' Mills, a tributary of the North Fork Saluda, are all objects of more or less grandeur and sublimity, and great picturesque beauty.

The following passage is cited from MILLS:—

"The valley of the N. Fork of Saluda River presents two water-falls, one of which, a short distance from the State road N., has a romantic appearance. The stream is confined within a narrow barrier of rocks and trees, and precipitated itself from its dizzy height, about 300 feet, almost perpendicular, when

it meets with a bed of rugged rocks, among the cavities of which it almost loses itself; (its rumbling noise, however, prepares you for its second appearance); again it rushes forth in a broad sheet, and, after roaring and tumbling amid the inflected rocks impeding its course, 200 feet more, reaches the peaceful bosom of its parent stream, which winds its silent course through verdant meads."

This is doubtless the water fall on Fall Creek, a portion of which has been diverted to work the Saw, Grist and Flouring Mills and Tannery of Col. Hodges & Son, the water fall being now somewhat lessened in grandeur, if not impaired in beauty, by the abstraction or subtraction of a portion of its waters for useful purposes and in aid of human industry.

Next in the order of physical features and natural scenery, I come to

THE MOUNTAINS,

of Greenville. MILLS says:

"The first view of the mountains, travelling the road from Spartanburgh to Greenville, is obtained, about five miles from the Court House of the former. Their distance is about 25 miles. The effect upon the mind of the traveller, at the first view, is peculiarly pleasing, particularly of such as has had never seen the mountains. To the left, in the direction of the road, appears Paris Mountain; to the right, the long range of the Saluda ridge, and, close to the Glassy Mountains, is seen the Saluda Gap, through which the State Road passes. On the right, the Hogback Mountain dies away in the distance.

"The Majesty and sublimity of these vast terrene protuberances increase as you approach them, and, upon the very summit of the most lofty, you descry cultivated plantations; one situated upon the very pinnacle of the Glassy Mountain deserves attention."

PARIS MOUNTAIN,

so named for RICHARD PARIS, the ancient proprietor, is situate almost in the centre of Greenville District, a completely isolated eminence, at the distance of six or seven miles from the village. It is now the property of Col. W. BUTLER THOMPSON, son of the Hon. WADDY THOMPSON; and it constitutes a favorite excursion for the villagers and their visitors to enjoy both *pro mica*, and magnificent views from its summit. While on it, Table Mountain, the Glassy, the Hogback, the Tryon and King's Mountain (the scene of FERGUSON's remarkable overthrow), and the numerous farms, dotting the fruitful vales below, unite to give varied charms to the landscape. The Reedy river is formed by the springs which issue from its veins; a mineral spring flows from its surface, said to cure ring worms and other cutaneous affections; and the fragrant yellow honey-neckle gives floral embellishment to the rocks on the Southern side.

Of the Mineral Spring above mentioned, MILLS writes thus:—

"A spring, presumed to be impregnated with iron and sulphur, proceeds from the Eastern side of Paris Mountain. The water is perfectly clear, but smells strongly like the washings of a gun-barrell; the bottom of the spring consists of a very black earth, which smells extremely sulphureous. This spring is very powerful in curing ring worms and other cutaneous disorders; and, for that purpose, has been resorted to by the inhabitants, with much success, in desperate cases."

THE GLASSY AND HOGBACK MOUNTAINS

are situated, in the northeast angle of the district, near the line of Spartanburg district, forming with each other two sides of very nearly right angled triangle, or a boot, of which Hogback is the leg and the Glassy is the foot, with a projecting heel. The waters flowing from them form the sources of the Pacolet and Tyger rivers.

The HOGBACK takes its name from the resemblance it bears to the dorsal feature of the animal, forbidden to the Jew, but must eaten by the Gentile. Its ascent is steep, and difficult, if not dangerous, for horsemen, who have to dismount and lead their quadrupeds. "The ascent," says MILLS, "is on an abrupt, narrow ledge, a declivity on each side, and, as the horse strains up the steep ridge and exerts

himself to hold his ground, the man who leads him must be on the alert to keep before him." He adds:

"On this huge mountain top, the traveller finds a spring of cold water gushing out, and, close by, a deserted plantation of about 2 or 300 acres, which some recluse had once cultivated."

The GLASSY MOUNTAIN derives its name from the fact that the water trickling down its rocky side, and especially so when frozen in winter, reflects the rays of the sun with dazzling lustre.

I quote MILLS the following additional description of these twin or adjoining mountains and their wonderful fertility.

"The Glassy and Hogback mountains are situated near the boundary line of Greenville and Spartanburgh districts. The waters flowing from them form the sources of the Tyger and Pacolet rivers. At their fountains they are too cold to be freely drank in summer. On these mountains there are four or five snug level farms, which [have] a rich soil and extensive apple and peach orchards. Cotton and sweet potatoes do not thrive here. The settlements are all situated on the south side, for the north is unfit for cultivation on account of the prodigious rocks, precipices, and bleak, cold winds. Every part, even the crevices of the rock, is covered with trees and shrubs of some kind or other. The chestnut trees are lofty, and furnish a quantity of excellent food for swine. In these mountains are several large caverns and hollow rocks, shaped like houses, in which droves of hogs shelter themselves in great snow storms, which occur frequently in winter. The crops of fruit particularly of apples and peaches, never fail. The climate in these mountains is less subject to sudden changes than in the plains below. Vegetation is late, but when fairly begun, is seldom destroyed by subsequent frosts. Neither is there any marks on trees being struck by lightning, or blown up by storms. It is supposed that the mountains break the clouds, and that the lightning falls below; for there the effects of it are frequently visible. On the Hogback mountain there is a level farm of thirty or forty acres of the richest highlands in South Carolina. This is covered with large lofty chestnut trees, with an undergrowth of most luxuriant wild pea vines, very useful in fattening horses. These animals, while there, are free from flies. The ascent to this mountain is very steep for about two miles; but, with the exception of thirty or forty yards, expert horsemen may ride all the way to its summit. The prospect from it, towards the north and west, exhibits a continued succession of mountains, one ridge beyond another, as far as the eye can see.

"On King's mountain, in York district, the real limestone rock has been discovered. This has also been found in Spartanburgh district. Before these discoveries, the inhabitants had frequently to haul lime for domestic use upwards of a hundred miles.

"Beautiful springs of water issue in plentiful streams from all these mountains. They also for the most part produce a profusion of grass, and are clothed to their summits with tall timber. The intermediate valleys are small, but of great fertility. Hence the pastoral life is more common than the agricultural. The soil of the Table mountain is excellent; that of the other stony and less fertile. But chestnut, locust, pine, oak and hickory trees grow on them. The champaign country, which becomes more level as it approaches the sea, affords an interminable view, finely contracted with the wild irregularities of those immense heights which diversify the western extremity of Carolina.

"From a spring on one of the small mountains, between the Hogback and the Tryon, water is conveyed more than a thousand feet in a succession of wooden troughs, to the yard of the dwelling house built by Mr. L. It empties into a large reservoir, from which, when filled, it runs over, and soon mingles with the north Pacolet River, which is there a very small stream. Thus a great domestic convenience is enjoyed by a single mountaineer, which has not yet been obtained by the opulent city of Charleston."

CAESAR'S HEAD, one of the most remarkable and magnificent mountain curiosities in the world, I have already fully described; but I omitted to mention that there is a chalybeate Spring, in the vicinity of Col. HAGOOD's Cottages on the mountain top. CAESAR'S HEAD and the DISMAL MOUNTAIN lie in the N.W.

nook of the District, formed by the Saluda river and the Blue Ridge. MILLS describes Caesar's Head as "a mass of granite, rising from the vale, through which a rapid river winds its turbulent way; there is a steep ascent from the torrent, covered with trees to the base of the rocky wall; then ledges of stone, rising almost perpendicular, and, at length, hanging over the top, so that they seem to totter to their fall. Indeed, a large triangular mass stands separate from the rest, by deep fissures, and resting upon a very slender base." Of the Dismal Mountain he says "it seems to precipitate itself forward [from the N.E.] to unite with the Table Mountain, whilst Slicking Creek is descending its sides, as brilliant as liquid glass, sometimes falling 20 ft., and, in its whole course, precipitated, by the descent, with great violence, so the base of its great parent where it enters the Saluda." He adds in a note,

"These mountains are the Helvetia of our State. We do not yet appreciate them rightly, but we shall ere long. We have won them from N. Carolina, by fair and honorable means, and they are an ornament in our State. To the talents, industry and zeal of Professor George Blackburn, who acted as astronomer, on the part of this State, in determining the 35th degree of north latitude. S. Carolina is indeed indebted for its present possession of these noble mountains."

I must ask your leave to make another quotation from MILL's *Statistics*, a book, which, although carelessly printed, is replete with valuable and interesting information, in reference to every District in the State, to be obtained from no other source, or, at least, not to be met with elsewhere in so condensed and convenient a form, and needs only to be known to be appreciated and circulated in a new and corrected edition. I do this, the more readily, too, because I have given you so much of my own material of late, as to put you in a straight jacket, or at least convert the *Courier* into one, and almost, I fear to surfeit your readers. The passage will be found an interesting summary on the physical features of the upper country, and somewhat prophetic anticipation of that "closer intercourse between our citizen in the up and low country," which our projected rail-road connexions are about to realize and perpetuate, in the mutual interchange of benefits.

"When we view the mountains, hills, and dales, of this state, and reflect on the innumerable interesting objects of natural curiosity which they contain, the delightful nature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, in many places reaching to the very tops of the highest hills; when we witness the luxuriance of the crops, seldom or never failing from the drought; the vigor of peach and apple orchards, the branches literally bending to the ground with the weight of fruit, the whole presenting the reality of the fascinating [perhaps exaggerated] accounts which some writers have given of Chili; when, I say, we examine the beautiful scenery and real worth of this section of the state, its salubrious and temperate air, and agricultural advantages, we cannot but regard the period as not remote; when this delightful region shall become a little Switzerland, where our lowland planters may enjoy all the advantages of their usual trip to the Northern States, without its dangers, inconveniences and expense, namely, a pure air, healthy climate, and cool translucent streams.

"The country is rapidly approximating to this desirable state of things; the state road will soon be completed, leading from Charleston to the mountains; houses of accommodation, and public stages, are multiplying along this road, to facilitate the progress of the traveller. The healthy region [after leaving the sea coast] can then be reached in one day's travel from Charleston, so that all dangers will be at an end in passing through the sickly region, even in the midst of summer and autumn.

"The upper part of South Carolina, we would repeat, is full of interesting scenery; her mountains present every variety of the mild, abrupt, sublime, beautiful, grand and awful. Her rivers offer numerous cascades, placid surfaces, foaming torrents, and deep waters: - the climate is the most delightful in the world, the Montpelier of the United States, (as the amiable Abbe Corre, ambassador of the King of Portugal, observed when he visited the State,) the very seat of Hygeia herself: - a soil productive of every

thing useful, comfortable, nourishing and luxurious, and capable of cultivation to the very tops of the highest mountains; the citizens of the lower part of the State, cannot surely be aware of the beauties and advantages of this section of their country, otherwise they would visit it, if not in preference, yet in their route to the Northern States. In addition to their own personal benefits, motives of sound policy should dictate it; but we have already noticed this subject, and trust, that not many years will elapse before a closer intercourse between our citizens in the up and low country will take place, so mutually beneficial."

REVOLUTIONARY WORTHIES.

Col. HENRY M. WOOD and SAMUEL EARLE, of Greenville District, distinguished themselves and won laurels in the Revolutionary war - they still live in the remembrance and gratitude of the State. The district was too new in its settlement to bear a very large share in that glorious contest. Her citizens, however, had their portion of suffering. The following "Revolutionary Incident" or tradition, contributed by the Hon. B. F. PERRY, to the "Magnolia" of August, 1942, will illustrate the fate of

"THE HITE FAMILY,"

alluded to in the commencement of this letter.

"Among the earliest white settlers in the District of Greenville was Mr. Hite, a gentleman of great respectability, and of one of the first families of Virginia. He moved to South Carolina several years previous to the commencement of the American Revolution and settled with his family on the Enoree River. The whole country at that time was in possession of the Cherokee Indians. They were a powerful, numerous and warlike tribe, but friendly, and well-disposed to their neighbors, the whites, who were moving in amongst them. Several purchases of land had been made from them, and grants obtained for the same from the crown of Great Britain. A grant of this character, for ten miles square, had been procured by Paris, and which included within its boundaries, the beautiful site on which the village of Greenville now stands. Paris was an Englishman, and a man of fortune, who took up his abode amongst the Indians, and acquired great influence over them. He brought with him his family, which consisted, with others, of two interesting and lovely daughters. The Indians, seeing that encroachments were making on their hunting grounds, retired towards the mountains, where they could live unmolested, and in the full enjoyment of their own peculiar mode of existence. Their visits, however, to the white settlements, were frequent, for the purpose of trading and receiving presents.

The object of Mr. Hite was to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the Indians, and in this he succeeded, until the breaking out of our revolutionary struggle. - When that event happened, the Cherokees were induced, by the presents and agents of England, to take sides with the King against the country. To this course, too, they were no doubt naturally inclined, from their instinctive love of war, and their jealousy at the continued encroachments of the whites. The feelings and principles of Mr. Hite led him to espouse the cause of his country, and learning that the Indians were about to take up arms, he thought that they might perhaps be induced to remain neutral; and, in order to try what influence he could have on them, his son was dispatched to their towns with presents and messages. This son was a young man of education, and had for several years been reading law with a view to admission to the Charleston Bar. He had been a good deal at his father's, and was also personally acquainted with many of their chiefs. - Whilst with his father, on Enoree, he had formed an acquaintance with the family of Paris, and was engaged to one of his daughters, who had been educated and brought up in what was then termed the mother country. Jacob O'Bannon Hite (for this, we believe, was his name,) set out alone for the Cherokee towns, not apprehending the least danger from the Indians, and being confident of his power to influence them to remain quiet and peaceable in the coming struggle between Great Britain and the Colonies. He had not proceeded far, however, in his journey into the nation, before he met, unexpectedly and without the least intimation, some hundreds of their warriors already on their march

against the white settlements. The die had been cast, and the chiefs had already determined in council to take up the *tombahawke*; and it is well known that, when their determination is once made, nothing can alter or change it. What passed between young Hite and the warriors when they met, is unknown. His body was afterward found, scalped and inhumanly mangled. The place, where this unfortunate circumstance occurred, was pointed out some years since to the writer, by a friend whose father assisted in the burial of young Hite. It was on the waters of Estatoe, in Pickens District, as a narrow passway between two mountains. The spot is a gloomy, dismal one, and seemed a fit place for such a melancholy tragedy.

"The Indians proceeded on their march to the residence of Paris, now the village of Greenville, and made known to him their determination and were encouraged in the same. They also told of the death of young Hite, and were much provoked at the distress of Paris' daughter, to whom he was engaged. This young lady, finding out that the Indians intending visiting Hite's father on Enoree, with a spirit and resolution worthy a heroine of romance, resolved to save, if possible, the family of her unfortunate and plighted lover. She secretly left the house, unknown to her father, and travelled on foot several miles through the wilderness, liable to be overtaken and killed by the Indians. But, although she accomplished her journey in time to give the necessary warnings, yet she was heeded not until it was too late. The Indians, after loitering some time at Paris', went to Hite's, and there killed him and two or three of his sons. They took Mrs. Hite and an infant at her breast, and started them under an escort to their towns. Before they had gone far, they took the infant, in the presence of its mother, and dashed its brains out against some rocks on the banks of the Saluda! Mrs. Hite was rescued, after being detained some time amongst the Indians.

"This was the commencement of those dreadful massacres which followed, and which almost desolated the upper country. The only mode of warfare, as is well known, among the savages, is an indiscriminate murder, without regard to age or sex. For years after this bloody scene, the inhabitants of the frontiers of Carolina had literally to live with arms in their hands. Not a night passed without its dangers and apprehensions. And it may truly be said, that no portion of the United States experienced greater sufferings and privations during the Revolution, than the upper part of South Carolina. In other parts of the country, there were intervals of peace and prosperity; but in Spartanburgh, Laurens and Abbeville, there was properly no safety or cessations of hostilities, from the beginning to the close of the war. The whig families of those Districts were alternately the prey of the Indians, the Tories, and the British army. — Those of the Hite family, who escaped the massacre, returned to Virginia, and some of them as yet living in that State. South Carolina made them a grant of lands, in consequence of their losses and sacrifices."

* * *

DEATH IN PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI OF MRS. SARAH HILL, NATIVE OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, S. C.

Source: *The Independent Press* (Abbeville), issue of Friday, July 11, 1856, p. 2, col. 5

DIED

In Panola County, Miss., June the 4th, 1856, at her husband's residence, Mrs. SARAH HILL, wife of W. C. Hill, in the 28th year of her age. They moved from this District in 1850 to Miss. She has left an affectionate husband and six small children, one an infant of ten days of age, and many friends to mourn her loss. She was an affectionate wife and a devoted mother. She joined the Baptist Church at Beulah before her marriage; she was a faithful member while in this District, and continued to put her trust in God, and died in triumph of her blessed Redeemer. Weep not for her as those that have no hope. Blessed are the ones that die in the Lord, for they shall see God. C.

* * *

YORK COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL PROGRAM FOR BATTLE OF KING'S MTN

Source: *Carolina Spartan*, issue of Wednesday September 29, 1880, p. 3, col. 3

King's Mountain Centennial Association.

The following programme has been adopted by the Association for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of October, 1880.

REUNION DAY.—October 5th

Salvos of Artillery, and assembly at the grand stand, at 11:30 o'clock a. m.; Reunion of the States; Prayer by the Rev. Ellison Capers; Addresses by the Representatives of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, in the order named.

BATTLE DAY.—October 6th

Illustration of the plan of the battle, beginning at 12 o'clock m. The troops participating will repair to the points designed, at 11:30 a. m.

CENTENNIAL DAY.—October 7th

National Salute at sunrise; Review of all troops at 10 a. m.; Prayer by William Martin; Singing of the Lyric, written for the occasion by Mrs. Clara Dargan McLean of Yorkville, S. C.; Reading of the Ode, written for the occasion by Paul H. Hayne, of Augusta, Ga.; Oration by Hon. J. W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va.; Procession to the Monument; Unveiling Monument with appropriate ceremonies; Dress parade at 5 p. m.; Pyrotechnic display at 8 p. m.

MILITARY DAY.—October 8th

Prize drill beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.; Award of Centennial Medal to successful Company.

A. Coward, President King's Mountain Centennial Association, Yorkville, S. C.

* * *

RELIGION OF OUR PRESIDENTS THROUGH U. S. GRANT

Source: *The Anderson Intelligencer*, issue of Thursday, August 12, 1875, p. 1, col. 7

Religion of Our Presidents.

Washington was a vestryman in the Episcopal Church

Adams was a member of the parish in Braintree. His attendance was not very constant.

Jefferson was an avowed skeptic, and a devout follower of Dr. Priestly.

Madison and Monroe were moderate churchmen.

John Quincy Adams was a Unitarian.

Jackson joined the Presbyterian church after her left office. He paid close attention to the sermon, and made a profound bow to the pulpit as he retired.

Van Buren was trained in the Reformed Dutch school, and attended the Episcopal church when he attended any. Harrison cared very little for religious matters.

Tyler was loose in regard to Sunday and worship.

Polk, though not a professed Christian, was a regular attendant at public worship in the Presbyterian church. He occupied the pew opposite the one Jackson sat in.

General Taylor seldom ever went to church.

Fillmore, more than any other of the Presidents, was an open and decided Unitarian. He gave his influence and support to that sect.

Pierce attended the Presbyterian church every Sunday morning.

Buchanan was a Presbyterian. He walked to church; went in a shuffling gait; dodged into his pew and seated in the corner, seemed wrapped in his own thoughts, paying no attention to the service.

Lincoln attended the Presbyterian church once a day. [Johnson was omitted.]

Grant is a trustee in the Methodist church.

* * *

FAMILY RECORD OF THOMAS COATS (1795-after 1870) OF LAURENS COUNTY

Contributed by Jane R. De Bruin, 3359 Ravenwood Drive, Augusta, GA 30907
cynthiabear98@yahoo.com

Sources: Census Records of Laurens County, South Carolina and Smith County, Texas; various cemetery transcriptions; University of South Carolina College of Arts & Sciences, Institute for Southern Studies, Winter, 1971 XVIII: 19 article concerning Union Baptist Church, formerly Union Meeting House; death certificates of John Andrew Coats and Wade Hampton Turner.

Thomas Coats

Born about 1795 in Newberry County, South Carolina

Died between 1870 and 1880 census records, probably in Laurens County, South Carolina

Married prior to 1825

Frances Henderson

Born about 1800 in Laurens County, South Carolina

Died after the 1880 census record, probably in Laurens County, South Carolina

Children of Thomas Coats & Frances Henderson

1. **Susannah Coats**, born February 3, 1825 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died March 2, 1901 in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried Union Baptist Church Cemetery, Laurens County, South Carolina. She married John M. Culbertson.
2. **Mary M. Coats**, born December 3, 1828 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died August 24, 1894, in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried Union Baptist Church Cemetery, Laurens County, South Carolina. She married Joel Cooper Blackwell.
3. **Catherine Candies Coats**, born April 24, 1830 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died June 3, 1884, in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried Union Baptist Church Cemetery, Laurens County, South Carolina. She married William Lafayette Turner.
4. **Mahaley Coats**, born about 1832 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died after 1900 census, probably in Smith County, Texas. She married Samuel Roland Jones.
5. **John Andrew Coats**, born April 23, 1842 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died July 9, 1915 in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried Union Baptist Church Cemetery, Laurens County, South Carolina. He married 1st M.F. who died prior to the 1870 census. He married 2nd Lucinda E. Milam.

* * *

FAMILY RECORD OF WILLIAM LAFAYETTE TURNER (abt 1833-after 1880) OF LAURENS COUNTY

Contributed by Jane R. De Bruin, 3359 Ravenwood Drive, Augusta, GA 30907
cynthiabear98@yahoo.com

Sources: Census Records of Laurens County, South Carolina; various cemetery transcriptions; death certificates of Alfred Martin Turner and Wade Hampton Turner; delayed birth certificates for Eleanor Mozelle Turner, Walter Lafayette Turner and Wilson Lee Turner.

William Lafayette Turner

Born about 1833 in South Carolina

Died after the 1880 census records, probably in Laurens County, South Carolina

Lafayette is probably buried at Liberty Springs Presbyterian Church Cemetery,
Cross Hill, South Carolina

Married prior to 1853

Catherine Candies Coats

Born April 24, 1830, in Laurens County, South Carolina

Died June 3, 1884, in Laurens County, South Carolina

Catherine is buried at Liberty Springs Presbyterian Church Cemetery,
Cross Hill, South Carolina

Children of William Lafayette Turner and Catherine Candies Coats

1. **William Samuel Turner**, born February 20, 1853 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died June 3, 1884 in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried Liberty Springs Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Cross Hill, South Carolina. He married Martha Jane Neely.
2. **Alfred Martin Turner**, born Sept 1855 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died June 2, 1925 in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried at Bethabara Baptist Church Cemetery, Cross Hill, South Carolina. He married Eunice Jane Wells.
3. **Richard Turner**, born about 1860 in Laurens County, South Carolina, probably died prior to 1870 Census in Laurens County, South Carolina.
4. **Martha Turner**, born November 2, 1861 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died Jan 3, 1912 in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried First Baptist Church Cemetery, Cross Hill, South Carolina. She married Enoch Bradley Pinson.
5. **Wade Hampton Turner**, born Sept 10, 1863 in Laurens County, South Carolina, died June 10, 1936 in Laurens County, South Carolina, buried First Baptist Church Cemetery, Cross Hill, South Carolina. He married Allie Elizabeth Hitt.

* * *

UPSTATE DEATH NOTICES IN 1822 FROM THE *CHARLESTON COURIER*

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

[Note: ult. = ultimo = previous month — inst. = instant = current month]

Issue of Friday, January 25, 1822, p. 2, col. 4 [Fairfield District]

Departed this life, at Winnsborough, on Friday, the 4th inst. Major JOSEPH KERR, in the 70th year of his age.

Issue of Saturday, January 26, 1822, p. 2, col. 4 [Abbeville District]

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 30th ult. at his plantation near Abbeville Court-House, WILLIAM LESLEY, Esq.

Issue of Thursday, February 7, 1822, p. 2, col. 4 [Abbeville District]

DIED, on the 30th ult. at his plantation, near Abbeville Court-House, WILLIAM LESLEY, Esq.

[Note: This notice is a repeat of the one just above.]

Issue of Wednesday, February 27, 1822, p. 2, col. 4 [Philadelphia, Pa]

DIED, at Philadelphia, on the 15th inst. Major PIERCE BUTLER, in the 77th year of his age.

[Note: He represented South Carolina at the Constitutional Convention in 1787; and he was one of the first U.S. senators elected from South Carolina, serving from 1789 to 1796. He was re-elected to the U.S. Senate in 1802.]

Issue of Monday, May 13, 1822, p. 2, col. 4 [Fairfield District]

DIED, at Winnsborough, on the 13th ult. while attending the session of the Court, JOHN E. GUNNING, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 31st year of his age.

Issue of Saturday, June 1, 1822, p. 2, col. 5 [Greenville District]

DIED, at Greenville, on the 6th ult. very suddenly, Mrs. Mary McDonald, a native of Ireland, in the hundred and third year of her age. She emigrated from Ireland with her parents at an early period of her life, and settled in this state, where she has lived ninety odd years, during which time she was scarcely ever sick, and never took any medicines. She witnessed and shared largely in the troubles and dangers that agitated this State during the revolutionary war.

Issue of Wednesday, August 7, p. 3, col. 1 [Abbeville District]

DIED at his plantation near Abbeville Court-House, of an inflammatory fever, on the 25th ult. EDWIN PARKER, youngest son of the late Thos Parker, deceased; deservedly regretted by his numerous friends and relations.

Issue of Saturday, August 10, 1822, p. 3, col. 1 [Chester District]

DIED—On the 18th ult. in Chester district, in the 84th year of his age, BURR HARRISON, Esq. He was a native of Virginia, but had resided in this state for the last 38 years of his life.

Issue of Monday, August 26, 1822, p. 3, col. 2 [Edgefield District]

DIED, [at Augusta, Georgia], On the 16th inst., while on a visit to that place, Miss ELIZA ANN WISE, of Edgefield District, S. C. in the 18th year of her age—being the last of three sisters who have died within a few weeks since.

Issue of Saturday, August 31, 1822, p. 3, col. 1 [Edgefield District]

DIED, at Edgefield Court-House, on the 21st inst. Dr. JOHN BAPTIST LABORDE in the 21st year of his age.

Issue of Monday, September 2, 1822, p. 3, col. 3 [Kershaw District]

DIED, lately, at Camden, Mr. DAVID BARTLING, of Philadelphia, aged 38—Mr. NEAL SMITH, merchant, a native of Scotland, aged 43—Mr. JAMES RICH, of North-Carolina, aged 21—Mr. JOHN LOLLER, aged 35, a native of Ireland.

Issue of Monday, September 9, 1822, p. 3, col. 1 [Edgefield District]

DIED, at Hamburg, in this State, on the 30th ult. Mr. THOMAS ELLEGOOD, aged about 30 years.

Issue of Monday, September 9, 1822, p. 3, col. 1 [Kershaw District]

DIED, at Camden, on the 30th ult. Mrs. MARGARET D. GREEN, wife of the Rev. H. D. Green of Sumter District, in the 26th year of her age—and on the 1st inst. Mrs. CHARLOTTE BLANCHARD, in the 24th year of her age.

Issue of Monday, September 9, 1822, p. 3, col. 1 [Kershaw District]

[DIED.] At Liberty Hill, on the 30th ult. Mr. WM TRAPP, formerly a merchant of Camden. On the 2d inst. at the residence of his father, EDWARD, son of Gen. Z. Caney.

Issue of Monday, September 16, 1822, p. 3, col. 2 [Kershaw District]

[DIED.] At his residence, near Camden, on the 9th inst. Gen. ZACHARIAH CANTEY, aged 63 years. Same day, in Camden, Mr. OWEN O'NEIL, a native of Ireland.

Issue of Saturday, September 21, 1822, p. 3, col. 1 [Fairfield District]

DIED.—In Fairfield District, on the 10th inst. in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. ANN KINCAID, consort of Alex. Kincaid, Esq.

Issue of Thursday, September 26, 1822, p. 2, col. 3 [Edgefield District]

[DIED.] On the 16th inst. in Edgefield District, Dr. WM. HOWELL HAY, in the 27th year of his age.

Issue of Saturday, October 5, 1822, p. 2, col. 6 [Kershaw District]

[DIED.] At his residence in Camden, S. C. Mr. JOHN NIXON, son of Col. Wm. Nixon of that town.

Issue of Monday, October 28, 1822, p. 2, col. 5 [Kershaw District]

DIED, at Camden, on the 20th inst. Francis S. Lee, Esq. aged 42. At the same place, on the 12th inst. Mrs. NEIL SMITH, in the 32d year of age, relict of Neal Smith, lately deceased; both natives of Scotland. [See last entry of p. 154 above.]

Issue of Saturday, November 2, 1822, p. 2, col. 3 [Fairfield District]

[DIED.] At the Indian Springs in the state of Georgia, on the 29th of August last, the Rev. JOHN PICKETT, in the 46th year of his age, a wealthy and respectable planter, and a native of Fairfield District, S. C.—In Fairfield District, on the night of the 13th ult. Mrs. MARGARET M'MEEKIN, wife of Col. Thomas M'Meeke, in the 49th year of her age.

Issue of Wednesday, November 20, 1822, p. 2, col. 5 [Edgefield District]

[DIED.]—At Martin-town, (S. C.) on the 7th inst. WILLIAM CANTELOU, in the 14th year of his age; son Mr. L. C. Cantelou of Augusta.

Issue of Saturday, November 23, 1822, p. 2, col. 3 [Abbeville District]

DIED, of a pulmonary complaint, on Thursday, the 17th Oct. at the residence of Mr. Barber, in Greene county, Alabama, (whither he had retired in the illusive hope of improving his health) JOSEPH NOBLE, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Cahawba, late a citizen of Tuscaloosa, and formerly of Abbeville in this state.

Issue of Saturday, November 23, 1822, p. 2, col. 3 [Union District]

[DIED.]—On the 23d Oct. near Hancockville, Union District, Capt. JAMES M'COLLOCH, in the 39th year of his age.

Issue of Wednesday, November 27, 1822, p. 2, col. 4 [Pendleton District]

DIED, at Pendleton, (S. C.) on 4th inst. Mrs. MARGARET HAMILTON, aged 40 years, wife of Major Andrew Hamilton.

Issue of Monday, December 16, 1822, p. 2, col. 4 [Kershaw District]

[DIED.]—At Woodville, Mississippi, on the 16th September last, Dr. WM LANGLEY, in the 36th year of his age, a native of Kershaw District, in this state.

[For the final entry of this compilation, see the article just below.]

TWO PENDLETON DISTRICT CHILDREN DROWN IN 1822

Source: The Charleston *Courier*, issue of Wednesday, December 18, 1822, p. 2, col. 4

Truly Melancholy.—On the 12th of Nov. last, Mr. William Cape, living in this District [Pendleton] on Chauga creek, was crossing the creek on a log, accompanying two of his own children, one a girl about eight years and a boy about twelve years old, and another girl, of the name of Elizabeth Ann King, 12 or 13 years old, whose head began to swim, and they all fell in the creek together.—The creek was much swollen, and the three children clinging to Mr. Cape, were carried by him, one holding to his back and the others under each arm, about 40 yards down the stream which was running with great velocity; the oldest girl being much under water, by her exertions broke her hold and carried the boy with her.—The father then made for the bank to secure the one left; the boy had got to a place where he could stand, and the father called to him to remain until he could come to him; and turning his head to see how far the person was off whom his cries had brought to his assistance, on looking [again] for his son [found him] gone. [The son] and the older girl were drowned. The body of the boy has been found; they were still searching for the girl when our informant left there.

Pendleton Messenger, 4th inst.

[Chauga Creek is located in present day Oconee County.]

FAMILY GROUPS AND FAMILY CONNECTIONS FROM COUNTY COURT RECORDS

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

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

UNION COUNTY

Union County, SC} Probate Court, Box 6, Pkg 25, Estate of Thomas B. Hunt, deceased (1811), Mary Hunt, Executrix, Andrew Torrence, Robert Marten, John Blasingame, Executors

[Contributor's Note: This probate file is very long and extensive. Only the will and its proof will be used here.]

Will of Thomas B. Hunt (Signed July 12, 1802)

In the name of God amen I Thomas B. Hunt in the District of Union and State of South Carolina being weak of Body but of perfect and sound mind and understanding do make and ordain this my last will and Testament as follows Viz - - -

Imprimis) my will and disere is that the negro woman named Doll her daughter Phebe old Nan apart of my stock of Cattle and Horses shall be sold so much of each as shall be thought Sufficient by my Executors to defray whatever debts may be Justly owing by me at my death also that my Plantation Lying in the district of Spartanburg be sold at two years credit the said Plantation Including two Different Tracts or Survey's one of Said tracts laid out and granted for Austen Clayton containing two hundred acres the other tract laid out and granted to myself —

2d^{ly} It is my will and desire that my beloved wife Mary Shall have the full use and benefit of during her life except as is hereafter Es all my Estate both real and personall during her life except as is hereafter excepted (that is to say) when Jannet Winter shall think proper to mary that she have as much of the Household property as her mother Shall See cause to give her and the choice of any one of my

Horses that may belong to my Plantation at the time of her marriage and such a part of the Stock (Horses excepted) as shall be deemed necessary by her mother to give her —

3rd It is my will that some honest sober and industrious man be employed by Executors as an overseer at to — overlook and manage the business of my wife — and if Sarah Winters Should marry before the death of my Wife it is my will and desire that she Shall the Same Share and portion of my Estate as is mentioned and bequethed to Jannet and further my and desire is that Jannet and Sarah Winters both be suported out of my Estate while they live Single or unmarried an shall continue to live with their mother

4th It is my will and desire, that if my beloved wife Mary Should mary that then and at that time my Personall property Shall be Equally devided into two parts — one part to belong to my wife for ever and fully at her disposal — and the other part to be Equally devided between my two daughters two beloved stepdaughters Jannett and Sarah Winters after taking out the property hereafter mentioned (which is to say)

5th I give and bequeth to my brother William Hunt my wearing apparrell — also a Stock of Cattle containing Six head one Bay mare and all the household furniture now in possession of him the said William whenever my beloved wife shall in her discretion think proper

6th I give and bequeth unto my niece Katy Hunt daughter of William Hunt aforesaid one negro Girl named Bett daughter of Mariah under the following Restrictions that is to say that if the said Katy Hunt die before sge comes of age or marey then the said negro girl Bett to continue as apart of my Estate and be dealt with as is hereafter derected for the devision thereof —

7th I will and bequeth to my Sister Frances Clayton one dollar and if She becomes so that she is not able to suport herself it is my will and desire that She be furnished with a Small Suply for her Suport out of my Estate but at the descretion of my Executors —

8th I will and bequeth to my brother John Hunt one dollar —

9th I will and bequeth to my brother John Hunt one dollar —

10th I will and bequeth to my brother Harrison Hunt one two year old filley commonly known by the name of the young Sealah filley also my Saddle and bridle —

11th I give and bequeth unto my beloved friend Thomas Pettigrue Son of James and Mary Pettigrue deceased formerly of Georgetown district under the following restrictions — one negroe boy named Mingo one Horse and Saddle to be valued between Eighty and one Hundred dollars to be delivered to him when he arrves at the age of Twenty one or marey — Except he shall be of age or marey before the deathn of my beloved wife and if the Said Thomas Pettigrue Should marey die before he marry then and in that case the property So provided for him Revert or Remain as the case may be as my Estate and be devided as hereafter provided also there is an Obligation in the Hands of Erasmus Rothmaller attorney at law in Georgetown for Collection Said obligation given by John and James Orr to Robert Winter for the use of the Said Thomas Pettigrue which is to be considered as his Just right and property exclusive of any bequest that is heretofore given and bequethed to the said Thomas Pettigrue —

12th It is my will and desire that at the death of my beloved wife Mary that my Estate both real and personall be devided as hereafter mentioned (that is to say) that the afores^d Sarah Winter have one hundred pounds Sterling in property at the value to be valued by two or three indifferent persons Chosen by my Executors then the residue of said Estate to be equally devided between my two beloved Step daughters Jannett and Sarah Winter to them and their heirs forever (provided nevertheless) that Sarah Winter die before she marry then and in that case it is my will and desire that my nephue Christopher Hunt son of William Hunt my Brother have one likely young negroe man out of my Estate and the Ballance of my Estate both real and personall to Go and be the property of Jannett

Winter and if Jannett Winter should die before the time above mentioned for distribution (that is to at the time of the death of my wife) then and in that case the property that Jannett Winter would have had be and is hereby bequeathed to Sarah Winter and provided that both Jannett and Sarah Winters Should die before the death of my wife then and in that case my Will is that my Estate both real and personall be equally devided in two parts one of which parts to be equally devided between the Children of **James and John Winters** and if either of the aforesaid James and John Winters Shall have no Children the whole part to go to the party who may have Children the other part to be Equally devided between my Brother William Hunts Children but if my step daughters Jannett and Sarah Winter or both of them leave Children then it is my will that part be devided Shall be equally devided between the children of the said Jannett and Sarah Winters and the children of my Brother William Hunt

And I hereby make and appoint my beloved wife mary Hunt Andrew Torrence Robert Marten and John Blasingame Esq' my full and sole Executrix and Executors of this my last will [and] Testament hereby disanulling and making void all former Wills and Bequests by me made and declaring this only to be my last will and Testament - In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my Hand and Seal this 12th day July 1802

Published pronounced and declared
in the presence of Ja^s Davis Burrell Bobo Mathew Patton

Tho. B. Hunt {LS}

Will of Thomas B. Hunt Proven (April 12, 1811)

South Carolina, Union District} By W^m Rice Ordinary for said District
Personally came Before me Mr. Burrell Bobo & Matthew Patton, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, mad oath and said they had Just cause to believe and verily did believe they saw the testator Thomas B. Hunt Sign his name to the within Instrument of writing as his last will and Testament, that he the said Thomas B. Hunt was then of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding, to the best of the deponents Knowledge and Belief and that they the said Burrell Bobo & Matthew Patton Subscribed their names to the due Execution thereof in the presence of the Testator and at his Request - with Doct^r James Davis

Qualified Mrs Mary Hunt Executrix. Given under my hand this 12th day of April 1811 W^m Rice Ord'y

Recorded in Will Book A, Page 257. Box 6, Package 25. Recorded 12th day April 1811

UNION COUNTY

Union County, SC} Probate Court, Box 7, Pkg 8, Estate of Thomas Draper, deceased (1812), Robert Coleman, Joshua Draper, and William Draper, Executors

Will of Thomas Draper (Signed August 17, 1811)

State of South Carolina, Union District} In the name of God amen ~~~ I Thomas Draper of the above State and District being in perfect Health mind and memory Thanks be giving unto God for the Same calling to mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament and Bequeath my Estate in the following manner First I recommend my Soul to Almighty God that gave it me. Secondly my Desire is to be buried in a decent manner at the Discretion of my Executors and as for my worldly Estate which it hath pleased God to bless me with I give in the following manner I bequeath to my son in law Thomas Deen two Hundred Dollars I bequeath to Abraham Toney ^a Cow and Calf or ten Dollars and no more he and his children with what they have had that is all as to my Own Children what they have had of my Estate my Son James Draper has had Four hundred and fifty Dollars my Son Thomas Draper Four Hundred and fifty Dollars my Son Daniel Draper has had one Hundred Dollars my Son Phillip Draper has had one Hundred Dollars my Son Travis Draper has had two Hundred Dollars my Son William Draper has had two Hundred Dollars has had two Hundred Dollars my Son Joshua Draper

has had one Hundred and Eighty Dollars - If my daughter Caty Burgess See cause to Keep Hannah and her Children that she has in her possession at my death may by paying what they may Amount in Value more than her share of my Estate .

my Land I bequeath to my Son Joshua Draper conditionally for him to pay to William Draper his Brother two Hundred and fifty Dollars and that my Land may be Joshua Draper's and my other property to be equally divided among them with what they have had from the Estate afore Time [and] make a Just and equal Settlement is made [sic] than is divided by the first Division the Remainder to [be] equally divided amongst them all equally I do Ordain Robert Coleman and Joshua Draper and William Draper Executors to this my Will and Testament hereby revoking and disanmuling all and every form of Wills Testaments and Executors made by me a Fore Time [earlier]; I do Ratify and Confirming this to be my last Will and Testament in Witness [whereof] I have here unto Set my hand and Seal this in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven on the month and Day of the Month Augusty¹⁷ 1811 [signed] Thomas Draper {Seal}

Signed in the Presence of us George Booser Maher Lyle Nathaniel Gordon

Will of Thomas Draper Proven (January 14, 1812)

South Carolina, Union District} By William Rice Esquire Ordinary for said District

Personally appeared before me George Booser Maher Lyle Nathaniel Gordon who being duly sworn do make oath and say that they saw Thomas Draper sign seal publish and pronounce the within to be and contain his Last will and Testament and that he the said Thomas Draper was of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge and belief and that they did sign their names as witnesses thereto at the request of the Testator and in his presence. - At the same time quified Joshua Draper and William Draper Executors--Given under my hand this 14th January 1812 Wm Rice Ord'y

Recorded 14th January 1812 in Will Book A, Pages 273 & 274; Box 7, Package 8 Wm Rice (Ord'y)

Warrant of Appraisement of the Estate of Thomas Draper (February 3, 1812)

South Carolina, Union District} By William Rice Esquire Ordinary for said District

These are to authorise and empower you, or any three or four of you, whose names are here under written to repair to all such parts and places within in this State, as you shall be directed by Joshua Draper and Wm Draper Executors of the goods and chattels of Thomas Draper, late of the said district, deceased, ...to make a true and Perfect Inventory and appraisement thereof ... on or before the first Monday of March next ... [The appraisers were John Thomson, Charles Jones, Nicholas Cavanah & Phillip Coleman, who were sworn to make the appraisement on February 3, 1812.]

Appraisement Bill For the Estate of Thomas Draper (February 4, 1812)

[The following slaves were enumerated in the inventory of the estate of Thomas Draper: woman named Nance, girl Chainney, boy Meres, women Ginne and Lerrene, woman Bets, unnamed girl, women Haner, Sintha, Gean, Gal, Nance, boys John, Peter, and Charles. Their composite value was \$3850.] February 4 1812- A true and perfect Inventory of the Goods and chattels of Tho^s Draper Deceased as Showed to us by Joshua & William Draper Ex'ors of Said Deceased. Certified the Day & Date as above mentioned Charles Jones Aquila Cavanah Philip Coleman

Notes and Book Accompts Due Thomas Draper (February 4, 1812)

February 4, 1812 A list of notes & book accompt belonging to Tho^s Draper Dec'd to Wm Quinn Note \$19.90, to Robert Smith Note \$19.57, to Solomon D Gibson Note \$12.56 (total not good) Robert Coleman Note \$5.75 (good) John Cates accompt \$5.00 (not good) John Vandiver accompt \$1.00 (good) A true and perfect Inventory of the notes & book accompts of Tho^s Draper Dec'd as Shown to us by Jos & Wm Draper Ex'ors of Said Deceased. Certified the day & date as above

mentioned John Thomson Charles Jones Aquila Cavanah Philip Coleman

Petition For Sale of Property of Estate Thomas Draper (February 24, 1812)

South Carolina, Union District} To William Rice Esq. Ordinary for the District aforesaid
The Petition of Joshua & William Draper Executors of the Effects of **Thomas Draper dec'd** shewest that the Testator died on or about the ____ day of January 1812 having a will ... grant them an order for selling the said property ... Feb'y 24 1812 Joshua Draper William Draper

Order of Sale on the Effects of Thomas Draper, Dec'd (February 24, 1812)

South Carolina, Union District} By William Rice Esq. Ordinary for the District aforesaid
Whereas Joshua & William Draper Executors of the goods and chattels of Thomas Draper dec'd Hath petitioned the court for leave to sell the personal property belonging to said Estate, and it appearing proper upon due Investigation to grant the prayer of the said petitioners~ ... Given under my hand and seal this twenty fourth day of February 1812 - and of American Independence the thirty sixth year ~
Wm Rice Ord'y {L S}

Sale Bill of the Effects of Tho Draper Dec'd (April 6, 1812)

[The total recorded amount for the sale was \$4396.46. Only the names of the buyers at the sale will be recorded here; the items purchased and their monetary values will not be recorded here.]

Joshua Draper	William Draper	Daniel Draper	Philip Draper
Thomas Draper	John Burgess	William Toney	Francis Kerby
Terry Kerby	John Kerby	William Kerby	Samuel Harvy
John Harvy, Sen'	William Harvy	Philip Coleman	Abner Coleman
Absalom Coleman	Robert Coleman, Jun'	Robert Simmervill	Maher Lyle
Thomas Lantrip	William Jones	Charles Jones	John Jones
John Jones	James Brown	John Lyons	John Lyon
James Gosset	Joseph Quin	Archable Quin	James Means
John Norris	Andrew Thompson	James Haddock	William Gibson
John Hames	John Thompson	Joseph Collins	Gabriel Jackson
Mathias Hilbern	Joseph Crownover	Davis Goudalock }	

I Joshua Draper Ex'r of the Estate of Thomas Draper dec'd do certify the foregoing to be and contain a true statement of all the goods and chattels sold and transferred by me as Executor of said Estate Given under my hand this 6th April 1812~ Joshua Draper

Moneys Paid Out by the Estate of Thomas Draper (April 5, 1813)

Estate of Thomas Draper 1813, April 5	
To Cash paid Wm Rice Esq., Ordinary to his Fees on Probating will	\$11.43
To Cash paid Abraham Toney, amount of his legacy agreeable to will of Dec'd	10.00
To Cash paid the am't of Doct' Thomas Hancock acc't	5.00
To am't of Joshua Draper acc't against Estate for sundries Purchased for gn'd Smiths work Funeral charges & etc	41.82
To Cash for the am't of Tho' Draper's Legacy agreeable to the will of dec'd	200.00
To commissions allowed Executors on the amount of Sales & Inventory of good Debts-to be divided between them according to the Separate and Several Payments, Say \$922.46 @ 3 percent	46.12
To Commissions allowed the Ex'rs on the Ballance of Estate Received & paid out by them, after deduging the \$900 For all the Negroes delivered John Burgess by the dec'd during his lifetime, and the Negroes due them, Including the Negroes Rec'd by them; Say	

\$1224 @ 5 per ct	62.20
To Cash paid Wm Rice Esq., Ord'y to his Fees for Examining and Filing 1 st acc't	3.00
To Ditto paid Ditto making Distribution of Estate, Srarch for papers and copying accounts	4.50
	<u>\$384.77</u>

Final Distribution of the Estate of Thomas Draper (June 9, 1813)

Total am't of Estate [\$6118.38 ½] to be Equally Divided Between Eight legatees, agreeable to the Directions of the last will and Testament of Thomas Draper dec'd. ... Calculation of Distribution made the 9th June 1813 by Wm Rice. [The details of the lengthy calculations will be omitted here, with the following exception: "John Burgess who hath Intermarried with Caty Draper, am't of legacy \$764.798". The son-in-law Thomas Deen, bequeathed \$200 in Thomas Draper's will, was not mentioned in the final distribution of his estate, nor was the name of Thomas Deen's wife ever revealed.]

Union County Deed Book D, pp. 441, 442

This Indenture the twenty first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety Six, and in the year of American Independence the Twentyeth, Between **Thomas Draper Sen'** and **Lucy his wife** of Union County and State of South Carolina of the one part and **William Chisholm** of the State and county aforesaid of the other part; witnesseth that Thomas Draper Sen' and Lucy his wife for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling to them in hand well and duly paid by the said William Chisholm ...hath ... sold ... unto the said William Chisholm ... a certain tract or parcel of land originally granted to John Haile containing two hundred & Eighty nine acres ... situate in the District of Pinckney and county and State aforesaid being on the South Side of Pacolote River on Clark Mill Creek ...
Thomas Draper {LS}
Lucy (her mark) Draper {LS}
Signed Sealed & Delivered
In the presence of John Haile John Beckham Jun' (Recorded 5th Sept 1796)
[We learn from this deed that John Draper's wife was named Lucy and that she was living in January of 1796.]

Union County Deed Book N, pp. 187, 188

Know all men by these presents that I **Joshua Draper** of the State and District aforesaid in consideration of three hundred and seventy nine Dollars to me paid by **Joseph Quinn** of the State and District aforesaid have ... sold ... unto the said Joseph Quinn a tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and forty three acres (more or less) Situate and lying on the South Side of Mill Creek ... Being part of a tract of land containing 451 acres granted to **Thomas Draper the 26th of April 1767** Recorded in Book SSS page 630 Secetary's Office and willed by the said Thomas Draper to the within named Joshua Draper the 19th August 1811 ... In witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed my seal this 9th day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and in the thirty Eighth year of American Independence
Joshua Draper {LS}

Signed Sealed & delivered in the presence of Charles Jones John Jones
State of South Carolina, Union District} John Jones came personally before me and made oath that he saw Joshua Draper sign and acknowledge the within Deed ... Sworn and subscribed this 16th September 1815 before me Davis Goudelock J. P. John Jones

State of South Carolina, Spartanburg District} I do certify unto all whom it may concern that **Nancy Draper the wife of the within named Joshua Draper** did this day appear before me and upon being Privately and Separately examined by me did declare that she does freely ... and forever relinquish unto the said Joseph Quinn ... all her right and claim of dower ... given under my hand and seal this 4th day of May 1816 John Lipscomb J. Q. Nancy (her mark) Draper

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATION OF ROBERT KIMBLE/KIMBRELL

Contributed by Raymond Davis, 2894 Old Washington Rd., Waldorf, Maryland 20601

<Tennaman@comcast.net>

Source: Revolutionary War Pension Application File Number S. 38896 (Service in Va) from the National Archives in Washington, D. C.

[Editor's note: Kimble, Kimbell, Kimbill are three of the variations on the family name Kimbrell]

The State of South Carolina} At a Court of General Sessions & Common Pleas began to be holden at Spartanburg Court House in the District of Spartanburg on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March being the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twenty two Present his honor Judge Colcock

The State of South Carolina, Spartanburg District} On the eleventh day of April 1822 personally appeared in open Court, being a Court of Record, to wit, the Court of General Sessions & Common Pleas for the District aforesaid Robert Kimble of the district aforesaid aged 65 years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain the provision made by the Acts of Congress of the 18th March 1818 and by the 1st May 1820: That he the said Robert Kimble enlisted for the term of two years on or about the 12th day of February 1776 in the State of Virginia in the company commanded by Capt. Ralph Falkner, in the fifth Regiment commanded by Col. Peachy and Col. Parker in the line of the state of Virginia on the continental establishment that he continued to serve in the same Corps untill within a month or two of the expiration of the term for which he enlisted that he re-enlisted about that time for the term of three years in the State of Pennsylvania in the company commanded by the said Captain Falkner after he had re-enlisted he obtained a furlough for three months for the purpose of going home to see his friends when he returned the Company was commanded by Captain William Fowler attached to the said Regiment above mentioned which was commanded by Col. Ball afterwards commanded by Col. Gasken—afterwards the fifth Regiment, to which he was attached was reduced to the regiment commanded by Col. John Navils during which time he was in the battle of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, German Town, Monmouth, Stony Point, Fowler's Hook and also in the siege of Charleston in this state where he was taken prisoner by the British; that he was detained as a prisoner by them for about fourteen months—nine months of which time he was confined in a prison ship in the Harbor of Charleston from which he was transported to old Jamestown in the State of Virginia then landed, marched to Williamsburgh for exchange & regularly discharged by Maj^r Stevens & Captain Blackwell, having when discharged served over the term for which he enlisted upwards of four months—having been in the service in the last Enlistment three years and upwards of four months that he was discharged in the year 1781 at Williamsburgh in the State of Virginia by Maj^r Stephens, or Stevens, & Capt Blackwell as aforesaid that he lodged his discharge in the Office in Richmond for the purpose of obtaining his land Patent, by which he was informed it could be procured But that his discharge has never been returned to him, neither has he ever received his Patent or grant for the land to which he is entitled that he has no further testimony in his power or possession of his services in the Revolutionary war But the affidavits of Thomas Kimbrell which are herewith exhibited. [Editor's note these affidavits were not in this file.] And in pursuance of the Act of the 1st of May 1820, he doth solemnly swear that he was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March 1818, and that he hath not since that time by gift, sale or in any manner disposed of his property, or in any pact thereof with intent thereby so as to diminish it as to bring himself within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for certain

person engaged in the land & Navel service of the United States in the Revolutionary [War]^m passed on the 18th Day of March 1818, and he hath not nor hath any other person in trust for him any property, or securities, contracts or debts due to him, nor hath he any other income other than what is contained in the Schedule herewith annexed by him subscribed

Schedule

One Old gray mare	\$5.00
2 old axes	1.50
3 plows	2.75
3 old hoes and 1 mattock	1.50
2 Hammers 1 auger 1 drawing knife	1.00
1 Loom & furniture	3.00
Kitchen furniture	8.00
1 Cow & 3 Calves	24.00
1 yearling	2.00
7 old chairs	1.50
1 Cupboard & furniture	3.00
2 sows & 10 shoats	10.00
6 Hogs 1 year old	9.00
1 Table 50 cts 1 Chest \$1	1.50
1 Barrel 50 cents — 84 lbs Bacon at 7 cts	6.38
4 ½ Barrels corn at \$4	6.00
1 lot old Books 50 cts	50
2 spinning wheels & 1 Reel	4.00
3 pair old cotton cards	1.50
2 bridles 1pr old saddle bags	1.00
20 Head of Poultry at 12½ each	2.00

(signed) Robert Kimble

The declarant further saith that he is a farmer by occupation that he is aged & infirm, his constitution having been much impaired during his service & imprisonment during the Revolutionary war that he has in family Fanny Kimble his wife between 46 & 50 of age & quite infirm Archibald Kimble his son about 19 years of age, very small, sickly & incapable of doing any kind of work to support himself Nancy Kimble a daughter 17 years of age, she also infirm Martha a daughter 15 years of age sickly and infirm Sworn to & declared on the 11th day of April in open Court Robert Kimble

From the information I have received in this case I am of opinion that the value affixed to the property mentioned in the petitioners's schedule is just and fair. C. J. Colcock

I, Elisha Bomar Clerk of the Court of General Sessions & Common Pleas for the district of Spartanburgh certify that the foregoing oath & schedule there to annexed are truly copied from the Records of the said Court. And I do further certify that it is the opinion of the said Court that the total amount in value of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule is ninety five dollars and sixty cents In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed the seal of the said Court on this 23rd day of April A. d. 1822 E. Bomar Clerk of the Court of General Sessions & Common Pleas for the District of Spartanburgh, S^c C^a

Spartanburgh C. H. S^c C^a 9th Aug. 1822
 Sir, I herein enclose to you the Declaration of Robert Kimble Your attention will very much oblige him as he is in a situation that requires a pension. Yours Respectfully, E. Bomar

[Editor's note: The successful pension claim awarded Robert Kimble/Kimbrell under the Act 18th March 1818 will be retyped below in a more compact form.]

South Carolina

Robert Kimble of Spartanburgh in the State of S Carolina who was a private in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Ball etc of the Virginia line, for the term of 1776 Feb'y to 1781, 5 years on Roll page 146---Inscribed on the roll of South Carolina at the **rate of 8 Dollars per month**, to commence the 11 April 1822---Certificate of Pension issued the 30 of Sept 1822 and sent to E. Bomar Esq Spartanburgh C. H. S. C.---Arrears to 4th of Sept 1822 \$38.40, Semi anl. all'ce ending March 1823 \$48---total \$86.40

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR PICKENS DISTRICT IN MAY 1861

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

Source: *Keowee Courier*, issue of Saturday May 4, 1861

SHERIFF'S SALES

By various of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold, before the Court House, in Pickens District, within legal hours, on the first Monday and Tuesday in May next,

One tract of land containing 160 acres more or less, where on A. M. Mauldin now lives, levied on as the property of Allen Mauldin at the suit of Hardy Gilstrap vs. A. M. Mauldin and Allen Maukin.

One tract of land containing 52 acres more or less, lying on waters of Mile Creek, whereon widow Perkins now lives, adjoining lands of James Duke and others, levied on as the property of Jeremiah Collins at the suit of J. M. Alexander & Co.

One tract of land containing 700 acres more or less, lying on Toxaway Creek, adjoining lands of C. P. Poole, Samuel Maxwell and others, levied on as the property of Jackson Deaton at the suit of John B. Earle.

One tract of land containing 167 acres more or less, lying on Little Brasstown Creek, adjoining lands of John Blackwell, Wm. Rothel and others, levied on as the property of William Cape, Sr at the suit of William Rothel.

One tract of land containing 300 acres more or less, lying Rocky Creek, waters of Chauga Creek, adjoining lands of Spencer Chambers and Ephraim Cobb, levied on as the property of Wm. Phillips at the suit of Robert Spencer and others.

One tract of land adjoining David Stribling, the village of Fair Play and others, containing 80 acres more or less, levied on as the property of Joseph Keese, at the suit of S. % E. W. Brown.

One tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, lying on waters of Crow Creek, adjoining lands of Robert A Thompson, John Hunter and others, levied on as the property of Mary Blackstone at the suit of F. C. Parsons.

THE THOMAS AND MELVINA WATTS RAY FAMILY OF THE UPSTATE

Contributed by Karen Meadows-Rogers, 111 Forestview Drive, Boiling Springs, SC 29316

karenmeadowsrogers@gmail.com ; grogers0212@bellsouth.net

Source: Census records, family information and recollections

Our history begins with a couple who were slaves in Union, SC by the name of Thomas and Melvina Amanda Watts Ray. There may be a possibility that the former slaveholders of our family have been found. Thomas Ray, Jr. and his wife, Matilda, lived in Union County, South Carolina on 480 acres located in Dickeys Creek. The names of their children are similar to the names of our Thomas and Melvina's children. The children were Martha A., Robert Landrum, Laura Louisa, John Thomas, Victoria J., Selina L. O. Josephine, and Albert. The name Sims (see below) may have derived from Simpson Ray, a son of William Martindale Ray (brother to slaveholder). According to the will of Reverend Thomas Ray, Sr. written June 11, 1860, he stated:

"I wish that my Negroes to be appraised in families-this far at least-say the husband and wife with all their children of twelve years of age and under; and I wish for my children or grandchildren to have the privilege of taking my Negroes at the appraisement."

On the 1850 and 1860 censuses, Thomas's age matches with the age that is recorded on both censuses. Further research will be conducted in the near future to support the finding of our ancestor's slaveholders. After emancipation, Thomas and Melvina continued to live in Union, SC in 1870 with their children: Sims I, Millie, Laura, Palina, Mason, Rebecca, Frances, William, and Louisa. They moved to Laurens, SC in 1880, and they lived next door to their future in-laws, the Owens and Prathers. Even though life was hard after slavery, they kept their faith. In 1887, the family, along with others, founded New Prospect African Methodist Episcopal Zion (AME) Church. Thomas, Melvina, some of their children, and in-laws migrated to Arkansas during the 1890s. They were convinced by advertisements that free men and women could own bountiful farmland through a government land grant. Another reason our family might have moved to Arkansas was because of the "Back to Africa Movement" conducted by Marcus Garvey. The following is a narrative from interviews with Cousins William Henderson Ray and Mabel Ray Littlejohn, who are the children of Albert Fred Ray. They give a vivid picture of days long ago and what life was like for Sims I, Mary, and their family's life in the Cannons Campground community. **Note:** In the census abstracts that follow, the age in parenthesis shows how old the person was at that time, and the pictures are from Cousins Mabel Ray Littlejohn and Frances Delores Owens Haywood.



Thomas and Melvina Amanda Watts Ray

July 28, 1870

Thomas (42), Melvina (35) and their children: Sims I (10), Millie (8), Laura (3), Rebecca (1), and William Bill (14) and there is no record of his relationship to the family) lived in Goshen Hill, Union, SC. Thomas and Melvina were farmers and possibly worked for a couple by the name of D. Shelton and Martha E. Lee.

June 17, 1880

Thomas (52), Melvina (45), Sims I (20), Laura (12), Polina (11), Mason (10), Frances (8), Henderson (7), and Louisa (5) lived in Jacks, Laurens, SC. The family may have been sharecroppers and worked for a black farmer by the name of Andrew Reade. Their neighbors were James Owens (50) along with his children: Sampson (18), Lillie (20), Mattie (12), Frances (9), Sarah (7), James Jr. (4), Peter (2), and James Sr.'s sister, Martha Dillard (47.) Mary Prather (16) was another neighbor who lived with her mother, Sallie (33), and siblings: Nancy (5) and Peter (1.) Berry Owens (23) who later became the husband of Rebecca Ray lived next door, too, with his first wife, Mary (19), and daughter Pollina, born October 1879. Rebecca (11) lived with Warren Duncan (20), Aurelia (19), and nursed their child, John T. D. (1.)

Before going into the lives of Sims I and Mary, we need to look at the lives of Thomas and Melvina's other children that remained in South Carolina and moved to Spartanburg.

June 5, 1900

Mason Ray (29) b. August 1870, Kenon wife (26) b. December 1873, children: Sullinan (10) b. March 1890, Jessie (7) b. October 1892, John (5) b. September 1894, Cessfield (3) b. November 1896, and Dewey (6 months old) b. November 1899. Mason and Kenon have been married for eleven years and had seven children, but only five survived at the time of the census. Mason and Sullinan were farm laborers. Also, Kenon's brother, Fleming (23) b. March 1877 and his wife, Mary (20) b. March 1880 worked as Day Laborers and lived in the household. They lived in Spartanburg.

There is no other record of this family, except that Mason died in 1918 and Sullivan died in 1917. The following is census information of Louisa and her family: Louisa, like most of her siblings, has been very challenging to locate on the 1900 census. It is almost as if they had disappeared and reappeared on the 1910 census with the exception of Mason who appeared on the 1900 census. There is no trace of his family in 1910, 1920, and 1930.

April 18, 1910

The Carter family lived on N. Dean Street in Spartanburg. Jesse (36) was a carpenter and Louisa (28) worked at home as a washwoman. They have been married for thirteen years and had four children, but only two survived Ethel F. (11) and Pauline A. (2). Also, Louisa's niece, Mamie Ray (17) lived in the household. It is not known who Mamie's parents were.

January 8, 1920

The Carters lived in Columbia, Richland, South Carolina on West Baldwin Alley. The household consisted of Jesse (47) carpenter, Louisa (40) worked at home as a washwoman, their daughters: Ethel (19), Pauline (11), and Ellen (5).

April 4, 1930

By this time, Louisa (49) became a widow and the family lived on North View Street in Spartanburg. Ethel (28) was a public school teacher, Pauline (19), and Ellen (14) lived in the home. The family had a boarder, Louise Brown (30), who was a public school teacher.

Survival in the Cannons Campground Community: Sims I and Mary Prather Ray Family**June 5, 1900**

Sims (40) b. December 1859, Mary (36) b. April 1864, Cornelia (19) b. April 1881, Olive (17) b. October 1882, Thomas (16) b. February 1884, Eva (13) b. August 1886, Sally (12) b. April 1888, Nina (10) b. October 1889, Albert Fred (9) b. August 1890, Robert (6) b. June 1893, and Sims II (5) b. June 1895 lived in Spartanburg, SC and most of the family worked as farm laborers. Sims I and Mary were married about nineteen years, originally had ten children, but only nine survived at the time of the census. Everyone could read and write, except for Robert and Sims II.



Sims and Mary Ray

Sims I, Mary, and their children: Cornelia (Foster), Olive (Smith), John Thomas, Eva (Patton), Sallie (Stevenson), Nina (Davenport), Albert Fred, Robert, and Sims II moved to Ashdown, Arkansas for one year. They moved from Spartanburg due to the flu pandemic and their minds filled with talk of how good life was in Arkansas. The family became sick in Arkansas, and after they were well enough to travel, they moved back to Spartanburg in 1900. Their daughter, Pearl Pauline lived with her uncle, William Henderson Ray (Sims I's brother), and was unable to move to Arkansas because she was struck with the flu. Pearl never recovered and died in Spartanburg, South Carolina. She was about 8 or 12 when she passed away. The family never talked about her, which led those to believe she died at an early age. A death certificate is not available, which means she died before 1915, in which year South Carolina made it mandatory to have birth, death, and marriage certificates. Around Cannons Campground Road, (the road on which New Prospect AME Zion church is located), many farmers lived in the area. Mary would ride the buggy to the church and take flowers to Pearl Pauline's grave.

Cornelia married Fred Foster Sr. and they had a son named, Fred Jr. Fred Sr. was a womanizer and left Cornelia after she gave birth to their son. Afterwards, Cornelia went insane and her mother, Mary, took Fred Jr. when he was only five weeks old and raised him. Cornelia was committed to the South Carolina Mental Hospital and never recovered. Cornelia died in the asylum and was buried in the Slights Avenue Cemetery or Morris Village Cemetery located in Columbia, SC. There is a possibility that Cornelia died sometime about 1910. According to William, the hospital contacted the family after Cornelia's burial. Mary wanted Cornelia's body brought home, but she did not disturb Cornelia's resting place. Mary longed to visit her daughter's grave, but the travel to Columbia was too long for her.

April 15, 1910

The family lived on a farm and the household consisted of Sims (50), Mary (46), Thomas (26), Eva (24), Sallie (22), Nina (21), Fred (19), Robertas (16), and their grandson, Fred Foster Jr (7). Sims and Mary were married 29 years at the time of the census. Everyone living in the household could read and write. Thomas worked as a carpenter, Nina worked as a school teacher, and everyone except Fred Jr worked as farmers.

January 15, 1920

Sims (60), Mary (55) Eva (34), Sallie (32), and Fred JR (17) were living in the same household. Olive lived next door with her husband, James, and five children: Helen (8), Haskell (7), Marion (6), Madeline (3), and Eldridge (1).

January 17, 1920

John Thomas (35) was living on Charles Street in Spartanburg. Thomas was a carpenter by trade and first wife, Louvenia Simpson (35), worked at home as a dressmaker. Thomas and his wife, Louvenia Simpson, later moved to West Virginia.

According to Cousin William, Louvenia loved fine clothes and furniture. Thomas worked as a coal miner and had tuberculosis. He stayed in the sanatorium until he recovered. Louvenia had tuberculosis and according to Cousin Mabel, Thomas caught the disease from Louvenia. Thomas married his second wife, Cornelia Fuller, and she lived about two years after their marriage. Then Thomas married his third wife, Ada Sims, and they were able to have a long marriage. According to Mabel, Thomas did not take proper care of himself due to tuberculosis. He went to work in the rain when he should have stayed home, but because of his occupation, Thomas worked in all types of weather. John Thomas died April 8, 1949 of pulmonary tuberculosis. Ada outlived Thomas by one year and died in 1950. They are buried at Lincoln Memorial Cemetery in Spartanburg County.



Sims II and Rosa

January 19, 1920

Sims II and Rosa Lee Williams Ray were married on April 30, 1916. On the census, they were living with Rosa's mother, Annie Cannon (47), brother, Odell (32), nephews: Rufus (6) and Leo (1), and grandmother, Carrie Cannon (71), and their two children, Everett (2) and Lowell (5 months old). In 1917, Sims II registered in the military during World War I. Sims II worked on a farm owned by W.D. Poole. According to his military card, he was medium build, stout, with black eyes and hair. On April 19, 1930 Sims II (34) and Rosa (33) lived on Old Archie Road with their children: Everett (12), Lowell (11), Mary E. (9), Thomas L. (7), Millie (6), Sims Octavus III (3), and Joseph (7 months old). Cousin William fondly remembers Sims and Rosa, also known as, Uncle Tave and Aunt Rose as "fine people or good role models."

When Sims I died, he did not have any life insurance, nor did Mary have life insurance on herself. They were farmers so they lived off the farm, cured the meat from hogs, and planted wheat to make bread. They sold milk, butter, and eggs in town and Mary would make \$.25 a pound on butter. Albert Fred told William years ago when the price of cotton was good, cotton was about \$.18 or \$.20 a pound. Sims I had about \$1000 in the bank. His children gathered and arranged to go to the bank to get enough money to pay for the funeral. Cousin William remembers when his grandfather, Sims I, passed away. He and a cousin snuck into the room where the body was because they were curious to know

how a body feels when someone is dead. Their grandmother, Mary Prather Ray, insisted that Sim I's body be placed in the home. A white sheet covered his body and he was already dressed in a black suit, white shirt and tie, a Mason apron, Mason lapel, and gloves. A gray hearse arrived at the house and the morticians carried the casket into the house. They went in the room and closed the door behind them. Later, they opened the door so the family could enter the room and view the body. Cousin William remembered the procession being about a mile long, which was the longest procession he has ever seen. From his account of the funeral procession, Sims I was a very respectable citizen in the Cannons Campground community.

April 10, 1930

There is no record of Sims I death, but Mary Prather Ray (64) lived as a widow on Cannons Road, on a farm. Her son, Albert Fred (39), Albert Fred's children: Katherine (18), Carlton (11), Geneva (9), Mabel (5), and William (2), and grandson, Sims Patton (5) lived in the household. Olive (48) and James Smith (47), continued to live next door to Mary with their children, Haskell (17), Marion (15), Madeline (14), Eldridge (12), Nettie (9), and Doris (5) in 1930.



Eva Ray Patton

According to Cousin William, Eva Ray Patton (married to Henry Patton) did not see her son, Sims P; grow up. She fell ill with pneumonia after she gave birth to Sims P. Eva died almost two months after her son was born due to bronchitis and heart failure on December 5, 1925. Mary took Sims P. when he was five weeks old. Sims P. later served in the Marines and lived in Boston, Massachusetts until his death in December 1996.

In 1917, Albert Fred Ray registered in the military during World War I. According to his military card, he was medium build, stout, with black eyes and hair. His first wife, Maude Lee Crawford, died due to complications during her pregnancy in 1927. According to Mabel, people in the family wanted her father to get married again. Albert married, Maude Lee's cousin, Ola Crawford, on October 29, 1932. [The picture of Albert Fred Ray appears on the next page.]



Albert Fred Ray

April 11, 1930

Sallie Ray Stevenson (40) lived off Great Falls Highway in Rossville, Chester, SC with her husband of nine years, Gilbert Blain Stevenson (58). Their niece, Willie M. Gaines (15), lived in the household. Gilbert was a minister in the Methodist church, and later moved to Rock Hill, SC.



Sallie Ray Stevenson

After Gilbert died, Sallie moved back to Spartanburg and died in 1954. Mary Prather Ray named Sallie after her mother, Sally Prather Owens who married James Owens. Sims I's sister, Rebecca, married Allen Berry Owens. Allen Berry is the son of James Owens and stepson of Sally Prather.

Nina Ray (42) married Rev. Dr. William Henry Davenport (62) a native of North Carolina on May 1, 1918. [Their pictures appear on the next page.] Dr. Davenport matriculated at Livingstone University in Salisbury, NC and worked on the college newspaper there. He was a minister, editor, teacher, and general officer of the church. The general rule back in those days was in order to become a minister, one must subscribe to the *Star of Zion*. According to Cousin William, Dr. Davenport was a "big shot" or a person who lived well, dressed well, and people all over would see him. Nina and Dr. Davenport had a nice brick home filled with nice furniture. The house was located in Charlotte, NC off Beatties Ford Road in the Washington Heights area. Dr. Davenport had a special study built for him, and he would bring his work home because he did not have enough time to do it at work and because he was

occupied with people all day. Dr. Davenport spent much of his time in his study when he came home. Dr. Davenport preached at big fine churches for some time and was pastor at St. Mark's AME Zion Church in Durham, NC during the 1920s. In 1924, he became the editor of the *Star of Zion* newsletter, remaining editor until his death in 1936. Before he was elected by the general conference to become an editor of the *Star of Zion*, Davenport had a teaching career. According to Cousin Mabel, Davenport had to find a church to preach during the Depression because the company of the newsletter was not paying him. According to Cousin William, a bishop assigned Davenport to a church in Charlotte, NC. This way Davenport could still make a living even though other church officials were receiving their pay. After the Great Depression was over, he went back to work on the *Star of Zion*, but the company did not retro his back pay. Nina was a private secretary probably for the church during this time.



Rev. Dr. W.H. and Nina Ray Davenport

Cousin William Ray remembers \$2000 being good money back in the 1920s and 1930s. Dr. Davenport would purchase \$25 or \$35 suits, which presently costs \$200. Even a pair of shoes was about \$20, which now for a nice pair costs up to \$100. Aunt Nina would send her brother, Albert Fred, her husband's old clothes since he was unable to afford to purchase nice things due to his occupation as a farmer. Nina kept Albert Fred well supplied with outfits until Davenport's death in 1936. The story of Davenport's death is that they were attending a general conference in Greensboro, NC. When they got home, he coughed and all of a sudden, blood gushed from his mouth like an erupting volcano. Davenport was in a lot of pain, Nina did not know what to do for him, and he died. She had to get him to the hospital, call the funeral home, and arranged his funeral. The service took place in a church in Charlotte, NC and they came down from Charlotte to bury him in the New Prospect AME Zion cemetery. After Davenport's death, Nina went before the Board of Bishops to collect Davenport's back salary, but they would not give it to her.

Cousins Mabel and William recalled Nina later marrying a Dr. Decken (?). Nina later divorced Dr. Decken, and took her previous married name back. Cousin Mabel recalls Nina being well known in the community. When Nina moved back to Spartanburg from Charlotte after Davenport's death, she lived with Ellen C. Watson. Nina collected Davenport's books and stored them on the back porch. Ellen contacted some people she knew at Livingstone College (now Livingstone University), and the representatives came to collect some of Davenport's books to put in the college's library. Davenport wrote two books, *The Anthology of Zion Methodism*, (1926) and *Membership in Zion Methodism: The Meaning of Membership in the AME Zion Church*, (1936).

April 23, 1930

Robert(as) Luther Ray lived on Lynon Road in Lynch, Harlan, Kentucky as a coal miner, in January 15, 1920, while his wife, Edna worked at home as a seamstress. They lived with another couple from South Carolina, Eugene Jackson (coal miner), and wife, Irene. They were both about 26 years old at the time. In 1917, Robert registered in the military during World War I, in Russell, VA. His employer during that time was Clinchfield Coal Corporation, in Dante, VA. He was tall, slender, with brown eyes, and black hair. In April 1930, Robert (36) and Edna (35) lived in Buffalo, Brooke, West Virginia in a town called Power. A relative was living with them by the name of Alice Hemon (10). In 1942, Robert(as), at the age of 48, signed up for the military again during World War II. His address was Wellsbury Rd Box #2 15A, Brooke, Virginia. His employer was Windsor Power House Coal Company in Power, VA. He died in West Virginia in 1958, and Edna died in Wheeling, West Virginia in April 1965.

April 28, 1930

Fred Foster Jr. moved to Castlenwood, Russell, Virginia to work in the coal mine in Dante Town. Fred and Alsie/Elsie (26) were married for about five years, and had a daughter named, Virginia (4).

According to Cousin William, in 1935, Fred Jr. was driving a cart in the mine and a fire broke out. It took the workers a while to recover his body and they sent his body home for burial at New Prospect.

Mary Prather Ray was very fond of flowers. When Mary died she was in the yard planting flowers because people could not afford to grow grass in those days. Her daughter, Sallie, walked away to do something and when she came back, she found Mary on the ground. Mary died of a cerebral hemorrhage with high blood pressure and chronic nephritis on April 19, 1946.

Carlton Ray and wife, Maggie (Fair) Ray, lived in Boston, MA and worked in the shipyards. They both died there and their bodies were brought home for burial. They have a double marker in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery in Spartanburg County.

William remembers his grandfather, Sims I, used a white pitcher that Mary had placed on Pearl's Pauline's grave to dip the water out of a grave after a big rain before burial. They buried a person by lifting the casket down in the grave by ropes. There were horse drawn hearses, which were a long type of black carriage with windows covered by fancy curtains. Two white horses pulled the hearse. At times, members of the family would pack a change of clothes and dig the grave in the morning. The family would have the funeral services in the afternoon. Back in those days, the bell tolled for funerals, weddings, and church service. If a funeral was at 2 PM, then the sexton, who is the person in charge of ringing the bell, would ring it twice before the funeral to let people know in the community what time the funeral is going to start. According to Cousin William, there is a certain way to pull the strings for the bell to ring. William remembered learning how to ring a bell for a funeral because the sexton was not available. Cousin William helped clean the family plot with his father, Albert. All of the farmers in the area would get together and clean the family plots. Afterwards they would have something like a picnic. Everyone brought food, worked together, and ate together. Cousin William made the following statement:

"When my father (Albert Fred) died in 1962, we found an old bill of his when my mom (Maude V Crawford) died in 1927. The whole funeral, including the robe, casket, and wooden box cost around \$150. Today you can buy a spray of flowers for that price. Very few people were able to bury their loved one in a vault. The rich could have a \$500 to \$1000 funeral and have a steel vault. Concrete vaults were not available then. The poor used a pine wooden box as a container for the casket. They covered the boxes with a white cloth made out of the same material living room furniture is made out of to keep the raw cheap wood from showing."

The names Sims, William, and Thomas were names passed down in the family. The families in the area could not afford to buy tombstones. Our ancestors buried at New Prospect AME Zion Church never had tombstones until 1999 when Cousin's William, Mabel, and their cousins raised money to

purchase tombstones from Spartanburg Memorial to put on the graves. Cousin William remembered the burial place of family members, and a tombstone was placed at each grave. Now, relatives far and near can visit our ancestors' resting place.

Even though our family worked as farmers we now have a family filled with educators, humanitarians, entertainment professionals, business professionals, artists, and the list goes on. Some of our ancestors never made it back to Spartanburg, and they continued their lives in Arkansas or other states. They will celebrate with us in spirit as we reunite our family as one in September 2008 after 127 years.

* * *

SOME COLONIAL ERA MARRIAGES IN THE ABBEVILLE AREA

Source: The Leonardo Andrea files

These marriages were performed by William Calhoun J.P. and have been taken from His Little Journal.

Andrew Pickens to Rebecca Calhoun, 19 March 1765
 John Edgar to Rebecca Messer, 26 Sept. 1765
 John Deal to Elizabeth Holmes, 26 Nov. 1765 (?)*
 Absalom Hooper to Elizabeth Holmes, 26 Nov. 1765 (?)*
 Roger Martin to Sarah Benefield, 17 Dec 1765
 William Boles to Margaret Pickens, 7 Jan 1766
 Robert Wilson to Elizabeth Crawford, 14 Aug. 1766
 Nathan Young to Jean Adams, 3 Oct. 1766
 Samuel Morrow to Elizabeth Carmichael, 9 Oct. 1766
 Daniel Carmichael to Margaret Ramsey, 10 Nov. 1766
 Joseph Bouchillon to Elizabeth Berand, 16 Dec. 1766 of the French Colony
 Andrew Gillebeau to Jannie Roquemore, 16 Dec 1766 of the French Colony
 James Mathews to Elizabeth Williams, 19 Jan 1767
 Patrick Calhoun to Sarah McKinley, 25 Feb. 1767
 Hanes Craser to Elizabeth Wilson, 26 March 1767
 George King to Martha Crawford 3 Sept 1767
 William Little to Isabette Little, 23 Dec. 1767
 John Buchanan to Sarah Smith, 31 Dec. 1767
 Phillip Quinn to Elizabeth Watson, 22 Oct. 1767 [sic; 22 Oct. 1767?]
 Alexander Noble to Katherine Calhoun, 7 Jan 1768
 John Cunningham to Elizabeth Baskin, 22 Feb 1768
 John Foster to Elizabeth Kirkwood, 2 Aug. 1768
 James Morrow to Sarah Cowan, 6 Oct 1768
 James Mulligan to Agnes Mordock, 8 April 1769
 Zeremie McGuire to Margaret Oliver, 21 June 1769
 James Foster to Mary Kirkwood, 6 March 1770
 John Gamble to Elizabeth Giles, 20 Feb. 1770
 John Wilson to Catherine Lockert, 27 Feb. 1771

* Two Elizabeth Holmes were married on the same day... I wondered about this. Andrea.

* * *

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* * *

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