

APRIL MEETING...TUESDAY, APR. 16th
7:30 pm - CENTRAL LIBRARY

DENNIS CHASTAIN. WILDFIFE WRITER
HISTORIAN, GENEALOGIST, AUTHOR AND
OUTDOOR GUIDE , SC WILDLIFE MAGAZINE
WILL TELL US ABOUT UNMARKED AREAS
OF CEMETARIES AND "FREEDOM TRAIL".
NEAR HORSE PASTURE.
EVERYONE WELCOME.

OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT NEWSLETTER

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And December

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OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER HOME PAGE ON THE WEB

<http://oldpendleton.homestead.com>

Corrections or additions to Old Pendleton Data Base: Geschwind@Aol.com

South Carolina Genealogical Society on the Web : <http://scgen.org>

'Cateechee Trail' Is Pathway Of History Through Pickens County

"The Cateechee Trail" is one of the pathways of history Pickens Countians may enjoy during the Bicentennial year.

A project of the Cateechee Chapter DAR, a map with a

THANK YOU TO JERRY ALEXANDER FOR PERMISSION TO USE ANY OF THE OLD NEWSPAPER ARTICLES IN OUR OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER NEWSLETTER.

THANK YOU TO CECILL GRANT FOR GIVING HIS OLD NEWS PAPERS TO OUR EDITOR FOR THIS PURPOSE.

brochure was developed with the support of the Blue Ridge Electric Cooperative. The map traces a Bicentennial trail from Keowee to Ninety Six.

The Daughters of the American Revolution brochure research says, "The name Cateechee commemorates the noble Choctaw maiden, one of the spoils of war and a slave of old Cherokee Chief Karuga whom he gave to his squaw, and around whom tradition has woven a story of love and courage. She was called Issaqueena in Choctaw and Cateechee in Cherokee, both names meaning 'Deer's Head.'

"The Cateechee trail starts at old Keowee Town now under water in Lake Keowee, and follows the old Indian Trading Path to Ninety Six, 96 miles away, over streams marked Mile, Six Mile, Twelve Mile, Eighteen, Three and Twenty and Six and Twenty, around apple orchards and cattle farms, through towns and the Blue Ridge mountain foothills, past sturdy oaks and fresh scented pine trees, following a high ridge where Indian villages were hidden away from the path.

"Legend relates that Princess Cateechee, Isaqueena, a beautiful Indian maiden, lived at Keowee with the Cherokee Nation. She fell in love with a young trader named Allen David Francis. He lived at Cambridge near Ninety Six

with his parents, Captain and Mrs. James Francis, and a brother. They arrived in 1730 and built a trading post at the convergence of the Cherokee Path and an Indian Path leading to Augusta. Robert Goudy arrived in 1737 and in 1750 both became licensed Indian traders. Goudy purchased 200 acres in 1751, built a 90-foot square stockade around a barn called "Goudy's Fort" at Cambridge, later known as Old Ninety Six. Captain and Mrs. Francis raised vegetables and some livestock and hunted wild game. The sons traded with the Indians. Allen was a silversmith and hauled wagon loads of tea kettles, mirrors, gun powder, trinkets, salt and calico from the family trading post up the Cherokee Path to Keowee in return for animal hides and skins, bezoar stones, corn, tobacco, beans, herbs and roots.

"His brother, Phillip, worked the lower Indian Path and traded with the Creek Tribe in Augusta. Allen sold his wares to the Cherokees and thus became acquainted with Cateechee, whom he learned to love. When she heard of an intended raid by Indians she mounted her white pony and galloped away to warn her lover. She crossed the numbered creeks counting the miles on the beads with a Wo (5) and a Chea (1) until she reached old Ninety Six to warn Allen Francis of an impending attack.

"The stockade gates were

closed. When the Indians arrived they could not enter but stayed in the neighborhood and later abducted Cateechee and Allen Francis, and took them back to Keowee. The lovers, now married, were allowed to live nearby at Walhalla where they dwelt in a lean-to house built over tree stumps. Thus, Stump House Mountain derived its name.

"Several chiefs tried to capture her while Allen was in the woods making a boat. Cateechee fled with her baby toward a high water falls, the Cherokees were in pursuit. Princess Cateechee-Isaqueena poised over the falls, gave one mighty leap and went over the cataract. Thinking she was dead; she had landed safely on a ledge under the falls with her baby. The falls have been named Isaqueena in her honor. Her husband escaped up the river. Cateechee joined him and they went to Autauga, Alabama to live. Francis became busy in the Indian community; he made silver spurs and other ornaments. Their son grew to be a fine man and became a secretary to Sir Alexander Gillivray. The trail Princess Cateechee rode that night is the one the DAR map is all about which you can take following the marked trail of the Indian girl on her white pony."

The Cateechee Trail starts at the Keowee-Toxaway Visitors Center and travels to Old Ninety Six through five counties and is 96 miles long. The trail goes from the visitors center to Hwy. 183 toward Pickens. It continues as far as the Old Pickens Presbyterian Church, built of brick in 1828 on the site of Old Pickens Town. This church still has its original furnishings, including a slave gallery. In the church cemetery graves were relocated

on higher ground before the waters of Lake Keowee covered the area. Buried here are John Grissom, Sr. and his wife Barbara Burdine Grissom and their son, John Grissom, Jr., Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Martha Halbert Grissom.

The trail follows next on S.C. 183 to the War Path access area where Indians gathered for attacks. There are eight public access areas to Lake Keowee, with paved boat-launching ramps provided by Duke Power Co.

Next the trail continues on

Hwy. 183 about a mile to S-39-157 to Gap Hill Church behind which are clear markings of the old Cherokee Trading Path. Continue next on Hwy. 183 to Six Mile, so named as it was six miles from Keowee Village. The trail then proceeds to the

home of John Ewing Calhoun, the historical marker being found on Hwy. 183. Clemson University and Old Stone Church are the other Pickens County stops on the trail before the pathway leads to Pendleton, through Anderson County and on to Ninety Six.

WE HAVE HAD REQUESTS FOR PICTURES AND HISTORIES OF SOME OF THE CHURCHES. WE WILL FEATURE THESE IN FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ALSO, WE WILL SHARE FAMILY PICTURES!!!

E-MAIL A REQUEST FOR A CERTAIN ONE OF THESE CHURCHES AND WE WILL TRY TO COMPLY. IF YOU CANNOT E-MAIL, DROP A NOTE TO THE EDITOR.

THANKS FOR YOUR INTEREST.....

Our Branch Of The Baldwin Family Tree

Thomas Baldwin

In the beginning it should be pointed out that the very history of our Ancestors is relatively hard to come by since there were no census records available prior to 1790 when the first U.S. census was taken. Even the data from this first census is fairly meager in that it lists only names of heads of households, then listing all males by age groups in this household but not their names. They then listed all females in this household by age groups but not their names, further complicating the matter. The listed head of the household was not necessarily the husband. It could be the eldest son or daughter, or in fact anyone. Each succeeding census followed the same pattern, and it was not until the census of 1850 that the format was changed. With this census the head of the household was listed, giving his age then succeeded

all the males and females giving their names and ages. The first Baldwins to be found in the Laurens County formation of the county is our great, great, great grandfather Thomas Baldwin. He is listed in the first U.S. OF 1790 as a male over 16 with two other males of the same classification, two below 16 and five females. Thomas was born around 1740 and died around 1810. His wife Charity was born around 1745 and died after 1830.

Children of Thomas and Charity

- 1: Isaac ; Born 1766 is our great, great, grandfather and lived to be 101 years of age.
- 2: John: Born 1774 is Dr. Woffords great, great grandfather.
- 3: Charles : No further information can be found on him as of 1993.
- 4: Jonas: Born 6-27-1788 and died before 1860, he is Dr. W.E. Baldwins grandmothers father.
- 5: Samuel : Born 1791 and died 10-7-1862.

Thomas and Charity had five daughters also but I can find no record as to their names , their birth dates or their arrangement in the family pattern. Neither can I find any record as to whom they married or when they died.

Thomas and Charity Baldwin came to South Carolina apparently sometime after the Revolution. One piece of evidence indicates that Thomas Baldwin was in South Carolina by June 27, 1788 when his son Jonas was born. The Enumerator of 1850, and also the Enumerator of 1860 record that Jonas was born in South Carolina. It is not likely that both Enumerators were in error. At any rate Thomas Baldwin must have been looking around in the area by June 27, 1788. It is also known that in 1789, Thomas bought the Mill Tract (no. 12) of the Duval 1475 acres, a tract especially designed as a mill tract. It was so designated and had been designed so, in complete independence of all other tracts. This tract was probably around 200 acres as is indicated by its

lines in the Duval 1475 acre tract. If Thomas was not a miller, why did he want this particular tract? If Thomas was a miller, what more likely than that the tract was cut to his specifications. As a miller with a brigade of children to keep profitably busy in agriculture, with two full grown sons, and two others growing, he could man at least a three horse farm, as he had been doing by Feb. 1, 1793.

Evidence indicates that Thomas Baldwin had come into South Carolina from the North, possibly from Milford Connecticut, in the surge out of the North East after the Revolution. Thomas Baldwin was not in search merely of free land. It is not likely that we can make much of a Revolutionary hero out of Thomas. He must have been busy enough with that growing family without taking on the British in a big way. A good mill site in reach of a growing community, as was that around Laurensville would appear to a miller to be quite desirable, preferable no doubt to the more sparsely settled Indian land, even if the lands were free there. So Thomas decided for the mill tract of the Duval 1475.

One historian a, Mr. Hugh Phillips of Seneca S.C. about 1900, when writing up an account of the establishment of Shiloh Baptist Church in Oconee County of which Stephen Baldwin Sr. a grandson of Thomas was one of the founding fathers, and in whose home the early services were held until a church could be built, states that the Baldwin family crossed the channel from England to France in 1066. They remained in France for six hundred years. Then in the 1600s sailed for America, colonizing in first Virginia then later transmigrating to Charleston S.C. in Pre Revolutionary days. It is felt that this historian has his facts mixed up, for The Great Push Back in 1066 was from France to England, and not from England to France as he has it. Thomas Baldwin was in no sense a pioneer. By 1790 Laurens County was completely shaped, and Thomas Baldwin came into a settled community. He had no part in forming the community, and after a few years in it he decided that he did not fit and moved on. Thomas Baldwin did not come into Laurens County with an organized group, religious, family, or otherwise. And Thomas did not go out of Laurens County as a part of any organized group, religious, family or otherwise. There was no mass exodus of any kind from the head waters of Duncan Creek. Clearly Thomas Baldwin was following his own inclinations in the general population westward to newer territory. The facts make it clear that Thomas Baldwin and his family were in no way integrated into the community on Duncan Creek. He was not a part of any group movement into new territory in search of land. He shows no special connection with anyone, and he bought land instead of taking up land from the state. He did carry on agriculture on the land that he bought. When Thomas Baldwin came to S.C., The Indians had already developed their system of communication through the Laurens area to suit their own needs of course, as the "Path from the Cherokees to the Catawbas", from Keowee of the Cherokees to the Indians in the area of the Catawba River in S.C. By the time that Thomas Baldwin came into S.C. Laurens County, the path had become a road along the ridge on the north side of Duncan Creek, through Scuffletown (now Ora S.C.). Tumbling (Shoals, Honea Path, and on across Twenty Six Mile Creek, Twenty Three Mile Creek ect. to Keowee. as far as the early settlers were concerned this road came from nowhere much, and went to the same. Its connection with the Great Road from Philadelphia, made it of some importance to the relatively late settlers in Laurens County from the north of whom Thomas Baldwin was one. Coming along this road after the Revolution Thomas Baldwin did not stop to look for his pot of gold at the end of the Great Road, instead he followed the path of the Cherokees to the Catawbas in reverse, to the neighborhood of Scuffletown, a few miles from Laurensville. When on Feb. 1, 1793 Thomas Baldwin sold his land or

agricultural interests only.

The sale of the two colts is particularly interesting since the colts of Feb. 1 1793 were two year old, they were foaled the spring or summer of 1790, and Thomas would probably have bought them as one year olds in 1791. At that date the plantation was a growing concern with a future. Incidentally the brand of S.L. on the colts indicates who bred them. In 1790 Samuel Laird and Samuel Luke were separated by only two family units and were only a few names away from Thomas Baldwin between Duncan Creek and Enoree River. Since Luke was just starting a family, while Laird was an old settler and well fixed, we may for the present suspect him of having bred the colts. By Feb. 1 1793 Thomas Baldwin had built up a considerable stock on his plantation or tract of land, but his man power, and probably his woman power too was now changing drastically. The two sons above sixteen in 1790 had gone or were going on their own. Thought we cannot trace any one of the four daughters not one of them was with Thomas in 1800. Somewhere along the way they also had gone on their own. They should have been finding husbands for themselves (about the only way of escape in those days around the time Thomas was moving. Clearly the family unit of Thomas Baldwin was breaking up in the early nineties, and he had to adjust drastically to meet the new situation. The above mentioned transaction was not a complete inventory of Thomas possessions, nor a distress sale of any variety, but a sale of such things as Thomas did not intend to take on the move with him. It is significant that while Thomas sold one sorrel mare and two colts, he sold no wagon. He would need at least one wagon and two strong horses to haul it through the miry ruts of early February, for the forty or so miles to the new location in the Pendleton area, especially up those red muddy Anderson County hills. His wife Charity could walk. If Thomas was taking his favorite bull along for seed. The Baldwin ingenuity would find a way to rig him in to help team through the hard spots. Thomas was leaving behind him two of his sons, Isaac and John, who had by this time established their own homes, Laurens County. The next record we have of Thomas is as follows: Pursuant to a warrant from Thomas Stribling Esquire, commissioner of locations for Pendleton District dated the twenty seventh of January 1807. I have admeasured and laid out unto Thomas Baldwin a tract of land containing 55 acres of land situated in Pendleton afore said, on a branch of Twenty Six Mile Creek, waters of Keowee River bounding by a line running southwest on ----- land, by several lines running southeast, and one running southwest on Benjamin Dicksons land, by a line running southeast on Archibald Collins land, and by a line running northwest on Thomas Mintons land, and hath such form and marks as the above plat represents.

So Thomas was on the watershed between Twenty Three Mile Creek and Twenty Six Mile Creek. Other than a farmer, we do not actually know what trade Thomas followed but since in each move he located on watercourses it is to be surmised that he was a miller, as was his grandson William and his great grandson Charles Allan. Thomas, as we have previously stated, was a wanderer as the following document will signify. This document for our Thomas casts no blaze of glory, though it does throw considerable light. A deed of separation is recorded at Anderson County Court House (1 343) Aug. 4 1808 between Thomas Baldwin (once Baldin) and Charity Baldin, providing that Charity should have the crop now on the ground.

The Document

Know all men by these present that I Thomas Baldwin witness that whereas disturbance has arisen between me and my wife Charity Baldwin that we cannot live together in peace, whereas we mutually agree to

separate from each other, and by these presents do give up unto said Charity Baldwin all my present crop of corn, household furniture and all the cows and hogs, with all the farming utensils, and by these presents do quit all claim, and for myself and my heirs and administrators and every of them do quit claim, and by these presents do give up all right and property unto said articles before mentioned and not any person by me shall claim any part or parcel, nor trouble or molest her the said Charity in the peaceable possession of the same. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this fourth day of August 1880. In the presence of Benjamin Dickson, John Voyles, Thomas Baldwin (his mark). One notable fact about the provisions for separation is that Thomas Baldwin did not concede to Charity any horse and wagon, she is to have the corn, the household furniture, all the cows and hogs, and all the farming utensils. For the time at least, Charity was to stay in place, to gather that crop of corn, and evidently Thomas intended to move on so would need the horse and wagon of the farm. We need here to remember some important facts, our Thomas would be in his sixties, the nature of the settlement indicates that he was leaving the community, at that age he was not likely leaving with another woman, even if his son Isaac did marry again at a similar age, and fathered a large family. We must remember that the time for "Swarming to a new hive". Would have been in the spring in time to start a new crop. It is a much more likely fact that circumstances had arisen which made Thomas feel that he must go back home, wherever that was immediately, before winter made travel almost impossible.

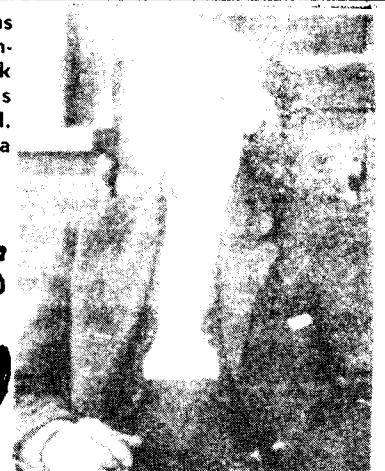
No disposition was made of the 55 acres or any other land, but it is clear that for several years Charity and the two youngest boys Samuel, and Jonas remained in the area, thus presumably on the 55 acres.

Charity was thus provided for as well as the circumstances would permit, as a matter of fact she may have been better off than with Thomas around. Jonas was about 20 at the time, and Samuel was next in line below. Charity and the boys should have been able to have carried on very well, without the help or hindrance of Thomas. It seems clear that Thomas had had enough of Charity, but he did not act mean about it, and the sons remained with mother, as good boys should do, whether or not they sympathized with father. The separation was at least managed decently. Charity and the two younger boys Jonas and Samuel remained for some years on or near the 55 acres. Samuel married Margaret Hembree, of Hembree Creek Area just across the Twenty Six Mile Creek from Hurricane Creek. Jonas married in 1825, Sara Minton, apparently the daughter of Thomas Minton who had bounded the 55 acres. When Charity died after 1830, Jonas moved back to Minton territory on Twenty Six Mile Creek. Charity was in her late 80s or early 90s. when she passed away. After the death of Charity, Samuel too moved, but over to the territory of his brother Isaac and his cousin Stephen who were doing very well. And Samuel did well there too.



← CENTRAL LEADER! J. H. (Jim Gaines) of Central was an early mayor of the town, and regarded as an outstanding blacksmith of the area.

GOING WAY BACK! This was John Thomas Newton, who formerly farmed in the Crow Creek section of the county. He was the father of the late A. H. "Gus" Newton and still has a number of grandsons living.



MORE Pictures
NEXT Month

Oolenoy Valley

DIRECTIONS: Oolenoy Valley lies across Northeast quadrant of Pickens County and there are two ways to get there.

First, from Main St Pickens take Ann St (US178, Rosman or Mountain Hwy) northward to Table Rock Road (SC 288). It's a right turn in front of Holly Springs Church.

Second, from Main St Pickens take Jewell St (US 183 and SC 8) northeastward to Pumpkintown, hence SC 8 is called Pumpkintown Hwy. Table Rock Road crosses SC 8 at Pumkintown and you can turn left or right to drive through Oolenoy Valley. It's a shorter backtrack if you turn right first.



Oolenoy River starts way up near Beasley Gap, east of US 178 where you turn to go down into Eastatoe Valley. Fact is the spring is in the hollow on the right as you make the first climb up to Beasley Gap. From there the highway follows the river down to near Gauley Falls (Table Rock Resort and Golf Course), under Scenic Highway 11, then Sliding Rock Road into Oooloney Valley.

Gauley Falls, or Sliding Rock at Gauley Falls, use to be up an old logging road out in the woods. Now it's up a short trail pass some of the resort homes next to a golf tee. Creeping civilization. It was a popular hangout for the teens during the Summer months, especially on Senior layout day. Of course, family's use to go there too, Gauley was just one of many swimming holes in Pickens County, poor folk's swimming pool. Now it's a rich folk's private swimming hole.

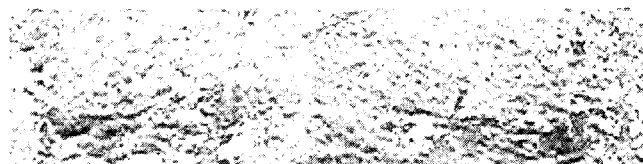


When you get in front of Holly Springs Church, be sure to drive up into the cemetery, it's got a great view of Horse and Pinnacle Mountains. In that first draw just above and to the right of the church is where Gauley Falls is on Emery Creek. Emery Creek flows out of the basin behind the ridge that leads up to Pinnacle. That's where Old Camp Adger use to be, in that basin.

Camp Adger was the resort place back in 1920's and 1930's, just board cabins and tents then. Youth groups use to go there too, Boy Scouts, 4H Clubs, Girl Scouts and Church Groups. There was even a small lake there, Olympic size swimming hole. During and after the war years it was abandoned.

except for the occasional Boy Scout camping trips. It's a stopping place on the Foothills Trail now, that's the trail that runs between Table Rock State Park and Oconee State Park, the same trail that crosses over Sassafrass Mountain above Rocky Bottom. Sassafrass is behind the highest mountain above Emery Creek basin.

As you drive through Oolenoy Valley you'll see the usual things, fields, some plowed some grown up with weeds, trees, a few family burial plots and homes, some old some not so old and some new.



Some homes you might miss seeing all together they've been grown over with trees.

There's one on Carrick Creek Road near where it runs into Table Rock Road. Carrick Creek starts up between Pinnacle and Table Rock Mountain near Panther Gap. The hiking trail in the State Park follows it for a ways. The Creek feeds into the swimming lake at the park then Oolenoy Lake which Scenic Highway 11 goes over and then on a round about way ends up in Oolenoy River.

I don't know who lived in this one, it doesn't matter much I guess. It may have had a small store in it once too, it was the last stop before going up Carrick Creek Road to the East Entrance to Table Rock State Park. Anyway, there's lots of old homes in Oolenoy Valley.



Further down the

The house up on the hill across from the store is one of the really old homesteads. Belonged to Matthew Hendricks. I think he called it Whisteria, after the purple flowering vine.

The store is a dining room and a local gathering place now. Yes, there's a restaurant in that building. Really well done and cozy.

Just down SC 135 on the east side of the road, Dacusville Highway, is another store. It's really old, or so it would seem. The Edens lived in the part of Oolenoy Valley for a long time.

Below HISTORY OF PUMPKINTOWN and OOLENOY COMMUNITY

by Matt Hendricks Reece, 1970;

Among the early settlers of the Oolenoy Valley who came down from Virginia, were Samuel Edens and his wife. They had five children, one of whom was William Elford (Dr. Bill) Edens. Dr. Bill married Mary McClure and they had four sons and three daughters. At first, he built a large, two story log house in which they reared their children and lived until near the close of the Civil War.

After Sherman burned Atlanta in 1864, he began his march of destruction to the sea, his path went through Athens, Georgia. But it was a wide path which reached into the northern parts of Pickens County. Groups of Yankees had scattered in every direction putting the torch to crops and shelter alike giving their progress through the valley away by the clouds of smoke during the day and the glow at night.

There were two groups to pass through Pumpkintown. The first demanded food, tools, young



houses, when the old ones, and burned cribs of corn. One man became ill and was unable to go on. Alexander Edens, one of William's sons, had died and his wife, Margaret, took the sick soldier in and cared for him until a second group came and he was able to go with them. He told this 2nd group not to bother Mrs. Edens' things for she had been good to him. When leaving, she gave him a piece of bacon. He asked her to keep it for she and the children might need it, but she was not afraid to explain to him that she had plenty. He offered her a \$20 gold piece, but she told him to keep it for he might need it before he got home.

This second group centered their destruction on Dr. Bill Edens. They had shot some old men as rebels. Knowing this, old men were afraid and would plan to hide when they had word the Yanks were coming. Dr. Bill had his hiding place selected. It was a deep hole in the Oolenoy River with a cave in the bank and screened with bushes and canes. When he heard the Yanks were coming, he went down the branch to the river and buried himself to the chin in the water, leaving Mrs. Edens and son Samuel with the house. The soldiers asked for the old man, but the wife refused to tell. They began searching for him and two came along the river bank by him, but he had moved his head to the cave in the banks and they failed to see him. When they couldn't find him, they told the wife they would burn the house if she didn't tell where he was hidden. Still she refused to tell.

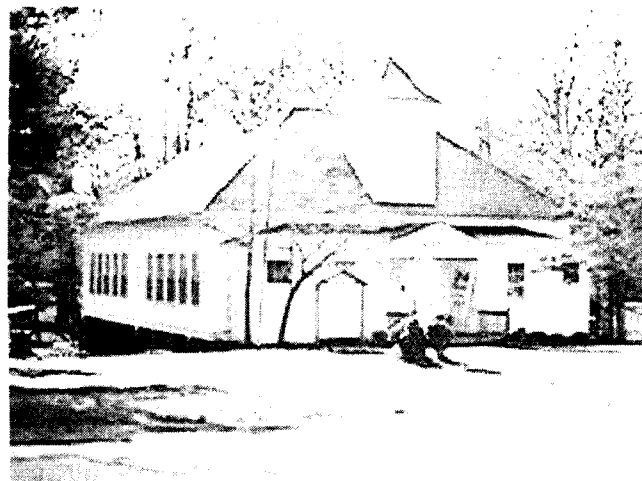


After Mrs. Edens had fed them, as they ordered, they lighted the touch and set fire to the house. Dr. Bill, from his hiding place, watched the house and heard his wife begging and screaming. When the house and all its contents were in flames, the soldiers moved on.

Dr. Bill, his wife Mary, and son Samuel were left to live with their children who were married and had homes. Dr. Bill said he would build a house that could not be burned down. With the aid of Merideth Cooper, who lived at Pumpkintown, and Matthew Hechicks, he made brick of clay on his farm, and the house was made of these bricks. The chimney is built as a part of the wall. The joists and timbers needed were hand hewn.

This house still stands after 100 years. It is located about one-half mile west of Pumpkintown on Little Rock Road.

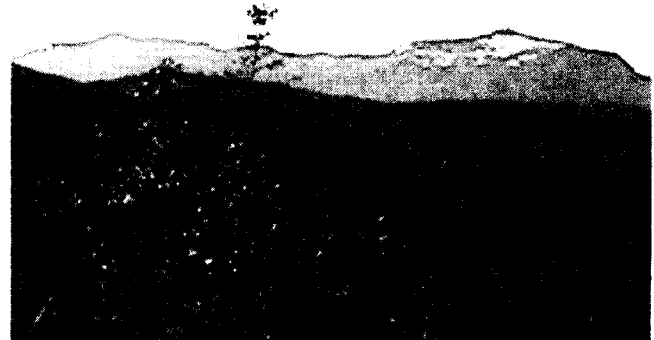
DIRECTIONS: Ooolenoy Community Center and Ooolenoy Church arent in the valley, they're over the south ridge off Dacusville Highway (SC 135). Leave Pumpkintown on SC 8 headed back toward Pickens, drive just a mile or so and turn left onto SC 135. Drive down that road another mile and turn left onto Ooolenoy Church Road. You'll see the building on the right. Ooolenoy Church is up the hill across from the Community Center.



Ooolenoy Community Center is in the old elementary school building. It's good that some people make an effort to save their heritage by finding new uses for the older buildings. They've cleared the brush from the surrounding area and have outdoor shelters next to the branch which runs behind the old school. Guess a few kids came back in

from recess wet and muddy occasionally.

Besides the school there was the church that the settlers gathered around and in. Churches in this area, maybe other places too, started as arbor shelters, that was usually four corner posts (cut trees with the bark stripped off) and a mesh of limbs, branches and leaves for a roof.



????????????????????

QUERY

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From Jan Norris, P O Box 173, Piedmont, S. C. 29673 (864) P45-6701. We have been told that one of our ancestors, Robert Brown Norris, lived at one time near Dacusville. Three of my ancestors, are buried at Antioch, which is not far from Dacusville. W.A. Norris, b. Oct 1826, d. Mar 27, 1898, John F. Norris, b Feb 8, 1856, Died Mar 16, 1940 and Lurinda Turner Norris, wife of W. A. Norris., b. Feb 11, 1823 d. Mar 23, 1912. Also, my records show a John H. Norris, as a son, of Edward Norris. I am trying to connect these to Robert Brown Norris, who we know was a son of John Norris, Sr., and Mary Brown Norris. Robert Brown is named in John's will, along with John Jr., James, Ezekial, and Jesse. John Norris Sr was a brother of Patrick who was Sheriff of A'beville for a time. All this is well documented, but there are some skips that we need filled. Any help will be greatly appreciated. Was Edward a son of Robert Brown Norris? What about W.. A. burried at Antioch? Thank you for any help on these.

What About The Hagood Family?

There has been several inquires about the Hagood family. Many items have appeared on J.E. Hagood , who was in the Civil War and a big figure in the Battles about Petersburg, VA., and the area where the Confederates had a large win over the Union soldiers. There Is a large monument, with all the Statistics showing the various Companies and their Leaders. J. E. shows up on a horse swinging a saber at a Union Captain, telling him to "Surrender!" . This is part of the handouts at the Headquarters Building at the entrance to the Battlefield at Petersburg, next door to Fort Lee, Va.. The Union soldier declined and lost his head, and J.E. lost a horse in the same battle. Anyone that has some GOOD documented information and is willing to share, we will appreciate it very much. We would like to do an article on Hagood Mill at the same time, please. This ties many of the families together in this area.

Confederate Soldiers of Pickens District, SC:

An Ongoing Research Project

Seeking Additional Information About the Following Men
Who Fought in the U.S. Civil War, 1861-1865

James Jasper "Jimmy" Holbrooks was born ca 1837 in Georgia, but he grew up in the western division of Pickens Dist., S. C. He was a son of Alexander Holbrooks (b. ca 1785) and Rebecca Holbrooks (b. ca 1786). This Confederate soldier served in Co. I, 4th Georgia Cavalry.

Joseph J. Herd (1833-1915) of Hurricane Township in Pickens District served to the rank of lieutenant in Company B, 2nd S. C. Rifles. He was buried at Secona Baptist Church in Pickens, South Carolina.

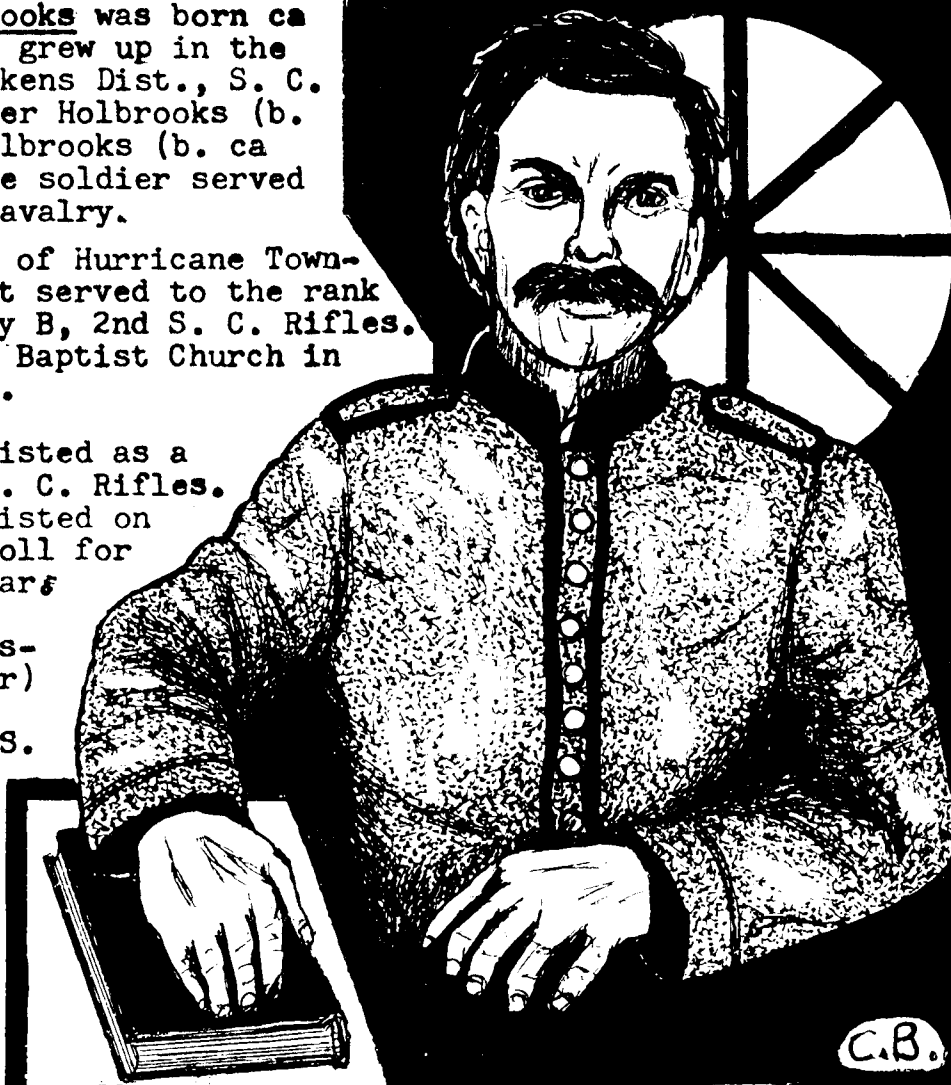
Thomas J. (or P.) Herd enlisted as a private in Co. B, 2nd S. C. Rifles. In 1921, his name was listed on the Civil War pension roll for Pickens County, South Carolina.

William R. Herd was the husband of Letty (Alexander) Herd (b. ca 1830), who was daughter of Thomas S. Alexander and Keziah (Watson) Alexander. This soldier served in Co. B, 2nd S. C. Rifles (Moore's Regt.).

Hiram Herring, a resident of Pickens District, served in Co. E, 2nd S. C. Rifles. His home was in what today is Oconee County, SC.

Jesse Herring was a member of Co. K, 2nd S. C. Rifles (Moore's Regt.).

Alfred B. Herron was born about 1834, and he enlisted in Co. K, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's Regt.). He died of disease at Dills Spring, situated near McPhersonville, Virginia, on June 11, 1862. He was a native of the western division of Pickens Dist. (now Oconee County, S. C.).



John Hester King

(b. ca 1830 - d. 1862)

Co. C, 2nd S. C. Infantry, Volunteers, C.S.A.

Please help to preserve a record of the life and service of your ancestor or relative who fought in the Civil War. If you have additional information about any of these Confederate soldiers, please write to: Charles H. Busha, Ph.D., 112 Summit Drive, Liberty, SC 29657.

Fred C. Herron was a private in Co. A, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment).

Christian Henry Hesse was a member of the German settlement at Walhalla, which presently is situated in Oconee County, S. C. He was born in 1823 in Hanover, Germany. He and his brother, Anton Hesse, came to Walhalla in 1856. They were artisan brick masons and built the first brick house in Walhalla. This Confederate veteran was buried at St. John's Lutheran Church in Walhalla, South Carolina.

William D. Hesse was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted in Co. C, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's Regt.). He died of disease at Laurel Hill. His home was in the western division of Pickens Dist. (now Oconee County, S. C.).

Abraham Hester (1819-1862) was a son of Carwell Hester, Sr. (1796-1863) and Elizabeth (Whitmire) Hester (1798-1896) of the eastern division of Pickens District, S. C. On June 20, 1849, he married the widow Emily Dean (1827-1884). He served as a private in Co. C, 4th S. C. Cavalry, CSA. He died of disease at Pocotaligo, South Carolina.

Carwell Hester, Jr. (1832-1863) served as a private in Co. A, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's Regt.). He was discharged from that unit in 1863 because he had smallpox, and he died later that year. He was a brother of Abraham Hester, Waddy Thomposn Hester and Samuel R. Hester, all of whom were also Confederate soldiers during the war.

Henry Hester served as a private in the Confederate Army (no additional information available).

J. D. Hester served in Capt. William King Easley's cavalry company, which later became Co. A, 2nd S. C. Cavalry and participated in much action in Virginia.

James "Jim" Hester of the Oolenoy section of eastern Pickens Dist., S. C., served in the Confederate Army and died at Adams Run. He was a son of William Hester and Susan (Granger) Hester who came to South Carolina from Virginia in about 1800. He was a brother of Robert Hester and William Hester, Jr., both of whom also served in the Confederate Army during the war.

Joeberry Hester was a resident of the Dacusville area of eastern Pickens District, S. C. He served in Co. B, 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, CSA. He was a son of William Hester. (Is this J. D. Hester?)

Henry W. Hester was born about 1821 and was crippled by a wound that he received during the Civil War. He married Malissa Clayton Dec. 10, 1849. They moved to Texas after the war and apparently died there.

Samuel R. Hester (1830-1862) died of disease September 20, 1862, at Winchester, Virginia, while serving in the Confederate Army. He was a son of Carwell Hester, Sr. and Elizabeth (Whitmire) Hester of Pickens District, S. C.

Waddy Thompson Hester (1839-1864) served to the rank of sergeant in Company A, 1st S. C. Rifles (Orr's Regt.). He was wounded at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, and died in 1864. His wife was Elizabeth (Capehart) Hester, daughter of Leonard and Sarah Capehart of Pickens District, SC.

Thomas Hester was a Confederate soldier during the Civil War. His name was listed on the 1899 Civil War pension roll in Pickens County, South Carolina.

Pristal Hewin died while serving in the Confederate Army. His widow married E. T. Leavell (1846-1911) of Belton, S. C., who was also a Confederate soldier during the Civil War. Pristal Hewin and his

wife had one child, Robert Ward Hewin, who moved to Texas and married Ida Lumpkin. Robert Ward Hewin died June 17, 1892, in Harrison, Texas.

John Addison Higgins (1841-1918) served in Company F, 1st S. C. Cavalry and in Company K, Mounted Cavalry, Hampton's Legion. His wife was Augusta A. (Barton) Higgins (1851-1939). In 1899 he resided in Easley, S. C., where he was elected a town warden. His tombstone in Easley's West View Cemetery notes that he "rendered patriotic service during reconstruction days in ridding the state and county of disloyal characters."

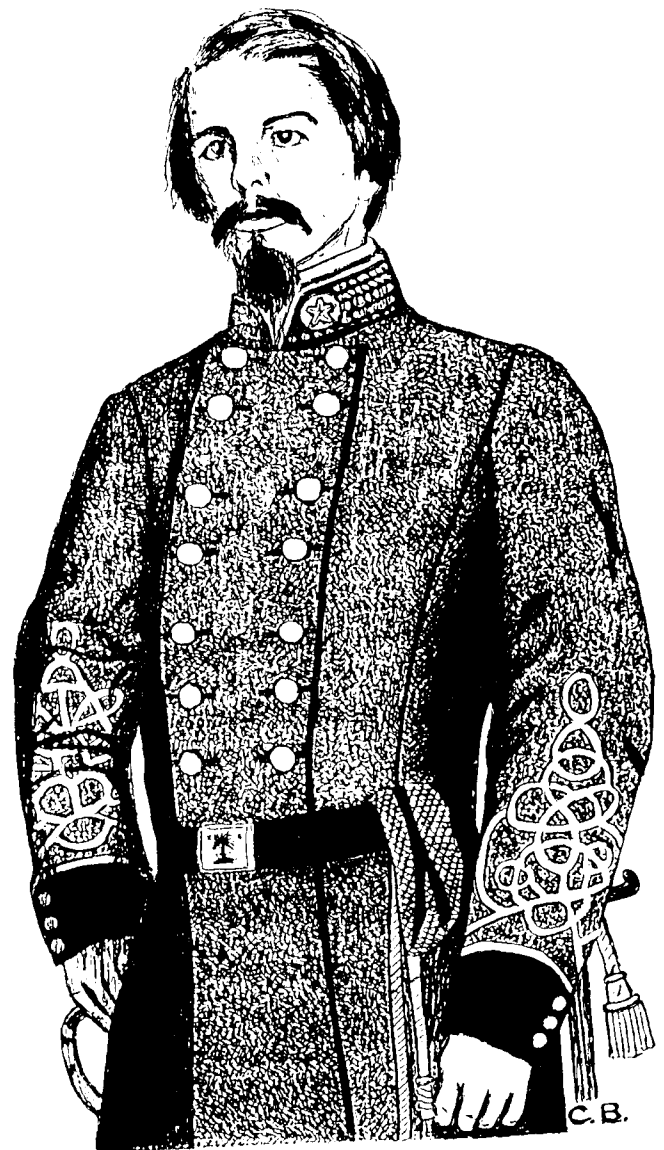
Asa (or Ace) Hill resided in the Dacusville area of Pickens Dist. He was a member of Co. F, 2nd S. C. Cavalry (Hampton's) and died of disease during the war.

A. J. Hill resided in the area of Oconee County that is now Seneca. In the early 1930s, his widow, Rose Hill, was the recipient of an annual Civil War widow's pension.

F. G. Hill, a resident of the Dacusville community of Pickens Dist., served in Co. D, 2nd S. C. Rifles (Moore's Regiment).

H. B. Hill was a member of a group of thirty-one local men who rode through Pickens Court House (Old Pickens on the Keowee River) on their way to defend the South on October 10, 1861. This soldier served in Co. H, 4th S. C. Vol. (Infantry), C.S.A.

J. Tyler Hill was born about 1841, a son of Lewis Hill (b. ca 1800) and Susan Hill (b. ca 1810). He served in a cavalry company that was organized in the eastern part of Pickens Dist. by Captain William King Easley (1833-1872). After the Civil War, John Tyler Hill became one of the original citizens who settled in the new town of Easley



BARNARD ELLIOTT BEE (1823-1861)
Brigadier General, C. S. A.

General Bee grew up in Pendleton, S. C., and was graduated from the United States Military Academy. Shortly after the Civil War began, he was placed in command of the 3rd Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, C. S. A. He was killed during the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) in Virginia. His body was brought back to South Carolina and buried at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton (Anderson Co.). General Bee is especially noted for having given the nickname "Stonewall" to the Confederate States Army General Thomas J. Jackson (1824-1863), who was also a brigade commander at First Manassas.

T. W. Hill served in Company H, 4th South Carolina Volunteers (Inf.), and he died in a military hospital in Manchester, Virginia, December 25, 1861. (Was this soldier related to Tandy W. Hill (1837-1906), who also served in the Confederate Army?)

Tandy W. Hill (1837-1906) served in Co. H, 1st S. C. Cavalry. His wife was Delilah Ann (Hurt) Hill (1842-1913). This Confederate soldier was buried at Griffin Baptist Church in Pickens County, South Carolina.

William C. Hillbourn served in Co. F, 22nd South Carolina Regiment and rose to the rank of captain. He was a resident of Hurricane Twp. in the eastern division of Pickens District.

Richard K. Hill (1838-1900), a resident of Dacusville in Pickens Dist., S. C., this soldier served in Co. H, 4th S. C. Volunteers and in Co. F, 4th S. C. Cavalry. His wife was Vicey A. (Hurt) Hill.

R. A. Hill died at Adams Run, S. C., in 1862. This Confederate soldier was twenty-two years of age at his death. He was a resident of Pickens District, South Carolina. He served in Co. F, 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A.

James Waddell Hillhouse was a member of the Fort Hill Guards (Co. K, 4th S. C. Volunteers, and he rose to the rank of third sergeant. He was killed at Stone Bridge in Virginia on July 22, 1861, when a shell

exploded in an accident.

Samuel Porter Hillhouse was a member of the Fort Hill Guards (Co. K, 4th S. C. Volunteers. He was discharged from that unit on December 19, 1861, because of a wound that he received in action.

John Anderson Hinton (1831-1864) enlisted in Co. B, 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry at Richmond, VA. on April 15, 1862, at the age of 32 years. He was killed at Petersburg, VA, July 30, 1864, during the Battle of the Crater.

John Thompson Hinton (1835-1908) was a third corporal in Co. I, 4th S. C. Volunteers. His unit was known as the Pickens Guards. His wife was N. Elizabeth (Fennell) Hinton (1835-1897). They resided near Carmel Presbyterian Church, situated in southern Pickens County, S. C. This Confederate soldier was slightly wounded in the Civil War.



BENJAMIN LUTHER HOLDER
(1825-1919)
2nd Lt., Co. F, 1st S. C. Cavalry, C.S.A.

William R. Hogsed served as a second lieutenant in Co. K, 12th S. C. Inf. Regiment, C.S.A. He was killed at Spottsylvania, Virginia, during the Civil War.

I. Z. Holbrooks was a recipient of a Civil War pension in 1899. He resided at that time in Oconee County, S. C.

William Holbrooks was born about 1834, and he was killed during the Second Battle of Bull Run at Manassas, VA. Served in 12th S. C. Inf.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF PICKENS DISTRICT, S. C. (Continued)

Charles H. Holcombe enlisted in Co. B, 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry in Greenville, SC, 10 June 1863. He was absent (sick in hospital) on the November 1863-August 1864 roll. He received a clothing allowance at ~~Staunton~~ Hospital in Virginia 12 December 1864.

Cicero Franklin Holcombe served as a private in Company I, S. C. Reserves

E. Hampton "Hamp" Holcombe enlisted in Company B, 2nd S. C. Rifles at Pickensville, SC, 24 October 1861. On 1 July 1864 he was transferred to Co. K, Hampton Legion. He was assigned as a teamster. He was a resident of the Dacusville area.

David Nimrod Holcombe enlisted in Co. E, 4th South Carolina Volunteers (Inf.) at Fair Play, SC, 14 April 1861. He was discharged from the Confederate Army because of sickness 7 November 1861.

G. F. Holcombe was born about 1839. He served as a private in Co. F, 2nd South Carolina Cavalry. He survived the Civil War. His wife was Delilah Holcombe (1835-1891).

T. J. Holcombe served in Co. A, Earle's Artillery. His wife was Narcissa Holcombe, who was the recipient of a Civil War widow's pension in 1901. At that time she resided in the area served by Loopers Post Office in Pickens County, South Carolina. She was also receiving a pension in the 1920s in Pickens County.

William Holcombe died of disease in North Carolina while serving in the Confederate Army. He was a private in Company F, 2nd South Carolina Cavalry (Volunteers), C.S.A. The year of his death was 1864.

William Hendrick Holcombe (1847-1887) Served in Company A, 1st South Car. Rifles (Orr's Regiment). He was a son of Robert Elliott Holcombe and Elizabeth Caroline "Eliza" (Arnold) Holcombe. This soldier survived the war and died in 1887.

Holcombe (given name unknown). In 1888 Susan Holcombe, widow of a Confederate veteran, was the recipient of a Civil War pension in Pickens County, South Carolina.

Benjamin Franklin "Frank" Holden was born about 1835, a son of John and Mary Holden of the western division of Pickens District, SC. He enlisted in Co. C, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regt) when he was 24 years of age. His wife was Jemima (Nicholson) Holden. They were married 17 Sept. 1857, by L. N. Robins, Esquire.

James R. Holden died of disease during the Civil War. He served in Co. F, 1st South Carolina Cavalry, having been transferred to that unit from Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles.

John E. Holden (1848-1911) served in Company F, 1st South Carolina Cav. His wife was Emmaline (Morgan) Holden (1850-1889).

W. M. Holden was the recipient of a Civil War pension in Pickens County, SC, in 1911.

Alex Holder resided in Walhalla Twp. of Oconee County, SC, in 1930, and was the recipient of a Civil War pension at that time.

Benjamin Luther Holder (1825-1919) served as a second lieutenant in Company F, 1st South Carolina Cav. He survived the Civil War and was a farmer and Baptist minister. His first wife was Sarah Effaline Malinda (Ferguson) Holder (1832-1885), and his second wife was Rebecca (Kenne-mur) Holder (1859-1926).

Martin Holder (1836-1928) served in Co. A, Hampton's Regiment, C.S.A. In 1899 he was the recipient of a Civil War pension in Pickens Co., SC. His name was also listed on the 1911 pension roll.

Tyre H. Holder served in Co. A, 6th South Carolina Cavalry.

William Holder enlisted in Co. H, 4th South Carolina Volunteers in 1861.

Miller's Weekly Messenger
Pendleton, South Carolina
Editor, John Miller and Son.
Abstracted by G. Anne Sheriff
Continued from last month

- 120 acres on waters of Brushy Creek, property of **James Edmondson**; suit of **Ephriam Robinson vs. Edmondson**, et. al.
- Land whereon **Ambrose Bradley** lives as his property, waters of George's Creek; suit of **John Gillespie**.
- Plantation whereon **John Hunnicutt** lives as his property; suit of **Jonathan Clark**.
Patrick Norris, S. P. D.

June 16, 1810

State Legislature passed the following: "That all Commissioners of the high roads . . . shall cause all the public roads to be posted and numbered, and at each fork of said roads, a pointer, declaring the direction of said roads."

June 23, 1810

Runaway, a mulatto man named **Anthony**, 25 yrs old, 5'9", remarkably heavy made, fore finger cut off near first joint, figure of an eagle and some letters marked on one arm. Copper pantaloons, mixed blue, red, and white homespun jacket, blue and white hunting shirt, large hat with high crown. Formerly property of **Joseph Strange** of Laurens District. Speaks plain. Will attempt to pass for a free man. Contact **Levi Robins**. Following papers, please copy and you can obtain your money from **Samuel Cherry** at Pendleton Court House: *Centinel* and *Herald* at Augusta, printer at Columbia, *Carolina Gazette* in Charleston.

Died on Thursday the 14th instant, Mrs. **Grissom**, wife of **John Grissom**, Esq. of this district.

Cattle Show. On the 4th of July next at Pendleton Court House, there will be perhaps the grandest show of cattle every known in the brutal world. About 100 no-horned bulls of a species vulgarly called bl-et-n-r-i-ng c-rd-is-t-s, will be exhibited. This motley, muley herd, are mostly calves of our district, and have generally been shown at our last Regimental musters, with the unbounded applause of cake-women, fools, and drunkards!

Simon Salter is mentioned as "keeper of a horse in village", in an electioneering anecdote.

John Varner, Esq. is candidate for House of Representatives.

Public Auction, July 6, 1810. Estate of **Hugh Dodd** sold by consent of widow and legatees. **John Simpson**, Administrator.

Lost last Sunday at Stone Meeting House a woman's saddle with blue plus seat, the hind part bound with black leather skirts; a home-spun saddle-cloth wove in squares about one third of a brown color, the remainder with blue and a common cirb bridge. **Nicholas Bishop**

Wm. Robertson will not pay note of \$25 and two cows given to **Casper Hedrick**.

Advertisement. **Levi Robins** will sell beef "at the market" in Pendleton every Tuesday and Friday until the end of October. Four cents per pound.

Sheriff's Sale. Pendleton Court House. First Monday and Tuesday in July. *Check newspaper dates before and after this sale. Many times they are listed for several weeks.*

- **John Hunnicutt's** plantation where he lives; suit of **Jonathan Clark**.
- 500 acres of **Isaac Gray's** where he lives; suit of **G. A. Bolles**, **Henry Birch**, and **Wm. Richards**, mortgage.
- 700 acres of **Francis Bradley's**; suit of **William Humphreys**.
- 2 horses and wagon, property of **John Stewart**; suit of **Charles Armstrong** ads. **John Stewart**.
- 500 acres, adjoining land on which Major **Levi Robins** now lives, as his property; suit of **Joseph Strange**.
- 100 acres, lying on waters of Twelve Mile River; suit of **Wm. Murphree** vs. **Francis Jones**.
- 250 acres, on waters of Twelve Mile River, **Francis Jones** ads. **Henry Barnes**, assignee.
- 200 acres on waters of Eighteen Mile Creek, property of **Gilbert Dunlap**; suit of State vs. **Dunlap**.
- Plantation of **William Thompson** where he lives; suit of **Wm. Shaw**.
- Two tracts of land on waters of Hurricane Creek, waters of Saluda, one with 200 acres and the other 50 acres; property of **Benjamin Clardy**; suit of **George** and **H. Cobb** vs. **Clardy**.
- Plantation whereon **George Brown** formerly lived; suit of **Rhodam Doyle**.
- 830 acres, branch of Crooked Creek, waters of Keowee; suit of **Barney McKinney** vs. **Levi Robins**.

- One Negro girl, property of **Henry Sims, James Gillison** ads. **Henry Sims**.
- Land whereon **John Rusk** lives; suit of **John McFall**.
- Land whereon **John Simpson** lives as his property; suit of **John Armstrong**.
- Bay gelding, property of **John Moore**; suit of **A. Miller & J. Grissom**, administrators.
- Two mares and one horse, property of **William Forbes**; suit of **James McKenney**, assignee.
- One horse saddle and bridle as property of **Edmund May**; suit of **James Colhoun**.
- Plantation whereon **Marshal Morton** lives as his property; suit of **Ferdinand Hopkins**.
- One colt, property of **Edward Doyle** ads. **James and William Simms**.
- 160 acres on both sides of Town Creek, waters of Twelve Mile river, property of **James Jett**; suit of **Joshua Thompson**.
- 125 acres on waters of Rocky River, property of **Charles Hainey**; suit of **Taplay Oldham**.
- 200 acres on Rocky Creek, waters of Rocky River, property of **Abraham Campbell**; subject to a mortgage at suit of **James Matkins**.
- Wagon and hind gears, property of **Edward Doyle**, ads. **Wm. and James Simms**.
- Gray mare, property of **Randolph Hunnicutt**; suit of **Joseph Kennedy**.

June 30, 1810

Advertisement. **Robins & Gray** will sell beef every Tuesday and Friday morning at the market.

Establishment of Post Roads by Act of Congress. "From Greenville by **Pickensville**, Pendleton C. H. and **Hattens Ford** to Carnesville, GA."

Mr. **Shaw** declines as a candidate at the next election for member to Congress.

Lowest bidder to repair jail at Pendleton. **J. C. Griffin, Samuel Cherry, Elam Sharpe**, Commissioners.

Runaway a Negro man who says his name is **Tom**. 40 yrs. old, low statue, much scared on back. Says he belongs to Mr. **Seth Scarborough, James Cooper**, J. P. D.

July 7, 1810

Authorized to contradict the report now in circulation of **Charles Bruce**, Esq. having declined being a candidate for a seat in Congress, to represent the united districts of Pendleton and Greenville.

Advertisement. **Elisha Hamlin** has opened a new store at Double Branches, formerly occupied by Mr. **Thomas Johnson**. Brandy, rum, gin, malaga, sherry wine, shrub, hyson, tea, coffee, brown and loaf sugar, raisins, copperas, molasses, crockery, tin ware, 20d, 10d, 6d, 4d cut nails, English gun powder, shot, bar lead. Light coachee and harness.

David Parker posted bond to sell horse. **James Turner**, Justice of Peace.

Runaway on 25th of June, an African fellow about 5'7". 30 yrs. old, blind of one eye, named **Ben. John Watson**.

Advertisement. Schoolteacher for Varrennes Academy "nearly completed". **D. Hammond**, Clerk

Baily Anderson vs. **James Rutherford**. Common Pleas on Attachment. Defendant out-of-state. **John T. Lewis**, C. C. P.

Col. **Patrick Norris**, Members of Board for the Sixteenth Regiment, and sundry tavern keepers made motion that the following are retailing spirituous liquors under license: **Robert Stephnson**, Varennes; **Wm. Jacobs**, Generals ___ or old French Store; **John Greenlee**, near High Shoals, Rocky River; **Thomas Crayton**, **Clark's Trail**; **George Sartor** on the Public Road leading from Tippens's Bridge to Sloan's Ferry; **Newman Moore** at his Store on Rocky River; **John Hammond** at Hammond's Store.

Spartanburgh Districts. Court of Common Pleas. **John Tolleson Sr.** vs. **James Robertson**. Defendant is out-of-state. **Abner Benson**, C. C. P.

July 14, 1810

Letter from **Charles Bruce** of Greenville. To the electors of the US Districts of Pendleton and Greenville. Capt. **Earle** and Doctor **Hunter** are candidates. Mr. **Shaw's** is a scholar, possessed of legal knowledge, from England. **Robert Anderson** is saying he is a candidate. Native of Virginia and a Republican. Lost "the whole of my property in the war,--had my blood shed in defense of my country; the scars on my flesh, and bones that have been broken, bear testimony of that truth at the present day; I suffered a long and painful imprisonment by the enemy. . I am a poor man and a Mechanic; and at the age of 65, labor for the support of myself and family."

Letter from **Robert Anderson**, Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of Militia. **Charles Bruce** intends traveling through the Western country, as I believe principally with a design to detect and bring to justice some disorderly people who have been guilty of very flagrant violations of the laws of this country, and have fled to the Western country to escape the reach of Justice. Would like to meet with him. Given under my hand at **Westville on Keowee River** this 30th day of October in the year of our Lord 1805 [sic].

Spartanburgh District. **Thomas Moore** declares that during a considerable part of the Revolutionary War, I was intimately acquainted with Charles Bruce as a soldier.

Spartanburgh District. **Charles James**, Captain. He certifies that **Bruce** lived within the bounds of my Company in the time of war, that he has always considered a firm friend to his country, an honest man and a soldier. When doing the last tour of duty at the British Lines near Charleston every man of my Company deserted but said **Bruce**; that he served his time with fidelity and honor.

Union District. **Matthew Patton**, Captain. In 1781, **Charles Bruce** and myself were taken prisoners by the enemy. **Charles Bruce** was dangerously wounded by them and that there were several others taken at the same time, and that the said **Charles Bruce**, Capt. **James Elder**, **Jauden Farrar** and myself were sentenced to death as Rebels; and after being reprieved from said sentence, we were taken to Ninety-Six (now Cambridge) and kept in goal, the whole siege, at the place, until the British left that post; and that on their retreat to Charleston, said **Bruce** made his escape at Dorchester.

Rev. **Daniel Earp**, author of queries under signature of "Equality" is a candidate in Pendleton District.

Abbeville District near Campbell's Mills. On the 4th citizens of this neighborhood met at house of Captain **Mathew Russell** and drank fifteen toasts.

Columbia, SC. General **W. Hampton** arrived in this town on Wednesday last from the Westward.

Sheriff's Sale. Pendleton Court House. First Monday and Tuesday in August. *Check newspaper dates before and after this sale. Many times they are listed for several weeks.*

- Plantation whereon **John Tillery** lives, sold as property of **Thomas Garner**; suit of **Samuel Elrod**.
- 120 acres on waters of Brushy Creek, property of **James Edmondson**; suit of **Ephriam Robinson vs. Edmondson**, et. al.
- Land whereon **Ambrose Bradley** lives as his property, waters of George's Creek; suit of **John Gillespie**.
- Plantation whereon **John Hunnicutt** lives as his property; suit of **Jonathan Clark**.
- 500 acres of **Isaac Gray's** where he lives; suit of **G. A. Bolles, Henry Birch, and Wm. Richards**, mortgage.
- 500 acres, adjoining land on which Major **Levi Robins** now lives, as his property; suit of **Joseph Strange**.
- Two tracts of land on waters of Hurricane Creek, waters of Saluda, one with 200 acres and other 50 acres, property of **Benjamin Clardy**; suit of **George and H. Cobb vs. Clardy**.
- Wagon and hind gears, property of **Edward Doyle**, ads. **Wm. and James Simms**.
- Gray mare, property of **Randolph Hunnicutt**; suit of **Joseph Kennedy**.

Patrick Norris, Sheriff of Pendleton District

July 21, 1810

Sheriff's Sale in Greenville on first Monday in August. 6 acres near **Benson's Iron Works**, set of blacksmith's tools, wood for two wagons; suit of **Joshua Benson vs. William Wiggington** and same vs. **Fielding Wiggington**. **H. T. Walker**, Sheriff of Greenville District.

Joshua Nelson posted bond to sell horse. **George Nash**, Justice of Peace.

Abbeville District. Common Pleas Court. **William Lord vs. Samuel Sprewell**. Attachment. Defendant out-of-state. **James Wardlaw**, C. C. P.

Abbeville District. Common Pleas Court. **John Montague vs. John M. Dooly**. Defendant out-of-state.

Amos Roberts posted bond to sell horse. **Philip Evans**, Justice of Peace.

Pendleton District. 4th July 1810. Capt. **John Simpson's** Company of Volunteers met at their muster ground to celebrate independence. Speeches delivered by Rev. **Cooper Bennett**, and **Daniel Bryson**. Chosen as leaders: **John Moffett**, Colonel; **James Thompson**, Captain; **D. Hammond**, Captain. Mess'rs **Jonathan Hemphill, Adam Davis, Jonathan Gibbs, Andrew Liddle, William Liddle, James Armstrong, and Samuel Walker**, Esq. to form a committee. **E. Brown**, Generostee, 16th Regiment.

Sheriff's Sale. Pendleton Court House. First Monday and Tuesday in August. *Check newspaper dates before and after this sale. Many times they are listed for several weeks.*

- One negro woman and her children as the property of **P. Naylor**; suit of **John Willis**.

July 28, 1810

Married on Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. **James Hembree**, Mr. **Benjamin Winn**, to Miss **Sarah Patterson**.

Married on Thursday the 19th inst. Mr. **Aaron Smith** to Miss **Smith**, daughter of **Nimrod Smith**, all of this district.

Elephant at Pendleton Court House on Saturday and Monday, the 4th and 6th of August.

Abbeville District. Common Pleas. Case on Attachment. **Henry Mouchett vs. Tandy Martin**. Defendant out-of-state. **James Wardlaw**, C. C. P.

Sheriff's Sale. First Tuesday in August at Mess'rs **Wood & Kilpatrick's** Store. One negro woman and her children as the property of **P. Naylor**; suit of **John Willis**. **Patrick Norris**, Sheriff of Pendleton District.

August 4, 1810

Letters remaining at the Post Office. July 1, 1810. **William Alfred**, Mr. **Andrew**, **John Beaty 2**, **Armstead Barry**, **Wm. Barry**, **John Borthé**, **Benjamin Perry**, **John Bore**, **Elijah Brown Esq.**, **Robert Brown**, **Samuel T. Cherry**, **George Car**, **Levi Clinkscales**, **David Carter**, **Stephen Clayton**, **John Cochran Esq.**, **Thomas Carpenter**, Rev. **Elnathan Davis**, **John B. Dempsey 2**, **Casimire Delavage**, **Joseph Dunlap**, **Howard Duckworth**, **James Dalrymple**, Mr. **Edderhold**, **Christain Frisk**, **Reuben Fain**, **Jeptha Freeman**, **Francis Greenwood 2**, **Jeremiah Gibson**, **Lewis Gordon**, **Henry Garner**, **John Gregory**, **Elijah Hopkins**, **John Hopkins**, **Abner Honey**, **Mathew Hunt**, **Wm. Kirksey**, **Elisha Kirksey**, **Elisha Kirksey**, **Edward Kemp**, Dr. **John Lyle**, Mrs. **Ceale Le Provost**, **James Luney**, **Adam Lerney**, **Daniel Ledbeter**, **William L. McDow**, **Charlotte McDowell**, **Nath. Merritt**, **James McClure**, **John McAllester**, **James McElroy**, **Philip Meroni**, **George Nash Esq.**, **Robert Obar** or Mrs. **Hammett**, **Rynal Odie**, Rev. **Thomas H. Price**, **Bennett Pyle**, **Wm. Reighley**, **Robert Ray**, Mrs. **Swaney**, **Daniel Symms**, **Wm. Swords**, **James Satterfield**, **George Salter**, **John Simpson**, **James Thompson**, Mrs. **Thomas**, **Henry Wolf**, **Hollingsworth Vandever**, **Samuel Welch**, **Freemon Wiles**, **Aden Wimpey**. **James Cooper**, Post Master.

For sale on the 3rd Saturday in August next at house of **Jonathan Smith**. On credit until the 25th day of December 1811. One large still and vessels, quantity of whiskey; good wagon, one horse, hogs, quantity of wheat and rye. Tract of land containing 500 acres whereon **Whitiker Smith** now lives.

Muster of independence is postponed until 2nd Saturday in September; in consequence of the Baptist Association being on the 2nd Saturday in August. Every member expected in uniform. **G. A. Bolles**, Captain.

Drowned on Saturday the 28th ult. Mr. **Carey Brown**, aged 20 yrs. 2 mths. 18 days, son of Mr. **George Brown**, a respectable citizen of this district. The body was found a few hours afterwards and interred the next day.

On Wednesday the 25th ult. Master **William De La Fletcher Keys**, son of **Peter Keys**, Esq., aged 7 yrs. 8 mths; received a kick from a horse on the head, which he survived about 14 hours.

Died on the night of Wednesday the 1st inst. Mrs. **Mary M. Dart**, wife of Mr. **Thomas L. Dart**, near this place. Survived by husband and three children, her mother and sisters.

Advertisement. **William Shaw** is opening a law office.

August 11, 1810

Sheriff's Sale. Pendleton Court House. First Monday and Tuesday in September. *Check newspaper dates before and after this sale. Many times they are listed for several weeks.*

- Part of tract of land on which **Robert Brown** formerly lived, belonging to his son **Thomas Brown** as legatee, 27 acres. **Hugh Williams vs. Thomas Brown**
- Land whereon **Thomas Kees** formerly lived, lying on Toogaloo river, near Kees' Ferry. Property of **Thomas Kees** at suit of **Solomon Hext**, assignee.
- Plantation whereon **James Gillison's** family now owns and lives at suit of **Henry Simms**.
- 100 acres on waters of Little River, property of **Barack Norton**. Suit of **A. Miller** and **J. Grissom**, administrators.
- Plantation of **Francis Dover**, waters of Golden Creek; suit of **Richard Tarrant**.
- 100 acres, waters of Twelve Mile River, property of **Isaac or Abraham Anderson** at suit of **Richard Tarrant**.

Patrick Norris, Sheriff of Pendleton District. August 10, 1810

Clayton Room News
claytonroom@swu.edu
sheriff@innova.net

Through a Pickens County Accommodations Tax Grant, the Clayton Room purchased a Map Cabinet Case. We are searching for maps related to Upstate South Carolina.

Needed: Microfilm related to Upstate counties.

Needed: Information on McKinney Chapel in the Eastatoe Valley.

Donations

Boggs Family from the Pickens County Database. Donated by Gene Rochester Jr.

Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia by Lyman Chalkley, (Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County, 1745-1800), 3 Volumes. Donated by George F. Bowie, Jr., 900 Cleo Chapman Highway, Sunset, SC 29685.

In the year 1745, all that portion of the Colony of Virginia which lay west of the Blue Ridge Mountains was erected into a County which was named Augusta. In December of that year, the County Court was organized and held its first sitting. Its original constitution embraced all Virginia west of the Blue Ridge (with the exception of the Northern Neck Grant, whose southern boundary was in the present County of Shenandoah, and western, through the Counties of Hardy, Hampshire, and northward to the Potomac): the whole of the present state of West Virginia; a portion of the present Western Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh, which was, at times, the seat of the County Court; and the lands on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Reverend Horace Edward Gravely, A Centennial Memoir, October 10, 1901 – February 7, 1943 by William B. Gravely. Paperback. 27 pages. \$5.00. Will Gravely, 6281 S. Spotswood St., Littleton, CO 80120. wgravely@du.edu. 303-730-6015. Copies can also be obtained from Don Gravely in Pickens 864-878-9349 or Alvin Gravely in Greenville 864-244-3064.

Cherokee Village Map. Donated by G. Anne Sheriff

Volunteer Robert Dodson is at the Clayton on Tuesdays from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

If you wish to donate money, books, or your family history, please send it to Faith Clayton Room, Rickman Library, Southern Wesleyan University, P.O. Box 1020, Central, SC 29630-1020. 864-644-5000. Faith Clayton Room 864-644-5088 (Leave Message)

Hours: Monday – Thursday 7:45 a. m. to 11:00 p. m.
Friday – 7:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
Saturday – 12:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.