



OCTOBER MEETING

OCTOBER 19, 2004

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OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 18 NO. 8 OCTOBER, 2004

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PLEASE SEND DUES, MEMBERSHIP, ADDRESS CHANGE, ARTICLES TO:
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OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT CHAPTER HOME PAGE ON THE WEB

<http://oldpendleton.homestead.com>

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

CHANGES IN YEARLY DUES DUE TO STATE CHANGE

WE put the notice of the upcoming changes in yearly membership dues in the September Newsletter, and promised the amounts would be in the October Issue of the Old Pendleton Chapter newsletter. The changes are as follows:

INDIVIDUAL --- \$25.00

FAMILY --- \$28.00 -- Two members at same address..Husband, wife,
Mother , daughter, Father, son, etc.

ASSOCIATE --- \$20.00 --- You must be a primary member in another SC
Chapter, to qualify for this category.

The State Genealogy Society has raised the dues paid to the State for you from your membership dues. Also , the cost of paper, printing, ink, postage and copying fees have also risen, due to the economy. We, as a chapter, absorbed those costs this past year. However, we will need to raise dues so that you can still get the 24 page Newsletter 9 months of the year and the Membership Journal as a 10 th Newsletter. You will still receive the State Carolina Herald on a quarterly basis as before.

We appreciate all that the members have done this last year in coming forth with articles and information that was included in the newsletters. We also appreciate our officers and the many speakers who gave of their time and talents and the miles each traveled to meet with us. We appreciate Elaine Granger and the many volunteers who brought all the goodies we have in refreshment time at each meeting. Elaine, you did a very good job as Social Director in getting all the meeting refreshments together, working with the various people who contributed the refreshments.

We just had an Officers Board meeting, and a slate of officers has been suggested for the year 2005. There will be several changes that we feel will continue to do the good job that the last slate of offices completed. The new Officers will be installed in November and take over in January.

Thank you to the membership and remember we need articles on YOUR family to be printed in the Newsletter so that other people researching your same surnames can get in touch with you for additional information and trading their information with you so that you have new facts for your family history..

Thank you to Charles Head for all the good work this year, to Jim Granger for the many loads of drinks and paper products he and Elaine have brought in and for being the V-P of this group for the last 2 years and to Charles for his 2 years as President. To Keith Merck we say a big THANK YOU for the several years you were Publicity Chairman and all the news you have distributed to the local newspapers about our monthly meetings.

Your Newsletter Editor

Contributed by LaMarr Brooks-----This church is off Hwy 183 and Is Methodist

CARPENTER WRITES OF OLD ANTIOCH AND HER MEMBERS

Historic Institution Has Known Many Noted

Early Leaders in State

By C. H. CARPENTER

Fifty-five years ago I brought my letter to Antioch. Doubtless you think that a long time in the past, and yet even then Antioch was 81 years old. In order that you may get a better idea of its age, just bear in mind that when the first Methodist church was built in the town of Greenville, Antioch had been built more than 40 years. She was the first Methodist church built in the Piedmont section--the section that had been the past possession of the Indians in South Carolina and it was in this region that, only 19 years before, the Cherokees fought their last battle for the possession of their homes.

A WILDERNESS

At this time of course very little of the land was cleared the greater part being in forests; but you will be surprised to read the descriptions of these forests that have been handed down to us--pictures given by the Indian traders, and by the adventurous travelers who visited this Piedmont section. They tell us:

IN THOSE DAYS

That the wood lands were carpeted with grass and the wild pea vine, growing as high as a horse's back, and wild flowers of every hue the constant admiration of the traveler and adventurous pioneer. The forests of those early times were far more imposing than any we now find."

"The trees were larger and stood so wide apart that a deer or buffalo could be seen at a great distance--there being nothing to obstruct the view but the rolling surface. On the elevated hill tops the strolling hunter often took his stand to sweep at a glance a large extent of country. The pea vine and grasses occupied the places of the bushes and young forest growth that render the woods of the present day so gloomy and intricate."

One of those travelers tells us that having ridden his horse through a section of the forest where there were acres of wild strawberries then ripe, that his "horse's hoofs and fetlocks looked as though they were covered with blood."

Then too this was a hunter's paradise. John Gossett, who moved into this neighborhood 30 years after Antioch became a church, once told me that then he "could not go into the woods to pick up a pine knot without jumping up a deer."

Many years later I was riding near this church when his son stopped our horses to point out the spot in the road where he once saw a wild turkey cross and go behind the church. She was followed by another and still another, until when he stopped counting 14 had passed. Now this occurred 50 years after Antioch had been built, and gives you a faint conception of what it must have been in 1800.

Here let us learn something about a man who had much to do with our church.

Two hundred years ago there was living in England a family by the name of Asbury. In 1745 a child was born to whom they gave the name Francis. His mother was a woman of great piety, and Francis followed in her footsteps, attending a Methodist meeting he was converted and at the age of 17 was licensed to be a local preacher. At 21 he became a traveling preacher. When 26 years of age he came to America, and at 39 he was a bishop.

A NOTABLE MAN

Were it not for Bishop Asbury we would not be able to give this history of Antioch. Fortunately for us, he kept a journal, putting down day by day an account of his travels and work. Let us quote from his journal:

"Friday, November 14, 1800: We had no small labor getting down Saluda Mountain. Arriving at Father Douthets on the south branch of Saluda, I found myself quite at home. So on the 14th of November we were at the foot of the grand mountain division of South Carolina."

At another place he tells us Father Douthet lived near Table mountain.

"November 15: Came 15 miles to Samuel Burdines in Pendleton county. Brother Whatcoat preached. We administered the Lord's Supper. Sister Burdine professes to have known the Lord 20 years.

Two years later we find this entry:

"Tuesday November 2, 1802: We labored along 16 mountain miles eight ascent on the west side and as many on the east side of the mountain. The descent of the Saluda exceeds all I know from the province of Maine to Kentucky. I had dreaded it fearing I should not be able to walk or ride such steepes; nevertheless, with time, patience, labor and two sticks, and above all a good Providence, I came about 5 o'clock to ancient Father Douthet's in Greenville County, S. C."

Wednesday, November 17, 1802: Directed my course to Solomon James' in the neighborhood of George's Creek, Pendleton county.

I preached the funeral sermon of Polly James, the daughter of my host. Here I met Maj. James Tarrant, a local preacher, riding the circuit. We went to Samuel Burdine's and lodged."

"Friday: I preached at Samuel Burdine's."

We note this: The bishop's visits were during the winter months. Tradition says that a brush arbor was the first summer meeting place of New Hope, the first name of the new congregation, later changed to Antioch. During the winter months they met for preaching at the home of Solomon James and Samuel Burdine. Of course the brush arbor was a temporary affair soon superseded by a log building.

The first location was about a mile due east from the present site.

A NEW SITE

Now let us come to the second building, on new site: About the year 1830 we find in this neighborhood three sisters, one Betsy, the wife of Colonel Easley; another Patsy, the wife of Mr. John Gossett; while the third, never married, and was always known as Miss Polly King. All were noted for their religious zeal, and Antioch grew, for then as now, a church is carried by the aid of its consecrated women.

It is said they were instrumental in having the church moved to the present site, and we have every reason to believe that its name became Antioch at this time.

One who recalls this building describes it as having formerly been occupied by Colonel Easley's overseer--A large room with shed room at side. When it was determined to use it for the "meeting house" the planks making the partition were removed but the studding was allowed to remain. Thus the two rooms became one. The seats on the women's side were made of sawed lumber, but the seats for the men were slabs with four pegs put in for legs, and without backs! The openings to give light were closed with shutters--no glass panes were used.

For years after this building disappeared there still remained a gigantic oak, under whose shade the overseer's home was built--afterwards used as the church. We once measured and found

the limbs had a spread of 80 feet while three feet from ground the body measured 19 feet around. It was the last survivor of the original forest. This building was followed in 1880 by one with glass windows, and it was to this new building we came in 1881 bringing our letter.

A BITTER DAY

Well do we remember that first Sunday--a bitter cold day and no heat in the church. Too wet to make a brush fire in the yard at which the people might warm before going in to hear the sermon. However it was determined to revive the Sunday school, and the next Sunday saw a stove and a warm room. That stove was an innovation.

When, a short time after, an organ was installed, that put an end to a custom that was gradually falling into disuse, the "lining out of the hymn" by the preacher--a custom that was necessary when the congregation did not have hymn books.

In the roll of members we find the names Gossett, Addington, King, Kay, Brissey, Pickens, Burdine, Harrison, Garrison, Hamilton, Norris, Granger, Hammond, Lark, Loggins and others,

The circuit was composed of 12 churches. Rev. S.P.H. Elwell was Preacher in Charge. He was a consecrated man of superior ability. He had been a soldier in the Confederate army and in battle had lost an arm and three fingers from the remaining hand. Yet, when his pair of run-away horses were curbed as they dashed into the church yard, everybody was willing to admit that he had one of the qualifications necessary for the circuit rider--he understood horses and could "manage them with one hand." His salary that year was \$501.88.

The poor had the gospel preached to them--the churches were full. The theme of the sermons was the nature and offices of Christ, His atonement and intercession

The text most frequently used, "Ye must be born again." Such always appeals to the spiritual needs of a people. Let us return to the buildings. This one built in 1860 after serving the people about 32 years gave way to the present brick structure which was dedicated by Bishop Darlington.

In getting up this data we have uncovered some local history that should not be forgotten.

The location of Solomon James' home. Tradition says that its site was where now stands the home of Mr. John Loggins. In this yard stands a mate for the old oak at Antioch. While its limbs have fallen, the gnarled body today had a circumference of 20-1/2 feet.

We now come to something exceedingly interesting. Bishop Asbury refers several times to the home of Samuel Burdine--in it he lodged and preached. Solomon James' home has long disappeared, but how about Samuel Burdine's? There is a large two storied log building known as the old Richard Burdine place. Geographically it fits into the location described by the bishop as Samuel Burdine's, but on the chimney we find the date 1823, so that can't be Samuel's--it must have been built by Richard.

But going upon an adjoining farm, owned by Mr. Jim Davis, he points out an old two storied house and gives the history. It originally was adjacent to the site now occupied by Richard's house, and was removed after he had completed his building. And the old people say that Richard is Samuel's son, and that this old house was Samuel's home wherein the bishop was his guest.

Recently we visited an old family burial ground. We were delighted to find an old slab with this inscription: "Richard Burdine-1773-1860...When six years of age he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church."

So this happened in 1779-90. Bishop Asbury in writing of Samuel's wife says: "Sister Burdine professes to have known the Lord 20 years." The bishop wrote in 1800: So Sister Burdine "found the Lord" during the year 1779-80.

Does not this point to an outpouring of the Spirit that blest mother and son at one and the same time?

The Mauldin Community

Contributed
By
LaMarr Brooks

As early as the year 1792 we find that the Mauldin community produced as it does today some of the best and most worthy citizens of the nation. In those days the ox cart and wagons took the place of the speedy autos. Journeys that are made today in a few minutes between two towns, required several hours in those days. Cotton gins and cotton mills were not to be found in this part of the world, and the little cotton that was raised by the farmers was seeded and made into cloth by hand. The crude hand-made gins were in use some years later, but at that time the cotton was separated from the seeds by hand.

The women carded, spun and wove the cotton, and made the cloth into the articles of clothing, such as dresses, sheets, hand towels and other things. Sheep were raised and the wool was made into cloth. All of the work of carding, spinning and weaving was done by hand.

Tailors were found in some communities, who made woolen suits for the men. Most of the clothing for the women was made by them, or the servants in the home. Also woolen blankets, coverlets etc. were made in the home.

No cook stoves were to be found in the south at the time. The food was cooked over open fires. It was much harder on the women who did the cooking, but if you have never eaten any cornbread that was baked in one of those ovens, they used in those days, then you have never eaten any REAL CORNBREAD! Shoes were made by hand. They were made with wooden pegs instead of tacks used today. They were sewed by hand.

One of the leading citizens of the Mauldin community in the year 1792 was one Allen Mauldin. He was a dirt farmer not afraid of work, and one of the leaders in the civic, social and church activities of the community. To him and his wife Obedience Hughes Mauldin, were born eight children - Polly, who married a Mr. Sheriff; Milton, who was known as Uncle Bunk and whose wife was Miss Sallie O'Dell Maulton M., who married Rhoda Duke; Nancy who was the wife of Elias Kenemore; Biddy who married a Mr. Cottrell; Elizabeth who was the wife of Perrin (Purn) O'Dell and Alex who married a Miss Sheriff. The old homeplace of Mr. & Mrs. Allen Mauldin was near what is now the home of Mr. & Mrs. Charlie Thomas, on the Liberty Easley highway, just outside the city limits of Easley. Joab, the eldest son of Milton Mauldin, married Miss Deborah Hollingsworth. To this union was born a son, T. J., who became a judge. Another son, L. O., became an eye, ear, Nose & throat specialist. He died in Greenville some years ago. Another son is Frank G. a retired army general, who died recently in Florida. E. E. Mauldin, another son of Milton Mauldin, lived near the old mill just off the old Easley-Liberty road, near the old Hendricks mill. Maulton Mauldin, second son of Allen Mauldin was a politician. He helped to revise the State Constitution of South Carolina after the Civil War. His son, A. M. Mauldin known as Uncle Abe Mauldin, who passed away in 1928, built the brick house on the Easley-Pickens highway just outside the Easley city limits. This house is made of hand-made brick, and is in fairly good condition today. The brick were made near the place where the house stands and were made by A. M. Mauldin. The house was built about 65 years ago. In the year 1865, Mr. Mauldin married Miss Jane Parkins, of Edgefield county. To this union was born ten children. Some have passed away, while others still live near the old home, and one daughter, Mrs. L.R. Owens owns the old home and resides there. Two other daughters, Mrs. Maude Rogers and Mrs. Zeb H. Wolfe reside in Easley. Mrs. Rogers was president of Mauldin Community club for some time, and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Holder lives in Pickens. One son, D.M. Mauldin lives near the old brick house that was the home of his boyhood days, and he lives at the old home place of his grandfather, where A.M. Mauldin was born. He is active in church work and is teacher of the mens Bible class at Enon Church. Laban Mauldin, second cousin to A. M. Mauldin, moved into the community about the year 1868. He was clerk of Enon Baptist church for many years; was a deacon for a long period and served several terms in the State Legislature. He was trustee of the Mauldin school district for many years. The district was named in honor of him. His wife was Miss Mollie (Mary) Rogers. They had no children and at the death of Mr. Mauldin, who survived his wife for a short time,

most of his estate went to the Connie Maxwell Orphanage in Greenwood, S.C. One of the cottages, or homes, there is named in honor of him. It is called The Mauldin Home. (Mary (Mollie) Rogers was the daughter of Felix Rogers. Other citizens of the community during these years were E. D. Bradley who was quite wealthy. He lived near the foot of Mauldin Mountain. Capt. Jimmy McCollum (1799) was very religious, it is said, and was considered one of the most pious men of the community. He was the father of W. E. & J. Wesley McCollum. Rev. John Arial (1814) was one of the leading Baptist ministers of that day in the community. He did much for the community in a religious way. He gave four acres of land, near where the Enon church, now stands. On this land was first built a brush arbor, and services were held in it for some time. Later a wooden structure was erected and then about the year 1879 the brick building was erected. It was built under the direction or superintendency of Uncle Abe Mauldin and the bricks were made by hand near the Mauldin home.

Rev. Arial was a large farmer. He owned most of the land surrounding the Enon church and also the land where the Arial Mill now stands. He owned Arial Mountain and in fact much of the lands for miles around belonged to his estate. He was pastor of the church for some years, was church clerk for about 31 years. He was a deacon for many years before becoming a minister. He was elected as deacon in 1851. He married Miss Perthinia Blassingame and to this union were born several children. Among them was Mr. W. H. Arial, who was the father of Mr. Tom Arial who now lives near Enon Church and is owner of the Oak Grove dairy which is situated at the old homeplace of his parents. He has a splendid place and dairy.

Another outstanding citizen of the community was FELIX ROGERS. He and his wife raised four children who were orphans, among them was the wife of A. M. Mauldin. He was a good man and did much for his community. M.P. Rogers was a son of Felix Rogers. He lived in the community in the year 1842. He was the father of John, Dave and Henry, also the late Laban Rogers. John and Dave Rogers are members of Enon Baptist Church. Dave is clerk of the church and John is one of the deacons. Henry is one of the active members of the First Baptist church of Easley.

Elden Vandiver was a citizen of the community in 1852; Thomas Watson in 1844; Bill Vandiver in 1864; Mrs. Jane Thacker in 1854; Delilah Ferguson in 1864; McDuffie Hamilton in 1861; Nancy Ferguson in 1868; Josephine Carver in 1870; Henry Nix in 1876; Thomas Clude in 1883; Charlie Thomas in 1883; W. D. Chapman in 1889; F. V. O'Dell in 1892; John B. Robinson & wife 1900; W.T. Dorr 1903; E. W. Pickens 1905; Jim Mauldin 1906; W. P. Duncan 1907; R. E. Jones 1908; N. M. Erwin 1908; Will Smith 1909; E. C. McCullum 1909; J. V. McCombs 1917; W. T. Gilstrap 1917; J. C. McCravy 1917; Will Hester 1918; G.W. Smith 1922; Verner Thomas 1925; A. J. & Sallie McCullum 1928; Harrison Couch 1928; W.E. Looper 1929; T. A. King 1930; Mrs. Ada Thackston 1930; J. W. Gilstrap 1930; Mrs. Emma Burgess 1931; R. H. Holcombe 1931; Mrs. Edna Pilgrim 1935; Mose King 1935; Walker Massingale 1936; Jack Holder 1936; Mauldin Owens 1936; Sam Evatt 1936; W. C. Hardister 1936; B. F. Freeman 1936; Mr. Foster 1938 & Mr. Dennis Rampey 1939.

Enon Baptist Church was organized about the year 1851.

The Mauldin School District was founded in 1893. It was one of the richest districts in the county.

In 1931 the Bell Loan Company moved to the community from Easley. At this time the company was owned by Phillips and Parkins. They bought a small grocery business and rented a building from R. H. Holcomb. Later in the year Mr. Bell sold his interest to E.Y. Phillips & J. W. Parkins. At this time the firm name was changed to P & P Grocery Co. In 1932 they purchased about 2 A. of land from the late John B. Robinson & built a store which they occupied until 1936. They then built the building which they now occupy. Mr. Parkins states that they have had 8 years of food business in a good community.

The above article copied from THE PICKENS SENTINEL, Pickens, S.C. Thurs.

Descendants of Samuel Mayfield Holland

Generation No. 1

1. SAMUEL MAYFIELD³ HOLLAND (*CHESLEY D.², MOSES¹*) was born January 14, 1824 in Pendleton Dist., South Carolina, and died February 16, 1916 in Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga. He married MARY ANN STEPHENS. She was born February 16, 1829 in Pendleton District, SC, and died November 06, 1910 in Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga.

Notes for SAMUEL MAYFIELD HOLLAND:

Samuel Mayfield Holland, the grandfather of Andrew Russell and great-grandfather of Gaynell Holland had a long white beard and was not especially a large man. He was married to Mary Ann Stephens and little is known about her.

He served in the civil war - Confederate, 13 Regiment, Georgia Calvary, Company "H", Private. (ref. M226, roll 29, combined military records)

It is UNCONFIRMED that Chesley D. Holland and Margaret Mayfield of Pendleton District, SC are the parents of Samuel Mayfield Holland. This is only suspect as his Mother was a Mayfield. If confirmed, then Chesley D. Holland would be the son of Moses Holland (1758-1829) and Mary E. Barton (d. abt. 1812). To be verified!!!

Comments: Nelson E. McHugh, 1937 Abercrombie Rd., Honea Path, SC 29654-9505 (864) 369-1114.

Children of SAMUEL HOLLAND and MARY STEPHENS are:

- i. SANFORD⁴ HOLLAND, b. 1847.

Notes for SANFORD HOLLAND:

He is shown as age 13 in the 1860 Jackson County, Georgia census, born Pendleton Dist., SC.

2.
 - ii. JOSEPH HENRY HOLLAND, b. July 23, 1849, Pendleton District, SC; d. August 22, 1917, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga.
 - iii. REBECCA HOLLAND, b. 1857.

Notes for REBECCA HOLLAND:

She is shown as age 3 in the 1860 Jackson County census, born in Pendleton Dist., SC.

Generation No. 2

2. JOSEPH HENRY⁴ HOLLAND (*SAMUEL MAYFIELD³, CHESLEY D.², MOSES¹*) was born July 23, 1849 in Pendleton District, SC, and died August 22, 1917 in Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga. He married NANCY DEMERIS WHITE December 21, 1865 in Jackson County, Georgia, daughter of JOHN WHITE and POLLY CHAMBLEE. She was born June 14, 1848 in Jackson County, Georgia, and died April 19, 1914 in Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga.

Notes for JOSEPH HENRY HOLLAND:

He was a large land owner outside Braselton, Ga. about three miles toward Gainesville, Ga. A farmer. Died at age 68.

Joseph Henry Holland, the father of Andrew Russell was tall, large man, black hair, farmer owning much land and many houses. His farm was between Braselton and Gainesville, about three miles from Braselton. He was probably not in the Civil war.

He shaved his long beard after his wife Nancy Demeris White died. They had 14 children.

His marriage to Nancy Demeris White is recorded in book "D", page 198, Jackson County, Georgia.

He served as Private, Confederate, 24 Georgia Infantry, Company "I". Ref. M226, roll 29.

He is shown as age 11 in the 1860 Jackson County, Georgia census, born Pendleton Dist. SC.

Notes for NANCY DEMERIS WHITE:

She was a short, stocky, woman, black hair and a good cook. Not a big talker.

Most of their children lived around Braselton, Ga..

Children of JOSEPH HOLLAND and NANCY WHITE are:

- i. JOHN HENRY⁵ HOLLAND, b. October 14, 1866.
- ii. JOHN G. HOLLAND, b. 1867, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. Unknown.
- iii. MARY ANN HOLLAND, b. May 21, 1868, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. December 23, 1942; m. JAMES SAMUEL SKELTON, October 30, 1885.

Notes for MARY ANN HOLLAND:

Went by "Jane".

- iv. CHRISSIE ADELINE HOLLAND, b. December 22, 1869, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. June 14, 1875, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga.

Notes for CHRISSIE ADELINE HOLLAND:

Died as a child.

- v. ARCHABALD WASHINGTON HOLLAND, b. December 01, 1871, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. Unknown, Mt. Creek Baptist Church, Talmo, Ga.; m. LULA SHAW, January 05, 1896, Jackson County, Georgia; b. July 17, 1877, Jackson County, Georgia; d. June 22, 1947, Jackson County, Georgia.

Notes for ARCHABALD WASHINGTON HOLLAND:

Went by "Arch".

His Marriage to Lula Shaw is recorded (original) in Book "H", page 50, Jackson County, Georgia.

- vi. SARAH JANE HOLLAND, b. August 27, 1873; d. June 30, 1948; m. J. A. T. LANCASTER, October 30, 1889, Jackson County, Georgia; b. Gainesville, Georgia.

Notes for SARAH JANE HOLLAND:

Her marriage to J. A. T. Lancaster is recorded (not original) in Book "G", page 226, Jackson County, Georgia.

- vii. LULA LEE HOLLAND, b. August 21, 1875; m. CHARLES ERVIN, March 04, 1894, Jackson County, Georgia.

Notes for LULA LEE HOLLAND:

Went by "Lula".

Her marriage to Charles Ervin is recorded in Book "G", page 538 (not original copy), Jackson County, Georgia.

- viii. JAMES WILLIAM HOLLAND, b. August 28, 1877, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. May 12, 1950; m. DORA DAVIS; b. 1884; d. 1951.

Notes for JAMES WILLIAM HOLLAND:

Went by "William".

- ix. ANDREW RUSSELL HOLLAND, b. July 07, 1879, Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia; d. June 27, 1965, Winder, Barrow County, Georgia; m. (1) LILLIAN MATTIE MOON, October 14, 1900; b. October 24, 1881, Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia; d. December 15, 1919, Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia; m. (2) MARY ANN HUDSON, October 1920; b. November 02, 1899, Jackson County, Georgia; d. June 03, 1979, Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia.

Notes for ANDREW RUSSELL HOLLAND:

Sources: Family Bible records, grave sites.

Went by "Andy".

Andrew Russell Holland was taken to work in Braselton (store) and returned by horse and wagon by Dolphus (a former slave Dolphus Smith stayed on with the Moon's after the Civil war. He was like family). Andrew Holland later moved to town - left side of what is now Ga. 124 East from Braselton, about 3 blocks

from the store.

The original marriage record of Andrew Russell Holland and Lillian Mattie Moon is recorded in Book "H", page 286, Jackson County, Georgia records.

Andrew Russell Holland was full of life and mischief, good looking, black hair, low forehead. Both he and Lillian Mattie Moon Holland attended Randolph Academy in Houston, Ga.. Lillian died in 1919 with complications from a kidney infection. He married Mary Ann Hudson in 1920.

Andrew Holland took care of his father when he was sick. He took a leave of absence from Braselton Bros. store to take care of his father (Joseph Henry) until he died in 1917. Andrew was good with the sick.

Notes for LILLIAN MATTIE MOON:

Lillian Mattie Moon, the mother to Gaynell Holland had light brown curly hair, blue-green eyes, fair complexion, and slender.

Lillian was married to Andrew Russell Holland.

She died in 1919 following complications from a kidney infection.

Notes for MARY ANN HUDSON:

Died at age 80.

Mary was a very nice, caring, attractive, and wonderful person.

In an interview with Mr. Bill Kenney of Braselton, Ga on July 9, 2004, he said jokingly "she had to put up with a lot from Andrew" (her husband). Andrew was noted for his jovial and fun life style.

- x. MARTHA ELIZABETH HOLLAND, b. May 21, 1882, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. June 21, 1921; m. OMER F. DAVIS, November 12, 1905, Jackson County, Georgia.

Notes for MARTHA ELIZABETH HOLLAND:

Went by "Martha".

Her marriage to Omer F. Davis is recorded in Book "I", page 156 (original). Jackson County, Georgia.

She died during childbirth in 1921.

- xi. ELIZA EMELINE HOLLAND, b. December 21, 1883, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. July 02, 1886, Suspect Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia.

Notes for ELIZA EMELINE HOLLAND:

Died as a child.

- xii. SAMUEL FREEMAN HOLLAND, b. August 05, 1886, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. North Carolina (undetermined); m. ? FLETCHER.

Notes for SAMUEL FREEMAN HOLLAND:

Moved to Newton, SC.

- xiii. CORA ESTELLE HOLLAND, b. December 03, 1888; d. 1962; m. JOE D. MCEVER, July 23, 1905, Jackson County, Georgia; b. 1878; d. 1949.

Notes for CORA ESTELLE HOLLAND:

No Childred.

This marriage is recorded in Book "I", page 134 (original), Jackson County, Georgia.

- xiv. WILEY PRESTON HOLLAND, b. May 17, 1891, Braselton, Jackson Co., Ga; d. July 06, 1972; m. LILLIE MAE BAIRD, September 19, 1915.

Notes for WILEY PRESTON HOLLAND:

Wiley Preston Holland was a Baptist preacher, who led pastorates at Zion Baptist, Walnut Folk Baptist, Hebrun Baptist, and other churches.

He and his wife are suspected to be buried in Memorial Park cemetery in Winder, Georgia.

Notes for LILLIE MAE BAIRD:

Lillie Baird was reported as very good looking who came from a prominent farm family.

She is suspected to be buried at Memorial Park in Winder, Georgia

ABOUT OUR SOCIETY

The Old Pendleton District Genealogical Society is a non-profit, 12-36-2120(41) educational society organized for the purpose of uniting people interested in Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina, history and family genealogy, encouraging preservation of records, promoting educational programs, and publishing literature related to local records and genealogies. Our prime aim is to help others to find and identify their ancestors and origins of birthplace.

Our genealogical and historical files are housed at the Clayton Room, in Southern Wesleyan University, Central, S. C. 29630.

You are welcome to come browse through these records and visit the Clayton Room during the Library Hours: Monday-Thursday 7:45 A.M. to 11:00 P.M.
Friday: 7:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. and Saturday : 12:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Address and E-Mail Corrections and Changes

E-mail correction: Joan Gardner Correction bjgardner@comcast.net

Address Change: Hilton A. Mauldin
NEW 27825 73rd Dr. NW
Stanwood, WA 98292-4716

Address Change Clifford L. Merck
NEW 19701 Topeka Lane
Huntington Beach, CA 92646-3231

E-Mail Change Judy Long
NEW judyn@weconnectamerica.com

Telephone Correction- Dr Rachel Z. Booth PhD, RN - Dean and Professor
Correct- 205-934-5360
FAX 205-934-1894
E-Mail rzbooth@uab.edu
New Address University of Alabama School of Nursing
University of Alabama at Birmingham
1701 University Boulevard
Birmingham. AL 35229-1210



Seeking Information About These

CONFEDERATE

Soldiers

of Pickens District, SC



William King Easley (1825-1872)

Major, 2nd Battalion S. C. Cavalry, C. S. A.
and Adjutant General of South Carolina

PLEASE NOTE

Readers who have any additional information about these soldiers are encouraged to send it to

Dr. Charles H. Busha
415 N. Main St., Apt. DD
Greenville, SC 29601

William King Easley

Although his life spanned only forty-seven short years, William King Easley, a military leader, lawyer, planter and railroad promoter, did more to stimulate the economy and to increase the population of Pickens District in upstate South Carolina than any other person who lived before his time.

More attention will be devoted to this Confederate veteran's accomplishments as a civilian later in this biographical sketch. But first, some background information about the namesake of the city of Easley, Pickens County's largest municipality, is in order.

William King Easley was born January 20, 1825, on his parents' substantial plantation, which was called "Riverside" and was situated on the west bank of the Saluda River in what today is Pickens County. He was the second son of John Allen Easley and Elizabeth (King) Easley. His paternal grandparents, Robin and Mary (Allen) Easley, migrated from Virginia to South Carolina in the second half of the eighteenth century. Then, in 1786, they settled on a tract of land in the Georges Creek community of



present-day Pickens County.

According to oral tradition, William King Easley's maternal grandfather, John King, once served as one of General George Washington's bodyguards during the Revolutionary War.

William King Easley grew up at Riverside Plantation and received a classical education at private schools, including New Hope Infant School, situated about a mile from his home and headed by Charles McGregor, an educator from Charleston, South Carolina. Early in the young student's life, he developed a keen interest in literature, history and science. Never a strong person physically, the youngster had a keen intellect and was artistically talented. He sometimes painted pictures and mastered the violin. And his memory was outstanding; at the age of sixteen he won a prize for memorizing the fifteenth chapter of Exodus in the *Old Testament* in fifteen minutes.

When prospects of a legal career caught his fancy, Easley began to read law and became an apprentice of a local lawyer. But he never attended a college or law school. In 1850, he was admitted to the bar. Two years later, he married Caroline "Carrie" Sloan (1831 - 1871), daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Blassingame) Sloan of Pendleton, South Carolina.

Shortly after being admitted to the bar, Easley opened a law office at Pickens Court House (Old Pickens) on the Keowee River. As the law profession did not prove to be very profitable in that backwoods community, the young lawyer soon established a practice in Greenville, South Carolina. At first, he rode a horse-drawn buggy each day

from his home in Pickens County to the city of Greenville. Later, he established a second residence in the city. His family would spend the winter in Greenville and the summer at Riverside.

William King Easley also moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, early in his professional career. He established a practice there, but a yellow fever outbreak in the Mississippi River city forced him to return to his native state and to resume his legal practice there. He soon attracted many clients, not only in Greenville District but in Pickens and Anderson districts as well.

Benjamin F. Perry (1805 - 1886), a fellow prominent Greenville attorney who was appointed provisional governor of South Carolina by U. S. President Andrew Johnson in 1865, wrote the following evaluation of William King Easley's performance as a lawyer:

"As an advocate before the jury, he had no superior on the [legal] circuit. He always spoke well, and often was truly eloquent in his addresses to the Court and jury. He had great fluency of language and great taste and beauty of expression on all occasions. Some of the most touching and beautiful bursts of passion and sentiment that I ever heard were made by General Easley." (Source: *The Writings of Benjamin F. Perry*, Vol II, page 463).

William King Easley has been described as a "fierce secessionist," and he often delivered speeches in which he supported the practice of slavery and opposed tactics of abolitionists. In 1860, he was elected a member of the Secession Convention from Greenville County.

The convention was called to consider the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union. It opened December 17, 1860, in Columbia at the First Baptist Church, but an outbreak of smallpox in the city soon forced delegates to remove to Charleston.

On December 20, 1860, the state of South Carolina "in convention assembled" at St. Andrews Hall in Charleston voted to secede from the United States. All delegates to the convention signed the Ordinance of Secession that evening in Institute Hall. After additional southern states followed suit and established the Confederate States of America, the die was cast for a military conflict between the North and South.

Shortly afterwards, Easley recruited men for military duty and organized a cavalry company for state service. In 1861, he became its commanding officer and received a commission with the rank of captain. The unit was at first known as Easley's Company of South Carolina Cavalry. Most of the soldiers of the company were from the eastern division of Pickens District (now Pickens County).

Other officers of Easley's unit were 1st Lieutenant John S. Lathem (1822 - 1900), husband of Frances Elizabeth Lathem (1834 - 1906), both of whom were buried in the Lathem family cemetery on Dacusville Road and near present-day Easley; 2nd Lieutenant William Pinckney Hunt (1829 - 1906), husband of Martha Jane (Keasler) Hunt (1832 - 1879); and 3rd Lieutenant Jeremiah Phillips, who had at first enlisted as

a corporal in the company.

Among the enlisted men of Captain Easley's Cavalry Company were the following soldiers from Pickens District: James A. White, who served as a private; John White (b. ca 1831), who resided in Easley, S. C., after the Civil War and was a recipient of a pension for his military service; Joseph O. Nalley (1820 - 1883), who survived the war and was buried at Zion Methodist Church in Pickens County, S. C.; and Samuel Nalley (1826 - 1886), husband of Jane Nalley (b. ca 1827 - d. 1890), both of whom were also buried at Zion Methodist Church.

Also, Harvey C. Hunt (1844 - 1912), who was buried at Antioch Methodist Church in Pickens County and was the husband of Nancy F. (Maxwell) Hunt (1847 - 1914); Robert Hunt, who first served in Co. K, 2nd South Carolina Infantry then reenlisted in Fickling's S. C. Battery and was transferred to the 2nd South Carolina Cavalry on September 15, 1863; Gus Williams, who apparently also served in Co. H, 4th South Carolina Infantry, Volunteers (Sloan's Regiment); Joseph F. "Joe" Williams, who served as a 4th corporal; J. Tyler Hill (no additional information available); J. D. (or J. B.) Hester; and Jefferson ("Jeff") Arnold (b. ca 1835), who served as a 2nd corporal and was a son of H. J. and Jane L. Arnold and who resided in Easley, S. C., in 1901 and was a recipient of a Civil War pension.

After Captain Easley's company was organized, it was assigned to Sullivans Island on the South Carolina

coast, where, combined with three additional cavalry companies, it was designated the 2nd Battalion South Carolina Cavalry. At that time, Captain Easley was made the battalion's commander and was also promoted to the rank of major. Until the summer of 1862, the battalion served the state in and around Charleston, S. C. Then, it was reorganized and became a unit of the Confederate States Army. Shortly thereafter, Major Easley became seriously ill and had to resign from the army.

Major Easley's service to the Confederacy was commendable. Not only did he recruit and organize a company of calvary troops and serve as its first commander, at his own expense he also equipped almost twenty soldiers of his company with horses, saddles and bridles. Furthermore, when his company and three additional calvary units were combined to form a new batallion, he served as the unit's commander and oversaw the training of all of its troops.

After Easley's resignation from the army as a result of having fallen victim to yellow fever, the unit which he commanded was ordered to the battlefields of Virginia. It took part in numerous engagements there, as well as in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Easley returned to South Carolina where he was eventually able to resume the practice of law in Greenville. Voters of Greenville County then chose him to serve as a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He then played a key role in the reorganization of the state's militia and became adjutant general of South Carolina. Thereafter, he was generally addressed as "General Easley."

In January and February of 1865, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman (1820 - 1891) and his 60,000 Federal troops marched through South Carolina. Columbia and Charleston both fell to Sherman's army on February 17th. On the following day, Columbia burned. The state, as well as the entire South, was near collapse. The end of the Civil War, as well as the defeat of the Confederacy, appeared to be inevitable. But the conflict between the North and South dragged on until April 9, 1865, when General Robert Edward Lee (1807 - 1870), chief of all Confederate armies, surrendered to General Ulysses Simpson Grant (1822 - 1885), commander-in-chief of the Union army, at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

After the war, General Easley became very involved in efforts of the Air Line Railroad to lay rails from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia. The company originally planned to run its line from Greenville to Anderson counties and then across the Savannah River into Georgia. As the local attorney for the railroad, General Easley dealt with the many legal problems associated with the construction of the new rail line, and he played a key role in deciding the final route that was taken. For example, when officials of Anderson County were asked to provide financial support for the building of the line through their county, the needed funds were not forthcoming. Then, General Easley was able to convince Pickens County to approve bonds in the amount of \$100,000. Thus, as a result of the general's efforts, railroad leaders agreed to forgo the planned route and to place the rail line slightly north of Eighteen Mile Creek in Pickens County --- a change that resulted

in the extension of rails from Greenville to the Pickens County line, where they then traversed the entire southern breadth of both Pickens and Oconee counties and continued on to Toccoa, Georgia.

By altering original plans for the railroad's route, an economic boon was realized in the two counties that otherwise would have been bypassed. The change also caused Anderson County to lose some of its citizens from its northern sections; they eventually resettled in new towns established along the railroad tracks. The town of Pendleton in Anderson County also declined as a transportation hub of the Upstate.

Because train locomotives were operated by steam power in the 1870s, stops or stations had to be established along the railroad so that needed water and fuel could be replenished periodically. As a result of this requirement, a number of stations were established, including ones in what today are Easley, Liberty, Norris, Central, Calhoun-Clemson, Seneca and Westminster. Eventually, land surrounding these stations was surveyed, laid out in business and residential plats and then sold to new settlers, many of whom established new businesses and services for local citizens. The railroad became a shot in the arm for several Upstate areas.

Robert Elliot Holcombe (1823 - 1893), a farmer, operator of a water-powered grist mill and merchant was a friend and neighbor of General Easley. He resided near Arnold's Mill, situated on a tributary of Georges Creek. In 1873, he offered to construct, at his own expense, a building for railway passengers and freight and then to

donate it to the railroad company, provided that it would designate property that he planned to develop as the site of a railroad station or depot. Officials of the company agreed to accept "Colonel" Holcombe's offer. Thus the progressive and energetic entrepreneur hastily constructed the proposed structure in the summer of 1873. Then Holcombe moved his entire stock of merchandise from his store at Arnold's Mill and opened a new mercantile business near the completed depot. Subsequently, other commercial establishments were opened around the depot, and a new town was created. In appreciation of General Easley's successful effort to re-route the rail line, the town was given the name Easley.

General Easley was a Freemason. He also served as the first grand master of Keowee Lodge No. 79 A. F. M. at Old Pickens. After Pickens County was carved out of Pickens District in 1868, the Masonic Lodge was moved on oxen-drawn wagons from its Keowee River site to the town of Pickens, the newly created county seat. Among the men who helped to move the lodge was James Washington Lawrence (1832 - 1922), another Confederate veteran who had served in the 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment).

At the estate sale of Joel Roberts Poinsett (1779 - 1851), General Easley purchased a double-barreled shotgun which its former owner (Poinsett) had brought to the United States, possibly from Mexico where he served as the first U. S. minister to that country. Poinsett once resided in Greenville District, where he purchased the old John Blassingame home known as "Tanglewood" and near the Saluda River,

where General Easley's plantation was also located. According to a newspaper report, the shotgun was made by Joseph Manlow, and it was considered as an object esteemed and venerated because it was associated with a well-known, distinguished historical figure.

In 1884, the shotgun that Easley obtained at the Poinsett estate sale was in the possession of the general's son, John Allen Easley, III (24 Oct 1853 - 8 Apr 1921), whose wife was Nancy Tupper (Hyde) Easley (3 Feb 1854 - 27 Oct 1949). Both the son and his wife are buried in Springwood Cemetery, situated between North Main and Church streets in Greenville, South Carolina.

Caroline (Sloan) Easley, wife of William King Easley, died in 1871, at the age of forty years. Her body was laid to rest in the family's cemetery at Riverside. Caroline was survived by her husband and the following eight children, the oldest of whom was only seventeen years of age: John Allen Easley, III (24 Oct 1853 - 8 Apr 1921), who married Nancy Tupper Hyde (3 Feb 1854 - 27 Oct 1948); Elizabeth Easley, who never married; Robert Easley, who married Mary Susan Tennill; Mary Easley, who married L. B. Eubanks; Thrace Easley, who married Thomas S. Mauldin; Ozier (or Agier) Easley; Carolyn Easley; and Carlos Easley. One child, Thomas Sloan Easley, was born February 10, 1856, and died December 14, 1859.

In July 1872, General Easley traveled to Atlanta on railroad business and while there he died. The following part of a report of his demise appeared in *The Anderson Intelligencer* of July 18, 1872:

"From a private communication from the editor of the *Intelligencer*, who was in Atlanta at the time, we learn that Gen. Easley had only reached Atlanta the day before his death. After breakfast on the morning of his arrival, he went on a trip up the Air Line Railroad, rode on the engine, was absent all day, ate nothing during his absence and his physician expressed the opinion that this was the exciting cause of his illness. He was taken violently ill on the next morning with congestion of the entire abdominal viscera, from which he died at 3 o'clock p. m."¹

The general's body was brought back to Riverside Plantation and interred there beside the grave of his wife in the Easley family's cemetery. But both graves were moved January 15, 1976, to Springwood Cemetery (Section 198-G) in Greenville, South Carolina, where General Easley had practiced law for many years.

Also in 1872, Samuel Allen Easley, the general's younger brother, migrated to Texas and took at least two of his brother's orphan sons, Robert and Ozier, with him. The sons eventually settled at Rose Bud, Texas, where they established cotton plantations near the Brazos River. In December 1875, 1,669 acres of land in General Easley's estate on the Saluda River were sold for \$16,020.00 at a sheriff's sale in Pickens County.



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

March 26, 1828. Married on Thursday evening, 20th inst. by **John T. Lewis, Esq.**, Mr. **William Owens** to Miss **Jane Golding**.

Married on Friday evening, 21st inst, by **John T. Lewis, Esq.**, Mr. **Anthony Moore** to Miss **Eliza Day**, all of Anderson District.

T. Gaillard wishing to move to the Western country, offers for sale his farm in Pendleton, about two miles above Orrville, containing 561 acres. About 60 is cleared and under good fence, two springs of excellent water, situated near two settlements. On the farm is a good two-story dwelling house with an addition and all necessary out buildings. The above farm has been lately cleared and settled and is in good repair.

Jacob Capehart will open a Beef Market at Anderson Courthouse on the 4th of July and continue to furnish beef throughout the season.

April 2, 1828

Railroad article from *Charleston Courier*. Describes route to Hamburg. Several articles in previous newspapers about the railroad.

Abbeville, Sc. For the Administration. It is reported that a gentleman of high standing, perhaps a *Member of the South Carolina Legislature*, made a tour the last season in the Western country. Being a political friend of the Hero of New Orleans, he could do no less than honor the Hermitage with a visit. While there he was particularly pleased with a portrait of the General which adorned the halls and expressed a strong desire to possess it. The General excused himself by one reason or another for not presenting it to his friend, and finally offered to sit for his likeness in Nashville. His admirer could not wait the necessary time and urged the gift of the completed portrait so ardently, that the General, though firm in the field, could not resist, when admitting friendship made such an appeal. It was neatly boxed up, and safely deposited in Abbeville, amidst, I suppose, loud buzzes, which made "the wetkin ring." But so changed have been the sentiments of the Donoree, that a few days, since *he sold the portrait for ninety dollars*, to a gentleman to remove to a neighboring district. Unless this Portrait of the General is intended to be exhibited in all the districts of South Carolina, to keep alive the dying embers of their *heroic* love, I am obliged to conclude that Abbeville is about shifting her colors. Signed by *A Looker-on*.

The partnership of **Herbert Hammond & Co.** is dissolved. S. J. Hammond and **Herbert Hammond**.

List of letters remaining at the post office as of March 31, 1828. **William Arnold, John Abbett, James Adams, A. Burt Esq., Aaron Butler, John Brown, C. W. Bickley, E. B. Benson, Capt. J. P. Benson, Henry Crainshaw, D. W. Coleman, Cat belonging to Mr. Huston, John Davis, Anth. Dickerson, Mrs. Rebecca Dickson, Portervin Dupre, Miss Char. Eaton, Samuel Edens, William Evatt, John Fretwell, Henry Gassaway, Daniel Gassaway, John Gable, T. Gilelan, Thomas Gibson, John Giliham, Maj. D. W. Glenn, Richard Griffin, Aaron Guyton, J. & A. C. Hallum, Andrew Harris, James Harris, Isaiah Herron 2, Polly Hembree, J. C. Kilpatrick Jr., James King, Peter Laboon Sr., Maj. Jas. Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Thomas Mann, Samuel Martin 2, A. McAllister Sr., Gen. J. McMillion, John McWhorter, Mrs. A. McGregor, Nicholas Overby 2, William Passmore, Ezekiel Painter, Polly Powel, Edmund Powel, Sampson Pope, James Powers, John Philips, Horatio Reese, Miss Flora Reese, Robert G. Reed, Joshua Richards, William Rogers Jr., William Rutherford, James Sanford, Mrs. Sarah Sharp, William Singleton, Capt. Aaron Smith, William Southerland, Col. R. Stribling, A. Todd, George Verner Esq., Thomas R. Vickery, James Warnock, Andrew Warnock, John Wright.** Signed by **Joseph Grisham**, post master.

Report from Pendleton Farmers' Society at meeting held on October 11, 1827. List of prizes for corn, peas, bull, milch cow, yoke of oxen, mule colt, boar, sow, ram ewe, colt, stallion, turf and saddle, mare, plain homespun wool, plain homespun all cotton, twilled homespun, coverlid of wool and cotton, linen diaper, cotton diaper, imitated gingham, cotton stockings, woolen half stockings, cheese, lowland hay, upland hay, rye, cider, potatoes. (More information in article.)

April 9, 1828

Married on Thursday last, by **James Gaines**, Esq., Mr. **Isaac Judon** to Miss **Martha Mitchell**, all of Pickens District.

Married on the 19th ult. [March 19], by **Bryan Burriss**, Esq., Mr. **Joseph Drennan** to Miss **Phoebe H. Norris**, both of the village of Anderson.

Married on the 20th ult. [March 20], by Rev. **S. Vandiver**, Mr. **Reuben Burriss**, to Miss **Delilah Burriss**, both of Anderson District.

In Equity. Pendleton District. **E. B. Benson** vs. **Robert Stribling**. Bill to foreclose mortgage & etc. **Robert Stribling** resides out-of-state. Answer bill of this case on or before June 28th. Signed by **Joseph V. Shanklin**.

Daniel Wheaton announces he will be available for portrait painting. Apply at Mrs. **Lorton**.

Sheriff's Sales, **G. E. W. Foster**, before the Court House in Pendleton on the first Monday and Tuesday in May.

- A Negro girl, **Mima**, as the property of **J. Bell**; execution of **Joseph Moore** vs. **S. H. Dickson**, **J. L. Jolly** and **J. Bell**.
- Two cows and calves, property of **Thomas Davis**; execution of **J. Grisham** vs. **Thomas Davis**.
- One waggon and four horses, property of **James Bell**; execution of **John Burriss** vs. **J. Bell**.
- 400 acres of land on the waters of Big Creek, property of **Elijah Pepper**; execution of **Enoch Majors**.
- 100 acres, joining lands of Col. **Warren** and others; also, tract known and called **Warren & Miller's** tract; also, a negro girl and child; sorrel horse; property of **John Miller**; execution **E. B. Benson** vs. **John Miller** (2 cases) **D. Cherry & Co.** vs. **J. Miller** and **William Harbin** vs. **J. Miller**.
- Bay horse, property of **John Bruce**; execution of **David Cherry** vs. **John Bruce**.
- Estate, right title and interest, which **William Pilgrim** has and tract on waters of 23 Mile Creek, whereon **Ezekiel Pilgrim**, deceased, formerly lived and of which he died seized and possessed, by virtue of an execution **James Hunter** vs. **William Pilgrim**.
- Plantation and land whereon **Samuel Dabbs** lives and owns; execution of State vs. **John Bally** and **Samuel Dabbs**.
- 240 acres, whereon **Andrew Warnock** lived and owned; execution of **James McKinney** vs. **Andrew Warnock**.
- 300 acres whereon **James Dalrymple** lives and owns; execution of **Herbert Hammond** (holder) vs. **Meredith Hunnicutt** and **James Dalrymple**.
- 400 acres joining **Barker** and others, waters of Little River, property of **Patrick Kelly**; execution of **John Evans** vs. **Robert Jackson** and **Patrick Kelley**.
- Wagon, gear and four horses, property of **William Graham**; execution of **John Robinson** vs. **Wm. Graham**.
- Land whereon **Cooper** lives and owns. Also, wagon, two horses; execution of **E. B. Benson** vs. **William Graham** and **Cooper Bennett**.
- Two pair of plows or wagon gears, pair of stretchers, property of **Aaron Nally**; execution of **William Orr** vs.
- Plantation and land whereon **Ezekiel Pilgrim**, deceased, did live and own; execution **Henderson Eakes** indor.
- Tuesday at the house of **William Hunnicutt**, four or five head of cattle, two feathers beds and furniture, household and kitchen furniture, farming tools; mortgage given by **William Hunnicutt** to **Joseph Grisham**.

April 16, 1828

Article on Florida. "The greater part of these settlers, are laborious and industrious farmers, who put their own hands to the plow; and such is the mildness of the summers, that they it as easy to work in the fields, as in the upper parts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia."

We understand that our townsman Mr. **John Sitton** who some time since obtained a patent for a newly invented labor-saving machine, which he calls the Wheel-wright's Assistant, is likely to succeed with his invention beyond his most sanguine anticipation. He has visited Augusta, Columbia, and

Charleston, and we are informed that he has disposed of a number of patent rights very advantageously. The invention is considered of vast importance in the business of carriage making, not only on account of the saving of labor, but of the accuracy with which the different parts are fitted together. We have also understood that Mr. **Sitton** intends apply to the British Government for a patent.

It is stated in some of the papers that the wealthy house of **B___ & Co.** of London has obtained a grant of land in the province of Texas, adjoining the Arkansas Territory, containing as many acres as the state of Virginia, and have a company engaged in exploring the country.

The following are candidates: For Clerk of Court: **Jacob R Cox, James Gaines**, Esq.; For Sheriff: **Samuel Reid, Joseph B. Reid**, Col. **David McKinney**; For Ordinary: **Thomas Lamar**, Esq.

The Commissioners of Public buildings for Pickens District will receive sealed proposals for building a Wooden Jail, according to a plan and specifications left with Mr. **Silas Kirksey** in the village of Pickens, until the 17th of May next. **J. McKinney**, Chairman.

Equity Court. Pendleton District. **E. B. Benson** vs. **Robert Stribling**. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. **Robert Stribling**, who resides without the limits of the state, is to appear before June next. **Joseph V. Shanklin**, Clerk of Equity, Pendleton District.

April 23, 1828

April 30, 1828

Article on Cherokee Lands in Georgia.

Mr. **Thomas ___** died near the Table Rock Monday night the 21st? inst. Suspected suicide.

The following are candidates: For Clerk of Court: **John S. Edward, Jacob R Cox, James Gaines**, Esq.; For Sheriff: **Samuel Reid, Joseph B. Reid**, Col. **David McKinney**; For Ordinary: **Thomas Lamar**, Esq.

Sheriff's Sales, **G. E. W. Foster**, before the Court House in Pendleton on the first Monday and Tuesday in May.

- 104 acres on waters of Dodds or Dodys Creek, whereon **Wm. Evetts** lives; sold by virtue of an order from the court of Common Pleas on application of **Joel Jones** to foreclose a mortgage.
- A likely work steer, property of **William Hunnicutt**; mortgage in favor of **Joseph Grisham**.

May 6, 1828

A post office has been established at Keowee in Pickens district and **Thomas Watson** appointed postmaster.

William Shaw writes letter to editor concerning article in previous paper concerning a portrait of General **Andrew Jackson**. "The portrait was not presented, but purchased of the painter: It was not sold from the least alienation of attachment to the original, but parted with, reluctantly, to one of Jackson's warmest friends."

Died on the 3rd instant (May 3), Master **Billy Williams Fretwell**, aged 5 years, son of Mr. **John Fretwell** of Anderson District.

The following are candidates: For Clerk of Court: **Thomas W. Harbin, John S. Edward, Jacob R Cox, James Gaines**, Esq.; For Sheriff: **Samuel C. Reeder, Samuel Reid, Joseph B. Reid**, Col. **David McKinney**; For Ordinary: **R. Brackenridge, Thomas Lamar**, Esq.

E. B. Benson & Co. requested payment on account by first Monday in June.

Andrew Harris advertising for work as house carpenter and joiner.

Sheriff's Sales, **G. E. W. Foster**, before the Court House in Pendleton on the first Monday and Tuesday in June.

- The undivided interest which **Green Stephens** has to a tract of land whereon **Samuel Stephens**, deceased, formerly lived, 1400 acres; execution in favor of **E. B. Benson** and **Dr. J. Robinson**.
- Land whereon **Enoch Smith** formerly lived on 12 Mile River and Golden's Creek as his property, execution of **E. B. Benson** vs. **David Smith** and **Enoch Smith**.
- A small wagon, property of **James Bell**; execution of **James Major Sr. vs. James Bell**.
- A negro girl as property of **E. B. Moore**; execution in favor of **P. E. Duncan**.
- Plantation and land whereon **Spencer Wiles** lives and owns; execution **Jos. Groves** vs. **Spencer Wiles**.

- 100 acres whereon **N. Harris** lives and owns; execution **W. W. Bowman & Co. vs. Nathaniel Harris**.
- 200 acres whereon **Samuel Martin** lives and owns; execution of **S. Cherry & Co.**
- Tract whereon **James Grant** lives and owns; execution **S. Cherry & Co.**
- Tract whereon **William Bowen** lives and owns; execution **John Robinson**.
- Plantation and land whereon **Thomas Lamar** lives and owns; execution **J. P. Benson vs.**
- 270 acres on waters of Generostee, property of **James Henderson** and **Daniel Henderson**; execution in favor of **Jesse McGee**.
- 70 acres on waters of 26 Mile Creek, property of **John Pilgrim**; execution in favor of **John Hunnicutt**; also, an execution **Moses Hendricks vs. John Pilgrim**.
- Wagon and mule, property of **John Humphries**; by virtue of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of Court of Equity, **S. H. N. Dickson et. al. vs. J. Humphries**, for cost.
- Plantation and land whereon **George Cleveland** lives and owns; execution **Larkin Watters vs. G. Cleveland**; also, execution **Samuel Knox vs. George Cleveland**.
- Tract of land whereon **William Swords** lives and owns; execution of **William McMurry Jr. vs. John Wright** and **William Swords**; also, execution **A. Colt vs. Wm. Swords**.
- 13 acres, property of **Thomas Taylor**; execution **A. N. McFall vs. Thomas Taylor**.
- Also on Tuesday at house of **D. D. Clary**, two cows, one calf, two beds and furniture, two tables, one wheel and cards, one chest, one trunk. Execution of **Harrison and Earle vs. D. D. Clary**.

May 14, 1828

Meeting to plan the Fourth of July celebration on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock in the old Court House.

614 building lots of half an acre each, to be sold on July 10th in Columbus, GA.

Died on Tuesday, the 29th ult. (April 29) at Sandy River, Chester District, Mr. **William Hall**, a native of Scotland.

Will be sold at public auction on Saturday, May 24, at the residence of Mrs. **Jane Miller**. Cattle, sheep, hogs, a good work horse, farming utensils, a two horse wagon, good rifle and shot gun; some household furniture. **Jane Miller**, Executrix and **Charles Miller**, Executor.

Sheriff's Sales, **G. E. W. Foster**, before the Court House in Pendleton on the first Monday and Tuesday in June. Two Negro girls, property of **W.R. Nelson**; executions, **Davis Lesley vs. W. R. Nelson**; **Samuel Quarles vs. W. R. Nelson**; **Daniel Rountree vs. W. R. Nelson** and **John W. Yeldell vs. W. R. Nelson**.

May 21, 1828

Wheelright's Fetloe Turner. Messrs. **Sitton** and **Black**, of South Carolina have just obtained a Patent, for a machine, for the purpose of turning the rims of wheels for carriages, by which they can be finished more correctly, and with much greater facility than by the old method of dressing by hand. Two or three wheels, of different sizes, may, also, be cut out of the same plank in this lathe. Published by *National Intelligencer*.

It is about 12 months since the first sale of lots took place at the village of Anderson, and we are informed that there are now at that place, six stores, some of them large and handsome, together with a large and commodious house of entertainment, and another in a state of forwardness. The Court house, which will be a very elegant building, is nearly completed, and it is said that the jail will be ready for the reception of those who require a close habitation by October Court. There are 18 families residing in the village, composing a population of near 200 persons. From the situation of the village, and the excellent quality of water, the inhabitants anticipate the enjoyment of as great a share of health as can be found in any part of the back country.

Letter from *Warning Voice* to the editor concerning the new Patrol Laws.

Married on Tuesday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. **Francis Callaway**, Mr. **William D. Sloan** to Miss **Martha**, daughter of Mr. **Jabez Jones**, all of Pickens District.

Married on the 13th inst. by the Rev. **S. Vandiver**, Mr. **David R. Brazeel** of Anderson District, to Miss **Utinsy W.**, daughter of Mr. **Silas Holloway**, all of Greenville District.

On Monday, May 5, a female assistant of high recommendations will begin her duties in this Institution. She will teach music, painting and fancy work. Signed by **William B. Johnson**.