

**December Meeting**  
**(3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday) 7:00 P. M.**  
Central Clemson Library  
Highway 93 (next to Duckett-Robinson Funeral Home)  
Central, SC

**No Meeting in December**

**Time to Pay Your 2009 Dues**

## Old Pendleton District Newsletter

Volume 22 No. 10 December 2008

Published in January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November, December

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### Refreshments

January: Neal, Sheriff, Brooks  
February: Gillespie, Holcombe, Boren  
March: Dell & Judith Millar

April: Keith Brown  
May: No Refreshments-Clayton Rm.  
June: LaMarr Brooks

September: Keith Brown  
October: Sheriff & Woodson  
November: Ernest & Peggy Lanier

President responsible for drinks, plates, cups for each meeting

### Please send dues, membership, address changes to:

Ellen Neal, 420 Neal Road, Seneca, SC 29672 [wneal2@bellsouth.net](mailto:wneal2@bellsouth.net)

Articles to: Old Pendleton Genealogical Society, PO Box 603, Central, SC 29630 or  
[claytonroom@swu.edu](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu)

Old Pendleton District Chapter Home Page on the Web  
<http://oldpendleton.homestead.com> Webmaster is Charles Murphree

Old Pendleton District Chapter Home Page on the Web  
<http://www.oldpendleton.scgen.org> Webmaster is Paul Kankula

Correction or additions to Old Pendleton Data Base: **No corrections being made**

South Carolina Genealogical Society on the Web: <http://scgen.org>  
Paul M Kankula. [GCGenWeb@bellsouth.net](mailto:GCGenWeb@bellsouth.net)  
Anderson GenWeb: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scandrsn/>  
Oconee GenWeb: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scoconee/oconee.html>  
Pickens GenWeb: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~sepicke2/>  
State Cemetery Listing: <http://www.gps.scgen.org/39-pickens.html>

### Table of Contents

Pendleton Messenger	2
Smith Homeplace	7
Plat of Carter Clayton/Wm. Hunter	8
Keowee Courier Newspaper	9
Liberty Methodist Church	13
Oconee Pensioners, 1930	14
SC Genealogy Fall Meeting	15
Samuel Maverick	16
Publications	22
Membership Form	23

**December Newsletter**  
**Pendleton Messenger**  
**Pendleton, South Carolina**  
**Editor, Frederick W. Symmes**  
**Abstracted by G. Anne Sheriff**  
*Continued from last month*

*The abstractor has tried to include information about sheriff sales in Pickens and Anderson districts. Many of these items are listed for several months. Check before and after the sales for the same information.*

**August 1, 1832 Continued**

Annual meeting of the Pendleton District Sunday School Union and the Pendleton Bible Society will be held in the Farmer's Hall on Saturday, the 4<sup>th</sup> inst. The former at 4 o'clock, and the latter at 5 o'clock.

**Samuel A. Maverick** Esq. is announcing he is a candidate for the Legislature.

**G.W. Hawkins** is announcing he is a candidate for Sheriff at Pickens District.

Advertisement. I want to employ a boot and shoe maker. **J. Overton Lewis**.

**Edwin Reese** is announcing that a horse about eight years old has strayed. It is quietly he will make for Sumter District, from whence he very recently came by way of Columbia, Laurens, Pierce's Ford on Saluda River. Deliver to subscriber at old Pendleton Village.

The Pendleton Social Library Society is making some of their books upstairs at the Farmer's Hall available to the public. Mr. **W.M. Ferrell** is in charge. (More information in the article about the rules.)

**August 8, 1832**

A report on Liberia.

A meeting of the Union Party was held in the lower part of this district bordering on Saluda River last Friday. Many of the State Rights and Free trade party attended, but were not permitted by those who called it, to address the meeting or to take part in the proceedings.

Political Meeting at Anderson Court House on August 6, 1832 at the courthouse. On motion of Col. Anderson, **Jesse P. Lewis** Esq. was called to the Chair, and **Dr. A. Evins** appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Gen. Joseph N. Whitner, and on motion of Dr. Symmes, a committee of fifteen was appointed by the Chairman, composed, indiscriminately of gentlemen from both Pickens and Anderson, to take the state of our political affairs into consideration, and Report to the meeting. **Dr. F. W. Symmes, Col. Anderson, William Acker** Esq., **Captain James Thompson, Col. Thomas Pinckney, Dr. John Robinson, Bailey Barton** Esq., **Col. David K. Hamilton, Dr. Q.R. Broyles, William Sherards, James E. Reese** Esq., **Francis Burt, Jr., Col. John Hunter, Miles Hardy, and Robert Creswell.** **Col. Rice and Mr. Hardy** are mentioned. The Court House was "extremely unpleasant from the heat and the crowd"; it was resolved to adjourn to **Mr. Archer's** piazza, where more room could be afforded. The Committee recommended the following to the State Rights and Free Trade Legislature: **E.B. Benson, Samuel Cherry, Leweling Goode, Amaziah Rice, John Maxwell, Benjamin Hagood, and Thos. M. Sloan.**

The Commissioners of Roads for the 42 Regimental will meet at the muster ground on Monday the 13<sup>th</sup>.

A barbecue will be given at Craytonville in Anderson District on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. Several gentlemen have been invited to address the people on the subject of our political affairs. Committee: **B. Magee, W.F. Clinkscales, A. Todd, J.E. Robinson, W. Cox, A. Mattison.**

A political meeting will be held at Pickensville on Friday the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. Committee: **Dr. John Robinson, Col. John Hunter, Andrew M. Hamilton, James L. M'Cann, Capt. Geo. Dilworth, Samuel A. Easley, and Thomas Blassingame.**

**James McKinney**, Sheriff of Anderson District. **James Willingham**, applicant vs. **Sarah Willingham** and others, Defendants. 175 acres being sold, Little Broadaway Creek.

Francis Reese, Patentee, is announcing where it is available. "Reduced friction roller axle tree". Available at **Jesse G. Cobb, Tyre Mauldin, Joseph Hardin or Sylvams Minton.**

Equity Court. **Dinah Winteret** e. al. vs. **Thomas Gassaway**, etc. al. For sale first Monday in September, 205 acres, Eighteen Mile Creek, adjoining lands formerly belonging to **William Hunter, Thomas Dart?, John T. Lewis** and **Samuel Cherry**, which lands were conveyed by **George M. Towers** to **Thomas Gassaway** in trust. Signed by **J.L. Thompson.**

Equity Court. **Silas Cross and wife** vs. **Lucinda Wilson**, et. al. Sold at Anderson Court House on the first Monday in October, plantation, branch of Twenty-Six Mile creek, 300 acres; Deed of Conveyance, to **James? Simpson** to **Betsey Wilson, Lucinda Wilson, Malinda Wilson** and **Richard Wilson.**

### August 15, 1832

Tariff Articles.

**Miles M. Norton** appointed by Governor as Notary Public for Anderson District.

Honorable **Warren R. Davis** arrived from Washington and going to speak at political meetings in Pickensville and Craytonville.

**S. A. Maverick** writing about his opinions concerning the Tariff.

The Indian War from the *St. Louis Times* of July 21, 1832. **Black Hawk** is mentioned.

Married on Thursday evening by Rev. **Dr. Waddell**, Mr. **James A. Cherry** to Miss **Elizabeth H.**, eldest daughter of Mr. **Horatio Reese**, deceased.

A public meeting will be held at Pickens C.H. on Sale day in September concerning the state of our political affairs.

Proposals are being accepted until the first of September to build a bridge across 12 Mile River where the new road crosses from Pendleton to Pickens. **John E. Colhoun, Fred Garvin.**

Application being made by Commissioners of Roads at next session of Legislature to discontinue as public so much of the road from James Gaines' to Burch's Ford, as is proposed by the new road laid out from Pendleton to Pickens and also the road from **Blake's** by Lawrence's mills to **Reed's ford** on Keowee.

**James M'Kinney** is having Sheriff's sale at Anderson C.H. on first Monday and Tuesday in September.

60 acres on Beaver Dam, adjoining **Asa Cox** and others. Gray Horse and mare; suit in favor of **J. Gray** vs. **John C. Anderson.**

One bay horse taken by execution; suit of **William M'Dow** vs. **T. R. Vickory.**

One Negro Boy named **Henry** taken by execution; separate suits of **William Tennant** vs. **Jos. D. Pickens** & **John Mullinax** (bearer) vs. **Joseph J. Pickens.**

Plantation whereon **F.B. Machem** now lives, 370 acres, adjoining Col. **L. Goode**, and three Negroes; suits of **J.B. Earle & Adam Todd** (bearer) and others vs. **F.B. Machem.**

### August 22, 1832

Tariff Articles.

We have the melancholy duty to perform of recording the death of **T. Byrum**, Esq., Editor of the *Greenville Southern Sentinel*. He died on Friday evening last, near **Ratten's Ford** in this district of a wound received on Thursday morning previous in a duel. He was a young man of

talent, and worth; and was regarded by those who knew him as one of great promise. He has left some near relatives, and many friends to lament his untimely end and to deplore the prevalence of a custom which so often deprives society of its brightest ornaments.

Political Meeting at Pickensville. Meeting was held on 17 Aug 1832. On motion of **Col. Bonham, J.T. Whitefield**, Esq. was called to Chair and **Andrew M. Hamilton** appointed as Secretary. Committee appointed: **Col. Bonham, Col. John Hunter, J.L. M'Cann, G. Dilworth, T. Blassingame Jr., Jas. Smith and Col. Samuel M'Collum**. They met and gave report. **Samuel A. Maverick** opposed the Resolution. **Col. Grisham**, Representative **Davis** and Maj. **Waddy Thompson** spoke.

Meeting of the Pendleton Jockey Club will be held on Saturday at Farmer's Hall at 12 o'clock. **Thomas H. Harris**, Secretary and Treasurer.

**Overton Lewis** advertising for a boot and shoe maker.

Adjutant General's Calendar for September. [Difficult to read].

Court of Common Pleas. Date on notice is 11 Apr 1832. **Christopher Orr vs. Saml. McMurtray**. Defendant is out-of-state. Signed by **John T. Lewis**.

Court of Common Pleas. Attachment. **Elias Earle** (bearer) vs. **Samuel McMurtray**. Defendant is out-of-state. Signed by **John T. Lewis**.

### September 5, 1832

Temperance Address delivered before the Pendleton Temperance Society by **C.C. Pinckney**, Esq.

Article on Tariff Act by General **Robert Y. Hayne**.

**J. C. Calhoun** [Fort Hill, 12 Aug 1832] sending a note that he cannot attend the meeting at Craytonville on the 22<sup>nd</sup> ult.

**B.J. Earle** [Golden Grove, 21 Aug 1832] sending his regrets to attend meeting at Craytonville. Earle reports that he is on a visit to "a remote part of Pickens District".

Change of meeting date at Pickensville. [Difficult to read. See 5 Sep 1832 article.]

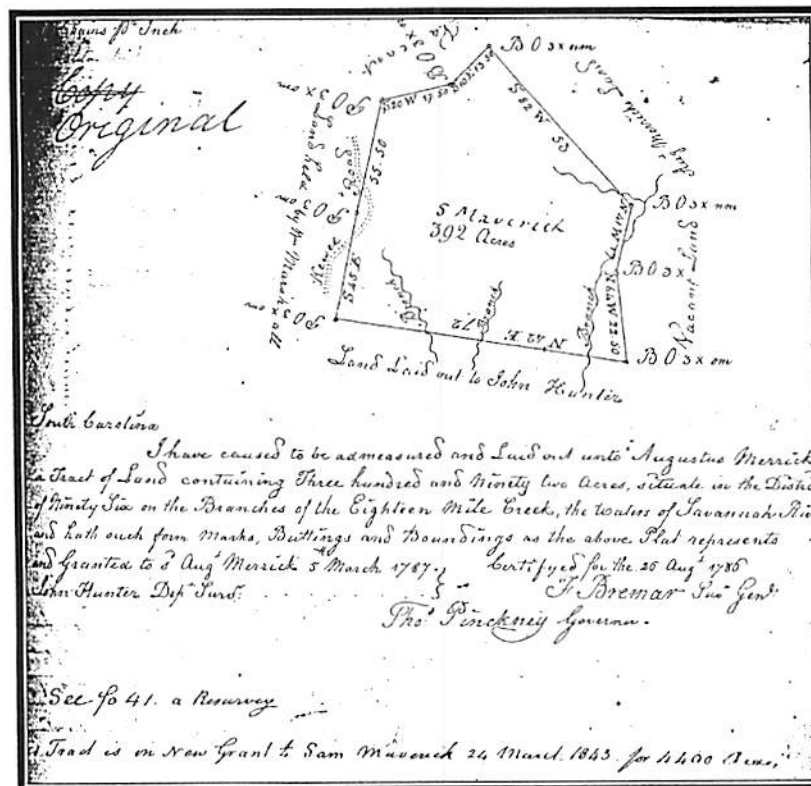
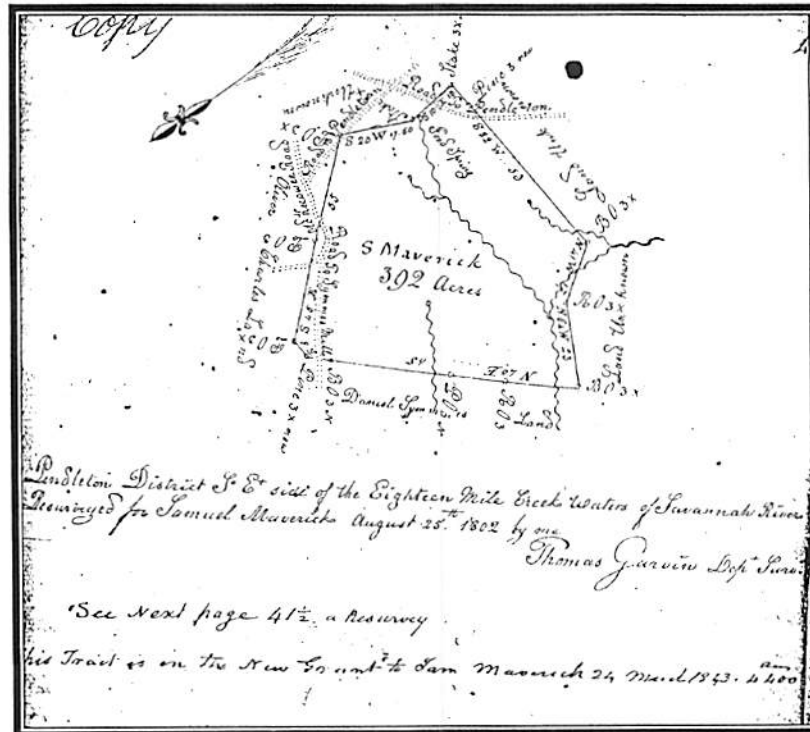
A meeting was held by the Union, or submission party, at **Dacusville**, better known by some as **Trap**, in Pickens District, on Friday last. Several hundred attended.

Public Meeting at Pickens C.H. was held on 3 Sept 1832. Poor weather caused poor attendance of about 200 hundred persons. **Honorable Warren R. Davis** was unable to attend because of rain and high waters. On motion by Francis Burt Jr., Col. Robert Anderson was called to Chair and **Robert Creswell** Esq. appointed Secretary. A committee of fifteen was appointed: **Francis Burt, Jr., Samuel C. Reeder, John Hunter, Jabez Jones, Thomas B. Reid, David Sloan, Charles McClure, Col. John C. Kilpatrick, Robert Kirksey, Eli Fitzgerald, Jesse McKinney, Nathan Boon, Wm. Simpson, Wm. Barton, Tarlton Lewis, Wm. L. Keith and F.W. Symmes**. "Immediately after the Committee had retired Col. Grisham rose, and observed that this was evidently intended as a party meeting, and moved that he and his party, or those opposed to Nullification, have leave to withdraw. Without waiting for any thing further, he walked out of the house, and was followed by some twenty or thirty persons." Gen. **Whitner** commented that this meeting was to discuss the subject and all parties would be heard. Gen. **Whitner** and Col. **Rice** gave a speech. The report is given in the newspaper. "There were by actual count, from 150 to 160 persons present.

Married on Thursday last by Rev. David Derrick, Mr. John Adams to Miss Sarah Winter.

Died on the 27<sup>th</sup> August last, at his residence in Abbeville District, Mr. **William Miller**, in the 35<sup>th</sup> year of his age. . . left a widowed mother, two brothers and a sister.

Commissioners of Poor will meet at the Poor House on Wednesday the 12<sup>th</sup>.



Both of these plats are from the Samuel Maverick Collection. Both contain Keowee Road. If you have information or plats where this road is located in Pickens County, please send an e-mail to [claytonroom@swu.edu](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu). Dennis Chastain of Pickens County is conducting research on the route of this historic trail/road.



W. J. Megginson, *African American Life in South Carolina's Upper Piedmont, 1780-1900*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006. Pp. 419. Cloth \$59.95.

W. J. Megginson has devoted a scholarly career to the study of African Americans in Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens counties in South Carolina, and the history profession is the beneficiary. This study of African American life in the Upper Piedmont region is comprehensive in breadth and depth. It reflects an incredible amount of careful historical research that equals, if not exceeds, most local studies. Megginson is knowledgeable about the secondary literature, as well as deed books, church records, all manner of reports, histories of families, newspapers, and more. Yet, the reader does not get bogged down in minutiae. Megginson tells real stories about real people. What was Patsy Adams buying at the store? How was blacksmith Tenus Winston occupying his time? What did thirteen-year-old hotel room cleaner Jane Hunter do to protect herself from sexual exploitation? We meet individuals and families, learn how they lived day by day, and also see how their lives played out in the larger context of U.S. history.

Megginson covers a much longer period than most community studies, 1780-1900; indeed, a *longue durée*. Antebellum years are covered in three parts, each beginning with a cogent introduction. Part I describes the geography and details the life of free people of color, especially the kinds of work they did; part II covers the interactions of blacks and whites in courts, churches, and the community; and part III describes the lives of enslaved plantation workers. He includes issues such as naming patterns and mortality rates, as well as the material and emotional circumstances for African Americans. In part IV, Megginson discusses "Transitions," which includes the Civil War and the early Reconstruction era. The Civil War marked no huge watershed; life was hard before and after, and evolved slowly without abrupt changes. Part V details various community-building efforts during Reconstruction. Because Megginson focuses on the local situation, he is able to avoid broad generalizations, and one of his chapters analyzes differing viewpoints within the African American community. The last part of the book, "Changing Conditions for Better, for Worse," brings the story up to 1900. His work on the Reconstruction era is excellent, and Megginson is one of the few historians who brings discussion of Reconstruction up to 1900, which is a better way to examine it. Megginson delineates the phases of Reconstruction without the usual tendency to assume that it would all work out poorly in the end. Because much of Reconstruction is still contested territory, his details help make the case. Only on this local level are all the shifts in political alliances, the "nitty gritty" party politics, factions, and fragmentation comprehensible. Analyzing election results beyond a cursory look at Democrats and Republicans, Megginson illustrates the various factions within each party, and discusses the Republicans' Reform slate, and the Radical ticket, as well as the "New Departure" Democrats; He shows how a split in the black Republican vote meant that no black candidates would be elected. Megginson's analysis of political corruption deals with the real stuff of bribery, sleaze, and fraud, as well as the mere talk of corruption that was used simply to foment discontent. Megginson joins other historians in emphasizing the success of Reconstruction in African American voting, office-holding, and active petitioning for redress of grievances. Megginson's examination of Reconstruction in this Piedmont area shows that most leadership developed locally. He emphasizes individual activity, and he documents widespread African American involvement in political mobilization, which was amazing. In Anderson County, about 90 percent of eligible African American men voted; in Pickens-Oconee, nearly 100 percent. Critical to the criminal justice system, juries to be fair needed to include peers. While African Americans remained in jury pools in the 1880s, few actually served. Coroners' inquests were the exception to this rule. County officials included African Americans whenever the deceased person was black. After the federal government ceased asking for the race of voters and jurors, determining the number of each proved extremely difficult. Of course the story of Reconstruction has to include the opposition of the white population. Always the majority, always in control, they nevertheless felt the need to reassert total domination. Dramatic alterations came in local politics, as well as in the state of South Carolina, in 1874, and Megginson found "a palpable sense of white momentum, determination, and effectiveness" at that time. It was by no means inevitable that whites would resort to lawlessness, but they did. Their willingness to go beyond lawful means and to rely on intimidation and murder was effective in curbing black activism, especially in 1876. White poll watchers recorded the name of every black voter, and then the infamous "night riders" paid that man's family a visit. Murder and assault were common; arson was also a weapon against activist African Americans and the whites who helped them. The guilty murderers and arsonists were known, but never punished. As Jim Crow set in, whites instituted literacy tests, residency requirements, and poll taxes to keep African Americans from voting. Another technique to eliminate African American voters was to remove the black sections from the official town limits. Megginson does not allow an easy summary of this nadir in race relations. He complicated his own dismal portrait by demonstrating that many African Americans were teachers, ministers, and even businessmen; that more African American families owned land than ever before; that more were literate; that many more pursued education beyond the local, one-room school; that some black Republicans still voted in federal elections into the 1900s; and that some occasionally served as town officials.

Megginson deplores sharecropping, which remained "a continuing fundamental condition [that] was in many ways more devastating than the new 1895 constitution." Sadly, he does not explain how it developed. Looking at the devastating poverty of the sharecroppers is not enough because it did not have to be that way. It was the lack of political clout that effected one-sided lien laws. Neither does Megginson describe the role of the Freedmen's Bureau in this part of South Carolina. Nevertheless, he shows that poor black families depended on whites for jobs, housing, and general supplies. In contrast, even poor white farmers could afford to hire even poorer black workers, and Megginson found that some white tenant farmers also hired black laborers. A larger percentage of whites had African Americans working for them in 1900 than during the era of slavery. Megginson's use of primary and secondary sources is appropriate, and the bibliography is extensive, useful, and a model of how to write local history. The illustrations add to the story and the twenty-four tables are useful and add clarity to the statistical analysis. *African American Life in South Carolina's Upper Piedmont* includes deft analysis and significant, overarching themes, and is a comprehensive study that is a great boon to historians, and also an inspiration to those interested in African American genealogy. It is a much needed addition to the historiography of the African American experience in the South.

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*The Keowee Courier*  
Pickens Court House, South Carolina  
W.N. Trimmier  
J.W. Norris Jr. & E. M. Keith, Editors

**Sarah Curtis vs. Thos. Boone**, and others for Bill of Partition, Court of Equity by **Miles M. Norton**. On first Monday of August all the real estate of **Nathan Boone**, Esq. will be sold.

- Property on Keowee River, below and running up to the Village. No. 1, or Foster, whereon **Elijah Foster** now resides, adjoining lands of **P. Alexander and E.M. Keith**, Esqrs, the streets of the Village, and the other two tracts of said deceased, containing, as is supposed, 195 acres more or less.
- No. 8 or home tract, whereon the said **Nathan Boone**, Esq. lived up to the time of his death, situate on Keowee River, adjoining tracts No. 1 and 3, lands of **Samuel Reid**, Esq., Maj. **W.L. Keith** and **Rev. Joseph Grisham**, 600 acres more or less.
- No. 3, a tract of 30 acres in the woods, adjoining both the tracts, and lands of **Maj. W.L. Keith**.
- Tracts 1 and 2 have upon them comfortable dwellings, with necessary outbuildings, and farms in good state of cultivation, and each contain a considerable quantity of river bottom.

Letters remaining at the post office as of 30 Jun 1849 announced by postmaster P. Alexander.

Daniel D. Alexander  
Sam'l Alberson  
M. Chandler  
Daniel Alexander, Jr.  
Joseph Burns  
Messrs. M. Morehead & Nicholas Bacon  
Watson Collins  
Jas. E. Calhoun  
Leonard Capehart  
James Dodd  
L.A. Edge  
Wm. Gasaway (2)  
Jas. W. Gray  
Mrs. & Wm. Howard  
D.H. Kennemore  
Jacob Lewis  
Jeremiah Moody  
Rev. A. A. Morse (2)  
James Morgan  
Stephen Nicholson  
Wm. Newton  
James Neal  
Gineona Nix  
James Oglesby  
John Owens  
Mrs. Mary Stephens  
Miss Harriet Spiller  
Col. M.O. Talman  
Charles Thompson  
Alexander White  
J.E. & R. Williams  
Robert Wilson  
Mrs. E. Wilkinson  
Hiram L. Whitworth

Order by Court of Equity. 3000 acres of fertile land, both sides of **Twelve Mile River**, road leading from Pendleton Village to Pickens Court House; "being part of an estate \_\_\_\_ when the whole country was vacant, embracing the most desirable portion of it." 18 miles from the termination of the railroad now being constructed. Application to be made to **John T. Sloan**, Pendleton Village. Signed by **M.M. Colhoun**.

An election for Captain for B Company, No. 1, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment will be held at Flat Rock on Wednesday the 25<sup>th</sup>. Col. **J.W. Norris** and **Wm. M. Brewer** appointed managers. Send to Colonel **Alexander Bryce**. Order of Col. **A. Bryce. A. Alexander**, Manager, 1<sup>st</sup> Bat 2d Reg.

#### **August 4, 1849**

Article from **Gen. Cass** on the Wilmot Proviso. He states that slavery will never extend to California or New Mexico.

Letters of **Henry Clay** and **Martin Van Buren** read at free soil convention at Cleveland, Ohio. Subject is slavery and ordinance of 1787.

Report of gold at Philadelphia and New Orleans Mint. 30 Jun 1849.

Philadelphia Mint	\$1,000,818
New Orleans Mint	174,185
Philadelphia to 15 <sup>th</sup> Aug	87,392?
Deposits of 1848	44,777

Report from Savannah, Georgia. Information received concerning hostile actions from the Indians on Indian River in South Florida. Several people killed and missing.

Census of Greenville District relates there is an increase of 966 people since the last census in 1839. The number of inhabitants seems to be 13,552.

#### **November 3, 1849**

Railroad. Meeting of Greenville Stockholders at Court House to discuss policy for meeting at Abbeville. **Col Dunham**, Chairman; **C.J. Elford**, Esq., Secretary. Messrs. **P.E. Duncan** and **R.B. Duncan** (Railroad Commissioner), Gen. **W. Thompson** and **B.F. Perry** attend meeting. Greenville subscription is \$150,000; Henderson and Buncombe \$30,000; united; amounting to \$80,000 which only wants \$7,000, of the amount of the cost of the road from Greenville to **Dr. Brown's**, estimating the cost at \$187,000, which is the calculation of the Chief Engineer, but the cost, with light iron, will be about \$160,000. Copied from *Greenville Mountaineer*.

Court for District was held during the week, **Judge O'Neill** presiding.

- No action for a breach of a marriage contract. Jury awarded \$620. Appeal was taken.
- **William Young** passing counterfeit Bank Bills. Guilty. Sentenced to prison until February 1<sup>st</sup> and received 20 lashes on the first Monday in January; also fined \$500. He was indicted for assault and battery on the Sheriff – Guilty. One month imprisonment and fine of \$50. Court adjourned on Thursday.

**Judge O'Neill** spoke to Sons of Temperance at a public meeting on Monday night.

Editor of Temperance Advocate spoke of his recent visit to the **[Pickens]** Village.

"Upon the whole, if we except the bad roads, and an accident which befell us in breaking down, we were much gratified with our visit to Pickens, and the acquaintances we formed with its noble mountain population. It no



doubt contains some of the most sublime and interesting scenery in our whole country, and for a stream, at once beautiful and romantic, we think the charming **Keowee** can challenge comparison with any in the world. From the specimens which we saw too, at our meeting, we are disposed to believe that our friend and brother, **Rev. D. Humphreys**, was more than half right when he pronounced the ladies of **Pickens** eminently beautiful. In this one respect, at least, neither of us can be justly accused of employing the unmeaning language of flattery, for, we are both **Benedicts**, he having wed a **Saluda**, and we, a **Congaree Beauty**."

#### Article on meeting with **Comanche Indians**.

Money received for subscription to newspaper:

Hazel A. Vandiver, Anderson C.H.	\$1.50
P.S.E. Bruce, Anderson C.H	\$1.50
J.J. Land, Anderson C.H	1.50
Capt. J.Y Fretwell, Anderson C.H	1.50
Col. J. L. Orr, Anderson C.H	1.50
S.M. Wilkes, Esq., Anderson C.H	1.50
Thos. A. Sherrard, Moffettsville	1.50
Robt. Maxwell, Jr., Pickens C.H.	1.50
Jno. Sharpe, Esq., Pickens C.H.	1.50
Sam'l Busclark, Pickens C.H.	1.50
Capt. A. West, Cheohee	1.50
Capt. Moses Smith, Dogwood Springs	1.50
F.F. Holland, Salubrity	1.50
Judge C./G. Ferguson, Wolf Creek	1.50
Jas. T. Ferguson, Wolf Creek	1.50
Jas. Major, Wolf Creek	1.50
Thos. Hallum, Gilstrap's	1.50
Jas. Ferguson, Horse Shoe	1.50
Capt. L. Towers, Bachelor's Retreat	.75

Advertisement. **W.J. Nevill** at Bachelor's Retreat. "I am now opening at this place," – Kentucky jeans, etc.

Estate Sale on 19 Nov at residence of **Major A. Hamilton**, deceased, near Pickensville by **A.M. Hamilton**. 87 Negroes (blacksmith, shoemaker, stiller, 2 millers); 12 herd of horses and mules (colt by Steele); hobs; 40-50 cattle; 30 sheep; 300-400 barrels of Co\_\_\_; 4-5 thousand pounds seed cotton; oats, fodder, straw, 150 bushel of wheat, 20-30 rye; shucks; 2 wagons, 2 carts, etc. Difficult to read.

**E.A. Alexander** and **Daniel Alexander** applied for letters of administration for settling the estate of \_\_\_ Alexander. Signed by **W.D. Steele**.

**Margaret Armstrong** applied for letters of administrations for settling the estate of **Abner C. Armstrong**. Signed by **W.D. Steele**.

**W.T. Holland** is selling shop furniture and stock of medicines and the farm where he lives at **Bachelors Retreat** that has a dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and tanyard. There is a good Academy within ½ of a mile of the house. Would like to sell to a physician.

## Gabriel Shoemaker, Free Man of Color

I am a white researcher, who has done some research into a free African American named Gabriel Shoemaker, who lived in Pickens District, S.C. My ancestor, Jacob Reese, was named guardian of Gabriel in the 1830s, and I have been intrigued by the relationship between these two men.

In April 1830, my (white) ancestor Jacob Reese became guardian of Gabriel Shoemaker, a free man of color. Shoemaker was accused of having stolen \$1.25 from an African American man identified as "A. Dukes." [Source: Cheeks, Linda G., Abstracts of Pickens District South Carolina Deed Book A-1 (1st Deed Book) 1828-1831 with Many Earlier Entries; Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 2003, p.77. Pickens District, SC, Deed Book A-1, p.267; dated 1 April 1830.]

"A. Dukes" probably was the slave of Abraham Duke, who is listed a few households away from Jacob Reese in the 1830 census; that listing shows that Duke owned one male slave.

The 1830 Pickens District census lists two families of Free People of Color as living next to Jacob Reese: Arthur Dangerfield and Mary Arthur (Arter). Gabriel Shoemaker may have been related to one of these families.

An 1848 legal text said that the law in South Carolina "... requires every male free Negro above the age of 15 to have a guardian, who must be a respected freeholder of the District ... The guardian is a mere protector of the Negro, and a guarantor of his good conduct to the public ...." [Source: O'Neill, John B., The Negro Law of South Carolina. Columbia, S.C.: Printed by J.G. Bowman, 1848, p.13] My understanding is that the guardianship law was most important when a free person of color was taken to court.

Gabriel Shoemaker was about 21 years old in 1830; the earliest indication of his occupation appears in the 1850 census, which lists him as a cooper, or barrel maker. [Source: 1840 Anderson County, SC, Census, p.147; Gabriel Shewmake, free persons of color, 1 male aged 24 to 36; 2 females under 10; 1 female aged 24 to 36; 1 person engaged in agriculture. 1850 Pickens District, SC Census, p.490b:

Shoemaker, Gabrel	41	m	black	SC	cooper
, Frances	52	f	mu	SC	
, Mary J.	12	f	black	SC	
, Francis	10	f	black	SC	

Very few free Blacks worked as coopers; the 1860 South Carolina census listed only one such person in the entire state. [Source: Johnson, Michael P., and James L. Roark, Black Masters: A Free Family of Color, New York: Norton, 1984, p.58.]

Gabriel ran afoul of the law on at least two more occasions; in 1840 he was sentenced to twenty lashes for assault and battery on John W. Douthit and his wife. In 1848, Gabriel was convicted of trading a bushel of corn with Frank, a slave of Reed Gambrell, and sentenced to thirty lashes. At this late date there is no way to determine the exact facts of any of these cases, but it seems likely that Gabriel Shoemaker's greatest crime was being a free Black man at a time and place where most members of his race were slaves. [Source: Posting on Pickens County, South Carolina, GenForum by Kim Wilson, 21 September 2002 transcribed by Kim Wilson: Anderson District Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, #119, 26 Dec. 1840, Gabriel Shumake, free man of color, Assault and battery [on John W. Douthit and wife]; guilty, 20 lashes. [Paperwork badly torn.]; Anderson District Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, #200, 31 Mar. 1848, Gabriel Shumate, free man of color, Trading with a slave [Reed Gambrell's Frank, one bu. of stolen corn]; guilty, 30 lashes.]

Years later, in Georgia, Jacob Reese's son Absalom M. Reese operated a seventy-five gallon still; operating a still did not become illegal until after the Civil War. One wonders if Jacob Reese was operating a still in the 1830s and if Gabriel Shoemaker was supplying him with barrels. [I have a mortgage from Forsyth County, Ga., in 1840 giving information about Absalom Reese's still]

On perhaps a related note, in 1831 residents of Pendleton District sent two petitions to the South Carolina legislature complaining about free Blacks working for people who were distilling or selling liquor. [Source: South Carolina State Archives, series number S165015; item 00127; date 1831/09/27; description: inhabitants of Pendleton District, petition for a law to prohibit free Blacks from distilling and vending liquor or for working for white persons engaged in the same; also, series number S165015; item 00126; date 1831/09/28; description: inhabitants of Pendleton District, petition for a law to prohibit free Blacks from distilling and vending liquor or for working for white persons engaged in the same.]

I have not found Gabriel in the 1860 census yet. He is perhaps related to William Shumake, in the 1860 Randolph Co., Indiana Census.

Gabriel is probably the same man listed in the 1870 Randolph County, Indiana Census, p.335:

Shoemake, Gabriel	58	SC	mulatto	cooper
, Sidney A.	4-?		Ohio	

He may be related to the family of William Shoemake, listed in that same county on page 339.

Bill Page  
Bryan, Texas  
<mailto:BPAGE@lib-gw.tamu.edu>

# Notes

Available South Carolina Surname Indexes are now on-line at <http://www.gps.scgen.org/index.html>. Oconee County is now available at <http://www.gps.scgen.org/37-oconee.html>

Searching for the following: **Soloman Langston**, b. abt. 1806 married Anna McMarry (?), daughter of Jane and William. Solomon Langston children: Mary Ann, William C., Artemus T., James, Jessie, Soloman Greenberry. Looking for Solomon or his parent's burial place and year died. McMurrays in Anderson 1850 Census. S. Langston in 1830 Anderson Census. 903-244-8264. [Tammy.Rich@live.com](mailto:Tammy.Rich@live.com)

**Reese Family Cemetery (Hopewell Cemetery)**. According to Genealogy of the Reese Family, several Reese brothers with their families moved from Pendleton, SC to Alabama, near West Point, GA—in the Bluffton area. The earliest grave in this cemetery is dated 1939, indicating that this is one of the very earliest cemeteries in the county. Good information about this family can be found in the above mentioned book and in the Story of Bluffton—Lanett, AL from which this cemetery [information] was taken.

Susannah Storey 1 Apr 1773/4Apr 1847 Consort of Charles Storey of South Carolina

Margaret (Carter) Reese 1893/22 Sep 1839 Wife of Horace Reese

Dr. David A. Reese 3 Mar 1794/16 Dec 1871

William C. Reese 17 Mar 1823/6 May 1839 (Drowned in Chattahoochee River)

David Reese s/o of George and Mary (Drowned in Chattahoochee River)

Dr. A.H. Reese 12 Jul 1810/19 Sep 1868

James E. Reese 1802/1876

Hesperia D. Whitman 1836/1857 Wife of J.I. Whitman, oldest daughter of T.S. & S.L. Reese

Susan L. Reese 1802/1858 (Died in Lowndes County, AL)

T.S. Reese 1799/1863

Col. George Reese 17 Sep 1796/26 Jul 1877 (My Husband)

Other families in same cemetery: Croft, Summers, Cooper, Dickson, Ellis.

Source: *A Survey of Cemeteries in Chamber County, Alabama*. Edited by Margaret Parker Milford and Eleanor Davis Scott. Published by Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society, Inc. Publication No. 14-Vol. II.

I am trying to find some additional information on a **Benjamin Majors** who was from the Pendleton District of SC and fought in the Revolutionary War. He later moved to Dallas County, Alabama and died in 1835 in Dallas County. I believe he is the father of **Jonathan Majors who was born in SC in March 1793** and died in Butler County, Alabama in February 1863. **Jonathan was married somewhere in Georgia to Mary Matilda Mathews** about 1815. Jonathan Majors is found in the Henry County, Alabama Census in 1830, and in 1850 his family is found in Dale County, Alabama. Jonathan Majors was my GGGG Grandfather. I am trying to connect the dots to the previously mentioned Benjamin Majors. Bill Terry. [weterry@bellsouth.net](mailto:weterry@bellsouth.net).

# Time to pay 2009 Dues

COPY OF PORTIONS OF LETTER FROM REV. JOHN DEAN MAJOR TO MRS. DORWIN REID

716 South Miss Ave.,  
Lakeland, Fla.  
Nov. 6, 1940.

Mrs. D.L.Reid,  
Sandy Springs, S.C.

CLAYTON ROOM  
CENTRAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE  
CENTRAL, SC 29630

Dear Cousin,

We were very glad indeed to receive your kind letter. I believe I can answer some of your questions. Kitty Simmons (Katurah Major) was the daughter of William Major and a niece of John Perry and the others. She was a sister of Mary Chandler Holland, the mother of Berry Holland who used to run a business at Slean's Ferry. Cousin Billy used to work for him. Two of the sisters married Neighbors. I think the names on our record are incorrect. Aunt Ruhamah was a charter member of the Ruhamah Church and it was named for her. As I remember the Neighbors men were all killed in the Civil War. Miss Angie lived with her mother when I first knew them. You may not know that I was a member of the Ruhamah Church. I used to "hist" the tunes before we had an instrument and when the preachers lined out the hymns. I was Sup't., steward, exhorter and local preacher. I was on the building committee of the present old building with Karl Bayler and Dr. Laurence Clayton and did much of the carpenter work.

Note( If John Perry Major were the son of John Major, and Kitty Simmons the daughter of William Major- John's brother- why John Perry and Kitty were first cousins.)

\*\*\*\*\*  
This paragraph omitted deals with the Rev. John Major, born 1722, d. 1788- a famous M.E. minister, who seems to have been called "Uncle John". His record shows no mention of his family. However there is a John Major of this age who is on the chart of the Kentucky Major's.

\*\*\*\*\*  
It was the father of John Perry who was the Revolutionary soldier, so Uncle William told sister several years ago. James (Grandfather) was the youngest child and was born in 1790 or 91. I think he was 9 years old when his mother died.

I am satisfied that Sarah Hendrix was a sister of John Perry and the others and that great grandmother died at her home somewhere near Old Pickens. Cousin Billy (McWhorter) told me that he knew about the graves and that they were at Old Pickens and not New Pickens. \*\*\*\*\*

Great Grandfather Ellis never joined the travelling connection as he had a family. I heard father say he preached every day in the week except Monday. Mrs. Brooks told us that he married three times and I learned from mother that he had over twenty children.

I would certainly be glad to attend the annual conference at Anderson and visit you and brother Reid but it seems impossible.

We are all well at present. We spent Sunday with Frankie and Jack at Dade City. They seem to be getting along nicely and they have a new car. I suspect you will be seeing them about next summer.

Cordially,

/s/ J.D.Major



NOTES COPIED FROM MATERIAL OF REV. JOHN DEAN MAJOR

"Here is a copy of the record as it was handed to me:"

WILLIAM MAJOR married MARY CHANDLER. They had the following children:  
 Nancy, 1778, married a Hendrix  
 Janett, 1780 married Synford  
 Susannah, married John Neighbors  
 Rebecca, married Thomas Neighbors  
 Kitty, married a Nimsom  
 Mary Chandler, 1800, married William Holland, 1817. (Wayman instead of William)  
 P.M.B.

"I knew the Hendricks, Neighbors and Hollands as kin but did not know the relationships. The mother of Lemmie Hendricks was a Major. He had one daughter who married Van Clayton. They are buried at Sharon Church, S.C. She was some younger than father and called him Cousin John. Cousin Jim Hendrix was probably a nephew of Lemmie. He is buried at Ruhamah. That church was named for Ruhamah Neighbors. Her sons were killed in the Civil War, which will give you some idea of her age. I think she was member of that church when I used to attend and raise the hymns. The husband of Aunt Ruhamah was a grandson of William Major."

"Kitty Nimsom was the mother of Billy Nimsom who lived and died northwest of New Pickens, S.C. My sister visited the Nimsom family. Billy Nimsom was therefore a grandson of William Major. William Major must have had male descendants as my Uncle William was known as Glassy Mountain Bill to distinguish him from another William Major of about the same age. Perhaps both were named for the older William."

EPHS MAJOR was born in Virginia<sup>1780</sup> married Susannah Teague. Their children:  
 Dorothy Ghannt 1803-1863 married John McWhorter\* Mar. 11(1824 Bible of Ellis)  
 George  
 Rebecca  
 Elijah M. <sup>James M. Hildred</sup>  
 Marion ("Pollyanna")  
 Sarah  
 Elizabeth  
 Nancy

\*John McWhorter was the grandfather of Cousin Billie McWhorter - M.A. McWhorter, deceased. His father and mother were second cousins.

## Letters written by John Dean Major in 1940 to Mrs. Darwin Red in Sandy Springs, SC

This material is in the Faith Clayton Collection in the Major Family File. On page 1 and page 2 of the material it mentions that Ruhumah Church near Liberty, SC is named after Ruhumah Neighbors who was a charter member. Her sons were all killed in the Civil War. "I used to *hist* the tunes before we had an instrument and when the preachers lined out the hymns. . . . I was on the building committee of the present old building with Earl Taylor and Dr. Laurence Clayton and did much of the carpenter work," wrote John Dean Major in 1940.

# HISTORICAL IMAGES

## Notable Persons Buried at Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton, S. C.

By Charles H. Busha



Shown above is one of the most historic sites of the Old Pendleton District. This small, framed church is situated in the town of Pendleton. It is painted white and has dark green window shutters. The "T" shaped church building has two wings extending from its back side, and each wing has a small, white-columned portico. St. Paul's Church was erected, in 1822 primarily as an Episcopal house of worship for prosperous Low Country residents who had established summer homes in the Pendleton area. Mrs. John C. Calhoun was one of the church's most distinguished members. She instigated the purchase of a hand-powered organ for the church. Her body was also laid to rest in the church's adjoining cemetery.

**Rev. Dr. Jasper Adams**  
**1793-1841**  
Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Dr. Jasper Adams was an Episcopal clergyman who served briefly as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton, S. C. He was born in 1793 in East Medway, Massachusetts, and he died in 1841. He was a recipient of both the D. D. and L. L. D. degrees. From 1824 until 1826, he was president of the College of Charleston in Charleston, S. C. Then, he served as president of Holbart College in Geneva, N. Y., from 1826 until 1828. Dr. Adams owned a plantation near Pendleton, S. C. It was called "The Woodland" and was adjacent to John C. Calhoun's "Fort Hill" estate. The Rev. Dr. Adams and his second wife, Placinda Mayrant Adams, were buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, but their gravestone does not contain birth and death dates. Joseph Manning Adams (17 Dec 1836 - 18 Dec 1876), son of the Rev. Dr. Adams, served to the rank of major in the Confederate States Army during the U. S. Civil War. Before entering the army, he was the principal of a military academy in Anderson, S. C. He served in Company "H", 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment) and in General Micah Jenkins' brigade in which he was made brigade quartermaster. He was wounded and captured by Union troops during the Battle of Chickamauga. While being held as a prisoner of war, he read law. After the war, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Pickens Court House on the Keowee River. He also operated a large farm in what today is Oconee County, S. C. On December 18, 1866, Joseph Manning Adams married Eugenia Postelle Earle, daughter of John Baylis Earle. Anzie Richardson Adams (10 Feb 1828-15 Sept 1850), daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jasper Adams and his second wife, married Dr. John C. Calhoun, Jr. (17 May 1823 - 31 Jul 1855). Her husband was a son of U. S. Senator John C. Calhoun (1782-1850). Anzie Adams Calhoun died at childbirth on September 15, 1850, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard. Her husband owned an island situated in Lake George near Palaka, Florida, and he named it Anzie Island in honor of his deceased wife. Dr. Calhoun later married Kate Kirby Putnam Calhoun (1 Jan 1831-4 May 1866), who was the widow of his brother, William Lowndes Calhoun (13 Aug 1829-9 Sept 1858).



**Clement Hoffman Stevens**  
**1821-1864**  
Brigadier General, C. S. A.

General Clement Hoffman Stevens was born on August 14, 1821, in Norwich, Connecticut. He was the oldest child of Clement William Stevens, an officer in the Navy who was a native of Montago Bay, Jamaica, and Sarah (Fayssoux) Stevens, who was born in Charleston, S. C., and was of French Huguenot descent. After his father's death in 1836, young Clement Stevens moved to Charleston and accepted a seafaring job as secretary for two Navy commodores who were his relatives.. One of them was Commodore William Bee Shubrick. Thus, Clement sailed the oceans for several years, but in 1842 he accepted a position with Planters and Mechanics Bank in Charleston. Eventually, he was promoted to the position of cashier. On May 10, 1848, the young banker married his first cousin, Ann Bee (14 Aug 1818-8 Sept 1862), daughter of Barnard Elliott Bee, Sr. (b. ca. 1789-d. 9 Apr 1853). Ann Bee was a sister of General Barnard Elliott Bee, Jr., a West Point graduate who was mortally wounded during the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas). The wedding of Clement and Ann was held in Pendleton, S. C., at the so-called "Bee House," home of the bride's parents. Among the many invited guests at the wedding and reception was U. S. Senator John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), who



resided at his family's "Fort Hill" plantation near Pendleton. Shortly after South Carolina seceded from the Union, Clement Hoffman Stevens—a man with an inventive nature—developed plans for what he called an "iron-clad battery." His plan called for three heavily armored artillery guns that could be used to defend Charleston harbor. After the state's approval of Stevens' design was received, the armored battery was fabricated and then placed in position at Cummings Point on Morris Island—a distance of 1,300 yards from Fort Sumter in the harbor. During the bombardment of that fort on April 12-14, 1861, Stevens' fortified battery of guns was very effective and almost impenetrable insofar as return fire from Fort Sumter was concerned. Shortly after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Stevens went to Virginia and served as a volunteer aide for his brother-in-law, General Bee. Stevens was seriously wounded during First Manassas, the initial major land engagement of the U. S. Civil War. Too, General Bee was mortally wounded minutes after having referred to General Thomas J. Jackson and his brigade as a "Stonewall." After having fully recovered from his wound at his home in Charleston, Stevens, with the assistance of Ellison Capers, a Citadel mathematics instructor, began to organize the 24th South Carolina Infantry Regiment for Confederate service. They prepared and signed a recruiting poster that encouraged local men to volunteer for military duty in the regiment. The poster urged prospective volunteers to help defend their homes and liberties by joining the movement to drive the invading enemy from the soil of South Carolina. After 12,000 Union troops were landed at Port Royal (Hilton Head), South Carolina, on November 1, 1861, the ranks of the 24th S. C. Infantry were rapidly filled. The regiment was South Carolina's first to enlist troops who would serve for the entire duration of the Civil War, rather than for only one year. Clement Hoffman Stevens was elected colonel of the regiment, and Ellison Capers became his assistant, having the rank of



lieutenant colonel. During the Battle of Secessionville on James Island, S. C., which occurred on June 16, 1862, Colonel Stevens led six companies of men from South Carolina and one company of troops from the 47th Georgia Infantry. The battle was fierce, and it included hand-to-hand combat. A total of 3,500 Union troops who took part in the engagement were evacuated from the island as a result of the stiff resistance of Confederate troops. During the Vicksburg campaign in Mississippi, Colonel Stephens' regiment was attached to General States Rights Gist's brigade. Subsequently, the South Carolinians became part of the Army of Tennessee. On September 19-20, 1863, Colonel Stevens and his troops fought in the fierce Battle of Chickamauga in North Georgia. The engagement was the bloodiest two-day battle of the Civil War, resulting in 18,500 casualties among Confederate soldiers and 16,000 among Union troops. Two horses were killed under Colonel Stevens during the battle, and a minié ball struck the colonel's back as he fought with his troops. The 24th South Carolina Infantry sustained 169 casualties at Chickamauga. But Confederates achieved a victory there after two days of intense fighting. However, General Braxton Bragg, the senior Confederate commander, failed to take advantage of the victory by pursuing the enemy as they evacuated the battle zone. Colonel Stevens' performance during the battle was outstanding, reflecting bravery, daring and gallantry. General Gist, the brigade commander, labeled the colonel as an "iron-nerved" soldier, and General W. H. T. Walker later wrote that Stevens "would grace any position that might be conferred [on him]." Before leaving the battlefield to obtain treatment for his wounds, Colonel Stevens decided to ride his horse before the troops as a farewell gesture, even though he was covered with bandages and had one arm in a sling. The men of the 24th Infantry then cheered and applauded their wounded commander, whom they greatly admired and had often already referred to respectfully as "Rock" Stevens. On January 20, 1864, Colonel Stevens was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, even though he was physically weak. He was also placed in command of a Georgia infantry brigade in General W. H. T. Walker's division. During the Battle of Atlanta, he was mortally wounded, and his horse was killed under him on July 20, 1864, while leading his new brigade in a headlong attack against the Union army at Peach Tree Creek. The colonel's serious wound was behind his right ear. Thus, brain surgery was necessary, but it left him in a state of unconsciousness until his



death five days later on July 25, 1864. General Stevens' body was taken to Charleston, S. C. and interred first in Magnolia Cemetery. But his remains were later moved to Pendleton, S. C., and re-interred in the cemetery at St. Paul's Episcopal Church where his wife had already been buried. She died of diphtheria at Pendleton on September 8, 1862, and the couple's two young sons, Lionel and Hamilton, also passed away as a result of the same acute contagious disease and within a month after their mother's death. On Sunday, April 20, 2001, the Dixie Chapter No. 395 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Anderson, S. C., dedicated a historical marker erected at St. Paul's Episcopal Church to the memory of General Stevens. Margaret (Peggy) Carr, president of the local U. D. C. chapter, played a key role in the creation and installation of the historical marker. It is a valuable contribution that enhances public knowledge about part of our historical heritage. During the 2001 dedication ceremony, Hurley Badders, director of the Pendleton District Historical Recreational and Tourism Commission, delivered an informative and interesting speech about General Stevens' honorable service in the Confederate States Army.

**Thomas Green Clemson**  
1807-1888  
**Founder of Clemson University**



A mining engineer and chemist who came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania, Thomas Green Clemson married Anna Maria Calhoun, daughter of John C. Calhoun. Mr. Clemson donated the Fort Hill Plantation and most of his financial assets to the state of South Carolina for the establishment of an agricultural college, which is now Clemson University.

**William Henry Drayton Gaillard**  
1817- 1890  
**Warden, St. Paul's Episcopal Church**

**William Henry Drayton Gaillard** was born on September 10, 1817. He came to Pendleton, S. C., about 1834 to attend the Manual Labor School that was established on the Simpson family's farm (now one of Clemson University's agricultural experiment stations). The school was an early form of what later became known as industrial education. The institution was headed by the Reverend John Leland Kennedy (1801-1877) who, in later years, also headed Thalian Academy of Equality (now Slabtown) in Anderson County, S. C. After an outbreak of typhoid fever at Manual Labor School and the deaths of several of the school's students because of the disease, officials closed the institution, judging that it had been established in an unhealthy place. Then, William Henry Drayton Gaillard left the school, but he decided to make nearby Pendleton his home. He associated himself vocationally with the Blue Ridge Railroad — first as an agent and later as superintendent and later as secretary. Then, in 1886, he became a partner in Pendleton Manufacturing Company. For forty years, he also served as warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Gaillard married Sallie T. Sloan (7 Sept 1824 - 24 Sept 1886). The Gaillard family resided at 244 East Queen Street in Pendleton. Their home was built about 1840 and was once the Episcopal rectory. Several of the Gaillard's children, including Mary Gaillard (21 Sept 1850 - 15 Jul 1854) were buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Gaillard died on September 11, 1890, and was buried alongside the grave of his wife at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

**Major George Seaborn**  
1797 - 1879  
**Editor and Publisher**

**Major George Seaborn** was editor and publisher of *The Farmer and Planter*, a journal issued in Pendleton, S. C. He was born on July 1, 1797, and died at his home near Pendleton, S. C., on March 13, 1879. His wife was Sarah Anne Earle Seaborn (6 Mar 1806 - 22 Apr 1879). The couple's son, William Robinson Seaborn (1839-1862), was a Confederate soldier who lost his life during the Battle of Seven Pines in Virginia, where he was also buried. A memorial marker for the son was placed next to his parent's graves in the cemetery of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

**Rev. Andrew Cornish**  
**1812-1875**  
**Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church**

**Rev. Andrew Cornish** was a longtime rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton, S. C., where he was also buried. He was born on June 25, 1812. His family moved to Upstate South Carolina from New York City. The Rev. Cornish served as the first full-time rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Abbeville, S. C. He was also one of the founders of Grace Episcopal Church in Anderson, S. C. After the 1866 death of Floride Bonneau Calhoun, the widow of John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), the Rev. Cornish purchased her home, named "Mi Casa", which is still standing at 430 South Mechanic Street in Pendleton, S. C. Then, in 1890, the house was sold to Henry P. Sitton who renamed it "Belvedere." The Rev. Cornish's two daughters, Kate Cornish (b. 1891 in New York City) and Lizzie Cornish, were prolific poets. Lizzie wrote under the pseudonym "Brad Courtland." Kate wrote many poems honoring the Confederate States of America and its soldiers. One of her poems was titled "To Our Movement", and it was read at the 1901 dedication of the Confederate monument in Anderson, S. C. Through the efforts of Peggy Alexander Carr, historian of the Dixie Chapter No. 315 of the United Daughter of the Confederacy, some of Kate Cornish's poems were published in 1996 under the pen name Kil Courtland. The title of that volume of poetry is *Poems from the Piedmont*. In addition to having been poets, Kate taught school and Lizzie taught organ. The Cornish sisters were buried in Old Silverbrook Cemetery in Anderson, S. C. The Rev. Cornish died May 24, 1875. Near his grave in St. Paul's churchyard is the last resting place of Andrew North Cornish (d. 19 July 1856), who was quite likely a relative of the Reverend Cornish.



**Floride Bonneau Calhoun**  
**1792-1866**  
**Wife of John C. Calhoun**

**Floride Bonneau (Colhoun) Calhoun**, one of the most famous and faithful members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton, S. C., was born on February 15, 1792. She died on July 25, 1866, and was buried in the cemetery at her church. She was instrumental in having initiated the purchase of a Jardine organ for that church, and the instrument is still in use. Her father was John Ewing Colhoun (1750-1802), a wealthy, aristocratic planter who also served as an early U. S. senator from South Carolina. Her mother was Floride Bonneau Colhoun (d. 1836), who was also an aristocrat and of French Huguenot descent. The subject of this sketch married John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850), a distant cousin whose family name was spelled with an "a" rather than an "o". The couple's lavish wedding ceremony and infare were held on January 8, 1811, at Bonneau's Ferry near Charleston, S. C. The nuptial affairs were attended by many guests from the Charleston area, as well as the groom's numerous Upstate relatives and friends. The couple eventually had at least nine children.. Among the couple's offspring, seven attained adulthood, and

the following were also laid to rest in St. Paul's churchyard where their mother's body was interred in 1866: Dr. John Caldwell Calhoun, Jr. (1823-1855), William Lowndes Calhoun (1829-1858), Martha Cornelia Calhoun (1824-1857), Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson (1817-1875), and Patrick Calhoun (1821-1858). Floride Bonneau Calhoun's two siblings were also laid to rest in the same Pendleton cemetery. They were John Ewing Colhoun, Jr. (1791-1849) and James Edward Colhoun (1798-1889). Mrs. John C. Calhoun's eminent husband was elected to the South Carolina general assembly in 1807, and he served there for two years. Then, in 1810 he was elected for the first of his three successive terms as a South Carolina representative in Congress. He was appointed Secretary of War in President Monroe's administration in 1817, and he held that post for eight years. Mr. Calhoun was elected Vice President of the United States in 1824, and he held that office until his resignation on December 28, 1832, having been elected to the U. S. Senate from South Carolina. He withdrew from the Senate in 1843, after having served there for ten years. And in 1844 he was appointed Secretary of State by President Tyler. The following year, he was again elected to the Senate where he remained until his death in Washington on March 31, 1850. He was buried in the cemetery of St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Charleston, S. C.

**Dr. Thomas Lynch Dart**  
**Died May 5, 1835**  
**Founder of St. Paul's Episcopal Church**

**Dr. Thomas Lynch Dart** was one of the founders of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton, S. C. His will dated May 2, 1835, was proven on June 26, 1835, on oath of Thomas D. Reese before John Norris, Ord. of Anderson, S. C. According to that will, Dr. Dart gave his wife, Mary Louise Dart, and his children all his estate, both real and personal. The children were named as follows in the will: Isaac Mott Dart, Elizabeth Martin, Arabella Ann Rand, Mary Louise Dart, George Ann Dart, Henrietta Dart and Catherine Barnhill Dart. Among Dr. Dart's properties were the following Negro slaves: Richard and Cora, as well as their children, Amos, Fanny, Ben, Lucinda and Franklin, plus the issue of all the male slaves. Moreover, to his wife and children, Dr. Dart left a tract of land on Gravens Creek in Anderson District, S. C., with all stock, cattle, horses, tools and household/kitchen furniture. To his son, Isaac Mott Dart, Dr. Dart left a gold watch. He appointed his wife executrix and

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and C. L. Gailliard executors of the estate.

**John Baylis Earle Sloan**  
**1828-1906**  
**Colonel**  
**4th S. C. Infantry, C. S. A.**

**Col. John Baylis Earle Sloan** was born March 2, 1828, in Franklin County, Georgia. When he was eight years of age, his family moved to Pendleton, S. C., and the youngster grew into manhood there. His wife was Mary Earle (Seaborn) Sloan (11 Jan 1836 - 27 Sept 1925). Col. Sloan was one of the ten Confederate soldiers from Anderson District, S. C., who attained the rank of colonel during the U. S. Civil War. The officer commanded the 4th South Carolina Infantry, Volunteers, a regiment in which many men from Pickens and Anderson district, S. C., served. The colonel and his troops were distinguished on July 21, 1861, at the First Battle of Bull Run (better known in the South as "First Manassas"). The regiment suffered severely in that battle. After the battle, the colonel's superiors, Generals Nathan George Evans (1804-1868) and Pierre G. T. Beuregard (1808-1893), commented very favorably on his performance in that first major land engagement of the Civil War. After one year of military service as a regimental commander, Col. Sloan resigned from the C. S. A. He was then appointed chief quartermaster of South Carolina. In that position, he was responsible for the collection of so-called "tax-in-kind." Shortly before Columbia was attacked by Union General William T. Sherman's federal troops, Col. Sloan went to Charlotte, N. C., and later to Greenwood, S. C. After the war, he became a businessman in Charleston, S. C., and he served one term in the South Carolina Legislature. He died in Charleston on February 23, 1906, and was buried at Pendleton in St. Paul's churchyard. His wife was also eventually buried there. Several of the couples' offspring were also buried at the same church, and they were: Mary S. Sloan (7 Jan 1868 - 20 May 1868); William H. Sloan (7 Jan 1866 - 19 Feb 1867); Annie Lee Sloan (22 Sept 1861 - 28 Jun 1944); and Vivian Seaborn Sloan (7 Apr 1874 - 24 Aug 1946), whose wife was Sue Robinson (Lee) Sloan (1883 - 7 July 1953), daughter of A. Markley Lee and Eliza M. Lee.





**Dr. Mazyck Porcher Ravenel**  
1861-1946  
Professor of Bacteriology  
University of Missouri

**Dr. Mazyck Porcher Ravenel** was born in 1861 in Pendleton, S. C.; he died in Columbia, Missouri, in 1946. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard in Pendleton, S. C. He obtained national notoriety as a public health official who specialized in the prevention and treatment of such diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, rabies and diphtheria. From 1924 until 1941, he also edited the *American Journal of Public Health*. Dr. Ravenel also wrote *A Half Century of Public Health*, a book published in 1921, as well as other works about healthcare. He was an 1881 graduate of the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, and an 1884 graduate of the Medical College of South Carolina. Later, he studied hygiene under John Shaw Billings (1838-1913) at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, he studied at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France, and the Institute of Hygiene at Halle, Germany. From 1896 until 1905, Dr. Ravenel taught bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania, while also serving as bacteriologist of the Pennsylvania State Livestock Board. He also conducted substantial investigations concerning the relationship of animal diseases to illness in humans—particularly bovine tuberculosis. From 1904 until 1907, he was bacteriologist and served as assistant director of the Henry Phipps Institute and at the University of Wisconsin (from 1907 until 1914). Moreover, at the University of Missouri he was professor of preventive medicine and bacteriology and director of the university's public health laboratory. Dr. Ravenel's wife was Adele P. Ravenel (1863-1957), and her grave is situated in St. Paul's churchyard. Near the grave of Dr. Ravenel and his wife are the last resting places of Henry Edward Ravenel (1826-1863) and Selina Porcher Ravenel (1828-1913), both of whom are likely relatives (perhaps the father and mother) of Dr. Ravenel.



**Barnard Elliott Bee**  
1824-1861  
Brigadier General, C. S. A.  
3rd Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah

**Barnard Elliott Bee** was a younger brother of Major General Hamilton Prioleau Bee (1822-1897), who commanded Texas Confederate troops during the U. S. Civil War. Bee was also a brother-in-law of Brigadier General Clement Hoffman Stevens (1821-1864), who was mortally wounded in battle in 1864 at Peach Tree Creek during the Battle of Atlanta. The subject of this biographical sketch was born in Charleston, S. C. When young Barnard was about ten years of age, he moved with his parents from Charleston to Pendleton, S. C., where the youngster and his brother spent several years of their childhoods. Then, in 1837 Bee, his mother and brother migrated to Texas and joined the senior Barnard E. Bee, who had settled there in 1835 and was participating in the struggle for the independence of Texas from Mexico. Young Bee received an "at-large" appointment to West Point, because Texas had not yet been admitted as a state of the Union. He graduated from the military academy in 1845. Then, he entered the U. S. Army as a second





lieutenant. Bee fought with distinction in the Mexican War and was later presented a fine sword by the state of South Carolina in recognition of his "patriotic and meritorious conduct" during that conflict. Altogether, Bee served sixteen years in the U. S. Army, and eventually he achieved the rank of captain. The captain resigned from the Army on March 3, 1861, shortly after his native state seceded from the Union. He then entered the Confederate States Army and was assigned to the 1st South Carolina Regulars (Artillery) with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was soon promoted to the rank of colonel and sent to Virginia. There, he entered General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah and was soon placed in command of that army's 3rd Infantry Brigade. In that new position he was promoted to brigadier general. Bee fought in the first Battle of Bull Run, during which he gave General Thomas J. Jackson, a fellow brigade commander, the nickname "Stonewall." General Bee was mortally wounded in battle on July 21, 1861, and he died the following day. His body was returned to South Carolina and buried in Pendleton at St. Paul's Episcopal Church where several of his ancestors and relatives had already been laid to rest. Because Bee was a Confederate general officer who lost his life in the Confederate States of America's first heroic and successful battle of the U. S. Civil War, he became a popular hero of the South. Although he served in the C. S. A for only a few months before his untimely death, General Bee earned a place in American history books chiefly because he gave the sobriquet "Stonewall" to one of his outstanding and well-known fellow officers.

**William Henry Trescot**  
1822-1895  
Lawyer, Diplomat and Scholar

William Henry Trescot was a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born on November 10, 1822. He rendered valuable service to the Confederacy during the U. S. Civil War. He was a lawyer, South Carolina Confederate legislator, historian and a United States diplomatic agent in missions to China, Chile and Mexico. Trescot was also widely known as an outstanding public speaker. In addition, he was the author of important historical works, including *The Position and Course of the South* (1850), *Diplomacy of the Revolution* (1852) and *The Diplomatic History of the Administration of Washington and Adams* (1857). About a year before the Civil War began, he was

appointed assistant secretary of state of the United States. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, he remained in Washington, D. C., until February 1861 and served there as an unofficial advisor to officials in South Carolina. In that capacity, he played a significant role in negotiations concerning military forts in the state's coastal areas—forts that were occupied by Federal troops before armed hostilities began between the North and South. Trescot especially attempted to defuse issues that arose concerning the reinforcement of the forts by the Federal government. After the U. S. Civil War, Trescot was the Washington-based South Carolina agent for the return of land seized and taxes levied under the direct tax act passed by Congress. Eliza Natalie Trescot (22 Jan 1827 - 10 Jun 1910), wife of William Henry Trescot, was a native of Beaufort, S. C. In 1895, the Trescots purchased Lowther Hall at 161 East Queen Street in Pendleton. According to oral tradition, the dwelling was erected as a hunting lodge in about 1793. Still standing today, the house is the oldest residence in the town. Mr. Trescot died May 4, 1898, and he was buried in St. Paul's cemetery. His wife passed away in 1910 and was buried alongside her husband's grave. Several of the Trescot descendants were also laid to rest in St. Paul's churchyard.

**NOTICE**

*Because additional notable persons were also buried at St. Paul's Episcopal Church — but not included in the above narrative — this article will be expanded in a Part II for publication in a future issue of the newsletter.*

CHARLES H. BUSH



## 2008 Publications

	Pages	Price includes postage
Boggs Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition	330	\$35.00
Bowen Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition	513	\$40.00
Chastain Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition	626	\$45.00
Greenlawn Memorial Park Cem. Survey-Robert George Dodson	147	\$15.00
Kelley Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition	344	\$35.00
Keowee by Michael Hembree & Dot Jackson	106	\$24.00
Liberty Memorial Gardens, Liberty, SC by Robert Dodson	38	\$10.00
Mauldin Family (from Pendleton Data Base) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition	1301	\$100.00
Oolenoy Baptist Church, A History of 1795-1995 by E. Edens, E. Elrod & M. Gilcrease	312	\$25.00
Oconee County SC Cemetery Survey Vol. I	322	\$30.00
Oconee County SC Cemetery Survey Vol. II	240	\$25.00
Oconee & Pickens County SC 1868 Voter Registration	54	\$10.00
Old Pendleton District Chapter Lineage Chart Book Vol. I including Surname index	560+	\$45.00
Once Upon A Time In Pickens County-The Amos Ladd & Lewis Redmond Story	45	\$16.00
Pickens District SC 1830 Census	70	\$15.00
Pickens District SC 1850 Census: Eastern Division (Pickens County)	184	\$28.00
Pickens District SC 1850 Census: Western Division (Oconee County)	199	\$28.00
Pickens District SC 1866 Tax List	76	\$15.00
Pickens District SC 1868 Voter Registration for Oconee & Pickens Counties, SC	54	\$10.00
Pickens County SC Cemetery Survey Vol. I	294	\$30.00
Pickens County SC Cemetery Survey Vol. II	277	\$28.00
Pickens County SC Cemetery Survey Vol. III	188	\$25.00
Pickens County SC: Hillcrest Cemetery	154	\$20.00
Pickens: The Town & The First Baptist Church 1881-1991 By Jane Morris	380	\$25.00
Supplement to the Pickens County Cemetery Surveys by Robert Dodson	244	\$25.00
"Twin Springs & A Grove of Trees" 1787-1997 Mountain Grove Baptist Church, Pickens County, SC by Effie A. Porter & Blanche B. Hannah	210	\$23.00
Upcountry Inquiry-Pendleton Teachers Write About Place	84	\$19.00
Pickens District, SC 1830 Census	64	\$12.00
1997 Old Pendleton District Chapter Newsletter	240	\$23.00
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2005 Old Pendleton District Chapter Newsletter	240	\$23.00
2006 Old Pendleton District Chapter Newsletter	240	\$23.00
2007 Old Pendleton District Chapter Newsletter	240	\$23.00

### BOOK ORDERS ONLY:

Make Checks Payable To:	Old Pendleton Chapter SCGS
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# Time to pay your 2009 Dues

## 2009 Old Pendleton District Chapter Membership Application

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Do we have permission to publish the e-mail address in our December issue? \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Do we have permission to publish the telephone number & e-mail address in our December issue? \_\_\_\_\_

Are you presently a member of the South Carolina Genealogical Society? \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, to which Chapter? \_\_\_\_\_

SCGS Numbers are issued by the State and will be listed on your mailing label of the Carolina Herald. (State Publication)

Please Check: New \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_

Address Change \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter Dues cover the entire calendar year and are payable annually by the 1<sup>st</sup> of January. Non-payment drop date is February 1 of each year.

- ( ) \$25.00 Individual Membership
- ( ) \$28.00 Family Membership – Two people at the same address.
- ( ) \$20.00 Associate Membership. Must be a paid primary member in another chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society to qualify as an associate member in the Old Pendleton District Chapter.

Please print your name, address and category of membership desired with check for the proper amount made out to: Old Pendleton District SCGS

Mail to: **Please send dues, membership, address change to:**  
Ellen Neal, 420 Neal Road, Seneca, SC 29672 [wneal2@bellsouth.net](mailto:wneal2@bellsouth.net)

Surnames: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### About Our Society Chapter

The Old Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina 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 located at the Clayton Room at Southern Wesleyan University's Rickman Library, Central, SC 29630. 864.644-5088 (Leave Message) [claytonroom@swu.edu](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu)

You are welcome to browse through these records and visit the Clayton Room during the Library Hours. Monday – Thursday 8:00 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. Check website for holiday and summer hours.

### Tentative List of Speakers for 2008 Subject to Change

15 January	Dr. Jerry Reel. <i>Life of Thomas Green Clemson</i>
19 February	Jack E. Marlar. <i>The Hunley: Southern Ingenuity, Technological Innovations and Engineering Advances</i>
18 March	Claudia Hembree, Jocassee Valley
15 April	Jerry Alexander, Pickens District
May 20	Meet at Faith Clayton Room, Southern Wesleyan University
June 17	"Moonshine and Outlaws" by Ed Bolt and Robert Perry
September 16	<i>Southern Lady Anna Calhoun Clemson</i> by Anne Ratliff
October 21	Claytons in Pendleton District
November 18	Nick and Cathy Hallman
No Meeting in December	
January 2009	

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