

Old Pendleton District Messenger

Next meeting
Tuesday, September 20, 2022
at 7 p.m.

Central Clemson Library
105 Commons Way
Central, South Carolina

Durant Ashmore - " Role of the
Cherokees in the
American Revolution"

Volume 36. No. 7

September 2022

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Members:
Thank you to all of our Old
Pendleton District Members.
You have been faithful for many
years, keeping our chapter going.
It is time to renew your
membership for 2023
Simply complete the form on
page 19



**Statue of Andrew Pickens
Pickens County Courthouse
Pickens, SC.**

About Our Newsletter

The Old Pendleton District Newsletter is published nine times a year: January through June and September through November; we do not publish in July and August. Please submit materials by the 23rd of each month. Submissions by our members are encouraged and will be used as space permits. Send items to Barbara Clark at bc7621gen@att.net.

Editorial Policy:

- The Editor reserves the right to edit articles, files and queries prior to publication.
- Neither the OPDGS nor the Editor assumes any responsibility for errors on the part of the contributor.
- Once published, material contained in this publication become part of the public domain and may be quoted if credit is given for the source.
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About Our Chapter

The Old Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society is a nonprofit, 12-36-2120(40), educational organization designed to unite those interested in the Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina history and family genealogy; to encourage the preservation of documents and records; to promote educational programs; and to publish local records, history and family genealogy. The Chapter's primary goal is to assist others in their search for their ancestors and origins of birthplace.

The Chapter meets every month, except July, August and December. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Central-Clemson Library.

The Chapter's genealogical and historical archives are housed at the Clayton Family History Center, located in the lower level of the Rickman Library on Southern Wesleyan University campus in Central, SC. This collection contains about 3,500 books and files on family histories, state and county sources, military histories, cemetery records, immigration and passenger lists. For more information send email to claytonroom@swu.edu.

The public is welcome to visit the Clayton Center whenever the Library is open. Normal operating hours are Monday-Thursday from 8 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Friday hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Hours vary during summer, for holidays and during breaks in the school year. For more information call 864-644-5074, send email to claytonroom@swu.edu, or check their website at swu.edu/academics/library.

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Refreshments

January: Brenda Meyer and Judy Long

February: Pat Collins

March: LaMarr Brooks & Pat Spurlock

April: Katie Gillespie & Nancy Holcombe

May: Keith Brown & Anne Sheriff

June: Field Trip

September: Barbara Clark and Jane Camper

October: Alice Shove

November: Pot Luck Dinner at Trinity Wesleyan Church

*May-July 2022 Financial Report
Submitted by LaMarr Brooks*

May 2022 Report

Expenses:	
May Printing Newsletter	\$275.20
May Post Office Mailing Newsletter	\$108.31
Books purchased Pickens: The Town and the First Baptist Church, 1991	\$48.00
Membership State Dues, 10	\$73.00
Total Expenses:	\$504.51

Income:	
Membership Dues	\$57.00
Total Income:	\$57.00

BALANCE: \$19,856.40

June 2022 Report

Expenses:	
June Printing Newsletter	\$253.70
June Post Office Mailing Newsletter	\$111.14
Membership State Dues, 13	\$91.00
Total Expenses:	\$455.84

Income:	
Membership Dues	\$270.00
Books	\$146.00
Total Income:	\$416.00

BALANCE: \$19,708.41

July 2022 Report

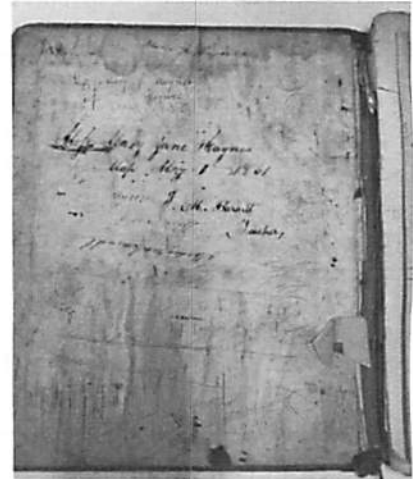
Expenses:	
Post Office Box Fee-one year	\$156.00
Book Printing - Chastain Book	\$106.14
Total Expenses:	\$262.14

Income:	
Membership Dues	\$54.00
Books	\$95.00
Total Income:	\$149.00

BALANCE: \$19,701.58

Harrison Haynes-An honest Man and a Faithful Confederate By Lynn Morris

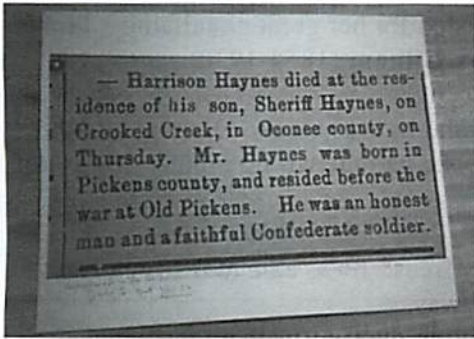
This year while organizing the papers of his deceased mother, Eunice Grant Galloway, Jeff Galloway came upon a surprise. He found a geography book with the name Mary Jane Haynes and the date May 1st, 1861 with an address of Keowee and the Parole of Honor for J.H. Haynes dated February 20, 1865. Jeff knew that his great grandmother, Elizabeth Perritt Murphree had married Sheriff Haynes many years after the death of her first husband, William Harden Murphree. What was the connection?



Harrison Haynes was born June 30, 1822 in Old Pendleton District. He was the son of Sheriff Haynes (1795-1848) and Mary Tatum Haynes (1799-1884) Both of whom were residents of present-day Pickens County. Their other two sons were John, who died in 1848 and Harper 1833-1918. Harrison married Mary Elizabeth Tate (1822-1889) and they had at least 5 children, Mary Jane, who was 14 in 1860, John Thomas, Sheriff Asbury, who was 7 in 1860, Martha and Edgar Lawrence. The 1850 census lists Harrison as a farmer, but the 1860 census says blacksmith with \$500 in real property and \$700 in personal property.

His enlistment date for the Confederate Army is listed as April 8, 1862 and June 1, 1862, possibly because of the combining of some units. It is always listed as Co F, 1st South Carolina cavalry, as a blacksmith. He had a horse that was valued at \$125 and \$125 worth of equipment and he was paid \$24.40 monthly for the use of his horse. He was absent on sick furlough in 1863 and in the hospital in March and April of 1863 and sick in quarters in June and back in the hospital in July. The hospital was in Farmville, VA and his diagnosis was Erysipelas. His record always says Private and ends in December 1864.





His obituary reads in full: Harrison Haynes died at the residence of his son, Sheriff Haynes, on Crooked Creek in Oconee County, on Thursday. Mr. Haynes was born in Pickens County, and resided before the war at Old Pickens. He was an honest man and a faithful Confederate soldier. It was published In the *Anderson Intelligencer* on July 6, 1898. This does not match the information on Find a grave.

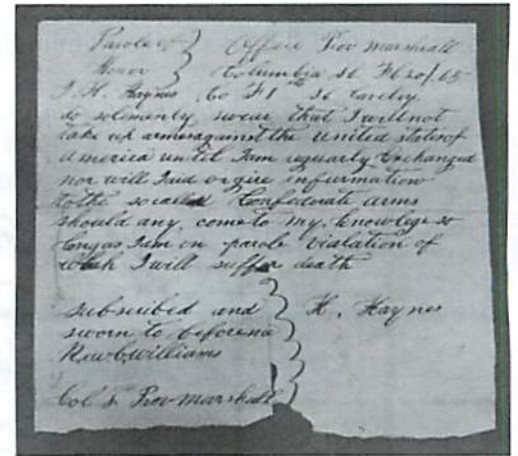
I think we can determine from this information that the Parole for J.H. Haynes (the J does not appear anywhere else) whose record ends in Dec 64 and well could have been defending Columbia in February and that the book belonged to his daughter, Mary Jane Haynes (later Shulter) and that he was the father of Sheriff Asbury Haynes who married Elizabeth Murphree.

What greater compliment can be paid than to say that he was a good man and faithful to his state.

The information came into the hands of the Murphree–Grant family because of the marriage sometime between 1910 (following the death of his first wife Carolyn Lee Haynes 1854-1910) and 1920 to Elizabeth Murphree whose daughter married James Ed Grant and was in turn the mother of Eunice Grant Galloway.

Thanks to all the careful mothers who save family papers and provide their children with mysteries.

Thank you, Lynn Morris for the wonderful article.



Concubine in the 1880 Abbeville, SC Census

By LaMarr Brooks

Many years ago, while researching my mom's paternal side of her family, I found a curious person that had been added to her family tree on Ancestry.com. There was an extra child listed for her great grandfather, James Andrew Gilliam (1856-1933) and great grandmother, Jennie Moore Knox Gilliam (1854-1930).

His name was George Huey (Hughey) Gilliam. There was a photograph and he was black. Digging into this mystery revealed that, yes, James Andrew Gilliam was the father but someone had the wrong mother, it was not Jennie Moore Knox Gilliam.

This was before the DNA matches discovered black ancestors in the family trees. I was able to research and actually contact the descendants of George Huey Gilliam to learn who he was.

Last month, while researching George Huey Gilliam, I found something in the Census that I have never seen in 27 years of reading Census Records. A listing for Concubine and son of Concubine. In this 1880 census, all the tick marks to the right indicate that they were all single except Amelia Edwards who was widowed.

From the 1880 Census, Second Enumeration District, Abbeville, SC

		(Baby) man	Q of 1		
✓	140 140	Hughey Henry	Q M 27		
		Concubine Annie	Q F 18	Concubine	✓
		Hughey Willie	Q M 9	Son	✓
		Amelia	Q F 2	Daughter	✓
		(Baby) man	Q M 5	John Daughter	✓
		Calhoun M. Given	Q M 11	Son of Concubine	✓
		George	Q M 5	" " "	✓
		Edwards Amelia	Q F 30	Mother	✓
		W. J. D. A.	Q M 22		✓

I could not find anything in the census records that mentioned Concubine. If anyone has found it, please let us know, but the definition given by the Bible says a concubine is a woman who lives with a man as if she were a wife, but without having the same status as a wife. Concubines in the patriarchal age and beyond held an inferior rank—they were “secondary” wives. A concubine could not marry her master because of her slave status, although, for her, the relationship was exclusive and ongoing. Early on, it seems that concubines were used to bear children for men whose wives were barren. Later, it seems that concubines were kept simply for sexual pleasure. Concubines in Israel possessed some of the same rights as legitimate wives, without the same respect. Today the definition has been changed to mean a Mistress.

The period of time after the Civil War became a difficult one for researching our families as the 1880 Census indicates. It took many years to put the pieces of this huge puzzle back together. Those that are trying to tear it apart today, should be reminded of our past.

The people in Household #140:

Henry Hughey. According to his death certificate, was born Sept. 1852 in Abbeville County, SC (born into slavery) and died Dec. 8, 1925 in Cedar Springs Township, Abbeville County, SC. He was buried at *Saint Peter AME Church Cemetery*, 118 Mount Carmel Rd. Hwy #823, Abbeville County, SC with no tombstone. His father was unknown and his mother was Amelia Hughey (Amelia Edwards in this census). Cause of death pneumonia.

Amelia Edwards-Mother-age 80, born 1800 into slavery and married at some time to an Edwards.

Annis Calhoun. According to her death certificate, was born March 1858 in Abbeville, SC (born into slavery), died March 15, 1938 in Abbeville Township, Abbeville County, SC. Also buried at Saint Peter AME Church Cemetery with no tombstone. Her cause of death was Pellagra. In the 1900 census Henry and Anis were living in Cedar Springs Township, Abbeville, married for 23 years (1877), 3 years before this 1880 census. She gave birth to 4 children and 2 were still living.

Willie Hughey-son-b. 1871. Annis would have been 13 years old when he was born. He was married 1899 to Rosa Lee Alfred, b. 1883 d. April 24, 1956 and buried at Saint Peter AME Church Cemetery.

Amelia Hughey-daughter b. Mar 15, 1879 Abbeville County, SC d. Aug. 29, 1896, Abbeville County 17 years old, buried at Saint Peter AME Church Cemetery.

Baby Hughey-no name-5 months- marked as daughter and crossed out, cannot read the note.

M. Gowan Calhoun-Son of Concubine. 11 years old. Annis could not be the mother, she would have been 7 years old.

George Calhoun-Son of Concubine. 5 years old. **THIS IS OUR GEORGE HUEY GILLIAM.**



George Hughey Gilliam

He was born Feb. 16, 1872 (should be 1875) Abbeville County, SC, Annis was 14 years old. He died Sept. 17, 1959 in Youngstown, Mahoning County, OH buried at Tod Homestead Cemetery. In 1909 he married, **Susan Durie Brooks** b. April 23, 1884 Abbeville County, SC d. 1965 in Youngstown, Trumbull County, OH. Her Father was **Samuel Quarles Brooks** b. 1854 Edgefield County, SC d. July 27, 1927 Abbeville County, SC. Her mother was Cherokee Indian, **Rosette Foote** b. 1861 d. June 1, 1924 Abbeville County, SC.



Susan Durie Brooks

Through the Census records George had 3 last names: Calhoun, Hughey and Gilliam.

Sheriff Mauldin in the News

Genealogist are people that know from research how journalist have used paper and pen to twist the truth. Here is an excellent example found researching our *Mauldin Community*.

REDMOND RUMORS

From our Old Pendleton District Publication, "*Once Upon a Time, in Pickens County, The Amos Ladd and Lewis R. Redmond Story*" by Jerry Hughes, 1993, page 26.

Also, in the **2 May 1878** issue of *PICKENS SENTINEL* is a report about Redmond's activities. "It is rumored that the revenue officials run up with Redmond one day last week and that Redmond refused to surrender and attempting to make his escape, the officers opened fire upon him. Redmond returned the fire still retreating. The skin on the back of one of the officer's neck was cut by a ball from Redmond's gun. One **Mr. Fisher**, a citizen, who was with the officers (whether as a prisoner or acting in another capacity is not known) had his arm broken by a ball from the same gun. Mr. Fisher's horse was shot from under him. We have not heard the particulars of the shooting, nor do we know whether there is any truth in the statement. We have been told this, however, and publish it for what it is worth."

This probably is the only public account of a battle between Redmond and the revenue officers. And, as noted, it was then only rumored to have happened.

How the rumors flew and how printed reports were taken as gospel was best typified by the announcement of **Sheriff Mauldin's** latest newborn son. **Leland O. Mauldin** was born about the last week of May 1878. In the social column of the *Pickens Sentinel* 30 May issue was this play on words. "Redmond (redman, as in a pink newborn) is now in jail and if any one desires to see him, they can do so by calling on the sheriff who is quite proud of this new acquisition to his list of boarders and takes great pride on showing him."

Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken had just begun his speeches in Congress about the conduct of the revenue officials and their abuse inflicted upon the citizens of his district. He had undoubtedly been keeping up with the news as reported in the local papers and his June speech included the following comments.

"..... Sir, the local newspapers received but yesterday tell me that an outlaw from an adjoining commonwealth...is confined in one of the jails there and put on exhibition, as Barnum would exhibit the hairy man, by one of these revenue officials as a curiosity because they accuse him of having violated the revenue laws time and again."

Other papers may have reprinted this social item from the *Sentinel* as a genuine news account with the heading of "Notorious Outlaw Redmond Captured", and it was these local papers he referred to. If he had seen the *Sentinel*, he probably would have recognized the item for what it was intended to be.

A Pickens man, brother Speights, picked up on the joke and offered this comment. "Ish dot so?" The real old simon-pure blockade Redmond? Tell us now, friend Bradley (editor of the *Sentinel*), have you got him! We know one or two revenue officers who will breathe free once more, and who would not be breathing now if Redmond could have got in his work."

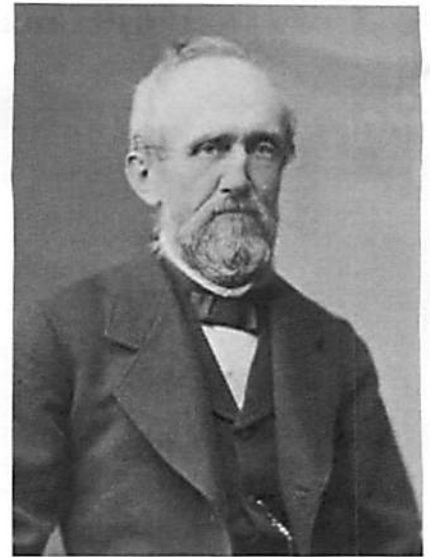
Bradley explained the real circumstance. "He is not the simon-pure blockade Redmond, but a new Redmond (redman) about three weeks old. We expect some of the revenue officers will faint when they read this explanation."

Previous newsletter editions covered the family of Sheriff Mauldin and his son, Leland O. Mauldin along with Bradley, the *Sentinel* editor. Researching other individuals in this article leads to the men for whom **Aiken, SC** and **Lowndensville, SC** were named.



Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken

Colonel David Wyatt Aiken, son of **David Aiken** (1786 Ireland-1860 Fairfield County, SC) and **Nancy Kerr** (1794 Ireland-1859 Fairfield County, SC), was born on 17 Mar 1828 in Winnsboro, Fairfield County, SC. He died on 06 Apr 1887 in Cokesbury, Greenwood County, SC buried at Magnolia Cemetery, Greenwood, Greenwood County, SC. He married **Virginia Carolina Smith** on 27 Jan 1857. She was born on 23 Oct 1832 in Stony Point, Greenwood County, SC. She died on 16 Jan 1900 in Atlanta, Fulton County, GA buried at Magnolia Cemetery, Greenwood County, SC.



Civil War Confederate Army Officer, US Congressman. He served in the Civil War as Colonel and commander of the 7th South Carolina Infantry, which he led in the Spring 1862 Peninsular Campaign, the September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam (where he was shot through the lungs) and during the July 1863 Battle of Gettysburg, where his unit saw severe action in the Peach Orchard. His wounds forced him from field duty, and he eventually resigned his commission in 1864. After the war he served in the South Carolina state legislature, and was elected to represent South Carolina's 3rd District in the United States House of Representatives. He served from 1877 to 1887, and died soon after leaving office. He was the father of South Carolina Congressman **Wyatt Aiken**, and the first cousin to South Carolina Governor and Senator **William Aiken**. Find-a-Grave by John "J-Cat" Griffith, 19 Feb 2010.

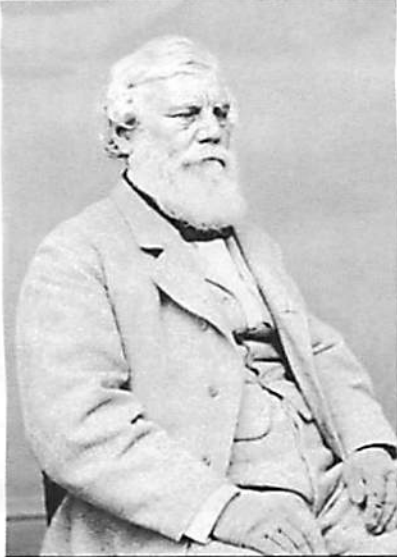
South Carolina Congressman Wyatt Aiken

Wyatt Aiken, son of **David Wyatt Aiken** and **Virginia Carolina Smith**, was born on 14 Dec 1863 in Macon, Bibb County, GA. He died on 06 Feb 1923 in Abbeville, Abbeville County, SC and buried at Melrose Cemetery. He married **Mary Barnwell**. She was born on 11 Oct 1872 in Abbeville, Abbeville County, SC. She died on 14 Apr 1904 in District of Columbia and buried at Melrose Cemetery, Abbeville, Abbeville County, SC.

He was a U.S. Congressman. Born in Macon, Georgia, he was the son on Civil War Confederate officer and U.S. Congressman, David Wyatt Aiken. During the Spanish-American War, he served in the South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, U.S. Army as regimental quartermaster. After the war, he was an official court reporter for the second South Carolina judicial circuit. In 1903, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-eighth Congress and to the next six succeeding Congresses, serving until 1917. An unsuccessful candidate for re-nomination, he lived in retirement until his death at age 59 in Abbeville, South Carolina. Find-a-Grave by John "J-Cat" Griffith, 19 Feb 2010.



61st Governor of SC and Senator William Aiken, Jr.



William Aiken, Jr.

WILLIAM AIKEN JR. was born on 28 Jan 1806 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC. He died on 06 Sep 1887 in Flat Rock, Henderson County, NC and buried at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, Charleston County, SC. He married **HARRIETT LOWNDES**. She was born on 18 Jan 1812. She died on 24 Mar 1892 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC buried at St. Philip's Episcopal Church Cemetery. He served as the Governor of South Carolina from 1844 to 1846. He was later elected to represent South Carolina's 2nd and 6th Districts in the United States House of Representatives, serving from 1851 to 1857.

Aiken was one of the state's wealthiest citizens and a slave owner. "Congress slaveowners" (*The Washington Post, January 13, 2022*). He owned one of the largest rice plantations in the state—Jehossee Island—with over 700 enslaved Blacks on 1,500 acres under cultivation, almost twice the acreage of the next largest plantation. By 1860, Aiken owned the entire Jehossee Island, and the plantation produced 1.5 million pounds of rice in addition to sweet potatoes and corn. In the middle of the 19th century, rice was king in South Carolina—of the 10 largest cash crops in

1850, seven were rice, two cotton and one sugar. After the Civil War, the plantation regained its preeminence, producing 1.2 million pounds of rice. Today, descendants of the Aiken family, the Maybanks, still own part of the island, having sold the remainder in 1992 to the U.S. as part of the ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge. (*Johnson, Rossiter, ed. (1906). "Aiken, William". The Biographical Dictionary of America. Vol. 1. Boston: American Biographical Society. p. 65.*)

AIKEN, SC and the First RAILROAD in SC

William Aiken, Jr. was the son of **WILLIAM AIKEN SR.** **AIKEN, SC** was named for **WILLIAM AIKEN SR.** (also brother to the above, **DAVID AIKEN**) born on 18 Jul 1779 in County Antrim, Northern Ireland. He died on 06 Mar 1831 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC buried at St. Philip's Episcopal Church Cemetery. He married **Henrietta Watt** in 1811. She was born in 1785 in Berkeley County, SC. She died on 07 Sep 1848 in Berkeley County, SC. Mr. Aiken was the founder and President of the **South Carolina Railroad and Canal Company**. Organized in a meeting at his home in 1827 to establish a railroad between Charleston and the Town of Hamburg. The first railroad in South Carolina. In three years, the line became the Worlds' longest railway. (Visitstneots.co.uk)

LOWNDESVILLE, SC From The Historical Marker:

This town, established in 1823, grew up around a store owned by **Matthew Young** (1803-1876), who was also postmaster 1831-43. It was first called Pressly's Station, for the post office opened in 1823 with **David Pressly** (1764-1834) as postmaster. The town was renamed Rocky River in 1831 and then Lowndensville in 1836 for **William Jones Lowndes** (1782-1822), U.S. Congressman 1811-22.



Harriett Lowndes
Aiken

HARRIETT LOWNDES, wife of **William Aiken, Jr.** was the daughter of **THOMAS LOWNDES** born on 22 Jan 1766 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC. Died on 08 Jul 1843 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC buried at Cathedral Church of Saint Like and Saint Paul. He married **SARAH BOND I'ON**. She was born on 21 Dec 1777 in SC. She died on 07 Oct 1839 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC buried at Cathedral Church of Saint Luke and Saint Paul.



Sarah Bond I'on



William Jones Lowndes

WILLIAM JONES LOWNDES, the half-brother of **THOMAS LOWNDES**, was born on 11 Feb 1782 in SC. son of **RAWLINS LOWNDES** (b 1720 in Eastern Caribbean d 1736 Charleston, SC) and his 2nd wife, **SARAH JONES** (1757-1801). He died on 12 Oct 1822 in At Sea and has a Cenotaph at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, DC. He married **ELIZABETH BREWTON PINCKNEY**. She was born in 1781 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC. She died on 20 Jul 1857 in Charleston, Charleston County, SC buried at Saint Philip's Episcopal Church Cemetery.



Sarah Jones

A Representative from South Carolina; born on "Horseshoe" plantation, near Jacksonborough, St. Bartholomew's Parish, South Carolina, February 11, 1782; pursued classical studies in England and at home; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1804 and commenced practice in Charleston, SC; also engaged in agricultural pursuits; member of the State House of Representatives 1804-1808; captain of militia in 1807; elected as a Republican to the Twelfth and to the five succeeding Congresses and served from March 4, 1811, until May 8, 1822, when he resigned; chairman, Committee on Ways and Means (Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses), Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury (Fifteenth Congress); nominated by the General Assembly of South Carolina for the office of President of the United States in 1821; died at sea while en route to England October 27, 1822; remains were buried at sea. (Source: Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress.)

William Lowndes was part of a short-lived but influential political dynasty. His father was **Rawlins Lowndes**, the **32nd Governor of South Carolina** (March 6, 1778 – January 9, 1779). The elder Lowndes was born on the island of St. Kitt, West Indies on January 6, 1721. His first political office was a provost Marshall for South Carolina (1742-1752). He was first elected to the colonial legislature in 1749. During the Revolution, Lowndes was a strong supporter of the Revolution. He served in the First and Second Provincial Congresses and (after the war) the First and Second General Assemblies.

In 1778, Lowndes was elected **President of South Carolina** by the General Assembly (as the title of chief executive was known at the time). He quickly changed the title to Governor and was the last person to use the title "President of South Carolina." He served one term and was re-elected to the General Assembly where he remained until 1790. Lowndes was also intendant (mayor) of Charleston from September 1788 to September 1789. Lowndes died in 1790 and was buried in Charleston.

His two sons, the aforementioned William, and Thomas Lowndes, continued in politics. Thomas served in the state House of Representatives from 1792-1799 and in the U.S. House of Representatives from March 4, 1801-March 3, 1805.

By Brian Scott of Anderson, South Carolina.

A Pickens man, brother Speights

Newspaper editor, brother Speights, was **Archibald M. Speights**, founder and Editor of the **Greenville Daily News** in 1874

Archibald M. Speights was born on February 20, 1836, in Colleton County, South Carolina to **James Raymond Speights** (1800-1853) and **Ann Madison Reid** (1807-1861). He married **Virginia Carolyn Claiborne** 1840-1901, buried in Springwood Cemetery, Greenville, Greenville County, SC on November 1, 1857 in Arkansas. In 1858, he started **The Walterboro Sun** newspaper (Walterboro, SC.). He enlisted in Wade Hampton's legion and served during the four years of the Civil War. Speights established the **Griffin Daily News**, Griffin, Ga. in 1871. In 1872, he was associated with Alexander H. Stephens, owner and editor of **The Atlanta Daily Sun** (1870-1873), previously vice-president of the Confederacy. He moved to Greenville, SC. and established **The Greenville Daily News** in 1874. While editor, Speights became the proprietor of the **Greenville Hotel** in 1877 and then the **Commercial Hotel**. He left the newspaper and the hotels in 1879 and moved to Spartanburg to run the **Merchant's Hotel**. Speights sold his interest in the Merchant's Hotel in 1882. He worked for a time on **The Galveston News** in Texas before moving to Seattle in 1889 to work as a compositor on **The Post-Intelligencer** newspaper. Speights died on April 3, 1895 in Providence hospital in Seattle, Washington. Speights was a member of the *Seattle Typographical Union, No. 202* under whose auspices the funeral took place.

Maj. A. M. Speights

The Tacoma Daily Ledger (Tacoma, Washington), 4 Apr 1895, Page 1

SEATTLE, Wed, April 3, Major A. M. Speights, a well-known Pacific coast printer, died here today of a complication of diseases, aged 73 years. He served in the Confederate army where he was promoted to the rank of major for gallantry at the battle of Bull Run.

Major Speights' Funeral

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer - 8 Apr 1895 - Page 8

At the same time the services of Mr. Nickels were being observed at Plymouth Church a large audience was gathered at Bonney and Stewart's Chapel, corner of Third and Columbus streets, to honor the memory of Maj. A. M. Speights, the patriarch of printers of Seattle.

The services were under the auspices of Seattle Typographical Union, No. 202, Rev. John F. Damon officiating. Mr. Damon made an unusually touching address, touching upon life in the composing rooms of large newspapers, its pleasures, hardships and lessons. He was well qualified to speak on such a subject, after the first part of Mr. Damon's life was spent in sticking type in the office of the Boston Herald, and he thus became acquainted with the inner workings of a system that is now being done away with in part by the inroads of labor-saving machinery.

The pallbearers were Charles Segbers, David Braid, Samuel Archer, J.J. Kelly, Robert Thompson and E. C. Hutchins. The interment took place in Lake View cemetery.

Pickens County Relatives of Archibald M. Speights Are:

1. KILLBRIDE EVANDER SPEIGHTS was born on 07 Oct 1874 in Colleton County, SC. He died on 06 Mar 1928 in Liberty, Pickens County, SC buried at West View Cemetery. He married **GLADYS MCWHORTER**. She was born on 21 Jul 1897 in Liberty, Pickens County, SC. She died on 11 Nov 1980 in Taylors, Greenville County, SC buried at Mountain View Meth Church Cem., Greenville County, SC

2. CORRIE BELLE SPEIGHTS was born on 12 Jun 1880 in Beaufort, Beaufort County SC. She died on 21 Sep 1915 in Clemson Forest, Oconee County, SC buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery, Clemson, Pickens County, SC. She married **BENJAMIN FREEMAN**. He was born on 10 Nov 1882 in Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, SC. He died on 03 Mar 1938 in Clemson Forest, Oconee County, SC buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery, Clemson, Pickens County, SC.



Killbride Evander Speights and Gladys McWhorter.

Artifacts in the Attic

Inkwells

Another artifact from the attic, thought to be an inkwell but the pieces attached were in question. Thanks to our Old Pendleton District Chapter member, Tim Drake, PH.D., State Entomologist, Clemson University professor and local history expert, he confirmed it was an inkwell and added this information:

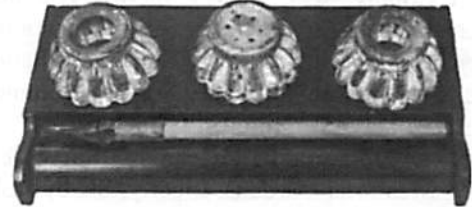


"It's gutta-percha top or font dates it to the 1850 to 1880 time period. It probably was once part of a desk set that included another inkwell, a sand shaker (or later-on a blotter), and pen rest. Gutta percha was a precursor to vulcanized rubber and plastic. It is derived from a plant heat activated latex compound first used in England in the 1840s. It was used most often for daguerreotype cases."

Example of a Desk Set that included another inkwell, a sand shaker (or later-on a blotter), and pen rest. Photo from: shorehomeandgarden.com

HISTORY OF THE INKWELL
By DeeDee Wood, Antiques Nov.
1, 2019

The inkwell was a small jar or container made of various materials



— such as porcelain, silver, pewter, brass or another metal — which held ink for writers to dip their quills or pens into when scribing a note or letter.

They have a fascinating and practical history in the antique world. The earliest forms of inkwells date back to the times of Ancient Egypt, where wealthy families hired writers called scribes to write their missives for them. These early inkwells were stones with round holes that held the ink. Many elaborate inkwells can be found from European origins from the 16th century forward. Before this time period, writing was thought to be a demeaning task, and aristocracy left this endeavor to scribes. However, with the invention of the fanciful inkwell with decorative qualities and rich design, the wealthy class decided the task of writing was suited for good taste, and correspondence became eloquent. People around the world began to use inkwells more often as time went by, and materials varied as they were produced. The use of animal horns, silver, gold, bronze, metals, glass and more saw their use in the industry as time ticked on in the writing world. Early inkwells were used for practicality, and fancy inkwells set a status symbol. During the Renaissance, decorative items of all sorts were introduced along with the baroque era, and silver, jewels, clothing, and inkwells, among other items, were touched with gilding and excessive ornamentation. During the American Civil War, the necessity for a portable inkwell came into being. Battlefield correspondence was essential, and wells with a lid were needed for travel. The wells were housed in a box, known as a compendium, and it could also hold other writing materials. This form of traveling inkwell also became popular with writers and artists on the move that needed the ink to be secure and ready to use, thus eliminating the dryness that was caused when ink could not be covered, or the hassle of carrying around a delicate ink bottle would present. The Victorian era saw many inkwells produced, as writing letters and correspondence was popular in this period. As rail travel advanced during the Industrial Revolution, the Victorians made inkwells with ceramic, pictorial representations of cities that a tourist could buy when stopping in a certain town. The traveling inkwell was also used in this era, as traveling became more affordable and manageable. With the invention of the typewriter and the fountain pen, which contained ink inside of a vessel as one wrote, the demise of the inkwell was certain. The 20th century saw the demand for the object fail, and is replaced today with the fascination and collection of ornate objects from a past rich in creativity, innovation and communication.

Old Pendleton District Publications

Family History	Pages	Price - Includes Postage
Boggs Family (from OPD Database) 3 rd edition	330	\$35.00
Bowen Family (from OPD Database) 2nd edition	513	\$45.00
Chastain Family (from OPD Database) 2nd edition	626	\$45.00
Kelley Family (from OPD Database) 3rd edition	344	\$36.00
Mauldin Family (from OPD Database) 2nd edition	1,301	\$100.00
Smith Wills and Deeds and Family Histories Vol. I Hard Back by Linda Cheek		\$50.00
Pickens: The Town and The First Baptist Church hardbound by Jane Morris	380 pages	\$25.00
Cemeteries		
African-American Cemetery, Anderson County, SC	105	\$20.00
Oconee County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume I	322	\$30.00
Oconee County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume II	240	\$25.50
Pickens County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume I	294	\$30.00
Pickens County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume II	277	\$28.00
Pickens County, SC Cemetery Survey, Volume III	188	\$25.50
Pickens County, SC Hillcrest Cemetery	154	\$20.00
Greenlawn Memorial Park Cemetery Survey by Robert Dodson	147	\$15.00
Liberty Memorial Gardens, Liberty, SC by Robert Dodson	38	\$10.00
Supplement to the Pickens County Cemetery Surveys by Robert Dodson	244	\$25.00
Census Records		
Pickens District SC 1830 Census	84	\$20.00
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 County SC 1870 Census		\$30.00
Pickens District Information		
Pickens District SC 1866 Tax List	76	\$10.00
Pickens District SC 1868 Voter Registration for Oconee & Pickens Counties	54	\$10.00
Miscellaneous		
Once Upon a Time in Pickens County - Amos Ladd & Lewis Redmond Story	45	\$15.00
Old Pendleton District Chapter Lineage Chart Book, Volume I	560+	\$45.00
Upcountry Inquiry – Pendleton Teachers Write About Places		\$10.00
Old Pendleton District Newsletter		
1999-2015 Old Pendleton District Chapter Newsletters (Price is per year)	240	\$23.00

Book Orders Only

Make Checks Payable to Old Pendleton District Chapter SCGS

Mail to: Mrs. LaMarr Brooks, 664 Whisper Lane, Salem, SC 29676

Name: _____

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City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL

2023 Old Pendleton District Chapter Membership Form

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

E-mail _____

Telephone Number _____

Do we have permission to publish the above information in our Member List published in December? _____

Are you currently a member of the South Carolina Genealogical Society (SCGS)? _____

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 first of January. Non-payment drop date is March 1 of each year.

- () \$27.00 Individual Membership
- () \$30.00 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

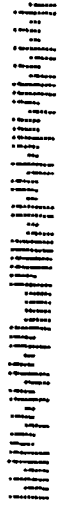
Please print your name, address and category of membership desired and enclose a check for the proper amount made out to Old Pendleton District SCGS

**Please send dues, membership and address changes to:
Old Pendleton Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 603, Central, SC 29630**

Surnames: _____

September 2022
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Upcoming Events & Tentative Speakers

September 20, 2022	Durant Ashmore – “Role of the Cherokees in the American Revolution”
October 15, 2022	York County Library – Genealogy and Family History Exp
October 18, 2022	Vanessa Cole
March 2-4, 2023	Roots Tech – Virtual and In-Person
May 31-June 3, 2023	NGS – Richmond, Virginia