

# Old Pendleton District Messenger

Next meeting  
Tuesday, October 18, 2022  
at 7 p.m.  
  
Central Clemson Library  
105 Commons Way  
Central, South Carolina  
  
Vanessa Cole – It Wasn't Just  
in Salem"

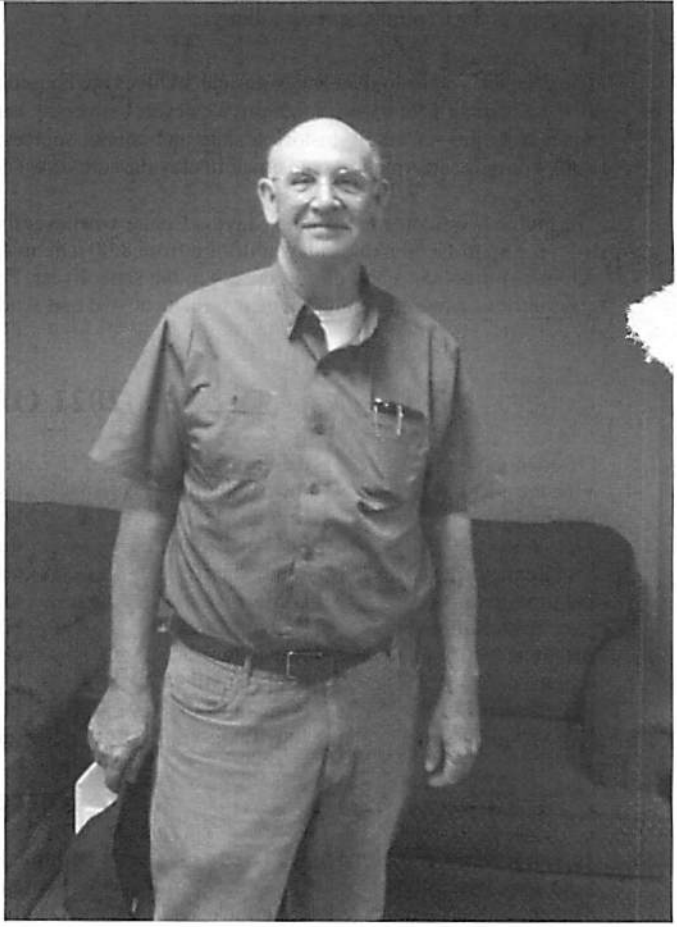
Volume 36. No. 8

October 2022

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**Members:**  
It is time to renew your  
membership for 2023  
Simply complete the form on  
page 19  
Please take note that our November meeting  
will be on **MONDAY**, Nov. 14, 2022 at  
6 p.m. NOT Tuesday at 7:00 p.m.  
  
Trinity Wesleyan Church  
700 Issaqueena Trail  
Central, South Carolina  
Please Bring a dish to share.



**Ashmore Durant talked about the role of the  
Cherokees in the American Revolution**

## 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Pendleton District Newsletter is published nine times a year: January through June and September through November; we do not publish in July and August.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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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](mailto: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.
- This publication, in its entirety, will be made available in digital format on the State and Chapter websites.
- All submissions become property of the Old Pendleton District Chapter of the SCGS. By submitting materials to this newsletter, you are giving permission for any original materials, including written works and images, to be reproduced in print and digital formats.

## 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](mailto: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](mailto:claytonroom@swu.edu), or check their website at [swu.edu/academics/library](http://swu.edu/academics/library).

## 2021 OPD Officers

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Past President	Judy Long	<a href="mailto:judyngen@gmail.com">judyngen@gmail.com</a>	864-933-3013

## Refreshments

**January:** Jane Camper 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 Brenda Meyer  
**October:** Alice Shove  
**November:** Pot Luck Dinner at Trinity Wesleyan Church

## **Minutes of the Old Pendleton District Meeting on Tuesday, September 20, 2022**

The meeting of the OPD Chapter of the SCGS was called to order by President Keith Brown at the Central-Clemson Branch of the Pickens County Library System at 7:00 p.m. After welcoming members and guests, he announced that the October meeting will be held at the Central-Clemson branch of the library system on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 7:00 p.m. However, the November meeting will be our Thanksgiving/Christmas dinner at Trinity Church on Issaqueena Trail MONDAY, November 14 (instead of Tues.), 6:00 p.m. There will be more information about this meeting to come.

Anne Sheriff, archivist had the following report: The Central Museum is blooming. Plan to visit this fall.

The Pickens County Historical Society had announced two South Carolina Historical Markers will be placed at the Central Colored School and the Central High School. More information will follow of the date of the ceremony for the unveiling of the markers.

The York County Library Genealogy & Family History Expo will be at the Courtyard by Marriott located at 1385 Broadcloth St., Fort Mill, S.C. (803)548-0156, Saturday, Oct. 15 from 8:30 a.m. Check in- until 4:30- 5:00 p.m. door prize drawing and closing remarks. This is a FREE event sponsored by the York County Library, catered complimentary luncheon. Meet representatives and vendors from the area, as well as have an opportunity to win fantastic prizes including DNA testing kits, free subscriptions to genealogical websites, genealogical books, and more. Plus, a variety of free genealogical resources and gifts to enhance your family history research. Register online at [events.yclibrary.org](https://events.yclibrary.org) or by calling 803-203-9218 or 803-981-5825.

Speaker for the evening introduced by President Keith Brown was Durant Ashmore. Mr. Ashmore, a well-known battlefield preservationist and historian who currently is doing a year-long monthly lecture series at the Laurens County History Museum and the Upcountry History Museum which began in February 2022. His presentation for our meeting was: The Role of the Cherokee Indians in the American Revolution, was very informative and educational. (See Page 4)

He has several lectures on YOUTUBE such as "War in the Backcountry Begins, 1<sup>st</sup> Siege of Ninety-Six," Prelude to War, "The Colonial Era in South Carolina" 1 of 12, and "An Evening with Durant Ashmore "Cherokee History ...". You may also find him on Facebook.

Just a reminder: the SCGS Annual Meeting will be held in Columbia, October 22, at 1:15 at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 8301 Parklane Rd., Columbia. NO registration required. All members are invited to attend.

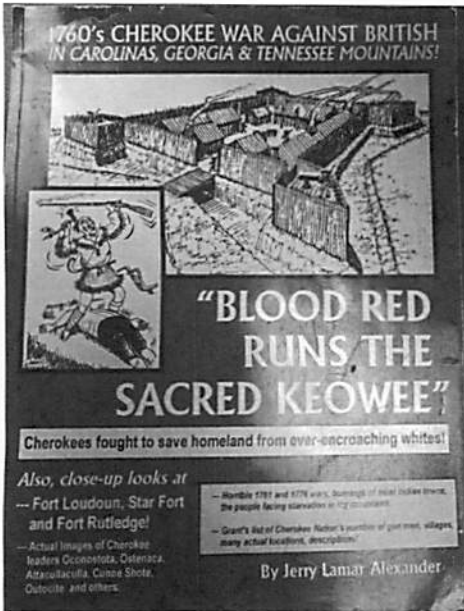
The meeting was adjourned with refreshment following, provided by Barbara Clark and Brenda Meyer.

There was 33 people in attendance.

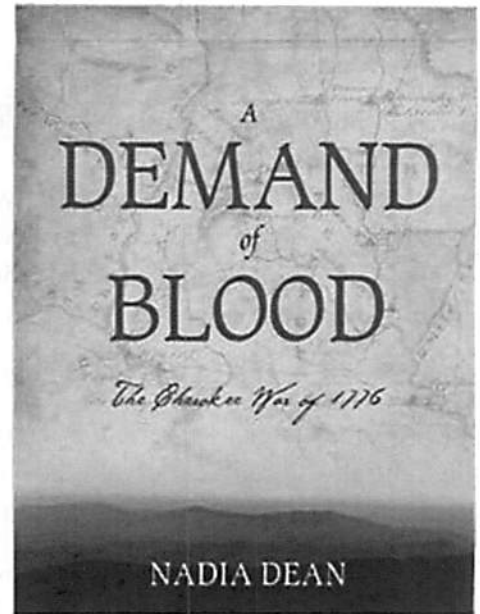
Respectfully submitted by

Brenda Meyer, secretary.

**Speaker: Durant Ashmore- The Role of the Cherokee Indians in the Revolution**



Books: Mr. Ashmore uses for reference in his Cherokee Talks and Tours: **Blood Red runs the Sacred Keowee** by Jerry Alexander. No longer in print. **A Demand of Blood -The Cherokee War of 1776** by Nadia Dean. Available on line @ [www.nadiadean.com](http://www.nadiadean.com). Anne Sheriff's Cherokee Book., "**Cherokee Villages in South Carolina**" only available at the Museum of the Cherokee in South Carolina, 70 Short Street, Walhalla, SC [mescinfo12@gmail.com](mailto:mescinfo12@gmail.com).



Editor's Note: All three books are at the Oconee and Pickens County libraries

**A few Points of Interest from Mr. Ashmore's talk included:**

**Dragging Canoe.** a Cherokee War Chief who led the band of Cherokee Warriors resisting colonists and United States settlers in the upper South. He was the son of Attakullakulla, who was known as "Little Carpenter." He became the war chief of the Chickamauga Cherokee Indians from 1777 until he died in 1792. Refusing defeat, he continued the Indian conflicts 10 years after the American Revolutionary War. Dragging Canoe led the Cherokee to the South Chickamauga Creek near present day Chattanooga and established 12 towns. They were traders with the local colonists for calm shells which they could make razor sharp to cut the hair, guns cannons, ammunition and supplies to fight the American colonist. He died in Feb. 1792 from dancing all night in celebration of their recent victories against the Cumberland settlers.

The Family ties in the lives of the Cherokee Indian were different than that of the colonists. They were matriarchs, the children were raised by the brothers of the mother. Property was passed through the maternal line.

Each town consisted of **7 clans**. Those clans included:

1. The Wolf Clan or Panther Clan who were warriors
2. Red Paint Clan who were healers. They knew 400 plants used for headaches, constipation, etc.
3. Long Hair Clan who were the peace makers
4. Blue Clan who painted their entire body blue
5. Deer Clan who were fast runners, hunters, sportsmen and most desired by the women
6. Tobacco or Potato Clan were farmers and gatherers
7. Eagle Clan were spiritual messengers and teachers and collected feathers.



# IT WASN'T JUST IN SALEM

## Witchcraft in the Colonies

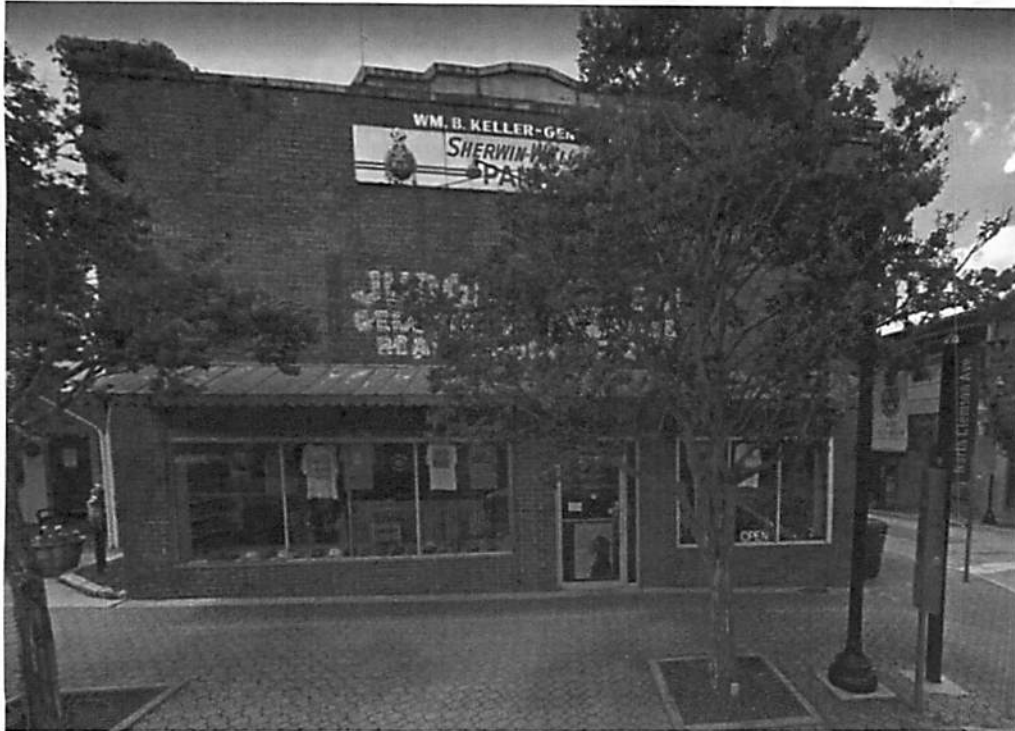


The Salem witch trials of 1692-1693 made the history books. However, what is unknown to most people is the belief in witches and witchcraft was part of the culture for everyone at the time. Innocent people in all 13 colonies throughout the colonial period and beyond were accused, tried, and punished for being “witches” including several women from South Carolina.

Vanessa Cole will be sharing the stories of the beliefs and the accused.

## *Historical Icons of Clemson, Pickens County, SC once called Calhoun, SC*

*By LaMarr Brooks*



*Judge Keller's Store-A Historical Icon of Pickens County  
367 College Ave., Clemson, SC*

### **William Bryan Keller: The Original owner of Judge Keller's General Store**

This history is available through a recorded interview of **William Bryan "Judge" Keller** on 15 Aug 1988. He was interviewed by **William James Megginson** (1943-2020). Megginson was born in Calhoun, SC in 1943, the year that Calhoun became the town of Clemson, SC.

**W.J. Megginson** conducted a series of interviews with 17 residents of Calhoun, SC in 1988 and 1989 as part of research for a lecture entitled *Calhoun, South Carolina: the Founding of the Town, its Early Years, and Its Relationship to Clemson Agricultural College, 1890-1910*. The interviews focus on everyday life in the small town that developed around an upcountry South Carolina train depot in the early 1890's and for over 50 years was known as Calhoun before being incorporated as the town of Clemson in 1943.

*Source: William B. "Judge" Keller Interview, August 15, 1988, Box: 1, cassette: 10-11. Town of Calhoun, South Carolina Oral History Collection, Mss-0279. Clemson University Libraries Special Collections and Archives.*

The Interview begins. "Keller was born in Westminster, SC. His mother went to her parent's house for the delivery. Keller's parents lived in Calhoun, SC."

Keller's Father was **Isaac Leonard (the original JUDGE) Keller**. He was born 20 Jan 1874 in Lake City, Columbia County, FL but his ancestors lived and died in Abbeville District, SC. He died on 21 Dec. 1954 at the Anderson Memorial Hospital from pneumonia. He lived on Hillcrest Street in

Clemson, SC. He was buried in Abbeville, SC in the Melrose Cemetery with his ancestors. He married **Mayette Brown** 1 Sep 1910 at the home of her brother, **Dr. (dentist) Rufus Freeman Brown**.

The family first lived in a house on the northeast intersection of Calhoun and Clemson Streets. After five years there, the family built a house on **Hillcrest Avenue** (located in what was called the **Fort Hill Addition Subdivision**). Keller's father Isaac bought the lot from the **Fort Hill Land Company** in 1918. **Fort Hill Land Company** was made up of a group of professors from the college who got together and purchased land from the estate of **Aaron Boggs** around 1917 or 1918. **Ben F. Robertson** was president and **Joe Hunter** was the secretary of the group. Their names appear on the deed for the purchase.

**Isaac Keller (the original "Judge" Keller)** started his establishment in 1899. He was in the **VERY FIRST CLASS** of cadets at Clemson College. (Clemson was founded in 1889). He attended two years before dropping out and starting his business. While he had still been attending school, he worked part-time with the tailoring operation which was located in his barracks. He was found to be exceptional at tailoring, and was soon offered with the ownership of the operation.



1890s Clemson Cadet Uniform

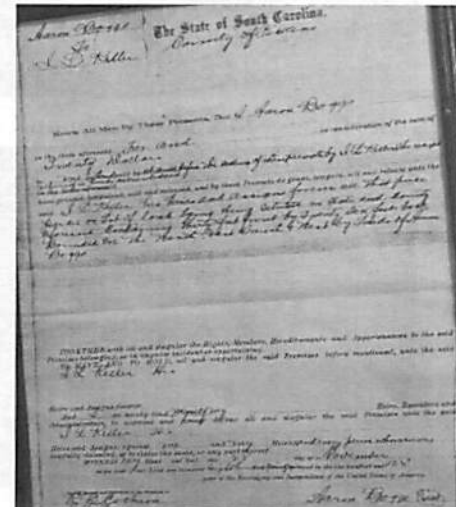
Megginson asks why a tailoring operation would be so important. Clemson was a military college where cadets wore West-Point style uniforms. **Jacob Reed** was the name of the uniform company. It was located on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, PA. (The founder of Clemson, **Thomas Green Clemson**, was born in Philadelphia, PA).

When Keller's father first started tailoring, the operation was still in the barracks. He had been provided two rooms--one living quarters, and one working quarters. In a couple of years, however, enrollment was up and the two rooms were needed. He was asked to move into a separate location near the college. Keller's father bought land from Aaron Boggs, and had the original building

built in the summer of 1899. The original wooden building was located on the north side of College Avenue. It was occupied from 1899-1918.

The document of that property still hangs in the Keller store today. It reads: **Aaron Boggs to I. L. Keller**, County of Pickens. For the sum of \$20.00 for lot of land containing 30 feet front by 26 feet back. Bounded on the North, East, South & West by Lands of **Aaron Boggs**. The 22nd day of November in the year of our Lord 1899 and in the one hundred and 12<sup>th</sup> year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

Megginson asks what other stores were there in the old days. **Martin's Drugstore** was across the street on College Avenue; it is now **Tigertown Tavern**. There was a **Community Store** there, although Mr. Keller cannot recall who ran it. **The Sloan Store** was there as well. The original Sloan building burned in the 1920's.



The Original Document for the first Judæ Keller Store.



1911 Left: The Community Store.  
Right: L. C. Martin's Drugstore.



The Community Store.

### The Boggs Store now Calhoun Corner' Restaurant

103 Clemson St., Clemson

In Calhoun itself, there was the **Boggs Store** (Calhoun Corner's), and Megginson's father owned a store. They were both brick. It is believed that **Mr. Cochran** had them built. **Mr. Cochran** owned a brickyard in the area.

The **Boggs Store** was purchased in 1974 by **Edward S. and Mary L. Olson**. Edward graduated from Clemson in 1938 then moved to Clemson in 1951 with his wife Mary. They had it refurbished for the establishment of the business.



The Boggs Store now Calhoun Corners



From the Sept 1, 1988 cassette 16-17 taped interview of **Edward and Mary Olson**:

Megginson inquires if the couple knows when the building was built. It is believed that Dr. Doyle bought the land in 1892. Doyle commissioned **John Wesley Cochran** to build the store (this information was given to the Olson's by **Mary Crawford, Mr. Cochran's daughter**). **John Wesley Cochran** owned a brickyard near the Seneca River, where the railroad trestle is now. Mr. Cochran built the "old textile building" (Godfrey Hall) on the Clemson campus, the Trustee Building, a mill in Spartanburg, SC, and the Smith store in Calhoun, SC.

Megginson traces the evolution of the establishment as he understands it. **Dr. Doyle** originally bought the land in 1892. The Doyle family continued to own the land from 1892-1940. **Dr. Oliver Miller Doyle** in the Sept. 2021 issue of OPD Messenger). Various individuals ran the store over the years. There was **J.D. Morgan; Morgan and Boggs; the Holden's** (1910?); and **Norman Boggs**. Two other families that were believed to have operated the store in later years were the **Nichols's** and the **Carter's**. No records from the early decades of the establishment have ever been found.



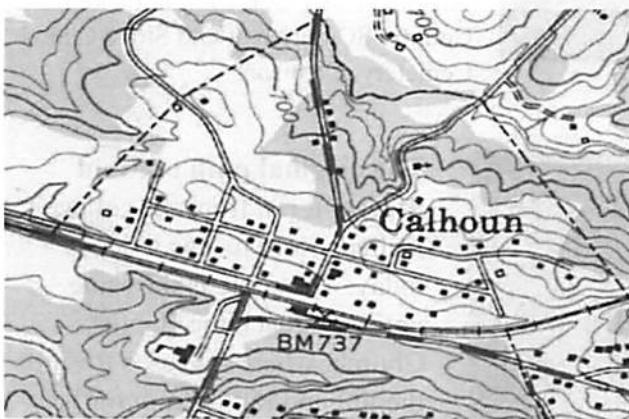
Mrs. Olson states that over the years the upstairs "hall" was used as a meeting place for the Woodmen of the World, magistrate court, the Presbyterian Church, the Freemasons, and for social events such as dances.

Voter registration took place at the Boggs establishment. The group tries to determine if the post office was ever located in the Boggs store.

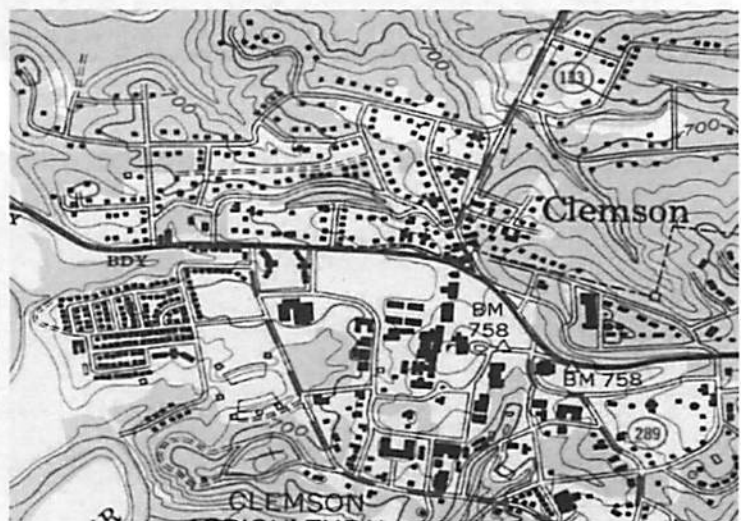
Mrs. Olson recalls conversations with Calhoun locals. **Annie Leigh Boggs** told her that **John Wesley Cochran** built the **Pendleton Presbyterian Church** in June of 1891. **Eva Payne** (longtime Boggs store bookkeeper) can remember that the Boggs store would stay open long after normal closing hours, especially in the summer in order to accommodate the crowds who would often gather there.

When the Olson's first opened up the refurbished establishment, they rented out space to both gardening and gift shops for a couple of years. The Olson's explain how they came about the name "Calhoun Corner's" for the establishment. Initially they were going to call it "The Corner's", because the original thought was to have a different establishment located in each corner of the building. That plan didn't work out, so they settled with a restaurant that would be called "Calhoun Corner's."

**Calhoun** was a **railway town** even before the college was established. Mr. Keller notes that the streets in Calhoun are laid out perpendicular and square to one another like a normal city would, whereas the streets in Clemson are set up like "the cows laid them out." Megginson notes that this statement is true, since the area was originally pastured.



1951 Clemson Map showing the roads of Calhoun laid out perpendicular and square to one another like a normal city and Clemson set up like the cows laid them out.



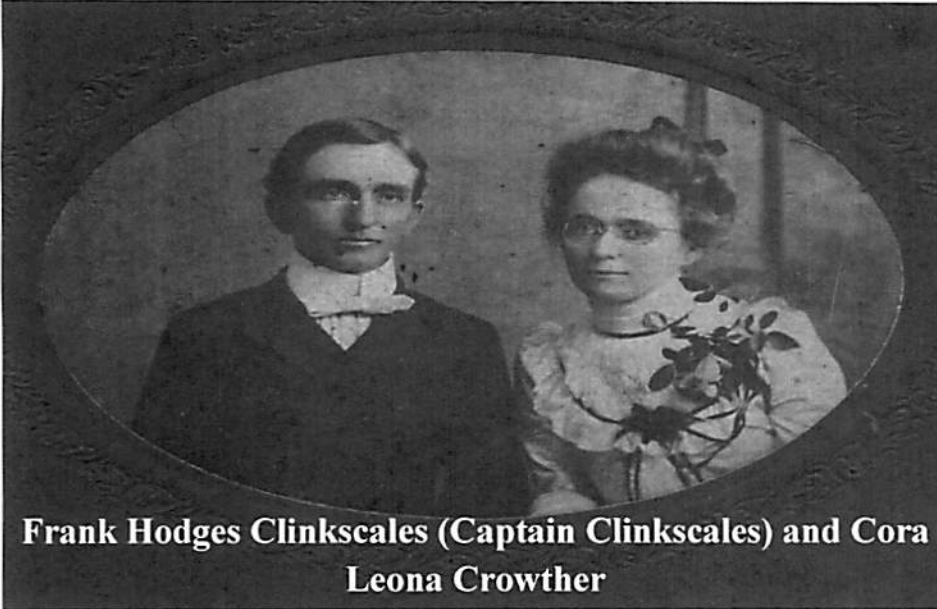
From the Olson interview: Mr. Olson was originally from Westchester, NY. He recalls his first trip to the Calhoun area in August of 1934 upon enrolling at Clemson College. From the Calhoun depot one had to walk to the College. **Captain Clinkscales** livery service moved the luggage. Mr. Olson believes the charge for the service was around \$0.50. Mr. Olson briefly discusses aspects of the "old carriage road" and the paving of old US 123 (now 93) in 1930.

What did College Avenue look like in the early days? When Mr. Keller was a child, there were only dirt roads. On the southeast side was **Martin's drugstore**. **Clinkscales Livery Stable** was located between the **Sloan** and

Keller establishments. Mr. Fendley owned a blacksmith shop that was located between the livery stable and the Keller store.

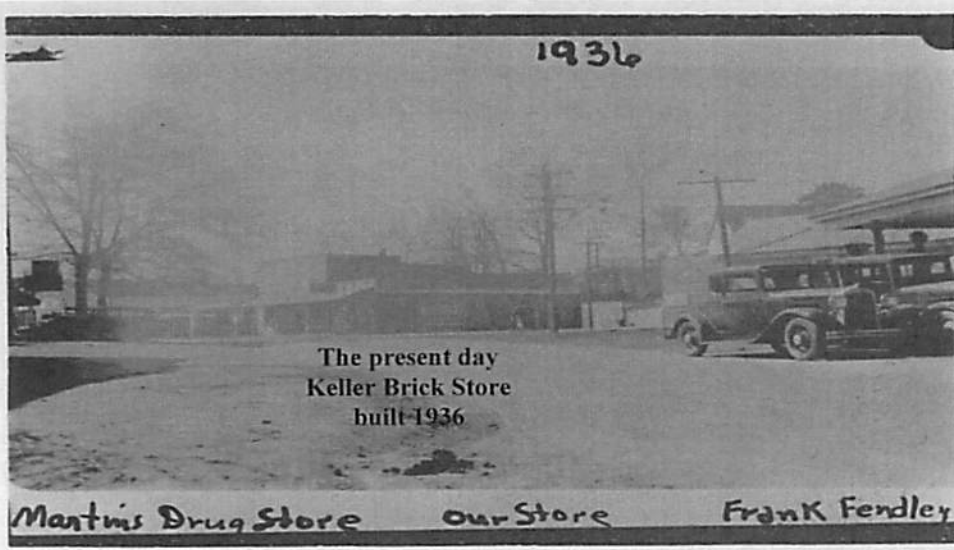
The livery stable was larger in size than the Keller's establishment. For a while, the livery stable carried the name "Clinkscates & Crowther." Crowther was Mr. Clinkscates brother-in-law.

Isaac Keller and Mr. Clinkscates were both from Abbeville and grew up together.



Frank Hodges Clinkscates (Captain Clinkscates) and Cora Leona Crowther

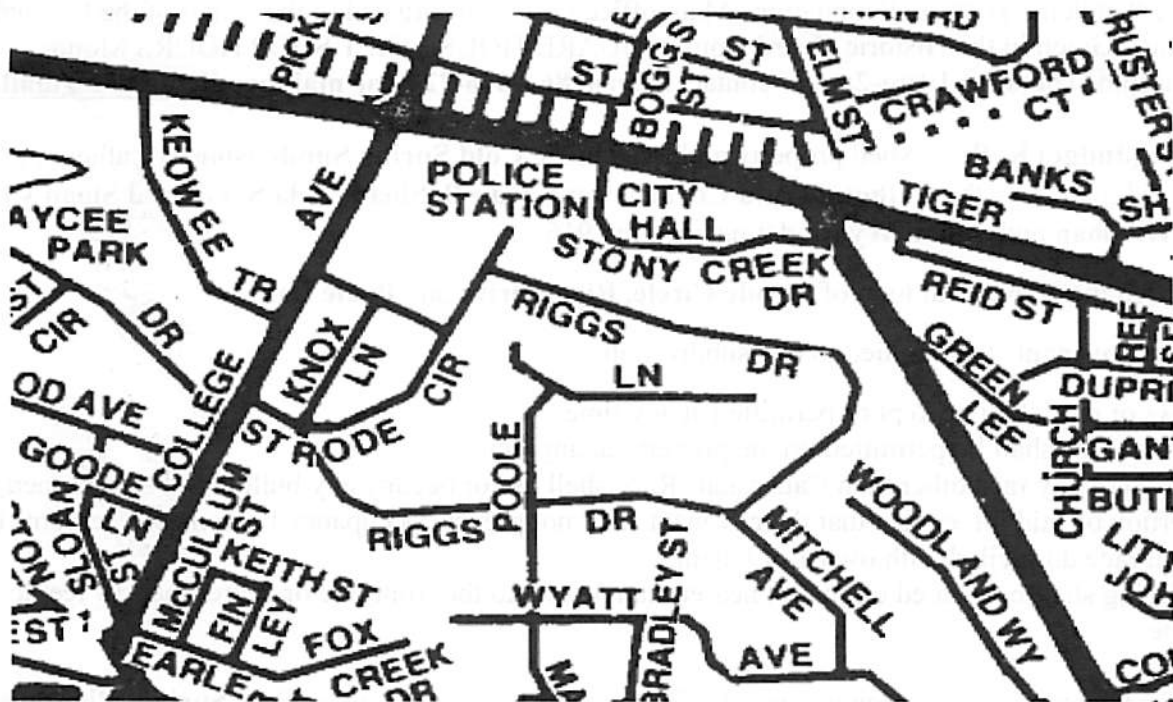
**FRANK HODGES (CAPTAIN) CLINKSCALES** was born on 02 Feb 1871 in Anderson Co., SC. He was the son of **THOMAS LEFTWICH CLINSCALES** (1833-1890) and **MARY CAROLINE KAY** (1837-1878). He died on 31 Dec 1962 in Anderson, Anderson County., SC buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery. He married **CORA LEONA CROWTHER**. She was born on 17 Jul 1874 in Abbeville County, SC. She was the daughter of **JAMES IBZAN CROWTHER** (1848-1923) and **JANE ELIZABETH PRUITT** (1848-19280. She died on 01 Dec 1940 in Pickens County, SC buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery, Clemson.



**The original path of Main Street**--it ran from the college to Keller's store just as it does today. The route is the same until you reach the Baptist Church, where it veered towards the left and ran in front of the Presbyterian Church. From there it would cross over two creeks and climb up a hill towards the depot. The two (Keller & Megginson) begin speaking of the **Carlton House** which no longer stands. **Mr. Masters** lived in it when Keller was a

youth. It was across the street from the movie theater on the southeast side of College Avenue. It was a white, one-story house. Megginson states that this is apparently the old **Cold Spring Plantation** which had belonged to someone associated with the **Calhoun Family**.

## THE COLD SPRING SUBDIVISION-Calhoun, SC



COLD PLANTATION

**Cold Spring Plantation** was built in 1803 by **Mrs. Floride Bonneau Colhoun** after the death of her husband **John E. Colhoun, Sr.**, one of the first US Senators from South Carolina. She was also the mother-in-law of **John C. Calhoun**. After Mrs. Colhoun's death in 1836, the property was inherited by her son, **John Ewing Colhoun, Jr.** It was purchased in 1845 by **James William Crawford** after J. E. Colhoun, Jr.'s death. It was later owned by **David Sloan, Jr.** and then **Nelson Poe**.

The house was a fine example of colonial architecture. The house was a long symmetrical structure with one story wings with porches on either end. The center section was a two-story structure with two rooms upstairs. The room in one of the wings was used as a school room, and the room in the other wing was used as the music room. A porch extended all the way across the back and connected with a kitchen house to the left. There were a number of large boxwoods in front.

The house was located in what is now the City of Clemson, off Riggs Drive and was demolished between 1930 and 1939. (The Olson's of Calhoun Corner's Restaurant lived on Lot #19, 104 Strode Circle, where the slave quarters were located) The boxwoods from the front of Cold Spring were moved to the front of Clemson University Library, now Sikes Hall.



*Cold Spring Drawing by Mary Stevenson*

From the book: *Recollections & Reflections of Pendleton, South Carolina Timeline of Village History 1785-2020* by **Jacqueline Reynolds**, Pendleton Historic Foundation. It is an incredible publication that can be obtained at The Pendleton Historic Foundations Main office/Gift Shop situated in the center of the Downtown Pendleton Village Green in the Historic Guard House. **GUARD HOUSE/GIFT SHOP HOURS** Monday and Tuesday 10am-2pm, Thursday 10am-2pm or contact them at **864-646-7249** or mail **[pendleton.hf@gmail.com](mailto:pendleton.hf@gmail.com)**.

**William Bryan (Judge) Keller** owned property and lived in the **Cold Spring Subdivision** in Calhoun, SC. It was managed and owned by the **Calhoun Land Co.** they were: **Jean B. Sloan, Nela S. Foy and Sloan's Inc.** Attorneys: **A. H. Sloan and Julian Wyatt**, dating back to 1916.

This area included the above oval loop of **Strode Circle, Riggs Drive and Poole Lane.**

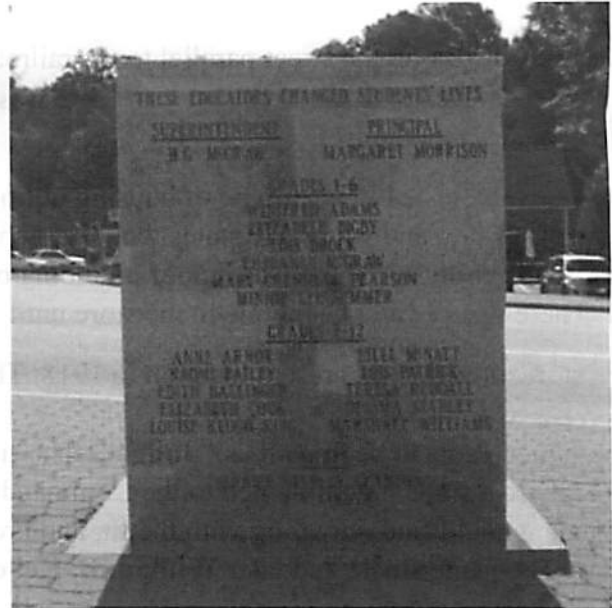
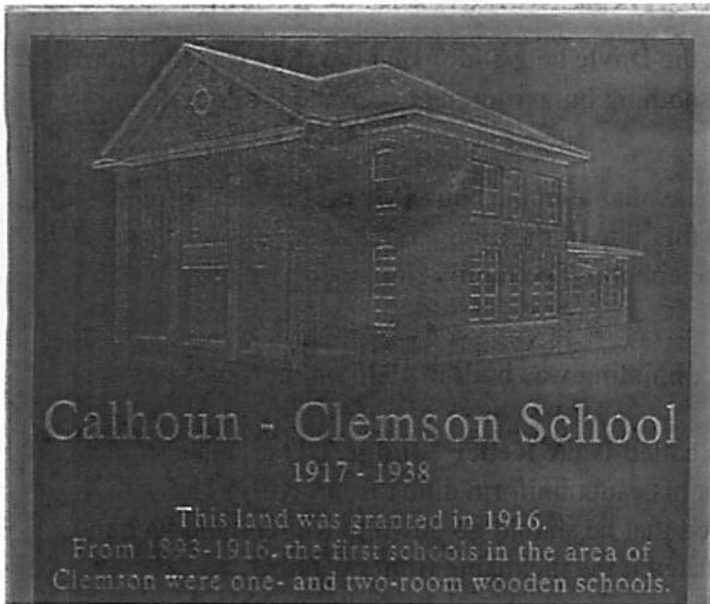
There were four Covenants that applied to this subdivision:

1. No cows or pigs shall be kept or permitted at any time.
2. No open toilets shall be permitted on the property at any time.
3. No person of any race other than Caucasians Race shall use or occupy any building of said property or any portion of said lot, except that the covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with owner or tenant.
4. No building shall be located on the lot nearer than 30 feet to the front line or nearer than 10 feet to any side line.

From the Olson interview: Megginson asks the couple if they are aware of **Cold Springs Plantation.** The Olson's state that the area they live in is called **Cold Springs.** The slave quarters for the plantation once stood about 100 yards from their residence. The Olson's found pottery and tools in that general area while digging a garden. The Olson's lived at 107 Strode Circle, Lot #19. The Keller's lived on Poole Lane

Megginson encourages **Mr. Keller** to talk about his experiences in school as a youth. The schoolhouse was located near where the **Hess Station and Post Office** is now. This particular school opened in 1916. He attended with the 1918 class. He remembers **Miss Maggie Morrison** well (listed as **Margaret Morrison** on the Calhoun-Clemson School marker): she was the daughter of a Clemson professor--she never married. There were perhaps 20-30 people in a class. Mr. Keller's eleventh grade graduating class had 8 members. He perceived no real social distinctions between Calhoun and Clemson faculty families. Lunch at school was carried from home. Books were bought at the L.C. Martin drugstore. There were no inside toilets, though there was electricity available.

Mr. Keller names the 7 other individuals besides himself in his 11th grade graduating class: **Lila Vandiver (his future wife), Cornelia Newton, Grace Madden, Athelene Munson, Jack Mitchell, Ziffy (?) Moore, and a relative of Coach Josh Cody** whom he cannot name.



### Calhoun - Clemson School Historical marker. 1917-1938

This land was granted in 1816. From 1893-1916, the first schools in the area of Clemson were one- and two-room wooden schools.

**Location.** 34° 41.35' N, 82° 50.067' W. Marker is in Clemson, South Carolina, in Pickens County. Marker is on College Avenue, on the right when traveling south. Marker is located east of the Clemson Post Office. Names listed: Superintendent: H.G. McGraw, Principal: Margaret Morrison. Grades 1-6: Winifred Adams, Elizabeth Bigby, Lois Brock, Euleania McGraw, Mary Crenshaw Pearson, Minnie Lee Summer. Grades 7-12: Anne Arndt / Lillie McNatt, Naomi Bailey / Lois Patrick, Edith Ballinger / Teresa Reddall

Mr. Keller had dated his future wife **Lila Vandiver** while in high school, and off and on afterwards until they were married in 1940. She was born in Georgia. Her father was involved in the railroad business.

**LILA VANDIVER** was born on 24 Nov 1910 in GA. She was the daughter of **JOHNSON JEREMIAH VANDIVER** born on 21 Oct 1871 in GA died on 01 Feb 1936 in Calhoun, Central Township, Pickens County, SC buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery. He married (1) **NINA LEONA DOMINICK**. She was born on 03 May 1881 in Newberry County, SC. She died on 01 Jun 1921 in Newberry, Newberry County, SC buried at Rosemont Cemetery. He married (2) **ESSIE EUDOXIA KING**, daughter of **John Tyler King** and **Nancy Poole Ellison**, in 1908. She was born on 27 Aug 1881 in Seneca, Oconee County, SC. She died on 05 Oct 1973 in Clemson, Pickens County, SC buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery. Lila Vandiver died Aug. 1985 in Clemson, Pickens County, SC buried at Old Stone Church Cemetery.

Mr. Keller thinks back on his childhood and begins to describe how Calhoun looked. Starting at the **Boggs** store, traveling up the street north towards the **Smith** house was the **Smith Store**--up the street on the left was the **Smith hotel**--the **Dillard** house was close in proximity as well--Cochran Road ran between the **Dillard** and **Vandiver** houses--just beyond the **Vandiver** house was the house of **Jane Prince** (kept house for Clemson/Calhoun families)--the **Hendricks** family house was there also (originally **Norman Boggs** house)--across the street from **Boggs store** was the **Payne** house--west onto Calhoun Street lived **Dick Pike**--across the street from his house lived assistant college post master **Mr. King**--the **Chapman's** lived close--further down

lived the **Fendley's**--on the street parallel to the railroad was the **Doyle** house--down at the river was **the John Long** residence. Keller also makes note that there was really nothing but pasture between the Presbyterian Church and the schoolhouse.

Megginson is interested in what type of housing utilities were available in the house Mr. Keller grew up in. They had electricity and water. He states that "everything on this side of the railroad tracks got electricity...and water from the college." There was indoor plumbing but no telephone. The family finally got one after World War II. There was never a telephone in the store until 1977.

Keller's store moved to its present location in 1918. The brick building was built in 1936 on the very same spot.

How both men came to be known as "**Judge**"--The students called **Isaac Keller "Judge."** This stems from an incident where a student complained to the Commandant that his cadet uniform didn't fit properly. The Commandant could find no wrong with the fit, and proclaimed that he should go down to Keller's and let him be the judge. The name stuck, and later **William B. Keller** inherited it the nickname from his father.



**William Bryan Keller**  
**1933 Clemson Graduate**

Even though his father did not graduate from the first class of Clemson College, Mr. Keller finished Clemson with a degree in Chemistry in 1933. He got a job with Clemson testing soil samples at the soil lab. He then worked with the Chemistry Department at the Experiment Station until World War II started. After the war in 1946, he took over the everyday operation of the business. His father, Isaac died in 1954.

The brick store is just over 50 years old in 1988 (Now 84 years old). Mr. Keller describes how the store has always looked on the inside. The ceiling has a stamped metal pattern. The floors are wooden with what he refers to as a rip-saw pine pattern. There have always been display counters and show cases. These were purchased at a show case factory in Statesboro, NC. The carpentry work was done by a Mr. Brown of Pendleton, SC who was in some way associated with the college. The establishment has never used a cash register. Mr. Keller never used a credit system at the store, though his father Isaac did.

Mr. Keller "officially" retired in 1977, though he still often could be found working in the store. His son **Isaac Leonard Keller II** took over operation in 1977. Leonard is also a Clemson Graduate

Megginson encourages Mr. Keller to describe the military atmosphere of Clemson College. Cadets had to wear their uniforms at all times. Drills were held three times per week. Chapel services were held on Tuesday's and Thursday's. Life was very regimented. Casual cloths could be worn in the barracks. Mr. Keller himself was a "day cadet," meaning that he lived at home. Reveille was played every morning and Taps was played at night. Cadets had to be in their rooms at 7:30pm to study until 11:00pm when lights out was called. In the mornings the cadets would march to breakfast at the central dining hall

WILLIAM BRYAN KELLER  
"Little Judge"  
*Clemson College, South Carolina*  
CHEMISTRY  
*"Everything will be adjusted in due time."*  
Day Cadet; Pistol Marksman, R. O. T. C.,  
Chemical Warfare Camp, Edgewood Arsenal,  
Maryland.

located in the no. 1 barracks. Harcomb and Schilleter were two men in charge of operations at the dining hall.

By the time Keller was a senior, there were enough "day students" to fill an entire company. Cadets had to have a permit from the Commandants office in order to leave campus for the weekend. The Commandants that Keller can remember are Colonel Munson, and "Whiskey" John West. The Commandants were not popular among the cadets because of the strict control that they enforced. There were social activities such as dances held at the dining hall. The hall would be elaborately decorated for these events.

The first movie house was at the YMCA. These were silent films in Mr. Keller's youth. He states that a lady would play the piano to accompany the films. Tickets were perhaps \$0.10 to \$0.15. Mr. Keller believes the current location of the movie theater was built sometime after World War II. He remembers Holtzendorff and "Shorty" Schilleter as being very popular individuals.

It seems to Mr. Keller that most people in the area worked in some capacity with the college. Megginson is interested in what civic organizations might have been around during Mr. Keller's youth. He states that there were very few unlike today; churches seemed to handle these issues. Social activities such as picnics, suppers, and dances were organized by local churches. The various churches all seemed to cooperate well with each other.

Mr. Keller was a freemason, joining after World War II.

The two discuss "pressing clubs" in the days before dry cleaning. Cadet uniforms were wool and extremely hot.

When Mr. Keller was a youth, there were no street lights in Calhoun. The two discuss the formation and evolution of the police force in the area.

Megginson notes several pictures hanging in the Keller's store: Keller's parents and himself when he was a baby; Keller himself with his wife and child; and a certificate from Royal Tailors of Chicago recognizing Isaac Keller's fine work.

Mr. Keller is named for **William Jennings Bryan**. A portrait of Bryan hangs in the store. Isaac Keller greatly admired Bryan. A picture of Napoleon is also displayed. Mr. Keller is not sure, but thinks this may trace to the fact that the French may have settled Abbeville. In addition, there are several photographs that depict the current "Judge" Keller while he was in the military in World War II.

Megginson would like to know how Clemson has changed. Keller states that it has gotten bigger, and more famous. His father wouldn't have minded the fact that female students now attend. Megginson thanks Mr. Keller for the interview.

Biographical/Historical note: William B. "Judge" Keller was born on 8 Sep 1912 in Westminster, SC. He was the son of Isaac L. and Mayette Brown Keller. He was a 1933 honor graduate of Clemson College, with a B.S. in Chemistry. Mr. Keller worked as a soils chemist at Clemson before being called to active duty in World War II. As a member of the United States Army Chemical Corps, he served in Sicily and Italy, finishing out the war at the Huntsville Arsenal in Alabama before retiring from the Army Reserve as a Lt. Colonel. After the war he took over the Judge Keller's store from his father, who had originally established the business in 1899. Mr. Keller was a member of the University Lutheran Church, the Freemason's, and a recipient of the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award presented by Clemson University. He was married to the former Lila Vandiver. They had one son: Isaac Leonard Keller II. In 1977, Mr. Keller turned the business over to his son. William B. "Judge" Keller died on 11 May 2004.

## DNA and FRANKEN-WHEAT-This month's Artifact from the Attic

By LaMarr Brooks

Genealogists know DNA and how it is used as a tool for family research. Everything has DNA. One DNA that has changed over the past 80 years is in the wheat that we eat.

In the European countries where the bombs fell during World War II, people noticed greater plant growth around the areas they fell. The German scientist, Justus Freiherr von Liebig, researched and discovered it was the main ingredient Ammonium nitrate found in the bombs that would boost the crop production. The leftover ammonium nitrate and production plants from WW II found a new purpose and a new name, they called it "fertilisers".

During the 1940s, fertilizer exploded in more ways than one. During the war, **nitrogen** was one of the prime components of TNT and other high explosives, and the U.S. government built 10 new plants to supply nitrogen for bombs. After the war, those plants produced ammonia for fertilizer. From: [livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe40s/crops](http://livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe40s/crops)

You are not eating your grandfather's wheat. Now grown with the support of pest controls and fertilizers, the DNA of wheat today is not the DNA it was 100 years ago.



### Pre-Industrial Wheat

**Then:** Crops had taller stalks and smaller seedheads and would blow in the wind. These crops were more susceptible to weather extremes and pests. Higher in fiber, protein, vitamins

Even in the face of extreme drought, wheat crop yields have skyrocketed over the years—from 8 to 10 bushels per acre in 1950 to as many as 110



### Today's Wheat

**Now:** Crops have shorter stalks and larger seedheads. In addition to genetic tampering, the bleaching, stripping and processing that modern wheat is subjected to results in a very unnatural product. It removes the portions of the wheat kernel that are richest in proteins,

bushels today, according to cardiologist William Davis, MD in his

book *Wheat Belly*.

The First Flour Millers used a milestone to process their grains. Today the steel rollers have replaced the stone rollers, pneumatic conveyors have replaced mechanical conveyors, automatic bagging machines have replaced human baggers and a whole host of state-of-the-art technology has been developed for the milling industry.



Pickens County has preserved the past milling process at the **Hagood Mill Historic Site** with its 1845 gristmill. The old mill produces stone ground grits, corn meal, flour and specialty items available for purchase. Come purchase their grits fresh off the grinding stone and enjoy the site along with its restored log cabins, blacksmith shop, cotton gin, moonshine still, nature trails, gift shop, Hagood Creek Petroglyph Site and old brush arbor (open Wednesday - Saturday from 10 am - 4 pm). The third Saturday of each month features a Folklife Festival. Check the website for events: [/www.hagoodmillhistoricsite.com](http://www.hagoodmillhistoricsite.com)





Augusta Genealogical Society  
Augusta, Georgia  
Virtual Genealogical Program

Saturday, 29 October 2022

1:00 - 2:00 pm ET

Registration deadline by 28 October at

[www.augustagensociety.org](http://www.augustagensociety.org)

FREE to AGS members or \$10 for nonmembers

JOIN AGS NOW and enjoy the benefits of several programs,  
which will be free to members in 2022-2023

Limited seating will be offered at Adamson Library to view the virtual presentation. To reserve a seat, please call (706) 722-4073.

*Presenting*

Michael Lacefield

*Cemetery Symbolism and Conservation*



Michael Lacefield



Augusta's Magnolia Cemetery

Although some people may feel uncomfortable in graveyards, genealogists relish the information that can be gleaned from their ancestors' headstones. Michael Lacefield will walk us through the ins and outs of cemetery symbolism and how best to preserve our ancestors' final resting place.

Michael Lacefield grew up in Perry, Georgia, and graduated from Middle Georgia College and the University of Georgia with a business degree. In 1969, he was drafted; and he retired from the Army after almost 22 years with the rank of Master Sergeant.

Michael began his interest in genealogy in 1991 when Colonel Giddens, who worked with Michael's wife Dollie, had a listing of his own relatives in his office. Thus, began Michael's quest to find the connection between Dollie and the Colonel, who were actually third cousins. Since then Michael has been hooked on genealogy.

Michael began research on his family in the Bowen Cemetery, which was in the woods. It was there he discovered the grave of his great-great-great grandfather. Michael has given many tombstone presentations and has studied with John Appell, a nationally known professional gravestone conservator.

Currently, Michael lives in Wrens, Georgia, where he works as manager of H&R Block. Michael and Dollie have been married for 54 years. Dollie shares in Michael's enthusiasm and his presentations.

## Old Pendleton District Publications

<b>Family History</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>Price - Includes Postage</b>
Boggs Family (from OPD Database) 3 <sup>rd</sup> 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
 <b>Cemeteries</b>		
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
 <b>Census Records</b>		
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
 <b>Pickens District Information</b>		
Pickens District SC 1866 Tax List	76	\$10.00
Pickens District SC 1868 Voter Registration for Oconee & Pickens Counties	54	\$10.00
 <b>Miscellaneous</b>		
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
 <b>Old Pendleton District Newsletter</b>		
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:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**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

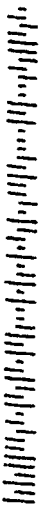
**Please send dues, membership and address changes to:  
Old Pendleton Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 603, Central, SC 29630**

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Upcoming Events & Tentative Speakers**

October 18, 2022	Vanessa Cole will speak on “It wasn’t Just in Salem”
October 15, 2022	Hagood Mill – Liar’s Convention
November 14, 2022	Dinner Meeting at Trinity Wesleyan Church
November 18, 2022	Hagood Mill – Native American Celebration
April 22, 2023	DAR Patriot Grave Marking for John Miller at Old Stone Church
May 31-June 3, 2023	NGS – Richmond, Virginia