

May Meeting

May 16, 2006 7:00 P. M.
 Faith Clayton Room
 Rickman Library
 Southern Wesleyan University
 Central, SC

Work Session in the Clayton Room with
 Anne Sheriff, Curator.

Old Pendleton District Newsletter

Volume 20 No. 5 May 2006

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

2006 Officers

President: William (Bill) Hughes	goldwing@nuvox.com	864.654.5061
Vice President: Robert G. Dodson	robertgdodson@aol.com	864.859.2081
Secretary: LaMarr Brooks	thomasbrooks1@bellsouth.net	864.639.1601
Treasurer: Ellen Neal	wneal2@bellsouth.net	864.882.9923
Publications: LaMarr Brooks	thomasbrooks1@bellsouth.net	864.639.1601
Publicity: Keith Brown	bkeith@clermson.edu	864.639.2179
Social:		864.882.9923
Assistant Social:		864.963.2578
State Representative: Anne Sheriff	sheriff@innova.net	864.639.6387
Newsletter Editor:		(Temporary) Anne Sheriff, Ellen Neal and LaMarr Brooks

30th Year Birthday

September 1976 marked the formation of the Old Pendleton District South Carolina Genealogical Society. With the celebration of our 30th year, we will begin the second volume of THE LINEAGE CHART Book. This is a chance to get your family history in print. Without your contributions this is not possible. Please send your charts to Publications Chairman: Mrs. LaMarr Brooks, 108 Elfving Lane, Central, SC 29630.

Table of Contents

Old Graveyard. Doran	2
GenWeb	3
Earle Marker	3
Queries	4
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	5
Graveyard Hill	8
Oconee Station	9
Pendleton Messenger	12
SC Genealogical Workshop	16
Alexander Chart	17
Confederate Soldiers	18
Booklist	22
Membership Form	23

Please send dues, membership, address change to:

Ellen Neal, 420 Neal Road, Seneca, SC 29672 wneal2@bellsouth.net

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

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

Correction or additions to Old Pendleton Data Base: Geschwind@aol.com

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

Paul M Kankula: GCGenWeb@bellsouth.net

Anderson: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scandrsn/>

Oconee: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~seoconee/oconee.html>

Pickens: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~scpicke2/>

OLD GRAVEYARD SPARKS LOCAL INTEREST

Written by: Rolann Lee, The Westminster News, 22-Mar-2006

Submitted by: Jennie Boggs at maizboggs170@yahoo.com

Jennie Boggs, JoAnn O'Kelley, and Rolann Lee, out of interest and curiosity, visited with Benny and Helen Burton last Tuesday afternoon, March 14, 2006, to find out about an old cemetery located on the Burton property. After following the directions written in an article from an old Tugaloo Tribune dated March 30, 1926, actually 80 years ago, the three found the graveyard about as described in the article. However, over the years from 1926 until now weather and nature have taken a toll on the old rocks. Some graves are just marked with field rock.

Mary Doran's and J.A. Lemar's are still legible. The group found none of the other stones with inscriptions. The old chimney is not recognizable. Benny and Helen Burton did not know about the chimney. "It probably was gone years before our owning on this property," they concluded.

Jennie Boggs found the following article about the cemetery, but didn't know exactly where it was located until recently. Paul Kankula and Gary Flynn had located and recorded it for the Oconee County GenWeb Tombstone Inscription Project at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/southcarolina/oconee.html>. Boggs has been intrigued with the Doran family for a long time. "I love the articles about them living in Westminster," she said. Boggs added, "Another interesting writer is Oliver M. Abbott. Also, an interesting article, "In Days of Yoe" by William I. Dickson is very good." The following article appeared in the Tugaloo Tribune March 30, 1926:

AN OLD GRAVEYARD

To the left of the road from Westminster to Toccoa, about three miles from Westminster, as one looks he sees a large dead poplar standing some 400 yards to the left of the road. About 200 yards beyond the poplar, on the crest of the hill, and lying between the poplar and tall dump of saw dust, marking the site of an old saw mill, lies an old cemetery, in which there are at present twenty graves marked with stones gathered from the surrounding section.

One grave has a tomb stone some three feet tall and some two feet wide, made by hand by some crude artist, and it has the following inscription: "Here lies the body of Mary Doran, wife of James Doran. Departed this life on June 6th, 1805, in the 47th year of her age." This grave has a tomb erected over it of stones gathered from the surrounding section about two feet tall and four feet broad. The tomb is still in a good state of preservation, considering that it was built over a century ago, perhaps. Next to the above tomb there is a stone of similar size with following inscription: "Here lies the body of Juannah Nichols, daughter of J. & H. Nichols, died in the fourth year of her age." Still another tomb stone has the following: "Here lies the body of J. A. Lemar. Frost and snow and time and erosion and moss and decay and perhaps other things have erased the remainder of the inscription.

Still another smaller stone has the following: "1813 DIED June." And one other has the following: "D.J., March 1, 1835." On the hill side further over from the road and closer to the poplar are the remains of an old chimney, apparently indicating the location of a former residence or of an old church.

The foregoing facts would indicate to an observer that as early as 1805 and as late as 1835 the old grave yard was used for interment. Below the old chimney site is a pool which is perhaps furnished with its water by a spring now hidden or covered. This was no doubt the residence of an old settler who located here during the early days of the history of the section. It is possible that an old church was located on the site. The country was early settled by Irish and Scotch who came in from the north, and removed westward with the encroachments of population.

The March winds now sigh over the tombs and the pine and oak trees sing a dirge over the old chimney site. Here over one hundred years ago, the primitive settler raised his Indian corn and pumpkins and potatoes. Here before the hearth of the old chimney he warmed his toes on frosty nights. The virgin forests around furnished plenty of good wood. The hillsides were alive with turkeys, squirrels, and quails. Mussels and catfish were found in Chauga and Tugaloo. Deer lay in the shades of the undergrowth. Venison furnished savory dishes for his repast. Opossum was caught in the fall. He would not stop to eat a ground hog. Who would eat ground hog when he could have venison? I heard a man say some time since that a ground hog was good to eat when properly cooked. His son partly denied it. The old gentleman said it was as good as coon. But how good is that? Would not a dog be about as good? Let those who know speak. I tried coon once, but it was burned until it was bitter, and it was not very savory. Dog was a popular food with the Indians. They also perhaps ate groundhog. But, it would appear that the ground hog should be saved to prognosticate the weather.

Who were the neighbors of Mary Doran and Juannah Nichols, J.A. Lamar and D.J.? Old Fort Madison had its population, large or small, either then or later. Old Chauga church was not far away with its membership as early as 1818. Report has it that this church was formerly, and before the Civil war, located beyond Chauga creek and near the Tugaloo.

It is evident that beyond Tugaloo on the Georgia side there resided about 1818 near Oaky Grove the Brantleys, Wylies, Suttons, Martins, Meeks, Thompsons, Woffords, Dobsons, McCraries, Englands, Clarkes, Camps, Sanders, Robertsons, Blairs, Smiths, Balls, Whites, Bryants, Starrets, Holders, Holmes, Taylors, Cleveland, Machins and others. Rev. Littleton Meeks was a Baptist minister. He was held in high repute. He was among the founders of old Tugaloo Association.

Dobson and Garrett had a store house on the Georgia side where they sold silk, cotton, linen, thread, groceries, rum, whiskey, cider, cordial, gin and bounce. All these articles if merchandise are mentioned in their old account book and others besides. Pocket books, mirrors, and other household necessities were recorded as charged to the accounts of the settlers.

Sometimes a man would buy a half pint of cordial and a half pint of "bounce" the same time. He perhaps mixed these ingredients. They no doubt made him "bounce". Rum was very popular. But even that would not give a man the "Jim-Jams" like this modern potash, tobacco juice, poison concoction that is slipped around the barn and drunk in secret to one's destruction. by: Walter M. Lee.

(~16) Field Stone Markers

???, d. jun-1813

D.J., d. 1-mar-1835

DORAN, Mary, b. c1758, d. 6-jun-1805, a. 47y, h. James Doran

LEMAR, J.A.

NICHOLS, Juannah, a. 4y, p. j. & h. Nichols

Oconee County GENWEB

Paul Kankula and Gary Bryant are looking for information on this cemetery. They also need someone to record the tombstones on this cemetery. GoldenCorner GenWeb [GCGenWeb@bellsouth.net].

Ludlow Family

2m S of Richland

GPS = N34 38.802 x W83 00.932

Correction.

Please correct p. 9 in Pickens County Cemetery Survey Book. The cemetery is recorded as Grant Cemetery but should be New Hope Methodist Church Cemetery. A correction was made on page 96 in Pickens County Survey Book III. Mrs. Mary Grant, b. 1797, d. 1901 should be Mrs. Mary Crane. The People's Journal Newspaper Book, p. 230. *Mrs. Jeannie Crane died the 24 Jan at the home of her son Frank Crane who lives on Little Eastatoe. She was born in Pickens County the 11 June 1797. Burial was at New Hope Methodist Church. Mrs. Crane leaves 3 sons, one in Alabama and 2 in this county.* See the photographs of this cemetery on www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/sc/pickens/cemeteries/p093/

*You are cordially invited to attend
the dedication of the Captain Samuel Earle
South Carolina Historical Marker*

on

May 20, 2006

at 10:30 in the morning

Earle's Grove Baptist Church

Westminster, South Carolina

R.S.V.P. by April 20

Pendleton District Commission

(864) 646-3782

1-800-862-1795

For more information contact Elizabeth Coke

At elizabethcoke@bellsouth.net

Queries

Betty Harbin Garbers trying to locate proof of the parents of **James Harbin** born 1777 MD who married Elizabeth Kinnick born abt 1780 MD. They married 04 Aug 1803 Rowan Co, NC. Contact bhgarbers@cox.net.

Trying to locate map of Old Pendleton District for book on **Poor/Poore** Family history book. Needs to be 8 ½ by 11. Contact aporter10@aol.com.

Looking for information on **Able Mauldin** who had a son James Hughda Mauldin born in 1839 in SC, MS, TN or AL. He had a son named James Morgan Mauldin, born in July 1860 in Tippah Co., MS. He had a son Hughda David Mauldin, born 17 Mar 1890 in MS and died in Tiptley, Tippah Co., MS on 11 May 1971. Contact Dave_Mauldin@csx.com.

Looking for information on death of **Moses Hendricks III** who died in 1855 at approximate age 32. He was married to Rachel Roper who was the daughter of Tyre Roper, pastor at Oolenoy Baptist Church. Contact Ted E. Hendrix, 103 Linda Lane, Greenville, SC 296617. 864.246.4479.

Locate information on **John Dillard Field** (1803-1805) married **Amanda Mariah Mason** in Dahlonega, GA in 1839. Coiner in Dahlonega Mint. Had brother named James. David Maldonado, 102 Sheppard Lane, Nesconset, NY 11767-2618.

Researching **Stephens, Morgan, Hallum, Bowen, Robinson**. David Wallace, 866 Dawsonville Hwy., Dawsonville, GA 30534.

Researching **Couch, Coker, Ellison, Stansell, Day, Orr, Welborn, Skelton, Ball, Gambrell, Davis**. Michael Couch, PO Box 584, Easley, SC 29641-0584.

Researching **Beasley**. On 1800 Census Index for Pendleton District. **John Beasley, Samuel Beasley, William Beasley**. Anton Anderssen & Jimmie Lee Beasley, 4177 Garrick Ave., Warren, MI 48091

Researching **Orr, Brown, Nalley, McWhorter**. J. M. Robinson, 66 Rockwood Lane, Greenwich, CT 06830.

Researching **Couch family of Easley**, SC. Cynthia & Howard Piper, 1813 Orange Hill Drive, Brandon, FL 33510.

Researching **Singleton, Foster, Coffee, Neville, Williams**. Elizabeth Singleton Sellers, 1003 Highland Ave., Lexington, MO 64067.

Researching **Fields, Briggs**. **Angie Fields**. 4532 Robbins Grove Drive, Flouissant, MO 63034.

Researching **Moss, Caldwell, Bryant, Sheriff, Kelley, Towe, Rowland**. H. D. & Betty Moss, 330 Fowler Road, West Union, SC 29696.

Researching Murphree, **Bynum, Morton, Durham, Beddingfield, Bullard, White, Dorman, Treadway, Malone, Burrows, Ezzell, Hester**. Alton & Rita Treadway, 1114 Federal Drive., Montgomery, AL 36107-1118.

Researching **Wood, Hudson, Alexander, Riggins**. Virginia Alexander, 705 N. High St., Apt. 2, Columbia, TN 38401-3253.

Researching **Townley, Watters, Waters, Roundtree**. Marjorie T. Thomas, 1302 Westbrooke Terrace, Norman, OK 73072.

Researching **Boggs, Williams, Brown, Rumbler, Hamilton, Bush, Gaines, Wallace, Arnold, Garner, Hallum**. Phyllis Teels, 2500 Wills Way, Granbury, TX 76049-8063.

Researching **Deyton, Harvey, Harris, Martin**. Spencer C. Deyton, 1141 India Hook Road, Rock Hill, SC 29732.

Researching **Quarels, Smith, Crane, Seay, Pilgrim, Winters, Hollingsworth**. Anita Quarles, 783 Dogwood Valley Rd., Tunnel Hill, GA 30755.

Researching **Combs, Gaines, Holder, Thomeson, Van, Gunter, Tucker, Hefflefinger, Woodard**. John Paul Woodward, 220 Chateau Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76134-4605.

Researching: **Deupree** (Dupay, Dufree, Defreese, Dupey). Helen B. Dalton, 268 Hokes Place SW, Lilburn, GA 30047.

Looking for researcher (pay for research and photocopies) to locate **Thomas Stephens/Stevens** (born near Old Pendleton Courthouse). A book stated that he and his mother and siblings went to Tennessee when he was around 8 or 9. Shirley Moore, 1916 Caulfield Lane, Petaluma, CA 94954.

A Brief History of Courtenay Manufacturing Co. and the Village of Newry

by: John L. Gaillard, Box 113, Newry, SC 29665, Dec-1994

I think I would be amiss to write a history of any town that was not, and suddenly became one, in one year, without recognizing the founders and the driving events that led to its existence. Anything that exists has a determined connection, and Newry's began in Charleston, SC. after a certain family, named Courtenay, chose to immigrate to America in 1791. They came from a small town called Newry on the Clanrye River in Northern Ireland. Mr. Edward Courtenay and his wife had several children, one of whom, William, born in 1831, eventually became the founding father of this little town called Newry. After his formal education,

William Courtenay became a book seller and publisher in Charleston. He later became the Head of the Business Department of The Charleston Mercury Newspaper. William Courtenay joined the militia in Charleston County early on, and as a result, was called to the defense of The Confederacy at the very beginning of the Civil War. He saw action both in Virginia and South Carolina. However with the fall of The Confederacy, he had nothing left but faith and hope. General Sherman had destroyed most of the railroads, further delaying the South's recovery. So Mr. Courtenay seized the first opportunity that came his way, which was carting raw cotton between Newberry and Orangeburg, SC. From this base he began his upward climb.

In 1865, William Courtenay started a shipping business in Charleston. This business grew and soon had freight moving to the main ports in the Northeast and also overseas. From this venture he procured enough capital to expand beyond his shipping interests.

Mr. Courtenay entered the political arena and was elected Mayor of Charleston in 1879. He was reelected in 1883, and during his second term, was faced with the tremendous challenge of restoring the city to normalcy after the deadly earthquake of 1886. This tragedy caused the deaths of twenty-seven people, inflicted many injuries and wreaked much property damage within the city. With his, and other citizens' judicious efforts, the city soon recovered.

Mr. Courtenay later was instrumental in influencing the State Legislature to establish the State Historical Commission, which has served the citizens of South Carolina well for many years.

After his two terms as mayor of Charleston, Mr. Courtenay was ready to accept a new challenge. His experience in the shipping business made him acutely aware of the advantage of having the manufacturing process as close as possible to the raw product, hence, the idea of a textile manufacturing plant was born. He was as well aware of the topographical requirements of such a large undertaking. Taking this into account, he selected the Piedmont section of South Carolina and narrowed his choice to Oconee County with its untapped water resources flowing unhindered out of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Among other criteria he considered was the expanding rural population with its eagerness for "real pay" and more favorable living conditions. He knew that a new, clean village with more conveniences and steady pay would draw the sharecroppers like iron to a magnet. The land was available, the site was selected and the dream evolved as a reality.

On April 21, 1893, Captain William A Courtenay, Frances J. Pelzer, William B. Whaley, R. C. Rhett, W. B. S. Hayward, and John C. Carey filed with the Secretary of State, J. E. Tindale, a petition that they be commissioned to form a corporation and this was immediately granted. This new corporation was issued a license to manufacture all goods of every kind pertaining to textiles-cotton, wool, and other fibers. They were permitted to perform spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing, and the selling of all goods manufactured. An allowance to grind and mill wheat, corn and other grains, along with the making of any tools and materials deemed necessary to the construction and manufacturing process was granted. This allowance included the clearing, sawing, and finishing of timber prevalent at the site of the new village and attendant property. The charter became the birth certificate of a factory, a village, and a community that was destined to mold the lives of thousands of individuals for almost one hundred years.

So the construction of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company began in 1893. Two or three seasoned construction engineers had been brought in to oversee the project. Ground was being leveled, virgin pine and oak timber was falling and brick was being kilned, and all things directed toward the fruition of a dream were moving expeditiously. The cooperation of management and labor, along with a ready source of materials from a pristine wilderness, much like the Cherokee had left it, was becoming a factory and a village.

The mill dam on Little River was completed, the head and tail races finished, and the water wheels installed. Anticipating the installation of all the pertinent machinery, the engineers primed and activated the water wheels on June 14, 1894. With a large quantity of cotton on hand, many laborious hours were given to the completion of the spur railroad. A steam locomotive, later to be affectionately called "The Dummy" by the locals, was furnished by the R & D Railway Company.

The village was slowly taking on the character of a small town. Four eight-room houses had been built along with forty-seven six-room ones. Most were of the salt box design. Others would be built soon, along with a boarding house. Necessary out buildings were

finished. A mill office was constructed, as well as the company store with a large meeting hall above and a storage building behind. Pastures were cleared, and barns were built. A village "calaboose" was erected, and a town constable was hired. All diverse elements of the village construction were speedily taking form. Soon, a schoolhouse, a church, a post office, and a barber shop would be built. The cotton gin was being erected to accommodate the local farmers and afford the plant a ready supply of cotton without the added cost of freight.

The employees were growing in number, and some were already moving into the new, comfortable houses, soon to be equipped with electricity and water flowing sewer system. Teachers, hired for the new grammar school would teach in the community hall while the new schoolhouse was being built.

The main road, of course, had already been prepared and was in constant use. Mr. John Boggs and a Mr. Kelly were in charge of setting out elm trees on both sides of Main Street. These trees would grow to a majestic, uniform height, adding much comfort and beauty to the village.

Wells were dug and installed with iron hand pumps, but in short time, were replaced with a modern pump driven water system supplying household water and water for the sewer system. This was a tremendous improvement for the benefit of the employees in those early years.

The company store, a village "gem" itself afforded the inhabitants a ready source of almost all their needs. If one were asked what goods were available, the answer was "Everything". With everything now in place, a unified symbiotic relationship was agreed upon between the management and the employees. Therefore, the new factory in the backwoods and the residents of the village of Newry became one in effort and purpose. The factory began its initial production in September, 1884 and even though it changed owners three or four times, it maintained steady production until May, 1975, a period of eighty-one years.

In the early years of operation, a goodly number of setbacks were experienced, causing major drops in production. Several droughts occurred, reducing the water flow through the races and depleting the effectiveness of the water wheels. But on several occasions the setbacks were caused by too much water. Early in June, 1903, a late spring freshet of enormous proportion fell on the mountains and Piedmont of South Carolina, resulting in a flood of such magnitude that was before unheard of in this part of the country. The Courtenay Plant, as most all textile plants were, was located adjacent to the river. This resulted in a major inundation of the lower levels of the plant. The water stood nine and one-half feet in the lower weave room. The warehouse was washed from its foundation and bales of cotton water-born downstream. Three village houses, distinctly of a lower elevation than the village proper, were victims of the flood. The tenacious efforts of management and labor soon overcame this historic calamity. Over the years high water was an occasional problem, but nothing of this magnitude would recur. Although in 1915, nature's unpredictable forces would try again, the damage was nowhere near that of 1903. Among other setbacks beyond Management's control and affecting plant production was an outbreak of small pox in 1910. This deadly disease was kept in check by bringing in some experts in this field from other areas of the state and country. The records state that with the exception of about one hundred residents, all were vaccinated with a total of almost eight hundred having participated. Another health assault, more devastating to the community than the small pox outbreak, was the widespread influenza epidemic of 1918. This scourge caused numerous deaths and much suffering. From a population of nine hundred, seven hundred were stricken; one can only imagine what a deplorable effect this had on the production of the plant. Nevertheless this adversity was overcome, as were the others. In earlier years, Mr. William Courtenay developed medical problems and consequently moved to Columbia, SC., where he died in 1908. The Board of Directors appointed Mr. Campbell Courtenay president of the plant, a position he held until it became necessary to sell the plant in April 1920. The transaction to sell Courtenay Manufacturing was executed forthrightly, with the chief stockholders being Mr. J. W. Cannon Sr., Mr. W. L. Gassaway, and Mr. Ralph Ramseur. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Gassaway were the chief Operators of Issaquena Mill of Central, SC. On July 29, 1920, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers representing the new owners were duly elected: Mr. W.L. Gassaway as President and Treasurer, Mr. Ralph Ramseur as vice-president and Assistant Treasurer, and Mr. V.Q. Gregory as Secretary. Mr. James M. Alexander, the plant Superintendent, remained in that position. With the addition of two new Board members, identified as Mr. J. W. Norwood of Greenville, SC. and Mr. F. J. Haywood of Kannapolis, N. C., the inner operation of Courtenay Manufacturing began to take on a new direction. These changes were concomitant with the Great Stock Market Crash of 1929, leaving one to wonder whether or not a connection existed.

In December, 1929, Mr. W. L. Gassaway tendered his resignation as acting President and Treasurer with Mr. Ralph Ramseur being elected in his stead. At this time the "Great Depression" was in full sway, and curtailing and shutdowns were evident throughout the textile industry. The Newry citizens were compelled to exist on a bare minimum budget. Union organizers from the North flocked South to organize the mill workers, but without much success at Newry. Although the residents of Newry seemed to be always loyal to the management and owners, the organizers caused much unrest and lasting animosities in some of the mill villages.

With the National Recovery Act, the Wage and Hour Law, the implementation of three eight-hour shifts, and other FDR programs, the textile industry began to slowly emerge from the Depression. The people of Newry began to have greater hope for continued

employment, while all these programs were being implemented. Even so, most of the individually owned plants had a nip and tuck existence throughout the rest of the 1930's.

On February 9, 1934, the Cannon Mill Interest of Kannapolis, North Carolina purchased the Courtenay Plant with all additional properties. Because of a depressed textile market and a perceived lack of demand for goods woven on the narrow 'E model' looms, Cannon opted to liquidate the plant on March 19, 1939. Operations were halted at the plant, and it, along with its properties, was offered for sale. This portended bad times for the employees and citizens of Newry. While some employees sought employment at other plants, most remained, hoping for a new owner. And soon their hopes and prayers were answered by the Abney Mills Group of Greenwood, South Carolina, which purchased the plant, the village, and hundreds of acres of the surrounding properties. Having a plan to upgrade all obsolete machinery, the progressive Abney chain began ordering the latest spinning equipment available and initiating a complete overhaul of the weave room machinery. The owners eventually had all departments moving at top speed, while turning out a quality textile product. The Management was well pleased, and the inhabitants of Newry were even more pleased. Because of Abney's effort and dedication to purpose, the employees felt more secure than ever.

The start of World War Two brought about an inflated demand for all textile products, and so the Courtenay Plant operated at breakneck speed to fulfill all orders. This pace of supplying the needs of American and Allied industry lasted until the later months of 1946, but the good market demand actually did not end until the recession of the early 1950's. These years marked the genesis onslaught of foreign imports, and by the 1980's, the on-going appeasement policy of Washington would almost guarantee decimation into the textile industry of such gravity the South had never known before.

But at least in the mid 1940's and throughout the 1950's, the small village of Newry would still benefit from the previous and lingering successes of the Abney textile industry. In the mid 1940's, Abney Mills began to spend many thousands of dollars to renovate and upgrade the entire village of Newry. All necessary repairs to the village domiciles were effected with new Paint jobs inside and out. Two complete bathrooms were installed in each house, and several new brick duplex houses were built with others being remodeled. Sidewalks were constructed, and all roads were upgraded with paving, curbing and drainage. Suffice it to say that the entire infrastructure and living conditions of Newry Village improved immensely in the '40's and '50's.

With this vast improvement of the village of Newry came more expenditures to increase production within the plant. Due to foreign imports and the highly competitive nature of the textile industry, Abney began revamping each department in the plant and replacing outmoded machinery. With the "Fifties" drawing to a close, Abney Management chose to sell the mill village in 1959. To this end were several contributing factors. The labor and material to maintain approximately one hundred twenty village houses were becoming progressively expensive. Also, the village responsibility having been removed, all energy and effort could be redirected toward the productivity and profitability of the manufacturing process. The sale of the village would as well provide a ready source of capital for the further modernization of the machinery. The disposing of mill villages by owner textile companies seemed to be a trend in the industry throughout the South.

In the hectic decade of the "Sixties", the textile industry was beset with OSHA regulations, civil rights laws, and environmental clean-up mandates. These new laws and regulations seemed to foretell the demise of all the old four-story, smokestack textile mills throughout the country. Not being very adaptive to the modern requirement of these federal laws, most of these mills were without sufficient cash flow to comply with the new laws and realize a reasonable profit expectation at the same time. In order to accommodate federal regulations, many plants, such as the one at Newry, effected expenditures of monies dedicated only to a lost cause.

In the early 1970's, with inflation plaguing the nation and interest rates bordering on twenty per cent, industry was reluctant to borrow money for investment. The prevailing doubt was whether or not a business could realize a profit large enough to pay interest on money borrowed. Consequently, the owners of Abney Mills decided to close the Courtenay Plant in May, 1975, and only four years later, the remaining eight plants of the Abney chain were closed. But there existed a greater ramification in the closings of these plants---a bell had tolled, signifying the end of a way of life for hundreds of thousands of textile workers throughout the South. Separated only by distance, every mill village of the past had merged with the other to form an entity, a common persona, never again to unfold the joyous experience shared in the textile community by so many generations of working people and dedicated family.

THE GRAVEYARD HILL

By J.L. Gaillard

On the Abney Mill property at Newry there are three old graveyards. Two of these are family burial plots and the other a community cemetery established sometime around 1895 for the employees of Courtenay Mill and their families. This cemetery has not been used in many years; the most recent marker being dated 1927, and to the best of my knowledge it has not been used since.

(Per Oconee County GenWeb Tombstone Inscription Project:)

- 1.) C020 - God's Acre / Graveyard Hill (Newry community cemetery)
- 2.) C210 - Catherine Whitmire (1 grave from Newry ball park area)
- 3.) C137 - Newry Gardens / Courtenay Memorial (Abney Mill employee cemetery)
- 4.) C211 - Unknown Name-(211) (4 adult graves from Abney Mill area)

When I was a child this was known by parents and children alike as "The Graveyard Hill." All of the older employees of Courtenay Mill will vividly remember this, and others who have gone to the various Abney Plants from this community will also recall memories of those days. I can remember many times asking my mother permission to go over on "The Graveyard Hill" to play cowboy or just to romp and explore as children are apt to do. This general vicinity also comprised a large wooded area and a vast meadow known as "The Pasture Hill" which was also used as a golf course where the mill officials and their friends knocked cheap golf balls with old type wooden shaft clubs. We children never played in the graveyard but sometimes we would go inside the burial area to read the inscriptions on the tombstones. Incidentally, I still like to visit old cemeteries for the same purpose. I sometimes wonder who these people are, what their likes and interests were and what great revelations of life they could impart to one if this great chasm could be bridged.

When Mr. Clyde Cole, photographer for Quills magazine, called and asked if I would accompany him to this cemetery, I naturally agreed since I knew he would never find it alone. After awhile, Clyde arrived and in a short time we began our journey. The graveyard is not too distant from the village but as the name our forefathers gave it implies, it is atop a quite steep hill. The trail leading there has grown steeper over the years. So Clyde and I elected to exercise wisdom instead of leg muscles and ride around the "River Road" a way, and then walk the more distant but less inclined saw mill road that winds its leisurely way upward to the cemetery.

It was a normal, humid, hot morning in July with the small talk of insects and birds, ever prevalent at this time of year. Slightly intruding on our thoughts, like background music being piped from some distant place. I could feel small beads of perspiration on my lip and forehead and I casually glanced at Clyde to see if he, too, was being affected so soon. He was, but I made no comment. The road rose gradually up the hill being lined on each side with lovely pines and other trees common to our area. Clyde remarked how nice it would be to live in a place like this, everything seemed so peaceful and serene. A short distance over the hill a hound pursued a rabbit that was unknowingly coming our way. As we were very quiet, as I always like to be when I am in the fields or woods, the hare nor the hound paid the least attention to us. We looked backwards along the way we had come and saw the hare cross in a leisurely sort of way. Shortly the hound crossed, too, with his deep resonant voice echoing across the valley. He, too, was taking his own good time as if the rules of this game had been predetermined as to pace and distance and what the ultimate outcome would be. Sometimes it seems this way with animals, but the thought ironically occurred to me that we humans were always rushing to the graveyard.

We stopped occasionally to remark to each other on the various items we noted along the way. The tracks of a vehicle that had been by long before, the almost obliterated footprint of some other sojourner who previously had passed this way, and of course, we had to dispense with the common conversation of two people who like to reminisce.

Upon our arrival at our destination I was much surprised that I could not walk directly to the place. The hands of time had been busy working while I slept. Where violets and daffodils once grew, pine trees, wild shrubs, and other vegetation had taken full sway. They grew at random, not honoring even one sacred spot. Even the tombstones were hard to find, but we managed. We moved from grave to grave reading each inscription, commenting on names and ages. Many of the family names were familiar to me, but of course I knew none of the people personally, since most had died before I was born. The one thing that we particularly noted was the high mortality rate of infants and very young children. In fact, a most startling percentage, perhaps three out of four of the graves belonged to children in the pre-school or early school ages. We thought this most horrifying, but Clyde did comment that a thing like this most likely was accepted with some expectancy in those days.

We ambled around awhile. Meantime, Clyde was making photographs here and there and commenting on points of interest concerning each grave. Soon he had seen enough. As we were leaving, I took one backward glance and immediately thought what a pity that no one seems to care for the condition of this old graveyard, and for some reason, perhaps because of a deep sense of guilt within me, I did not mention this to Clyde. Then the thought came to me, why could not people everywhere adopt a grave to tend where it was obvious that no one else could? I am sure that it would be a most gratifying avocation. Yet the preacher said long ago in Ecclesiastics 9-5, these words, "For the living know that they shall die but the dead know not anything neither have they anymore a reward; for the memory of them is forgotten."

Pieces of the Past - Sources of Oconee Station History
by: **Scott Alexander at Oconee_station_sp@prt.state.sc.us in Jan-2002**

A collection of quotes from which we construct an image of Oconee Station.

Listed on the Francis Vernod Census of 1721 as Oakenni (Ukwu'ni, Oconee) having 57 men, 52 women, and 75 children for a total of 184. (Goodwin: 108-109)

Herbert's Journal. Saturday, February 24, 1727.

"We set away this morning from Keewohee & went to Oucony where We Stay'd till Munday the 26th day of Febry: 1727. Set away from Ouconey & went to Chagey. Munday the 5th day of March 1727. We went to Ouconey where We stay'd till Wednesday the 7th day of March 1727." (Herbert: 26, 28-29)

1775. William Bartram

May 15. "The Savana, now called Keowee, above its confluence with the Tugilo, the west main branch. The country uneven, by means of ridges of hills and water courses, The hills somewhat rocky near their summits and the banks of rivers and creeks, but very fertile, as there is a good depth of a loose dark and most vegetative mould."

"The Cherokee town of Seneca is a very respectable settlement, situated on the east bank of the Keowee River, though the greatest number of Indian habitations are on the opposite shore, where likewise stands the council-house, in a level plain between the beautiful lofty hills, which rise magnificently."

"... to view the ample Oconee vale, encircled by a wreath of uniform hills...I began to ascend the Oconee Mountain. On the foot of the hills are ruins of the ancient Oconee Town."

1787. Andre Michaux

"On my return I heard the news of hostilities between the Creek Nation and the Georgians. The residents remaining in the countryside around Seneca had assembled to construct a fort and retreat there. They are afraid that the Cherokees who don't have any chief except those who govern the individual villages would join the Creeks."

September 12, 1787. Andrew Pickens

"I have received a letter from Col. Anderson, of the 4th Inst. From his plantation near Seneca, informing that on the evening before, at the plantation of Samuel Isaacs, the uppermost on the west side of Toogolo River, Isaacs son about 13 years of age was killed and scalped with a woman child & little Negro taken prisoner, supposed to be done by Creek Indians, it appears this was but a small party of Indians and they went immediately off, and carried very little out of the house with them, this has alarmed the inhabitants on the Carolina side of the river very much... we can only expect to hear of the perpetration of such acts of savage cruelty, committed on the defenceless inhabitants, in all quarters of an extensive frontier..."

1788. Committee of the State House of Representatives

"a post not exceeding 50 men be kept on the frontiers, and that the men receive the pay of infantry and be clothed in blue coats, waistcoats, and overalls, and well armed and accoutred, and that the said men shall be enlisted for 6 months certain and 12 months if found requisite by the Governor and council, and that they be officered by the Governor".

20 Sept. 1792. Robert Anderson

"I send you, enclosed, the affidavit of Jesse Spears, who will also be the bearer of this... This man escaped from the Cherokees in the year 1775, and came to our settlements, and gave us notice of a premeditated stroke then intended by the Cherokees against the frontier settlements. He was the only one who escaped... At another time in 1782 the same man came down, and gave notice of a strong party of Indians and Tories who were to rendezvous... to make a stroke in the frontier settlements... I mention those circumstances to strengthen belief of his present information. I have ordered the people to build blockhouses, where they are exposed and intimidated, to fly to with their families, in case of alarm. I have frontier blockhouses built and building, at suitable places along our frontiers, at the distance of about eight or ten miles apart... I have ordered trusty spies to be constantly kept out at Tugalo and at the Oconee Mountain, as they are the spots (in all appearances) which will be most exposed. I have ordered a few men from the more interior part of the regiment, to each of the frontier post; but in some places, there is difficulty in providing them with provisions, the settlements being thin on the frontier, the people poor, and their improvements and crops small."

April 1792. Grand Jury of Washington District (Judicial district for Pendleton and Greenville Counties)

"We bear testimony to the vigilant spirit by which both officers and men were actuated during the late alarm from the Indians. We gratefully acknowledge the attention of the legislature (knowing the importance of its frontier counties) to their personal safety and property from the depredations of the Indians – at the same time we lament and believe, they have been instigated, supported and encouraged by unprincipled white men who associate with them".

April 29, 1793. Governor Telfair, Gov. of Georgia

"Blood has been spilt in every direction on the extended frontier of this State, and one man killed in the State of South Carolina."

May 9, 1793. The Georgia Gazette

"... a general Indian uprising and war on the frontiers of the Southern states seems inevitable... a man was killed and scalped by the Creeks on the SC side of the Tugalo River on April 8".

1793. Henry Knox, US Secretary of War

"...a few scouts, or spies who are formed of the hardiest and best hunters, and who shall be advanced a few miles of the settlements, traversing incessantly, at right angles, the paths most used by the Indians, are better calculated to give the alarm to the settlers, and secure them from danger, than any other species of troops whatever."

December 16, 1793

A report? SC State Records? Located in PRT overview of Oconee Station. "Captain Blake Malden is due payment " Lieut. Stephen Willis 4 horsemen & 12 Infantry doing duty at the Oconee Station from the 5th to 19th October."

October 12, 1793 - January 12, 1794. Payroll records

Lieutenant William Bennett, 4 spies, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 10 privates of infantry.

December 1793. SC State Legislature

"The Committee have considered the expediency of the Governors having kept up the post on the frontiers, tho " no actual violence had been committed by the Indians on any citizens of this state, and they are of opinion that the present unsettled state of the minds of the Indians and the actual state of hostility existing between our adjacent sister states & the Indians might expose our frontiers to depredations unless covered by some respectable post on the frontiers, made it highly proper for the governor to keep up the posts on the frontiers, and that the expenses ought to be provided."

1794

Henry Knox, U.S. Secretary of War In a letter to Andrew Pickens" beef up the guard at Oconee Station."

Flynn, The Militia in the Backcountry. 1783-1799

"The group would increase the force from its present strength of one captain, one lieutenant, and thirty noncommissioned officers and privates with 20 of them horsemen to a force of one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants four spies and 46 privates with 30 of the privates mounted. The men would be divided between 2 post toogalo and Oconee Stations. Pay for foot soldiers would be 6.50 a month with rations and some clothing provided. Horsemen finding horses and arms at their own risk would receive three shillings a day with rations and forage. Spies would get \$1 a day."

December 19, 1794. SC State Legislature (paraphrased)

Too much money is being spent on the frontier defenses. The federal government is requested to provide reimbursement for sums that the state has already spent. Federal garrisons are established in Georgia.

January 1795

The guard on the frontier is reduced to:"1 lieutenant, 30 noncommissioned officers and privates, 12 of whom are horsemen."

November 19, 1796. Benjamin Hawkins, Principal Temporary Agent for Indian Affairs South of the Ohio.

"there are several traders down from the Cherokees who have come to the Oconna Station with pack horses, and taken their skins and furs, about 30 wagon loads, from thense to Charleston; the price of wagonage is 2 dollars, 12 cents per horse; the average price for some years past is \$2.50. There are at that station 20 militia, 4 of them mounted. The distance from the Oconna to Hopewell is 23 miles, and from this to Charleston 240 miles."

November 21, 1796. Hawkins

"I set out from General Pickens to the Oconna station, after having been fitted out with whatever was necessary by most friendly hospitality of the General and his lady. I crossed the Keowee near his house and traveled W.N. W. up the river

through an uneven broken country 11 miles to Cane Creek. Here I met a trader from Pine Log, and Notetsenchanssaie with his brothers, halfbreeds; they have uniformly supported a fair character. He sent his nephew, Tom Pettit, a decent, orderly young man with me to Oconna to provide a pilot and interpreter for me, 8 miles farther I crossed a small creek and arrived at William Richards, a trader who lives the station; he was from home, but his clerk, Mr. Cleveland, was there, and furnished me with such accommodations as he had, being pretty good. There I added to my traveling stock a bear skin and some things necessary to procure provisions from the Indians on my way."

November 25, 1796. Hawkins (paraphrasing Lt. Moseley commanding officer of Oconee Station Garrison)

"... every other day a scout is sent out from the Oconna station as far as the Tugalo River, and this has had some effect in lessening depredations in the area".

1796. Hawkins

"David Moseley is unconcerned about encroachments by settlers on Indian Land...When I informed him of the law and the necessity for enforcing it Moseley responded that although he has heard of the law, he had never seen it."

1796. Hawkins

"...met two Indian women on horseback, driving 10 very fat cattle to market."

1796 – 1797. Garrison size

Lieutenant David Moseley, 1 sergeant, 5 horsemen, 13 infantry

1796-1807

William Richards purchases 8 tracts of land totaling 3,548 acres

1798. The Militia committee of the senate

"recommended that the guard be discharged and the arms conveyed to the magazine at Abbeville... The expense of maintaining forts and guards on the frontier is unreasonable and enormous and should be born by the federal government."

1802. John Drayton

"...it has become unnecessary to continue any longer the guard at the station at the Oconee Mountain."

Drayton (date unknown)

"waggons and sledges , are principally of the middle and upper country; the first, for transporting heavy articles to a distance...The wagons carry a load of from two to three tons; their wheels are narrow; and they are drawn by five or six horses. These carriage bring the greater part of the upper country production to market; and fifteen or twenty of them are seen, following each other in the same track."

1804. The City Gazette of Charleston

Margaret Richards Died of a short but painful illness, Miss Peggy Richards, aged 32 years , sister of Mr. William Richards, Merchant, at his store in Pendleton District.

1807. John Lyon

"...near the old military station called the Oconee Station which is now the property of a Mr. Richards where he keeps a store etc. And has extensive dealings with the Indians."

1828. Cyrus Stuart

"Oconey Station, once the resort of many people, now presents a dismal spectacle to the beholder, there is one brick, one stone, and several wooden buildings there yet, with the remains of twain brick houses, which were annihilated by the influence of that element called fire."

April 2006 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 listed for several months. Check before and after the sales in the newspaper for the same information

17 Feb 1830

The workmen had left the house for a few minutes, and it is supposed that a spark from the chimney caught some shavings on the floor. The wind was high, and all attempts to extinguish the flames were unavailing. The Court House about 200 yards distant, but directly to the windward, was at one time in great danger. A spark was conveyed to the roof and a smoke had just commenced when it was discovered. **Mr. Reid, the Sheriff**, who was also the contractor, had two or three prisoners confined in some of the rooms which were finished, and with some difficulty as we understand, succeeded in saving them from the flames. The loss of Mr. Reid is severe, as we have been informed that his contract, at 2500 dollars, would not under any circumstances, have been a profitable one. We hope however, that the state will grant him relief, as the accident from what we have understood, was one, which could not have been foreseen or prevented.

Married in Pickens District, on Tuesday the 9th instant, by the Rev. **George Vandiver**, Mr. **Leonard Towers** to Miss **Sarah Humphreys**, daughter of Maj. **David Humphreys**.

The Rev. P. H. Folger? will have church services at St. Paul's Church on Sunday.

Advertisement. Pendleton Female Academy will open the first day of March. Principal is Rev. **A. W. Ross**.

Wanted. A smart active boy, accustomed to the duties of a house servant and waiter; 14 or 15 years old. Apply at Printer's Office.

Henry G. Dreffsen advertising for a young man of about 18 years of age, respectable parents, who wishes to learn the tailoring business.

Valuable Lands for Sale

- 1500 acres, Pickens District, 15 miles west of the Court House, formerly the residence of General Pickens. Little River and Tamossa Creek run through the tract. 250 acres are first-rate low grounds and between 200 and 300 prime upland. John E. Lewis.
- 360 acres within two miles of Pendleton; 100 acres of cleared land, both bottom and upland; situated in excellent neighborhood; dwelling with 6 rooms, 4 fireplaces, kitchen with two rooms and fireplaces, besides other outbuildings. It will either be sold or leased for a term of years, or during the summer months, and furnished with some plain furniture, such as chairs, tables, bedsteads, two or three good beds with furniture, kitchen utensils, and two milk cows; a first rate plain cook and one or two other servants if required. Also, shall be planted and cultivated ten acres in corn, and thirty in oats with the use of extensive pasturage.
- 3000 acres in the gold region of NC, Rutherford Co. on which gold has been found. Part of the land now under lease for a year for mining. It is in the immediate vicinity of the village of Rutherfordton, the soil equal in quality to any in the country. Also, 4 lots in and 100 acres adjoining the Village. **J. Overton Lewis**, Agent for **Col. R. Lewis**.
- 850 acres in Pickens District, 15 miles west of Pendleton, on the main road from the upper part of North and South Carolina to Georgia. 500 acres of arable land, and

advantageously situated for any kind of public business. Consisting of a comfortable house, and out buildings; a first rate gin in operation; 100 acres of fresh land under good fence; Negroes in families; men, women, and boys, young and likely, the most choice stock of any kind, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, with provisions sufficient for the present year.

- 202 acres, two miles from Pendleton, the former residence of **Rev. James Hillhouse**, first rate land; 80 acres by actual measure under fence, 14 ¼ of it bottom; buildings out of repair. **J. Overton Lewis**.

Water Proof Cloth. A saturated solution of water, sugar of lead, and alum, being prepared, the cloth should be immersed in the fluid for a few hours, on withdrawing it, and allowing it to dry, it will be found impervious to rain. The cloth should afterwards be hot pressed.

24 Feb 1830

Married on Thursday last, by **James Osborn**, Esq., Mr. **Alexander McKinney** to Miss **Ellena Barr**, daughter of Mrs. **Mary Barr**, both of Anderson District.

3 Mar 1830

Married on Tuesday the 23d ult. by the Rev. **William Mage**, Mr. **John Griffin** to Miss **Dorcas**, daughter of Mr. **James McCoy**, all of Anderson District.

Married on Thursday last by the Rev. **A. Foster**, Mr. **Robert Lemon** to Miss **Eliza Cox**, all of Anderson district.

The Pendleton Academy will be open the first day of March. Rev. **A. W. Ross** is principal.

10 Mar 1830

A few days ago, the horse of Mr. **David Attaway**, a citizen of this District, living on Saluda river, while on his way home from the house of a neighbor, accidentally took fright, and the bridle-bit breaking, left the road, and running through the woods, threw him against a tree which occasioned his death in a short time. Copied from *Edgefield Carolinian*.

The Court of Common Pleas as held last week at Anderson, Judge **Gantt** presiding. Two or three persons, disciples of the **Thomson** school, were indicted for practicing medicine without license. They were acquitted. Mr. **Reed** the original retailer of the patents in this district, has we understand declined being served with the warrant which was taken out against him.

Disturbance between the Cherokees and Georgia citizens in Vann's Valley.

Managers and Members of Anderson Bible Society are to meet at the Court House on 20 Mar at 12 o'clock to discuss supplying every destitute family in the district with a Bible. Rev. **A. Foster** is expected to perform Divine Service at Anderson the next day.

Pickens Sheriff's Sale on first Monday and Tuesday in April.

- 60 acres on Choestoe Creek. Also, one sorrel horse, property of **Matthew Mullinnax**; suit of **James Blackstock**.
- 460 acres where **Robert Johnston** lives. Also, 170 acres adjoining said tract, property of **Thos. Johnston**; suit of **R. Anderson**.

Pickens County Sheriff's sale at Pickens Court House first Monday in April. Land belonging to estate of **Hardy Gilstrap**, deceased, 300 acres, waters of Twelve Mile Creek, bounded by lands belonging to **Widow Barton**, **Levi Murphy** and others. Sold for Partition.

Order of Court of Common Pleas. Sale at Pickens Court House on first Monday in April, plantation and mills of **Philip Sitton**, deceased. Situated on Saluda River, 652 acres, adjoining lands of **Beverly Thurston**, **Richard Burdine** and others.

17 Mar 1830

Anderson Bible Society to meet at Anderson Court House on Mar 1830 on business relative to supply Bibles to destitute families in the district. Rev. **A. Foster** will perform Divine service at Anderson the next day.

Advertisement. Beef Market on Tuesday and Friday throughout the season. **Benson & Capehart**.

Advertisement. **E. B. Benson** has flour for sale at his store.

250 acres, property of **Reuben Richey**, adjoining lands of John Anderson, Andrew Stevenson; **Jesse P. Lewis** vs. **Jas. Bell** and **Reuben Richey**.

On Tuesday at the house of **Robert West**, 12 or 15 barrels of corn, 1 sow and calf, 11 hogs, 1 slab, 1 chest, 1 table, 1 bed and furniture, 2 bedsteads, 1 oxen, 1 pot, frying-pan, 3 chairs about 800 bundles of fodder, dishes, 1 bacon, 3 plates, 1 shovel-plough, 1 pair gear, 2 stands of bees, etc.; execution **Jesse McGee** vs. **Robert West**.

24 Mar 1830

Murder on 8th at Pearce's Ford on Saluda. **William Browning** was shot through the heart by **John Campbell**, with a shotgun, at the distance of only a few feet. Campbell has not been arrested, though it is supposed he is still lurking in the vicinity. He is described as being about 5 feet 6 inches in height, of slender make and sallow complexion. The deceased left a family consisting of a wife and four small children. We received the particulars from a very respectable source, and the murder is described as having been one of the most unprovoked and aggravated character.

Several persons infected with the gold fever have recently gone from this section of country to the Cherokee nation to dig the precious metal. We saw some of them a few days ago on their return home and they confirmed the intelligence previously received, that the Agent, by instruction from the General Government, had ordered the hands employed in the gold business, to leave the Indian territory without delay. Most of them did so, but a few who claimed a lease from the Indians had not gone at the latest accounts. It was said that a detachment of the US troops was on the march for gold region. It is supposed that near 2000 persons have been employed in digging for gold with the limits of the nation, and that a very considerable amount has been found.

Married on Tuesday the 16/18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. **Ross**, Mr. **Andrew Norris** to Miss **Isabella Robinson**.

Married on Thursday last, by the Rev. _____, Mr. **Charles Winter** to Miss **Jane Linn**.

All persons who wish to support of a Gospel Ministry in the Hopewell Congregation, are to attend the Meeting House on Wednesday, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning to determine on the expediency of employing the Rev. Mr. **Foster** and to make a disposition of the seats for the ensuing year.

The Commissioners of the Poor for Pendleton District will meet at the Poor House on the first Saturday in April.

The Pendleton Rifles Company are ordered to meet at Pendleton on Friday, the 26th inst. instead of the 27th instant, in consequence of a Company Muster, held on the latter day in Lower Battalion. 12 o'clock.

Robert Leman, near Slab Town, is selling horse. **Wm. McMurry**, J. P.

31 Mar 1830

Georgia Gold. Large quantities of this article are continually arriving at our city, from the upper counties, Habersham, Rabun, Franklin and Hall, but principally from Habersham. Near \$9000 worth has been purchased within the last three weeks by Messrs. **Reers**, **Booth**, and **St. John**, besides what has been bought by the jewelers and others. Copied from *Augusta Chronicle*.

Public service at Episcopal Church on Sunday, April 4, 1830.

Meeting of Pendleton Farmers Society on second Thursday in April.

Committed to Pickens Jail, two Negroes fellows: **Hardy**, who says he belongs to **Philip Colhoun** living in Oglethorpe Co., GA, about 5'6" high, stout, wearing a broad cloth coat. **Moses**, who says he belongs to **John Symmys**, living in Oglethorpe Co., GA. **Moses** is of yellow complexion, 5'6" tall, stout, wearing a mixed gray coat. Owner must prove their property and pay costs. **Samuel Reid**, Sheriff.

7 Apr 1830

A merchant in Gwinnett county, we are informed, recently bought one hundred and twelve dozen spades, said to be all in Charleston, for the use of the gold diggers in Habersham. Reprinted in *Pendleton Messenger from Georgia Courier*.

The commanding officer at Fort Mitchell, Major **P. Wagner**, has issued an order in pursuance of instruction from the War Department, for all white men living in the Creek nation, without permits, or who are not married to Indian women, and entitled to remain there under their laws, to leave the Indian country by the 25th inst. Those who fail to obey the order, are to be arrested, and delivered over to the civil authorities of Alabama. Reprinted in *Pendleton Messenger from Charleston Courier*, March 27, 1830.

Death of **Stephen Elliott** Esq. He died suddenly on Sunday evening the 28th ult. of gout in the stomach. **Mr. Elliott** was highly esteemed for his private virtues, and his public services have contributed much to the interest and character of his native state. As a literary man he was distinguished, being the founder of, and one of the principal contributors to the *Southern Review*, a work which is taking a high stand among the periodicals of the Union. He also published a few years ago a botanical history of South Carolina. He was at the time of his death Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Medical College of Charleston, and President of the Bank of the State. His age was 58.

Members of Pendleton Farmer's Society will meet on second Thursday.

Member of Pendleton Rifle Company are ordered to parade in Pendleton on Saturday, April 24, 1830, completely armed and equipped for inspection and drill. **Henry G. Dreffsen**, O. S.

Advertisement. **Dr. A. S. Gibbes** doctor's office opens in Pendleton at Farmer's Hall.

Advertisement. **George E. W. Foster**, Esq. will continue to reside in Anderson but will conduct law business in Anderson and Pickens districts.

Robert Leman near Slab Town offers his Mare for stud service. Wm. McMurry, J. P.

Equity. Abbeville District. **Charlotte McGehee** vs. **Addison McGehee**, ___ **Ransom** and **Belinda** [formerly **Belinda McGehee**], his wife, and **Emma Tinsley**. Bill for Partition. **David Lesley**, C.E.A.D.

Committed to Pickens Jail on March 9, 1830 two Negroes fellows. **Hardy**, who says he belongs to **Philip Colburt**, living in Oglethorpe Co., GA. Hardy is of yellow complexion, about five feet ___ inches high, stout made, wearing ___ broad cloth coat. **Moses**, who says he belonged to **John Symmes**, living in Oglethorpe Co., GA. **Moses** is rather of a yellow complexion, about five feet, 6 inches high, stout made, wearing a mixed gray coat. **Samuel Reid**, Sheriff.

14 Apr 1830

A writer in a late Washington paper says, "if when a chimney is built, the mortar with which it is to be plastered, be mixed with a little salt, there will be no necessity for sweeping it, as in every damp spell of weather, the salt will deliquesce, and the soot will of course fall down." The theory is plausible.

Married on the 6th inst. by **W. F. Clinkscales** Esq. Mr. Hiram rivet of North Carolina to Miss **Rhode**, daughter of **John Poor** of this district.

South Carolina Genealogical Society

35th Annual Summer Workshop

Friday and Saturday, July 7 & 8, 2006
South Carolina Archives, Columbia, SC

Helen F. M. Leary – *Migrations Into, Through, and Out of North Carolina: Overview & Overlooked Source for Southern Genealogists: English Common Law and its Colonial Adaptations*

Paul K. Graham – *Understanding Georgia's Land Lotteries & Basics Of Georgia Land History and Records*

Friday July 7, 2006

Helen Leary – Migrations Into, Through and Out of NC. an Overview
John H. Smith – SC Records at the NC State Archives
Scott Wilds – An African American Case Study
Paul Graham – Understanding Georgia's Land Lotteries
Brent Holcomb – TBA
Pattie Rivers & Carol H. Bryan – How to Edit a Newsletter
Connie McNeill – Overlooked Sites on the Internet
Speakers & Fellowship – Marriott Courtyard

Saturday July 8, 2006

Helen Leary – An Overlooked Source for Southern Genealogists
Alexia Helsey – History for Beaufort, SC
Henrietta Morton & Bonnie Glasgow – Lineage Society Proof
Scott Wilds – Freedman Bureau Records of SC Burned Counties
Paul Graham – Basics of Georgia Land History and Records
Alexia Helsey – Beginning African American Research
Caroliniana Staff – What Will I Find at the Caroliniana?
Brent Holcomb - TBA

Pre-registration Fees (Save \$5) SCGS Member- \$25.00 Non-member- \$30.00 Sat. Catered lunch- \$9.50

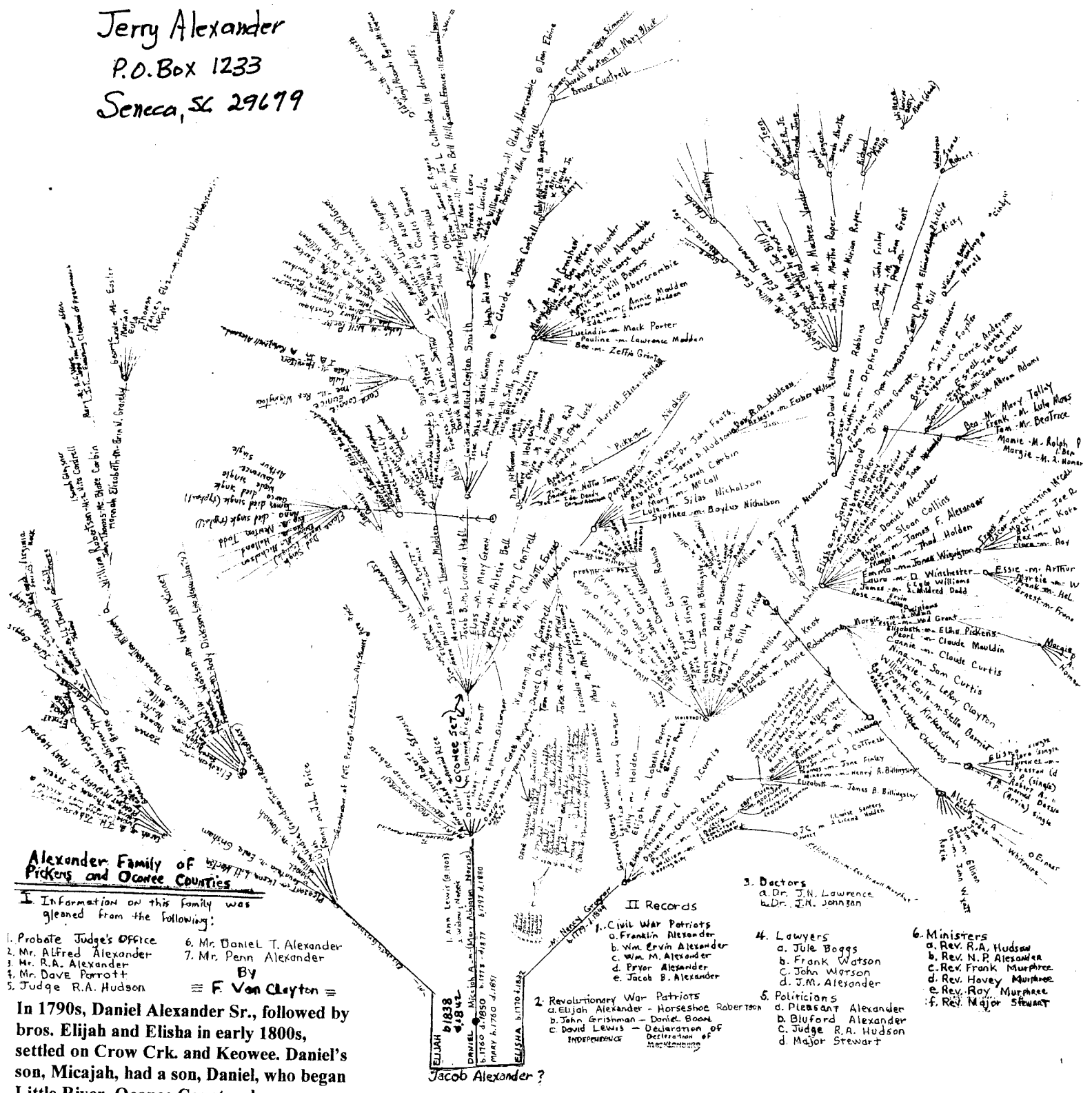
2006 SCGS Summer Workshop
(864) 847-1583

Post Office Box 636

Williamston, SC 29697

Additional Information available at www.scgen.org

Jerry Alexander
 P.O. Box 1233
 Seneca, SC 29679



Alexander Family of Pickens and Oconee Counties

I. Information on this family was gleaned from the following:

- 1. Probate Judge's Office
- 2. Mr. Alfred Alexander
- 3. Mr. R.A. Alexander
- 4. Mr. Dave Parrott
- 5. Judge R.A. Hudson
- 6. Mr. Daniel T. Alexander
- 7. Mr. Penn Alexander

BY
F. Van Clayton

In 1790s, Daniel Alexander Sr., followed by bros. Elijah and Elisha in early 1800s, settled on Crow Crk. and Keowee. Daniel's son, Micajah, had a son, Daniel, who began Little River, Oconee County, clan.

1. Ann Lewis (d. 1807)
 2. William (Nancy)
 3. Daniel (1785) (Miss Abigail Harris)
 4. Mary (1790) (1817)
 5. Elisha (1790) (1817)

- II Records
- 1. Civil War Patriots
 - a. Franklin Alexander
 - b. Wm. Ervin Alexander
 - c. Wm. M. Alexander
 - d. Prior Alexander
 - e. Jacob B. Alexander
 - 2. Revolutionary War Patriots
 - a. Elijah Alexander - Horseshoe Robertson
 - b. John Grishman - Daniel Boone
 - c. David Lewis - Declaration of Independence

3. Doctors
 a. Dr. J.N. Lawrence
 b. Dr. J.N. Johnson

4. Lawyers
 a. Jule Boggs
 b. Frank Watson
 c. John Watson
 d. J.M. Alexander

5. Politicians
 a. Pleasant Alexander
 b. Bluford Alexander
 c. Judge R.A. Hudson
 d. Major Stewart

6. Ministers
 a. Rev. R.A. Hudson
 b. Rev. N.P. Alexander
 c. Rev. Frank Murphree
 d. Rev. Roy Murphree
 e. Rev. Roy Murphree
 f. Rev. Major Stewart

Seeking Information About These

CONFEDERATE

Soldiers

John Marshall Phillips (1836-1920) was a son of George Washington Phillips (b. ca 1812) and Ari (Abbott) Phillips (b. ca 1818). He was born in the western half of Pickens District, S. C., on June 25, 1836. At the age of 25 years, he joined Co. C, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment), C. S. A., in which he was promoted from ranks to second lieutenant. His company commander was Capt. Joseph Jephtha Norton (1835-1896) of Walhalla, S. C. He served in the C. S. A. until the end of the U. S. Civil War and rose to the rank of captain while in service. He was paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. Phillips left Virginia on foot on April 12, 1865, but he found a stray mule on an old battlefield and rode it part of the way home. On December 20, 1865, he married Marie Frances (Sullivan) Burrussnee (7 Apr 1839-20 May 1914), a widow of Anderson District, S. C. He moved his family to Franklin County, Georgia, in 1870 and settled in Carnesville township. He was a farmer there and also served as justice of peace and as clerk of superior court for several terms. He also served as judge of the county court. Phillips was a Baptist, and he served as a church deacon and was once superintendent of its Sunday school. John Marshall Phillips and his wife had at least the following five offspring: Sullivan Phillips; John J. Phillips; Arie Phillips, who married an Alexander; Martha Phillips, who married an Isbell; and Zelia Phillips. This Confederate soldier's wife died in 1914, and by January 1919, his health failed. Thus he moved into the household of a daughter, Arie (Phillips) Alexander, who resided in Laurenceville, Georgia. About one year later (in December 1919), he was admitted to a hospital in Birmingham, Alabama, and died there January 29, 1920. He was buried in Carnesville City Ceme-

tery in Gwinett County, Georgia, on January 31, 1920.

Jonas Phillips, Jr. was born about 1826, a son of Jonas Phillips, Sr. (b. ca 1791) and Elizabeth Phillips (b. ca 1796). In 1860, he or his father received a land grant of 544 acres in Pickens District, S. C. During the U. S. Civil War, he served in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles, and he was paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865.

Manning Phillips was killed in action on White Oak Road in Virginia on March 30, 1865. He served in Co. E, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment) and was a resident of what is presently Oconee County, S. C.

Nathaniel Phillips (1845-1920) was born May 21, 1845. He served in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment) and in Ferguson's S. C. Artillery. For a while, he was unaccounted for during the U. S. Civil War. His wife was Tabitha (Wilbanks) Phillips (b. 28 Jul 1844). His parents were Joel L. Phillips (b. ca 1817) and Sarah Phillips (b. ca 1830). This Confederate soldier survived the U. S. Civil War. In 1915, Phillips was a resident of Oconee County, S. C., but his name was not listed on the Civil War pension roll at that time. He attended the 44th reunion of Orr's Rifles in November 1916 at Seneca, S. C. At that time, he resided in Walhalla, S. C. He died January 17, 1920, and his body was interred in the Phillips family cemetery in the Long Creek section of Oconee County, S. C.

O. L. Phillips was a resident of the Dacusville area of the eastern division of Pickens District, S. C. (now Pickens County). He is believed to



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF PICKENS DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

have served in Co. K, 8th S. C. Cavalry (Wade's). His wife was Mary Phillips (b. 1861-d. 29 Dec 1948), who was buried at Nine Forks Baptist Church in Pickens County, S. C.

Peter Phillips was about 28 years of age when he enlisted in Co. E, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment). He was a son of Charlotta Phillips (b. ca 1790) of the western division of Pickens District, S. C. (now Oconee County). He died September 1, 1865. (Note: A man named Peter Phillips served in Co. F, 15th S. C. Infantry and died January 1, 1864, at Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was being held as a prisoner of war. Same man?)

Reuben Phillips died of disease at Petersburg, Virginia, and was buried there at Blandford Church. He served in Co. I, Palmetto Sharpshooters.

Wesley Reubin Phillips (1842-1919) served in Co. I, 4th South Carolina Infantry (Sloan's Regiment) and in Co. I, Palmetto Sharpshooters. He is listed in some records as Reubin Wesley Phillips or R. W. Phillips. He was born August 13, 1842, and died October 11, 1919. A resident of the Pumpkintown section of Pickens County, S. C., he was buried there at Oole-roy Baptist Church.

W. W. Phillips served as a private in Co. K, 3rd South Carolina Reserves for six months between June 1862 and January 1863.

William H. Phillips was born about 1835 and was a son of Elizabeth Phillips (b. ca 1784). He served in Co. G, 2nd South Carolina Rifles and in Co. C, 4th S. C. Cavalry. He was transferred to Fort Sumter in 1864. In 1866, he paid his general tax of \$1.90 in Pickens District, S. C. He was buried at Long Creek Baptist Church in Oconee County, S. C.

Amon Philpot died of disease at Richmond, Virginia on June 15, 1864. He was a private in the 19th South Carolina Cavalry.

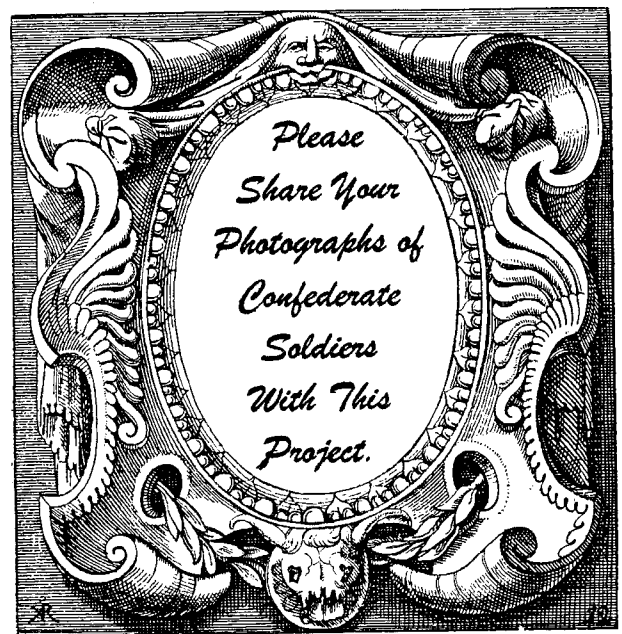
Irvin Hutchinson Philpot (1837-1912) lost a leg during the Civil War. He served in Co. A, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regt.) and held the rank of corporal. Then, he served to the rank of captain in Co. H, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regt.). He was born October 25, 1837, and was a son of Joseph and Emily Vaughn Philpot of the Dacusville community of the eastern division of Pickens District, S. C. (now Pickens County). He married Jane "Jen-

nie" McBee Alexander (1841-1884), and their children were Mary A. Philpot, Sarah E. Philpot, Mamie V. Philpot, Lula M. Philpot, Jane Philpot, Emma J. "Daisy" Philpot, and Joe Ammon Philpot (1882-1958). In 1893, this Confederate soldier received a voucher of \$26.00 for the purchase of a prosthesis to replace his lost leg. In 1873-1875, he was probate judge of Pickens County. He died February 23, 1912, and was buried at Dacusville Methodist Church in Pickens County, South Carolina.

James Philpot served as a private in the 7th South Carolina Cavalry. He died of disease February 17, 1865, at his home in Pickens District, S. C. He was buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery in Central, S. C. (Pickens County).

Andrew Pickens (1815-1911) had the same name as General Andrew Pickens, the Revolutionary War hero of upstate South Carolina. This Confederate soldier was born March 15, 1815, and he served in Co. D (Gist Rifles), Hampton Legion. His wife was Sarah Pickens (1824-1903). He died August 17, 1911, and was buried at Hopewell United Methodist Church in Oconee County, South Carolina.

Andrew Monroe Pickens (1839?-1862) served in Co. D (Gist Rifles), Hampton Legion. He was a son of Robert and Nancy (Pegg) Pickens, and he died unmarried in Virginia during the Civil War. A memorial marker for this Confederate soldier was placed in the old Pickens Chapel cemetery situated in northern Anderson County, S. C., and it contains the following in-



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF PICKENS DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA (continued)

scription: "Andrew Monroe Pickens of Hampton Legion Co. mortally wounded during the Peninsular Campaign. Thomas Jefferson Pickens, 18th S. C. Reg. died in camp. June 16, 1839-May 17, 1862. Feb 13, 1841-July 30, 1862. Sons of a Unionist father, they died under the Confederate flag defending the principles of the United States Constitution, having loved both nations. Article IV, Amendment X."

John Miles Pickens (1836-1918) was a son of Thomas James Pickens (1808-1894) and Kezia A. (Miles) Pickens (1810-1889). He was a grandson of Ezekiel Pickens and Eliza (Barksdale) Pickens (1782-1859). He served as a private in Co. K, 2nd South Carolina Cavalry. He was born April 27, 1836. This Confederate soldier was a direct descendant of General Andrew Pickens. John Miles Pickens died unmarried at the home of his brother, William P. Pickens, at Easley, S. C., on September 23, 1918 or 1920. He was buried at the Old Stone Church (Hopewell Presbyterian) in Pickens County, South Carolina. This Confederate soldier was a brother of Samuel Bonneau Pickens who also served in the C. S. A. (see below).

Samuel Bonneau Pickens was a son of Thomas James Pickens (1808-1894) and Kezia A. (Miles) Pickens (1810-1889), who lived near Pendleton, S. C. This soldier was also a direct descendant of General Andrew Pickens. He served in the 12th Alabama Infantry. He was appointed lieutenant of an infantry in the C. S. A. in March 1861 and rose rapidly in the officer ranks. By the age of only twenty-three years, Pickens was promoted to colonel of his regiment and became known as the "boy colonel." This Confederate soldier was a grandson of Ezekiel and Eliza (Barksdale) Pickens (1782-1859). He was also a brother of John Miles Pickens (see above) who also served in the C. S. A.

Thomas J. Pickens served as a third lieutenant in the 16th South Carolina Infantry. He died of disease on July 30, 1862, at Columbia, S. C., and was buried at Pickens Chapel in northern Anderson County, S. C.

Thomas Jefferson Pickens (1841-1862) served in the 18th South Carolina Infantry Regiment, C. S. A. He was a son of William Smith Pickens (6 Feb 1823-20 May 1907) and Julia Ann (Welborn) Pickens (29 Oct 1825-17 Jun 1857). This Confederate soldier was born February 12,

1841. He died unmarried in Virginia on May 17, 1862. He was a brother of John Miles Pickens, who also served in the C. S. A.

John Birdsey Pickett (1842-1912) was born January 11, 1842, in Knoxville, Tennessee. He served in Co. I, 26th Tennessee Infantry under Confederate General Simon B. Buckner (1823-1914). He married Martha Cornelia McFall (18 Dec 1843-30 Dec 1925) on February 17, 1869. The wedding took place in Pickens County, S. C., and was performed by the Rev. William McWhorter. This soldier's wife was a daughter of Samuel R. McFall (6 Mar 1803-27 Jun 1862) and Anna (Warnock) McFall (25 Aug 1801-1 Sep 1873). John Birdsey Pickett died November 30, 1912, and was buried at Richland Presbyterian Church in Oconee County, S. C. This Confederate veteran's wife, Martha Cornelia, resided in Oconee County in 1915, but her name was not included in the Civil War widow's pension roll at that time.

William J. Pickel enlisted in Co. I, 4th South Carolina Infantry Volunteers (Sloan's Regiment) at Pendleton, S. C., on June 2, 1861, and was mustered into service at Columbia, S. C. He also served to the rank of sergeant in Co. A and Co. K, 6th South Carolina Cavalry. He married Martha C. (Craig) Ariail (18331-1908), widow of John H. Ariail (1833-1862). In 1882, he established a saw mill about two miles west of Pickens, S. C. (Note: A man named William Pickel died in the Pickens County Poor House on June 23, 1896, at the age of about 62. Was he this Confederate veteran?)

William Royer Pickerel served as a private in Co. K, 4th South Carolina Infantry Volunteers at Pendleton, S. C., and he was listed as present on the company's muster roll of December 31, 1861.

Frederick W. "Fred" Pieper was a member of the German settlement at Walhalla, South Carolina. He was born in Hanover, Germany on July 10, 1846, and arrived at Charleston, S. C. on November 20, 1853. Then, on October 20, 1856, he applied for U. S. citizenship. At the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Co. C, 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Regiment). He survived the Civil War and died December 3, 1903. This Confederate veteran was buried at St. John's Lutheran Church in Walhalla (Oconee County), South Carolina.

Henry William Pieper (1836-1894) served in

Co. A, South Carolina Light Artillery (Wagner's Co.). He was a member of the German settlement at Walhalla, S. C. He was born on November 10, 1836, in Prussia (Germany) and came to the United States in 1853. On October 17, 1860, he applied for U. S. citizenship. He married Johannah Ahrens (28 Oct 1835-1 Apr 1923) on March 8, 1859, in Walhalla, S. C. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. F. Bansemer. After the U. S. Civil War, this Confederate became a well-known merchant in Walhalla, S. C. He was elected mayor of the town in 1867. He died June 24, 1894, and was buried at St. John's Lutheran Church in Walhalla (Oconee County), South Carolina.

Isham Pierce was a son of William Pierce (b. ca 1794) and Nancy Pierce (b. ca 1810) of the western division of Pickens District, S. C. (now Oconee County). He served as a private in Co. C, 1st South Carolina Rifles. He was a brother of James Pierce and Martin Pierce, both of whom also served in the C. S. A. (see below).

James Pierce was born about 1843, a son of William Pierce (b. ca 1794) and Nancy Pierce (b. ca 1810). During the U. S. Civil War, he served in Companies C and K of the 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment). He was killed in action at Sharpsburg, Maryland during the Civil War. He was a brother of Isham Pierce (see above) and Martin Pierce (see below), both of whom also served in the C. S. A. Note: In one source, this Confederate soldier was listed as having died of disease at age twenty at Richmond, Virginia, on October 15, 1863. Does anyone know the exact cause and place of this soldier's death?

Martin Pierce was born about 1837 and served in Co. C, 2nd South Carolina Rifles (Moore's Regiment). He was unaccounted for during the U. S. Civil War, according to his company's records. This soldier was a brother of Isham Pierce and James Pierce, both of whom also served in the C. S. A. (see above).

Mitchel Pilgrim served as a private in Co. K, 3rd South Carolina State Troops for six months between June 1862 and January 1863.

Samuel J. Pilgrim was born about 1844, a son of Jefferson Pilgrim (b. ca 1801) and Hannah Eades Pilgrim (b. ca 1815). His mother was a half Cherokee Indian (Cherokee Claims #16173, Eastern Cherokees). He enlisted in the C. S. A. at Pendleton, S. C., on April 14, 1861, and served in Co. I, 4th South Carolina Infantry (Sloan's Regt.). After his initial one-year enlistment ended, he served as a private in Co. I,

Palmetto Sharpshooters and was wounded during the war. He was paroled at Appomattox, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. After the war, he resided in Central township of Pickens County, S. C. This Confederate veteran's wife was Eliza M. Pilgrim. The couple had a daughter, Corrie L. Pilgrim, and she married H. Sergeant on August 3, 1890, at her father's residence and in a ceremony performed by L. C. Reid, N. P. Samuel J. Pilgrim had a brother, William J. M. Pilgrim, who also served in the C. S. A.

Sidney Pilgrim died of pneumonia at Leesburg, Virginia, on July 5, 1861. His death was reported in a letter written by Private J. W. Reid and published in that soldier's *History of the Fourth Regiment of the S. C. Volunteers* (1892). Sidney Pilgrim enlisted in Co. D, 4th South Carolina Infantry, Volunteers, on May 6, 1861. His estate was administered March 21, 1862, by Jefferson Pilgrim and Samuel Chapman in Pickens District, S. C.

Thomas F. Pilgrim (1833-1863) was born July 3, 1833. He enlisted in Co. I, 4th South Carolina Infantry, Volunteers (Sloan's Regt.) on April 14, 1861. In August 1862, he was transferred to Co. G, 5th Virginia Cavalry, and on January 9, 1863, he was transferred to Co. K, Holcombe Legion. He died February 20, 1863, at Lynchburg, Virginia, and was buried there in Confederate Cemetery (Grave 3, Section R-1). He was a son of Jefferson and Hannah Pilgrim. Two of his brothers, Samuel J. Pilgrim and William J. M. Pilgrim also served in the C. S. A.

