ANDERSON COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Volume 32, Issue 1 THE ANDERSON RECORD

JAN. FEB. MAR. 2019

EXPO

April 06,2019, 10:00AM-2:00PM

Free to the public!!

Anderson Arts Center

110 Federal Street

Anderson, SC 29625

acgsresearch@gmail.com



We will have: Vendors Family History Tables displayed by local people Door Prizes



Guest speaker Karen Thompson—Ledford

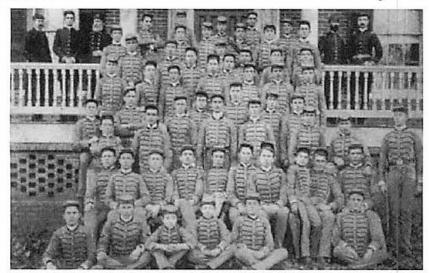
A Franklin County, Georgia native, Karen Ledford graduated from Franklin County High School in Carnesville in 1971 and from North Ga. Technical College in 1973. She is currently Commissioner of the Georgia Civil War Commission. She is also the author of a research series entitled "These Men Wore Grey", which includes 9 volumes on N.E. Georgia Counties. She is a 29 year member of the UDC and President of the James Longstreet 46 Chapter in Gainesville, GA. She is a recipient of the UDC's Jefferson Davis Historical Medal for her work in the internment records of the Confederate Soldiers of Geor-

gia and the Winnie Davis Medal for her work above and beyond the call of duty as a UDC member. In addition, she is a 27 year member of the DAR and a member of the Wm. Candler DAR in Gaines-ville, Ga. She is a member of both the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century in the Thomas Miller Chapter and past president of the John Baytop Scott Chapter of the National Society of United Daughters of 1812, both in Athens, GA; and a member of the Daughters of American Colonists Chapter, Athens, GA. In 2008, she was chosen as "One of the Fifty Most outstanding Women of

Franklin Co., GA." over the last 100 years of the county's history, in the "Literature and History Category".

ANDERSON.
Funding Assistance provided by the
City of Anderson Accommodations Tax Fund

Cadets in Front of Patrick Military Institution



South Carolina Postcards, Vol. IX: Anderson County, by Howard Woody, circa 1896

"This picture of the Patrick Military Academy cadets was taken after Col. John N. Patrick moved his military academy from Greenville to the Anderson campus in 1889. He was the president of the academy. In 1896 it was considered one of the best schools in Anderson. It closed in 1900."

Colonel John B. Patrick

The First Trustees

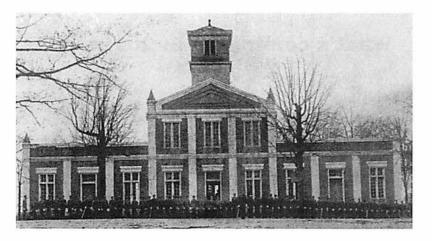
- ~ Gen. W.W Humphreys
- ~ J.J. Baker
- ~ D. S. Maxwell
- ~ J. E. Breazeale
- ~ John B. Watson
- ~ J.B. Lewis
- ~ W.G. Watson
- ~ W.F. Barr
- ~ J.W. Daniels
- ~ G.W. Fant
- ~ Dr. R.F. Divver
- ~ J.L. Tribble

John Bellenger Patrick was born in 1832 in the Barnwell District. His ancestor, Luke Patrick, came to the Barnwell/Colleton Co. area from Strasburg, Austria, in the 1730's and married Mary Young from Holland. Col. Patrick was a graduate of the Citadel. He was fourth in his class and was awarded The Star of the West. He became a teacher of mathematics at the Citadel, and continued to be in charge of the Cadets throughout the Civil War. The Colonel kept a diary for the Citadel and for himself. These diaries were donated to the Citadel. Col. Patrick with the Cadets fought the last battle east of the Mississippi in Williamston, SC.

Col. Patrick married Maria Goodlett, daughter of a pioneer family of Greenville. They had Pauline, Rev. Robert Goodlett, Lt. John M. (Jack), Mary Lucia, Charles, Benjamin, Vina, Anne Allender, and Louise. Pauline married Hyman Gurganus, Robert married Helen Manly, John Milligan married Carrie McCully, Mary Lucia married Howard Edwards, and Charles died young. Benjamin married Bertie Heard, Vina married J. Wilkins Norwood and Anne married William Woodward Sullivan. Louise never married. Robert Patrick was President of Judson College; Benjamin was Commandant at Auburn; Jack taught at Alabama. All of the girls had degrees from College as well as the boys except Louise, whose health was poor. Pauline taught at Judson.

John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta newspaper and former student said of Col. Patrick: "There is no higher gift, no greater grace given of God to teachers of youth than to stir the ambition to be something and do something—the very best of which it is capable. Col. Patrick had that gracious gift."

(Sources—Information for PMI's bulletins, family tradition, personal knowledge. Submitted by Anne Patrick Major Doggett)



Patrick Military Institution of Anderson

In 1886, some Anderson businessmen approached Col. John B. Patrick in Greenville to encourage him to locate his school, Greenville Military Institute, in Anderson. Col. Patrick agreed and Patrick Military Institute opened in 1887 on the grounds of the Confederate Treasury and Johnson Female Institute on University Hill. Patrick Military Institute flourished from 1887 to 1900 with such renowned teachers as: Col. Patrick, mathematics, Lt. John M. Patrick, his son, French, German and Business, Prof. W. J. Ligon, instructor of ancient languages, Rev. A. A. Marshall, instructor in mental and moral philosophy and later T. Gary. The course of study in PMI would be daunting to us today.

The student body included students from Anderson, along with many students from all over the state of South Carolina and Georgia. Many Patrick Military graduates were highly regarded in their towns and states.

Only twelve years after the school opened, Col. Patrick died suddenly on August 30, 1900. Col. Patrick was a very strong man and it was not feasible to keep the school open without his charismatic presence, so the doors closed.

***It may be interesting to mention that located at Johnson University, now Patrick Military Institute, was the Confederate Treasury, or a branch of it. Our government had eighty foreign artists employed, who were turning out millions of dollars of cheap Confederate money. One hundred twenty-five dollars in Confederate money was worth about one dollar in gold the day before the Anderson raid. Most of the books and papers were stored in the building now occupied by the Hill-Orr Drug Co. This building contained money, books, safes, and many valuables that belonged to citizens all over the South, some having been shipped from Richmond when the Treasury Department was removed from there.

List of names from Patrick Military Institution

- ~ J.J. Baker
- ~ W.F. Barr
- ~ S. Bleckley
- ~ J. W. Daniels
- ~ Dr. R. F. Divver
- HowardEdwards
- ~ G. W. Fant
- ~ Gen. W.W. Humphreys
- ~ Thomas Gary
- ~ Maria Goodlett
- John Temple Graves
- ~ Hyman Gurganus
- ~ Bertie Heard
- J.B. Lewis
- ~ Helen Manly
- ~ Carrie McCully
- ~ J. Wilkins Norwood

Sue Brewer from our Society would like to know if any of you have ever heard of the term "grass widow".

Please send your comments to acgs@research@gmail.com or call: 864-540-8300

We have some Bibles in our office that we need help finding owners for. If you can help, we would really appreciate it:

1st Bible—"Presented to Mollie E. Davis by Van Jefferson Davis—Mother's Day of 1947"

2nd Bible—Walter Bernard Evans—James Evans

3rd Bible—Ralph and Rosa Denton

We also have papers/ pictures and belongings for Robbie Jo Allen and Warren Allen, and C.W. Allen

Also, we have some photographs for Marlee Gambrell, Matthew Moore and Veronica Reid, Lucille Hammett A.J. Monroe

What's coming up in 2019!

April 1: (off site) Anderson County Register of Deeds Office - We will have the opportunity to learn about recording and indexing deeds, where and how to find them, and maintaining legal documents that establish ownership of real and personal property in Anderson County.

May 6: SC Historian and Upstate Forever's Extraordinary Achievement winner, Dennis Chastain, will present Part III of the Cherokee Path: Midlands to the Low Country.

June 3: We will visit an historic church in Anderson County. Everyone is asked to bring a food item, (i.e. casserole, dessert, or other dish) to share with others as part of this Society traditions. Arrive before the meal to allow time to walk trough the cemetery.

July 1st—In the moth of America's 243rd Birthday, local historian, Durant Ashmore, will share his program, "The Life and Times of Colonel Robert Anderson

Did you know:

The first Anderson fair was held in 1869 with the public square as the exhibition grounds?

Broad River in South Carolina was known by the Cherokee Indians as the Eswawpuddenah.

Due West is one of the oldest towns in the Piedmont section, having been settled by the Scotch-Irish.

Rice was introduced in South Carolina from Madagascar in 1690, and in 1841 the export of rice had reached 110,000 barrels.

Cotton was cultivated as a curiosity in South Carolina as early as 1720, but was adopted slowly into the general planting. Cotton was first exported from South Carolina in 1794, and by 1839 the export had increased to 300,000 bales.

The South Carolina Genealogical Society presents

The 2019 SCGS 47th Annual Summer Workshop



Keynote Speaker: Blaine Bettinger PhD, JD
The Genetic Genealogist
Friday and Saturday July 12-13. 2019 8:30-5:00

\$50. For SCGS Members \$55 for non-members

SC Department of Archives 8301 Parklane Rd. Columbia, SC 29223

Your registration includes:

- 24 total sessions
- Program Book with Syllabus
- Vendors on-site
- Access to SC Archives

- FOR MORE INFORMATION
- register for this event
- Visit the SCGS Website

http://www.scgen.org/

https://www.facebook.com/SCGenealogicalSociety/

Host Hotel: Hampton Inn

1551 Barbara Drive, Columbia, SC (803) 865-8000

Reservations at the rate of \$105.00 per night; accepted until June 27, 2019

Group Name:

SC Genealogical Society

^^^^^

The 2019 SCGS will feature the Following Speakers

Katherine Bolt Borges

Jan Alpert

Lisa Lisson

Anita Finger Smith

Dr. Walter Curry

Natonne Elaine Kemp

Durant Ashmore

Brent Holcomb

John Smith

Robin Foster

Emily deQuincy Newman

Charity Rouse

John Andrews

Charlie Black

A Visit with Four Revolutionary War

Heroines











BITS AND PIECES

Anderson Heartbeat—Oct. 20, 1949

Demand Great!

The demand for booths at the Fairgrounds has been so great that extensions have been made where possible, and every available foot of concession space has been sold, I. V. Hulme, general manager, said yesterday. No more room is left in the livestock division he reported. Grandstand seating space has even doubled to afford seats for 3,000 persons. All tents are now in place and construction of exhibit booths is underway. When the 28th annual Fair opens Monday the mud and dust problems will have been solved through the hardsurfacing of the midway.

Bar Invited

The Anderson County Bar has been invited to attend the unveiling of a portrait of the late Judge Henry H. Watkins at the Federal Courthouse in Grenville October 24. Wilbur D. White, clerk of federal court will unveil the painting of the former Anderson judge. A number of attorneys from Anderson are expected to attend.

New Directory

Work has begun on a new Anderson city directory which is to be published by the Hill Directory Co. of Richmond, early 1950.

Girls in 4-H Event

Three 4-H girls from Anderson will represent the County in the State 4-H Achievement Meeting at the Jefferson Hotel in Columbia tomorrow. They are Betty Jo Bolt, Celeste Rogers, and Patsy McLeese. Betty Jo Bolt and Celeste Rogers will give a team demonstration in the National Junior Vegetable Growers division and Patsy McLeese will give an individual demonstration on dairy foods. Accompanying the group will be Miss Edith Childers, home agent, and Mrs. L. O. Hunnicutt.

<u>Little Joe Miller</u>

Little Joe Miller, long famous for his blankets, arrived in Anderson yesterday morning for the twenty-eighth annual Anderson Fair....this makes the twenty eighth time Little Joe has made the Anderson Fair. He arrived here with the first one and has put in his appearance for the big event ever since...Little Joe has a reputation which has stood him in good stead through the years. It is that of operating an honest wheel...A card is attached to his blankets reading "Another Blanket from Little Joe Miller's" This serves as a walking advertisement...Little Joe's biggest night came two years ago when heavy rains fell all fair and the midway was a sea of mud. He bought a big load of sawdust and had it dumped in front of his place. When fairgoers discovered that the sawdust was dry and at least knee deep, they lined up three and four deep at Little Joe's stand and many were still there when Little Joe closed up along about 1 o'clock in the morning.

IN MEMORIAM—JOHN DAVID BEVILL

David has been a member of the ACGS since 1988. He will be deeply missed by everyone. His smile was infectious. He was a super gentleman. When asked how he was doing, his reply was "Better than I deserve". David will be missed.

John David Bevill

Anderson - John David Bevill, age 78, passed away Tuesday, January 8, 2019 at Richard M. Campbell Veterans Nursing Home.

Born May 2, 1940, in Anderson, SC, he was the son of the late Ottis Gary and Gladys Vaughn Bevill. He was also preceded in death by his brother, Joe Bevill.

David graduated from Boys High School class of 1958 and served in the United States <u>Army</u> and SC Army National Guard. He retired from Wellington Mill as a plant engineer. He also worked for 17 years for Anderson County Water and Sewer Authority, and 17 years with Richard Campbell Veterans Nursing Home. He was a member of Campbell Patriots Post #184, Divver Masonic Lodge #349, Anderson Genealogical Society and Dixie Skydivers. He was also a member of Oakwood Baptist Church.

He is survived by his wife of 42 years, Sandra Daniel Bevill; children, Whitney Leigh Bevill and Daniel Gary Bevill (Wendy) and two grandsons, Connor and Nolan Bevill.



BITS AND PIECES

Anderson Independent-Sept. 7, 1949

Today's birthdays include: Neil Ebernickle, Jack Ross, Miss Minnie Tucker, Ansel D. Owen, Mrs. J. L. Metz, Miss Martha M. Kimsey, Mrs. W. B. Williams

One man was injured today in a wreck on the Liberty Road about 11 o'clock, but details of the automobile collision were lacking. Anderson Memorial Hospital officials reported that L. H. Ewell was taken there for emergency treatment with a number of minor cuts and possibly other injuries. State Highway Patrolman J. B. Dubose is investigating.

The Anderson Record

Vol. 32, Issue 1

Anderson County Chapter of the S.C.

Genealogy Society, Inc.

110 Federal Street

Anderson, SC 29625

www.andersoncounty.scgen.org

Email: acgsresearch@gmail.com

Phone: 864-540-8300

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RESEARCH CENTER HOURS:

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY 10 AM—4 PM

SATURDAY—10 AM TO 2 PM

MEETINGS

Monthly meetings are held the first Monday of each month at 7 pm at Senior Solutions, 420 Clemson Blvd., Anderson, SC

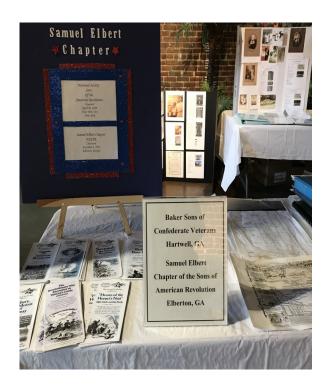
Each month a program is presented that is of interest to genealogy researchers. Come early and discuss your family with our members.

Refreshments are provided Free, and all Regular Meetings are open to the public.

Volume 33, Issue 2



THE ANDERSON RECORD



2019 EXPO

What a great Expo we had this year! Our speaker, Karen Thompson-Ledford ,was just amazing. Mrs. Ledford spoke on the series of books that she has written regarding the internment of Civil War veterans throughout Georgia. We had 25 tables including family, Sons of Confederate Veterans of Hartwell, Richard Otter with his Street Name Project, Linda Rogers on Writing Your History, Hartwell-Savannah River Valley Genealogical Society, Anne Sheriff—Old Pendleton District Chapter, Sue Brewer and her Cherokee family associations, and Justin Atkins with his family history and family business table. We also had Shelby Lollis with information for the State Summer Workshop. We sold many books and talked a lot about genealogy!!

Justin Atkins Table











This year we were asked by Visit Anderson to provide snacks for their Landmark Conference on April 12 and 13 at the Anderson Civic Center. Linda Rogers and Joyce Gibson manned the wonderful snack table. Shelby Lollis had a table on the SC State upcoming conference and sold State Flash Drives which contain the Carolina Herald information. We also sold cookbooks.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH VISIT— MONDAY, JUNE 3, 2019

Everyone enjoyed the visit to the First Baptist Church. We were allowed a self-guided tour of the cemetery before dinner. During dinner, Mrs. Romona Hallman provided some lovely dinner music. Pastor Dr. Josh Hunt spoke and gave us the history of the First Baptist Church as well as a talk on Baptist Origins. An optional tour of the interior of the church was also available. Mrs. Hallman played the amazing church organ for the tour.

Ted Burgess has been working hard to put our Resource Room book list on our website. It is there, and it is huge. We have so many great family books and they continue to add up! Thanks Ted! We are so grateful for all your help.

COMING ATTRACTIONS!!

July 1st—This is the month of America's 243rd Birthday. Local historian, Durant Ashmore, will share his program, "The Life and Times of Colonel Robert Anderson".

August 5th—Susan Sitika Rozakos Ehrhard will share her decades-long journey to find her biological mother and biological father.

September—Labor Day—No meeting this month!!

October 7th—The Anderson Werewolf, and the Halloweens of Yesteryear!!

November 4th—Dr. Walter B. Curry, African American professor and member of the sons of Confederate Veterans, will share his family story and book: *The Thompson Family: Untold Stories from the Past 1830-1960.* Dr. Curry will bring his books to sell.

December 2nd — ACGS Christmas Dinner!!!!

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Keynote Speaker: Blaine Bettinger PhD, JD

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SC Department of Archives 8301 Parklane Rd. Columbia, SC 29223

Your registration includes:

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Jan Alpert Robin Foster

Lisa Lisson Emily deQuincy Newman

Anita Finger Smith Charity Rouse
Dr. Walter Curry John Andrews
Natonne Elaine Kemp Charlie Black

Durant Ashmore A Visit with Four Revolutionary War

Brent Holcomb Heroines











The article and information on the upcoming pages was contributed by Mr. Charles Kellogg, a visitor to the Duncan Research Center in Summer 2018. Mr. Kellogg was researching the Gassaway and McPhail families. Anyone wishing more information is welcome to contact Mr. Kellogg at his gmail account—griot1229@gmail.com

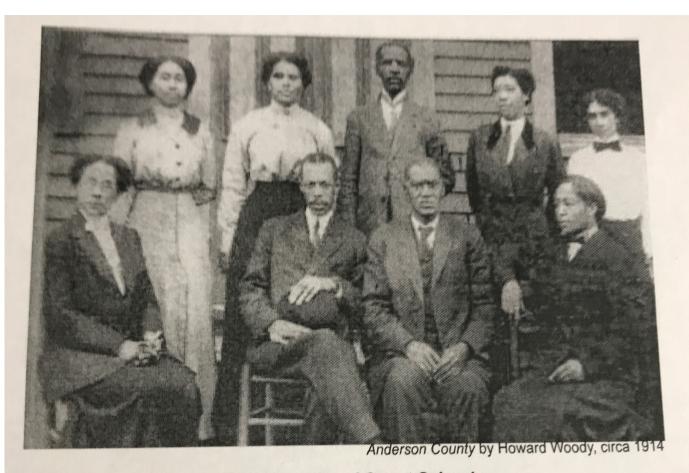
100 Years

Less than 25 years after the Civil War ended, Mark H. Gassaway, and shortly afterwards his wife, Carrie Walls, had completed their respective degrees at Claflin & Spelman colleges. Each of these former Anderson county residents made great contributions to the county by way of educating thousands of county blacks for over 30 years. Mark Hughee Gassaway (1852-1942) was a product of the Belton, Honea Path area of Anderson County. He was the son of Larkin Gassaway & Louisa McPhail. Louisa McPhail had been taught to read and write and passed that skill on to Mark & his siblings. In 1882 Mark graduated from Claflin College in Orangeburg S.C. He returned to Anderson where he began educating blacks of the community and helping the community by being a leading example of how to prosper in a system that rarely dealt an equal hand to minorities. 1889 was a key year in Mark's life as he married Carrie Walls, a recent graduate from Spelman College in Atlanta G.A. In this same year he was named postmaster of Belton Co. This appointment did not sit well with many in the Belton community and he was forced to leave that post. It has been said that he was granted the principalship of a school in Anderson, most likely Greeley Institute on McDuffie St. The couple had been given great reviews for their school and how it was run from members of the community as reported by local newspapers. As the black community in Anderson sought education at greater rates more schools were needed to meet those needs. In the early 1900's Mark & Carrie moved on to Reed School located in the 300 block of Reed Street. Carrie Walls (1859-1935) was herself a rising star in the black community, first in Atlanta then Anderson Co. Carrie authored a column in the college paper at Spelman called "Children's Exchange" where she interacted with students around the country and even reaching as far as Canada. "Cousin Carrie", as she was known in her articles, would encourage her readers to seek education and to always serve the master. This was done with in-depth historical and biblical knowledge learned in her high school in Columbus G.A. and sharpened at Spelman college. Carrie Walls was part of a group of students that met with John Rockefeller and his wife Laura Spelman. It was after this meeting that Mr. Rockefeller began to fund major projects at the college. This funding relationship continues today through the Rockefeller Foundation. Prior to this meeting the college was known as the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary, after that day it was to be known as Spelman College in honor of Laura Spelman, John Rockefeller's wife. The relationship between the Gassaway family and the community members of Anderson County was mixed. When Mark & Carrie focused their energies on strictly educating their community they were lauded. On the other hand when Mark asserted the rights of blacks he was scorned as a race agitator. Mark had been living in the area all of his life prior to the incident which led to his forced departure. The year was 1919, commonly known as the "Red Summer", in this year, blacks were unfairly threatened and killed throughout the south. Anderson County was no different. In a newspaper article published in the Anderson Intelligencer, Mark was forced to tender his resignation as principal of Reed school and told to leave town. This was the culmination of many months of attacks by the editor of the Anderson Tribune, which is no longer in publication. While it is documented that Mark had the support of prominent members of the community including the police chief and superintendent of schools, the less educated whites were threatened by Mr. Gassaway's education and the fact that he was chosen to represent the NAACP in Anderson County as its first president.

Initially Mark considered staying and continuing the fight for fairness for blacks, but ultimately the family decided that leaving was the best option to take. He started Gassaway broom company just outside Cleveland Ohio and built this company into a modern broom making enterprise. This company was run successfully for many years after his death by his sons, Harold & Charles Gassaway, also products of Anderson County.

Carrie continued taking classes at both Case Western in Ohio and Cheney State in Pennsylvania. Dedicating the rest of her time in community service in the Ohio area. As long as she was able, she visited the grave of Laura Spelman every memorial day to pay homage to one of the most influential women in her life.

Nothing can change the fact that Mark and Carrie's family was wrongfully forced out of Anderson even though they had lived their life in an exemplary manner, serving humanity while giving glory to God. Countless articles in local newspapers noted the path of Mark Gassaway as emotions changed often from praise to the expulsion, which happened exactly 100 years ago. In recent years, Carrie's articles and experiences are being used for high school and college lesson plans in many places in the U.S. keeping her work ongoing as an educator. Mark has been recognized and honored in Anderson County by being inducted in the Anderson County Museum's Hall of Fame as a 2017 inductee. The pendulum of time swings back and forth between times of true progress and time less so. It may be that the induction of Mark into the County's hall of fame, and the fact that he was chosen as the subject of this newsletter will be part of the swing towards progress and force a hard look at our individual and collective histories.



7. Faculty, Reed Street School

The faculty of the Reed Street African-American High School included Prof. M.H. Gassaway as principal and teachers Mrs. Gassaway, Mr. Todd, Mrs. Todd, A. Anderson, I. Watson, Mr. Rhodes, M. Gassaway, Mrs. Moore, and M.G. Brown. Black teachers' average salaries for 1900 were \$108 while salaries in 1901 were \$113. In 1918 the Reed Street School had an enrollment of 286 students and 11 teachers in the 7 elementary grades and a 3-year high school program.

Gassaway, Price to Join Anderson County Hall of Fame Tuesday

Sunday, October 8, 2017 at 10:44AM Editor

The Anderson County Museum's Hall of Fame will induct its two newest members during a ceremony Tuesday at 6 p.m. at the museum. The ceremony is free and open to the public.

This year's inductees are education pioneer Mark Hughes Gassaway and civic leader and county historian Bruce Walker Price.

Gassaway was born to Louisa McPhail and Larkin Gassaway, Sr. near Belton in 1852. Louisa had been taught by her father to read and determined that all five of her children should be educated. Little did she know that education would come to define her son's life. Mark excelled as a student and graduated in 1883 from Claflin College.

Gassaway married a fellow educator in 1889, Carrie, who had graduated from Spelman Seminary in Georgia and who also became a teacher in Belton. The couple both fostered a passion for educating black youth during a time when quality schooling was often unavailable to the African American community. They moved to Anderson where Mark took a position as principal at Greeley Institute.

In 1901, a postal position opened up in Anderson and Mark Gassaway applied. He scored the highest on the examination and was offered the job. However, when he appeared for the first day of work the Postal Service realized they had hired a black man. They proposed a compromise to Gassaway: in exchange for declining this postal position, the city would construct a new African American school on the west side of town where he would be principal for life.

The satisfied Gassaway accepted this deal and earned fame and favor throughout the county as a master educator and administrator at Reed Street School. From the 1880s through 1919, Mark advanced Anderson's African American community by educating thousands of the county's black children. He and his wife even hosted certain children at their home on Hampton Street which they used as a boarding house for out-of-town students.

Using his connections to wealthy and influential community members, he was able to help black soldiers restart their lives after returning from WWI. He also served as a delegate to the national Methodist Episcopal conference for many years. One of Gassaway's greatest accomplishments in civic leadership was the establishment of Anderson's branch of the NAACP, where he served as the first president in 1919. However, his work with the organization drew the attention of local white supremacists who opposed the group. Escalation led to harassment, intimidation, and death threats against Gassaway who had once been hailed for his achievements in the community. Mark felt forced to pack up and move his family to Cleveland, Ohio where he could continue his work in relative safety.

Mark and Carrie lived out their lives in Ohio where the former principal continued as a delegate to national Methodist conferences and as a Civil Rights activist. He even spoke at a NAACP rally in New York alongside the famed W.E.B. Dubois. In addition, Mr. Gassaway started a broom factory while his sons went on to become lawyers and his daughter a teacher. His passion for education and primacy as an advocate for racial equality make Mark Gassaway one of the most prominent and unique figures in our county history. He and his wife are both buried at Highland Park Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.

We spent two hours in the Belton Colored High School, and were very much gratified at what we saw and heard. M. H. Gassaway is the Principal, assisted by Carrie P. Walls, of Macon, Ga. The Assistant was giving a lesson in drawing to a class as we entered, and the inspection of the work done was a pleasant surprise to us. A class in geography showed a readiness that has not been excelled, and seldom equalled, in the County. Gassaway and his assistant are doing a good work, toning up the moral and religious sentiment of their race.

OFFENDING NEGRO LEAVES ANDERSON

With Departure of Preacher Fear of of Race Trouble Diminishes— School Teacher Resigns.

The Sate.

Anderson, Oct. 9.—The feeling that race trouble might develop here as the result of statements alleged to have been made by the Rev. Bacheler, pastor of one of the negro churches in this city, diminished considerably today when it became known that the negro preacher had left the city. The situation since Monday afternoon had been tense. Some level headed members of his own race went to the negro preacher and advised him to leave.

M. H. Gassaway, principal of the Reed street negro school, upon request, today tendered his resignation, which was immediately accepted at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the city schools. He has been advised to leave town also. Bacheler is said to have come here about six months ago from Rochester, N. Y. Gassaway has been living here for about 20 years.

The ANDERSON RECORD

VOLUME 33, ISSUE 2

ANDERSON COUNTY CHAPTER
OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGI-CAL SOCIETY, INC.

110 FEDERAL STREET

ANDERSON, SC 29625

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CAROLYN DUNCAN RESEARCH CENTER

RESEARCH HOURS: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY—10 AM TO 4 PM

SATURDAY 10 AM—2 PM

LOCATED 110 FEDERAL STREET, AT THE ANDERSON COUNTY ARTS CENTER, BESIDE THE FARMER MARKET—ENTER THE DOORS FOR "VISIT ANDERSON"

MEETINGS—Monthly meetings are held the first Monday of each month at 7 pm at Senior Solutions, 3420 Clemson Blvd., Anderson, SC.

Each month a program is presented that is of interest to genealogy researchers. Come early and discuss your family with our members.

Refreshments are provided Free before the program and all Regular Meetings are open to the public.

http:www.andersoncounty.sgcen.org

Email: acgsresearch@gmail.com

Telephone: 864-540-8300

President, Shirley Phillips

THE ANDERSON RECORD

Barton Wagon Train—1854

Greenville News—June 26, 1962

My father was Dr. Welborn Barton. He was born in Greenville, SC, Sept. 25, 1822. His father was Col. Wilson Barton, born in Greenville March 17, 1796. He died in Burnett County, Tex., Oct. 25, 1803. He was the first judge of Burnett County.

My mother was Louise Cox Barton, born in Greenville Oct. 8, 1835, and died in Salado, Tex.. Nov. 17, 1920. Her father was Col. Robert Cox and her mother was Bathsheba McCoy. My great-grandfather McCoy was born in Scotland. He lived in Salado and owned 100 Negroes.

When my father was a boy, he was swimming in Saluda River and, in diving, hit a hidden log and so severely hurt his leg that he was confined to his bed for many months. He began studying and reading and at that time (portion missing in article) permanently crippled.

Later, he went to Louisville, Ky., and studied to be a doctor. He was graduated with his cousin, Ben Barton, who later started to California with him on horseback in 1849. They went alone, on horseback with packsaddles, and they made it to Texas, where my father got cold feet. He stopped and located in Washington County, TX, while his cousin, Ben, went on through to California.

My father located there in Texas and practiced medicine for a year or more, but it seemed too far away from his sweetheart, whom he had left in South Carolina, that he returned and was married in 1851 to Louisa Cox. I was born March 31, 1852.

By this time, my father began to feel that he must go west again to Texas. Being excited and talking a great deal about it, some of his closest friends became interested and began to press him to pilot for them. Families kept coming until there were a hundred families wanting him to guide them through, as he had been over the ground. So, in 1854, they started out.

Among the train were my uncle's five brothers, Uncle Alex, Uncle Perry, Uncle Dave, Uncle Poinsett and Uncle Columbus. My grandfather was also with them. All my uncles and my late father went to the Civil War and were among the first volunteers. Uncle Perry and Uncle Dave never came back. My father served four years in the war as a surgeon.

It took some time for all to get ready with covered wagons. All the families had Negroes to bring. Some of the families had big carriages for the women and children to ride in, but most rode in wagons. The Negroes walked most of the time. My father and a few of the men rode ahead to provide camping places, provisions and feed for the horses each day.

We swam all the rivers and streams except the Mississippi, which we crossed by ferry. My mother often would tell me how excited the Negroes were upon seeing the big steamboats. My first words were "boo-boo", mocking the steamboats. At this place was the first railroad any had ever seen.

We were on the road three months. The route taken was South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. We came through without any sickness or accidents and arrived in Texas—Williamson County—in December 1854. I was two years old. News had gone ahead somehow that the train was coming and the neighbors were all ready to greet us and had provisions gathered for us—wild honey and a beef killed.

One man, John Owens, had his camp on his place. All of the wagons in the train, of course, did not camp in the same place each night, so when we arrived in Texas, it took us several days for the wagons to gather. The train naturally was very long, and on the trail, men and horses rode up and down the train to keep in touch with those in the rear.

From there, all the families went out and bought land in a country. radius of 50 miles. We got there in time for all to make crops. My father stayed right where he stopped and made a crop on Mr. Owens' land the first year, also practiced medicine, riding miles to see his patients. Texas was so unsettled that San Antonio and Austin and a few other cities were the only ones at that time.

Sam Houston had just been elected governor of Texas. Up to this time he had been president of the Republic of Texas. My father made his acquaintance and they became fast friends.

When we went to Texas, there were scarcely any churches, but it seemed that every community had a Masonic Lodge, where we would meet for Sunday school and church. The country was bothered with Indians stealing horses and killing children on the way to school and killing herders out with the sheep. Neighborhoods were so far apart that we had to go and come in two days to church and people would camp at the lodges because of fear of the Indians and return the next day.

My father bought a farm in Burnett County about 12 miles from Burnett, one of the oldest towns in Texas, and the Negroes put in a crop and began a sheep ranch. The Masonic Lodge at this place was near Sam Mather's Store and Mr. Mathers was the grand master of the state. Sam Houston (portion missing in scanned article) three stations of stage stands between Burnett and Austin, where men riding horseback could change horses, as did my father, who rode very hard getting to his sick patients.

About two miles from our house, the Mormons had stopped and built a grist mill and a wheat mill and stayed long enough to make money and go on. They made gra-

ham flower and it was said that the miller was named Graham, and that was the first time any had ever heard of it.

We had very little to do with. There were few stoves to cook on and ours that we brought from South Carolina was the only one that I remember seeing until I was a big girl. It was a curiosity to the other children in the country.

When I was about 10, an agent from Austin came to sell us a sewing machine. It was fastened to the table like a meat grinder.

We had to make our candles and our soap. The candles were made in molds. We would drop the wick in the mold first and then fill it with melted tallow. As soon as they were cool, they were ready to use. To make soap, a hopper was made to hold wood ashes. A trough was put under the hopper to catch lye that was made by water dripping through the ashes. The lye was then poured into a big iron washpot and to this was added tallow, or any other grease, and boiled down to soap. This was then put into barrels for use. Lye obtained the same was boiled down to make salartia or baking soda.

We made cheese. We made all kinds of dyes from barks and roots. We made shoe black by boiling down a plant that grew on the prairie. We made cascara from the cascara plant that grew all over Texas. All the vessels that we had were chiseled out of wood to hold honey, lard and other things. In the kitchen, sugar, salt and soda were put into huge gourds that we raised, dried and hollowed out for that purpose. During the war, we had no coffee. We had to cut up potatoes fine and dry them, parch them with wheat.

We raised sugar cane and made sorghum molasses. Many things were traded with Mexico—wheat, flour, wool and barley were exchanged for sugar, coffee, domestic and calico. Those who drove through with wagons literally took their lives in their hands because of the desperados on the way, ready to kill and rob. There were Indians to murder and scalp them. Some came back and some did not.

We had to card and spin and weave. We made practically everything that we wore. In fact, the war was on and we made everything that the soldiers wore. We knit their socks and wove blankets to make their overcoats. We cut holes in the center of a square blanket which would fall down over their shoulders as a cape, and the only thing they had to keep out cold and rain. Capes were made out of the same kind of wool and they fit down over the shoulders to keep water out.

The women would meet on Sundays and sew and knit and weave. Everybody would be busy spooling, warping and putting the warp on the loom and someone else could cut a pair of jeans. The demand for clothes for the where her little clothes caught in the branches. She soldiers was so urgent that every woman had some task each day so a shipment of clothes could be sent back by some soldier who was home on furlough. The blockade was so tight things could not be gotten through to the soldiers any other way.

When the soldiers came home on furloughs, they were royally entertained by their mothers, wives and sweethearts. The boys at the war composed ballads and sent them home to their sweethearts. They could generally be sung to familiar tunes and the (portion missing in scanned article) them sung at parties when they returned. There was quite a rivalry among the girls about these songs, and once a girl received one, she would keep it quiet until a party was given, then she would spring it.

The Negroes furnished the music for dances and the boys were always glad to hear familiar fiddles. Some of the Negroes went to war, but those masters sent them were not very well thought of. The Negroes stayed at home and protected the women and children from the Indians. The Negroes only could have done the work on the farms and plantations. They had to finish the feeding and milking and bringing in the wood by early afternoon because the Indians began coming early.

The Indians would kill the Negroes if they were caught out. They would take away all the horses and mules and what they could not take away, they would leave dead. My father left his big horse when he went to war. My mother had the Negroes lock a chain around his neck

through the window pane into her room. The Indians came one night and cut his throat. We knew the signs they made to each other by calling and answering, imitating owls. We could never have lights at night and everything had to be done before nightfall.

On one occasion, a family by the name of Johnson was all killed by the Indians as they were going home from a neighbor's where they had been making sorghum. The Indians were preparing to make a drive that night and came upon the family in a narrow path. The Indians cut one little girl's head off and killed the mother and father. But the mother threw the baby off into the brush, hung there all night and was found the next morning unhurt, save an arrow in her arm.

My mother and I earlier that afternoon, had come the same path, and escaped a tragic end by only a few hours. My mother remarked afterward that our horses must have smelled the Indians because they acted queerly.

My mother was very young and had a little baby when she first came to Texas and other little babies came fast those first few years. She had come from a home where they had had servants and knew very little about housekeeping, so she depended upon the Negroes entirely to manage her household.

The same was true with men, mostly young and inexperienced. The Negro men were older and knew more about farming and managing, so they depended a great deal upon the judgment of the Negroes. The little White children were taught to be very respectful to the older Negroes and always called them and addressed them as "Uncle" or "Aunt."

The first death among either Whites or Blacks in Texas was a newborn baby of Mandy Barton's Negro, who was not married until after reaching Texas. Twins were born to her and one died. She was my father's Negro and she married a Negro belonging to another White man. The Negro women usually married that way, the children belonging to the master of the woman.

My father made a pine coffin and, with the father of the baby, carried the little corpse to a camp ground where the soldiers had been mustered out and buried it there. That was accepted as a cemetery from then on. The next one to be buried there was my grandfather, Col. Wilson Barton. At this writing (1929), Mandy is still living and must be about 98 years old.

The Negroes would go out every morning to hunt oxen and they had a song as near to a yodel as anything else. It was answered in the same way by neighbor Negroes, very sweet and melodious. They would wake us up in the dawn, singing these as well as other songs that they always sang, whatever they were doing.

They all had a pack of dogs. These dogs would follow the men in the mornings to get the oxen. At night, when the dogs would go out with the men, they would hunt for possums and coons, bears and wild turkeys. Saturday nights were their great nights for hunting (portion missing in scanned article) coons and turkeys for their Sunday dinners, when husbands would join their wives.

Mandy's husband was old Uncle Jack, a Negro belonging to Parson Spencer. Parson Spencer would read his sermon to Uncle Jack and then Jack would preach it to the Negroes. Mandy had a cabin at her home which was my father's plantation, and her husband had a cabin at his home, the Spencer plantation, and they would take time about going to each home, every other week.

Uncle Jack had two mules and he always brought both for Mandy and the children to ride on when he came to our place. He was a very pious and good man. He would always come in to speak to my father. The Negroes would have prayer meeting at our house and the neighbor Negroes would come.

Dr, Welborn Barton was born September 25, 1821/1822 in Greenville County, SC and died October 25, 1883 in Salado, Bell County, Texas. He was the son of Colonel Wilson Barton (1786-1878) and Mildah McKinney (1802-1848)

Rebecca Barton Eubank, daughter of Dr. Welborn Barton and Louise Adeline Cox (who wrote the article) was born March 31, 1852 in Greenville County, SC and died 1934 in California. Her husband was Reverend Joseph Crittenden Eubank.

The Highland Sentinel—Friday, April 7, 1843

KISSING

A story is going the rounds to the effect that some rascal in Ohio has been kissing a married woman and had to pay ten dollars for the offence. This frightened all the young gentlemen in the town where it occurred for they imagined that kissing girls was equally unlawful; and some of them calculated they were in debt \$10,000 on that score. Their fears, were however dispelled by the public declaration of an eminent jurist, that kissing girls and unmarried women was not only lawful but exemplary. The night this announcement was made the "courting" was severe.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS

We have in our possession, a fine, full grown ear of corn, raised on the plantation of Mr. Henry Howard of Pickens District, SC, for which a prize was received at the Agricultural meeting in Pendleton; we invite the attention of planters to the same. We are positively informed, that from eight to twelve ears of good corn grows on each stalk! And often a larger number—Planters will do well to procure this valuable corn.



Our member, Ann Medlin (center) at the Quilt Show at the Anderson Civic Center on Aug. 24, 2019. Ann is a quilter and works with Quilts of Valor. What a great job, Ann—thank you!

UPCOMING EVENTS!!!!!

October 7 meeting @ Senior Solutions—The Anderson Werewolf, and the Halloweens of Yesteryear.

November 4 meeting @ Senior Solutions—Dr. Walter B. Curry, African American Professor and member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, will share his family story and book: *The Thompson Family: Untold Stories from the Past, 1830-1960.* Dr. Curry will bring books to sell

<u>December 2</u> meeting @ Senior Solutions—Christmas Dinner!!!!! We will have our annual show and tell so bring a family heirloom or historic relic, or anything that is special to you to show and tell! The New Silverbrook Cemetery book is expected to head to the printer in September. Fingers crossed! It has taken close to five years, but this book will be jam packed with information. Thanks to Barbara Clark and her committee.

We are adding new books to our library daily and trying to update our filing system to make your search easier.

We now have almost a complete set of GENEALOGICAL ABSTRACTS OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION FILES, and also the INDEX TO REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE RECORDS—compiled by Virgil D. White.

David Beville's wife., Sandra, has brought in some of David's books to add to our library. We are still categorizing Jim Harper's paperwork as well as some from Ron Kay, and Connie Barnwell. We have received several books from the genealogy library in Edgefield as well.

Shirley, Sue, Sue, Carolyn, Annette and Meagan are working very hard with visitors and requests for genealogy help! Rich Otter is working to scan copies of the Anderson Free Press newspapers so we will have them on disk. Lots and lots going on. We still need help pasting and sorting and filing obituaries, (something that can be done at home if you have time) or, if any of you have grandchildren in school or college who need service hours, please send them over! We can certainly use the help.

AFRICAN AMERICANS MENTIONED

IN ANDERSON COUNTY, SC INQUESTS

ANTHONY, a slave of **SAMUEL J. HAMMOND**, has said he was hurting in his chest. They said he had a bottle of liquor in his pocket when they found him. His body was found on the Hammond Plantation. 1855

CAMPBELL, CLARISSA: She was a freedwoman (after the Civil War) of color who was found to have died of natural causes.

GREEN, LEWIS: He was a free man of color who died September 13, 1859 at the Williamston Hotel. They concluded after examining his body thoroughly that he had been poisoned by arsenic. His wife said she had brought him sponge cake and pudding after dinner. He'd also had coffee and boiled rice. They question the pastry chef at the hotel, but the conclusion was he has been poisoned by a person or persons unknown. (The documents about this took up 13 pages, one of the longest ones in the box. The paper it was written on was light blue)

HARRY was a slave of **JESSE GRAY**. Cause of death unknown. It was said to have been a "visitation from God." 1855

HENRY was a slave of **JOHN HASTIE**. His death was ruled a "visitation from God." 1830

ISRAEL was a slave of JAMES GORDEN. "The other negroes" said he was known to have fits." MR. JAMES MARTIN found him lying in the road by an old friend of MR. D. GENTRY "near a branch" (creek), 1845

JACK was a slave of the deceased PEMBROKE JOHN-SON. He died from a pistol shot inflicted by GEORGE J. SMITH, an overseer of MRS. ANN JOHNSON. Smith intentionally shot JACK because he had been disobedient. Nothing was said about SMITH being charged.

MASON, JIM (JAMES): He was a free man of color who was found dead outdoors. MATTHEW G.
WHITE said MASON was known by to a drunkard. He was drunk when he was last seen and he was said to have

died of exposure.

MORRYS was a free man of color. In January of 1858 he complained of shortness of breath and died.

MOSES was a slave owned by CLAYTON WEBB. In 1844 WEBB shot MOSES for being "an insolent and overbearing negro." MOSES was angry and cursed WEBB and then he took off running. WEBB said he fired a warning shot in the air. He then fired another shot in the direction of MOSES, and he fell to the ground. No charges were filed against WEBB.

NORISS, CHARITY; She was a freedwoman. In 1869 she was found murdered. A warrant was filed for **BILL EARL**. He was acquitted of the crime because witnesses testified that they had seen several black men they didn't know enter her house near the time she died.

PAYTON, AMAZEAH: He was a "coloured man late of New York City and formerly a resident of the town of Anderson. He had a wound a little above his groin from a pistol ball. He was found at or near the dinner house at Hodges Depot on the Columbia and Greenville Railroad in Abbeville District in 1866. It was mentioned that REUBEN L. GOLDING (or GOLDEN) might have shot him.

SAUL was a negro man who drowned in mill pond and was found 12 feet from the dam.

SLOAN was a freedman. In 1866 he burned to death in the accelerated fire in the house of **A.M. HAMILTON**. The fire might have been caused by **SLOAN** and the use of some matches.

WILL, a slave of **WILLIAM NEVETT**, was mentioned in a certificate about property in a will concerned in the death of someone.

Picture of Shirley Phillips and Sue Sears recently at the SCARE (S.C. Association of Registration Election officials) at the Civic Center. We had a great day, talked to lots of people and sold 2 cookbooks



Visitors to the Center recently:

Joshua Price—Alabama—searching Price, Sadler, Beatty

Don & Gloria Ferro—from Kansas

Adam Guest—from Dallas, GA—searching Guest

Alton Owens—from Belton—searching Owens

Benjamin Lamb—from Richmond, VA—searching Baker, & Broyles

Heather Bigwood—from Hillsboro, Kansas, searching Welborn Duckworth

Henry & Julia Freeman—Moreland, GA—searching Freeman, Burton

Susan Williams—Georgia—searching Graham

The Roof Tree

(Charleston, SC)

In days past when a house was being built, as soon as the frame was completed the carpenters always nailed a bush to the top rafters of the roof. This not only was considered necessary to bring good luck to the house, but it also was a hint that the workmen expected either the owner or the contractor to "wet the bush" with a keg of beer. This practice served a two-fold purpose: to make the good luck of the house grow, and to show appreciation of the work thus far accomplished. The custom seems to have "gone with the wind" - it has been a long time since a "roof-tree" has been noted during the construction of houses in the city.

ANDERSON INDEPENDENT

MAY 22, 1929

Booze in the River—The person or persons who submerged fifteen and a half gallons of bootleg booze in a ditch full of muddy water near the River Street bridge over Rocky River, are requested by Sheriff W. A. Clamp to call the county jail as soon as possible and get the empty jars. The booze will not be returned, the sheriff said, as some unthinking person poured it in the gutter. The refreshments were seized yesterday afternoon by Constable Jule Duckworth and Jule Martin. It was contained in quart jars. The jars were stored in tow sacks, and the sacks submerged in a ditch full of water. No arrests were made in connection with the seizure.

- THE ANDERSON RECORD
- VOLUME 33, ISSUE 3

ANDERSON COUNTY CHAPTER
OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA GENEA-LOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

110 FEDERAL STREET

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MEETINGS—Monthly meetings are held the first Monday of each month at 7 pm at Senior Solutions, 3420 Clemson Blvd., Anderson, SC.

Each month a program is presented that is of interest to genealogy researchers. Come early and discuss your family with our members.

Refreshments are provided Free prior to the program, and all Regular Meetings are open to the public.

http:www.andersoncounty.sgcen.org

Email: acgsresearch@gmail.com

Telephone: 864-540-8300

President, Shirley Phillips

THE ANDERSON RECORD

The Intelligencer, January 4, 1883 Christmas in Anderson

The Christmas of 1882 has come and gone, and we venture there never was a more pleasant or quiet celebration of the holidays in Anderson.

The Ordinance of the City Council against shooting fireworks on the public streets was vigorously enforced, and the boys, therefore, could not herald the approach of Christmas with the usual popping of crackers. For several days some of them were disposed to rebel against this action of the Council, and occasionally, after dark, a few packs of crackers would be fired on the streets. The police were very vigilant, however, and soon had two or three cases for the Mayor, who imposed a fine of \$25 each, which immediately put a quietus on shooting fireworks of any sort on the public streets. The Council, however, granted the privilege of shooting fireworks on private premises. The boys, therefore, stayed at home to pop their crackers, and the streets were free from the usual noise.

All business was suspended during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and everybody seemed intent on having a merry Christmas—especially the young people. Dances, sociables, calling, hunting, shooting matches and the like were freely indulged in. Nearly every family, we presume, had their Christ-

Mearly every family, we presume, had their Christmas turkey, and enjoyed the pleasure of entertaining their relatives or friends.

Notwithstanding the fact that the saloons were open all the time, and everybody seemed to have plenty of money, we do not think we have ever seen less drunkenness or boisterousness during

any holiday occasion in Anderson. It was only now and then that you would meet an intoxicated man, and the police, therefore, had very little to do. Anderson can afford to congratulate herself upon the entire absence of any serious casualty of a pugilistic nature. In fact, we did not hear of a single combat in the city, nor have we heard of a single accident resulting from the use of fireworks. This, we think, is remarkable, especially the former, which of itself speaks well for Anderson.

The Intelligencer, December 17, 1925 YORK COUNTY MOONSHINERS PRE-PARING FOR MUCH TRADE ON CHRIST-MAS, STILLS CAPTURED INDICATE

York, Dec. 15 –That York county moonshiners are trying their best to give their customers a wet Christmas and that the rural police are every bit as determined to make it dry as a desert, is evidenced by the capture of six stills during the last few days. The imminence of the Christmas holiday period always stirs the blockaders to fresh efforts to supply the trade along this time, and many of them are nabbed by the active "rurals."

The six distilling plants just bagged were located in various parts of the county. Time was when nearly all the 'shiners plied their trade in rough and rugged Kings Mountain township, but that is a thing of the past. The art of converting corn into "lightning" is now practiced not only in the mountain section but in the level lands of Catawba and other eastern townships.

One of the stills was found west of Sharon, two

near Smyrna, one in the Battleground section, one near Rock Hill and one almost in the town of Ebenezer. Several of the stills were first class copper outfits, and among with them large quantities of mash were found and emptied. The finished product was not in evidence—the 'shiners don't leave it around, evidently believing it is better to be safe than sorry.

The Ebenezer still was unique from the fact that it was an underground affair, something absolutely new in York moonshining annals. About six feet deep, all the sides were nicely cemented, with an aperture at the top two feet square for an entrance. In the subterrean retreat, snug as a bug in a rug, the moonshiners had been making liquor for a long time. Officers had suspected that there was a still in the vicinity but had been unable to locate it, the entrance being covered with brush. An oil stove was used in making the whiskey.

The Intelligencer, January 18, 1883

The carpenters of the city anticipate another building boom during the coming Spring and Summer. If Anderson continues to build up during the next two years like she has done the past two, she will not only be a city in name, but in reality. There is plenty of room for building, and a demand for them, too. As soon as a new house is completed, the owner readily finds an occupant for it. Every citizen who has a few dollars to invest, should purchase building lots and immediately improve them. Let every one endeavor to make Anderson what she ought to be, and intends being—the leading city of upper South Carolina.

The Intelligencer, November 17, 1914

Belton is a synonymous of the words growth and progress. Twelve years ago the town of Belton was a mere country village with, perhaps 500 or 600 population. That about describes the Belton of

twelve years ago, bout those few hundred people believed in Belton—they realized that the town was located to good advantage, situated in the richest section of the State, and that Belton could not help becoming a town of importance, and they went to work to build Belton. As a result the town's growth has been something marvelous. In just twelve years this population has doubled, doubled again, and still it has doubled another time. From the little village of about 500 or 600 people, Belton has grown to be a little city, with a population of something like 5,000 people.

The town of Belton is backed up by the finest and most fertile farming section in all of the Piedmont belt, and its elevation, being 980 feet above the sea -level, or the highest point in South Carolina, south of the mountains, gives it a climate that is ideal. It is never too hot in summer and in winter the weather is never extremely cold.

Belton owns its own waterworks, and furnished the town people pure artesian water. The town has the only concrete standpipe in the State, and one of the few in the South. It is 155 feet high and holds more than 160,000 gallons. The very best fire protection is furnished the business and resident sections.

The Belton Power Company, whose plant is located just out of the town a few miles, on the Saluda River, can furnish power in any unit. This company furnished power for the mills in Belton and Williamston lights the town of Belton and Williamston, and had plenty of surplus power to spare any number of small manufactures that may be located here.

There is no city or town in South Carolina that has better railroad facilities than has Belton. Belton is the junctional point for the Southern Railway, C. & G. division and the Blue Ridge Railway. It is the terminal point for the Blue Ridge. Belton is connected with Anderson, Spartanburg, Greenville,

and Greenwood by Trolley. This electrical road known as the Piedmont and Northern Lines give Belton capital service. You can get a car out of Belton to any of the above town(s) almost any time of the day.

There are now 85 different trains and trolleys on which one may get into and out of Belton every day. Belton is designated to become the most important freight and traffic centre in the upper section of the State, and one of the most important in the entire Sate.

The Belton Mills, with 60,000 spindles, are among the most prosperous in the State, and it is at Belton Mills that the best operatives home in the State are found.

Belton has the only Turkish towel factory in the State—the Blair Mills.

Belton has four prosperous banks, representing more than a quarter of a million dollars.

For several years the famous Belton hotel, known at Hotel Geer, with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Geer as proprietors, has been and is now, the most popular hotel in the upper section of the Sate, and it is here that traveling men meet to spend their weekends. Belton has two splendid graded schools and handsome buildings for white children. Belton graded school number one has a high school department. Prof. J. B. Watkins, an educator of Statewide reputation, is superintendent of this school.

Belton has four churches and as many schools, with large regular attendances.

Belton has four churches and as many Sunday schools, with large regular attendances.

Belton has ????? automobile garages, ice plants, Coca-Cola bottling works, oil mills and cotton gin. The town has a Civic League. This band of ladies are always doing something of a permanent nature for Belton and her people. Belton has a library—the library is part of the work of the Civic League.

The Belton Journal, together with its job plant department, is one of the best newspaper and job plants to be found in any medium sized town in the South.

If you are honest and energetic, Belton needs you; and if you want to succeed, you need Belton and its advantages.







NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to wish our members a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I have enjoyed being your president for the last four (4) years.

I would also like to thank everyone for all the help this year in keeping your membership up to date, attending our meetings, and the occasional donation to the Chapter to help cover our expenses. The donations are greatly appreciated. They help pay for books we need and to keep the computers and software up to date for our members to use for research on their ancestors.

To those that come in to help run the research room, thank you, thank you, thank you. If you have time available to donate, please schedule time to come in and watch over the research room. This allows us to let the regular volunteers to take some time off.

Shirley Phillips, President 2016-2019



George Washington Haynie, 69, husband of Linda Stephens Haynie of 27 years, died Thursday, November 7, 2019 at his residence.

Born in Belton, he was the son of the late Jasper Vernon Haynie, Sr. and Frances Palmer

Haynie. He was a member of Neals Creek Baptist Church. He was a homebuilder for over 40 years building in New Orleans and Virginia Beach, before coming home to establish Sunny South Builders in Belton. He was an avid family historian and loved his family. He loved his pets, Lady and Duchess, loved to travel and to read and most of all was known for his huge sense of humor and playing pranks.

Surviving in addition to his wife of the home are: son, Alex Haynie (Melissa) of Belton; daughter, Meredith Haynie LaRock of St. Louis; brother, David Haynie of Suisun City, CA; sister, Lois Smith (Tommie) of Anderson; grandchildren, Caroline and Charlie Haynie, and Aubrey and Trey LaRock.

His brothers, Jasper Vernon Haynie, Jr., and Jasper Browne Haynie preceded him in death.

Service will be held 2pm Saturday at Neals Creek Baptist Church with Rev. Jason Dorriety and Rev. Delano McMinn officiating.

The family will receive friends from 6pm until 8pm Friday at Cox Funeral Home.

Flowers are accepted or memorials may be made to the Shriners Hospital.

The family will be at the residence.



Juanita B. Garrison

Anderson, SC - Hazel Juanita Bartlett Garrison, age 86, of Denver Downs Farm, Anderson, SC, and the wife of the late former state senator T. Ed Garrison, died Thursday, September 5, 2019.

Mrs. Garrison was born January 22, 1933, in Houston County, Georgia, the only child of James Colson Bartlett and Hazel Arrowood Bartlett. She joined Cochran First Baptist Church and was baptized when she was 14. She grew up in Cochran, GA., graduated from Cochran High School, Middle Georgia College, and the University of Georgia in 1953, with a degree in Journalism.

In the summer between her junior and senior year at the University she worked for the Thomaston Times in Thomaston, GA and following graduation she worked on the news desk of the Sylvester (GA) Local and the Albany (GA) Herald before moving to Seneca where she worked as news editor of the Seneca Journal Tribune.

While there she was introduced to a young farmer from Anderson. They were married May 8, 1955, and were married 58 years until his death June 16, 2013. Following that she worked briefly in the advertising department for the Anderson Independent and Daily Mail. Over the years she taught school in one-year sessions between children in Anderson School districts 4 and 5, taught journalism at Anderson College, and taught adults with the Vocational Rehabilitation program.

For a few years she wrote a monthly gardening

column "Growing a Garden" for the Greenville News and for many years wrote "My Country Garden" a weekly column appearing in several area papers. In the 1990's she began the semi-monthly column "My Country Garden" in the Anderson Independent Mail and the monthly "Sunday Dinner" column in the S.C. Baptist Courier. She was author of the Welcome Baptist Church History, the Arrowood Family History, an etiquette book and several cook books.

Over the years Mrs. Garrison has been active in many organizations including the Electric City Garden Club, the Anderson Genealogical Society, the Foothills Writers Guild, the S.C. Master Farm Homemakers, S.C. Flower Show Judges, and others. She was a Girl Scout leader, a Cub Scout leader, a 4-H leader, a Camp Fire Girls leader, a G.A. leader, and taught Sunday School, off and on for more than 50 years at Welcome Baptist Church. Mrs. Garrison was named Clemson University Mother of the Year in 1996 and was awarded the Order of the Silver Crescent in 2018.

Mrs. Garrison is survived by five children: Carol Gaye Garrison Sprague and her husband Craig Joel Sprague, their son James Edmond Sprague, his wife Mary Eads Sprague, and their children James Colson Sprague, Reid Hardaway Sprague, and Mary Caroline Sprague of Greenville; Thomas Edmond Garrison III and his wife Angela Hancock Garrison of Anderson and their two daughters, Leigh Abigail Garrison Coleman and her husband Adam Benjamin Coleman and Lillian Bartlett Garrison of Greenville: Anita Lee Garrison Smith and her husband Ronald Winston Smith and their two children Emily McPhail Smith of Washington, DC and Garrison McNeil Smith of Clemson; Elizabeth Reid Garrison Rasor and her husband Jake Rasor III, and their children Mary Catherine Garrison Rasor and Jake Rasor IV

of Greenville; and Catherine Anne Garrison Davis and her husband Mark Stephen Davis and their sons, Tillman Garrison Davis and James Daniel Davis of Mt. Pleasant.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Garrison was preceded in death by a son James Bartlett (Bart) Garrison in 1990, and a grandson Benjamin Garrison Sprague in 2007.







MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL / UPDATE

In the back of this quarter's newsletter is a Membership Application. If you have not paid your 2020 membership dues, please fill out this application and mail it or bring it in to the Research Center along with a check for your dues and any donation amount you would like to make.

Note: If you have not paid your 2019 Dues, these must be paid by March 1, 2020, in order to keep your membership active.

We hope you have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The Carolyn Duncan Research Room

ANDERSON COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 2020-21 OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

President	Ted Burgess		
E-mail: htedbsc@gmail.com			
Home: 864-338-8816	Cell: 864-617-0635		
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E-mail: nanaphillips@charter.net	Cell: 864-245-0473		
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Auditing	Tim Medlin		
By-Laws	Richard Otter		
Chaplain			
Grant Committee			
Historian/Archivist	0.50		
Hospitality Mail Order Publication			
Parliamentarian	•		
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Membership Application

Date:			
Last Name:	Are you on Facebook? YES NO		
First Name:	Is this a change of	Is this a change of information? YES NO	
Middle Name:	<u> </u>		
Maiden Name:	len Name: SC Genealogical Society – State Number		
Mailing Address:		<u> </u>	
City:	State: Zip Code:		
Home Phone #: Cell Phone #:			
Email Address:		<u> </u>	
Surnames being researched:			
	those you are researching. Please include ful the back of this form if you need more space		
Surname, Given	Locations (City or County)	Dates	
New Member	Renewal		
ASSOCIATE - \$15.00 - I am a prim SCGS Chap		SCGS Member #	
INDIVIDUAL - \$25.00 - Membersh	nip for one person.		
FAMILY - \$30.00 - Membership fo Name of 2 ⁿ	r 2 people, within the same household. d person:		
Donation -			
Cash Check Chec	k # Amount \$		

Make checks payable to: ACGS

Mail to: ACC, SCGS, 110 Federal St, Anderson, South Carolina 29625

- THE ANDERSON RECORD
- VOLUME 33, ISSUE 4

ANDERSON COUNTY CHAPTER
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CAROLYN DUNCAN RESEARCH CENTER

RESEARCH HOURS: TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY—10 AM TO 4 PM

SATURDAY 10 AM—2 PM

LOCATED: 110 FEDERAL STREET, AT THE ANDERSON COUNTY ARTS CENTER, BESIDE THE FARMERS MARKET—ENTER THE DOORS FOR "VISIT ANDERSON"

MEETINGS—Monthly meetings are held the first Monday of each month at 7 pm at Senior Solutions, 3420 Clemson Blvd., Anderson, SC.

Programs are presented that are of interest to genealogy researchers. Check the website for program topic(s). Come early and discuss your family research with our members.

Refreshments are provided prior to the program, however Members are encouraged to bring food items.

All Regular Meetings are open to the public.

http:www.andersoncounty.scgen.org

Email: acgsresearch@gmail.com

Telephone: 864-540-8300

President: Shirley Phillips (2019) Ted Burgess (2020)