

# THE ANDERSON RECORD

*We pray that everyone is staying safe during this Covid-19 Pandemic. You  
and your families are in our prayers.*

## **100 years ago, America had a de-facto woman president!**

While on the campaign trail pushing for the U. S. to accept the League of Nations, President Wilson suffered a blood clot that caused paralysis, partial blindness, and brain damage. For the remainder of his term – another year and a half – he was, as Burns describes in his book **1920**, “an invalid at best, little more than a rumor at worst,” totally incapable of meeting with lawmakers, governing, or performing the duties of the presidency: the First Lady, Edith Wilson, stepped in and assumed his role. She controlled access to the president and made policy decisions on his behalf. When something needed to be signed or written, she wrapped her hand around his and scrawled words with a pen. The French ambassador to the United States reported back to his superiors that Wilson was a non-factor in governance. The real power rested with “Mme. President.”

Women had only gained the right to vote the year before, in 1920. By 1920, every state west of the Mississippi River allowed women to vote. Burns notes that “a mere nine states denied women the vote in all instances, and seven of those, to their inexplicable shame, were among the original thirteen colonies.” The last “yes” vote needed for ratification of the nineteenth Amendment, which provided for women’s suffrage, was Tennessee. In August of 1920, Tennessee voted in favor of the amendment.

Spring arrived on March 20, 2021. The warm days are calling to us to come out and get some sunshine and Vitamin D.

It’s been a year now since the research room closed down because of Covid 19. We are hopeful that we will be able to open back up in a month or two, when most of us have received the vaccine. But it will not be the same as when we had our wonderful librarian, Sue Sears. She loved to volunteer in the research room.

She was a great researcher and a good friend to all the volunteers. She always had a smile on her face when she came into the room. Our regular volunteers become like family to the rest of us. I miss our talks about our families and birthdays. Her little great granddaughter, Emmy, spent time with us. Even after we closed, we talked over her treatments and life. I now look at the chair she used to sit in and wish we could have spent the last year together without the Covid shut down. She will be missed.

I hope to see you all at meetings and in the research room again soon! *Shirley Phillips*

## **Where Did all the Southern Dough Go?**

In April 1865, when the Queen City of the South (Richmond, VA) fell to the advancing Union Army led by General U. S. Grant, there was a mass exodus from the Confederate Capital. People with influence and money left on one of several trains out of the downtown depot on the Danville, & Richmond line. Wealth and provisions from the Confederate Treasury and Archives were hastily put on board in boxcars; at the same time, the principal depository bank for Virginia withdrew several hundred thousand dollars in gold coins (and bullion) and placed the massive trove in the care and custody of the War Department of the CSA.

Destination? Unclear. Just keep going SOUTH and hopefully reach a place either west of the Mississippi or go into exile...

The so-called “Confederate Treasure Train” could have started out with as many as 8 separate locomotives—some may have been decoys. Regardless, by the time they reached Chesterville, South Carolina – then there was no more train-track...everything of value was loaded onto wagon trains...there was one more short hop by rail into Abbeville, South Carolina – then everything (from the CSA Treasury and the Richmond Banks) went back onto wagon trains comprised of

ambulances, farm carts, anything with wheels that could bear the weight of gold and silver by the ton (not to mention roughly \$600 million in Confederate currency and bonds).

The wagon trains had two obstacles, not only were the Federal troops in hot pursuit but the Confederacy was collapsing all around them – William Parker and a host of midshipmen were the train's only protection. What was loaded on board that made this worth protecting? Here's the short list...the CSA Treasury's official records showed the following (and multiply these figures by 25 to get today's equivalent value):

\$85,000 in gold coin (this may well have included gold coins struck in Dahlonega, GA and Charlotte, NC). They were shipped in heavy boxes.

\$35,000 in silver bars and coin, no doubt from New Orleans, shipped in wooden barrels. They rolled the silver coins this way in streets of Danville, Virginia – from the train to the Danville Bank and back...

\$36,000 in Mexican silver coin, much of which was in Mexican pesos – since the South continued selling cotton to its southern neighbor – (no need to run the blockades).

From here is where records and human memory don't always square – one SCA paymaster had estimated upwards of \$10 million in silver went aboard, due to the sheer weight. He also had recalled that the Federals captured some \$600,000 in silver ingots – the ingots, he recalled, didn't have much transactional value – so they hadn't disbursed them along the way for final payrolls and expenses.)

18,000 Pound Sterling in London Acceptances (a conditional British Line of Credit) was confiscated by the Union.

Another account was an interview with Walter Philbrook, First Teller of the CSA Treasury, stated that an undetermined amount of what he called silver and gold 'slugs' – made from the sweepings at the Dahlonega and Charlotte mints were part of the Treasury's assets. (Silver must have come from New Orleans, since there was no silver from GA or NC mints or mining operations.)

Lots of Copper Pennies – unspecified as to large or small cents, nor reports about how or if or where they were disbursed.

Confederate Paper Currency – An estimated \$600 million in Confederate Bonds and Paper Currency –

which was either tossed, since it was basically worthless and was just ballast in the end and/or it was torched in a huge bonfire in the vicinity of Washington (City), Georgia in early May '65, just before the Treasure Train was caught.

Separately, there were reports that some \$25,000 in British Gold Sovereigns were transported along with President Davis' personal effects, not connected with the CSA Treasury or the Richmond Bank trove.

Finally, the War Department took custody of roughly \$450,000 in gold coin – from three depository banks in Richmond. Plus private wealth in the custody of various Richmond banks was inventoried and placed on board one or more trains.

The story is captivating from the minute that the "Treasure Train" (now a wagon train made up of farm carts, ambulances, wagons – anything serviceable with wheels) first crosses the Savannah River – over a pontoon bridge – into Georgia between two river towns now submerged beneath 30 feet of water under the reservoir called Clarks Hill Lake.

There are a lot of old wives' tales of gold coins from the Richmond Banks being left behind in the vicinity of a forgotten town called Vienna, SC along the Savannah River...and on the Georgia side of the crossing was the "handsome" town of Petersburg, Georgia. These two towns were connected by a ferry before the War and then by a pontoon bridge during the War. The CSA / Richmond Bank trove wagon train(s) had to cross the Savannah River at this point. There are many rumors about gold – which was heavy and hard to transport – being buried at Vienna to lighten the load...If this is true, then when a power dam was built in 1954 (The Strom Thurmond Dam), both Vienna and Petersburg were flooded and forgotten. A drought in the early 2000's revealed the remains of many such river towns – witnesses to the Civil War – that had been unseen for decades. Who knows what was left behind there?

From Petersburg, the wagon train(s) headed to Washington, Georgia – accounts vary, but it appears that the bulk of the cash continued by rail (on the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company) to Augusta, where the CSA had its main arsenal for making munitions...This leads us to an interesting phenomenon of the era...transportation and finance were often joint ventures...Trains and Banking being one example – and Railroads and Banking being another natural (and powerful) combination "in the day."

And there were many handsome examples of scrip and notes from the mid-1800's that were created at the time, by firms such as the Southern Bank Note Company. (The CSA relied on Evans & Cogswell for much of its printing of banknotes and ephemeral.)

The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company helped finance the canal infrastructure of Augusta, paving the way for the city to become a thriving port city. And it was well-respected in the Deep South, when it provided free rides for Southern soldiers (mostly formerly in Johnston's Army of Tennessee) who were discharged and had little money. The Railroad did not pay dividends to shareholders in 1865 to offset the loss of revenue.

After the Civil War, the two enterprises did split – and the banking enterprise became known in the 20th century simply as The Georgia. And its downtown building became iconic in the 1960's. (It is now long gone – absorbed into other bigger banks, such as Wachovia and Wells Fargo.) By the first of May, as the Treasure Train was still evading capture, the Confederacy ended – first with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee (The Army of Northern Virginia) and then General “Old Joe” Johnston (The Army of Tennessee – which represented troops scattered throughout the entire Southeast). On top of that, the Treasure Train's outlook for escape grew even more bleak when President Lincoln was assassinated and the Federals doubled-down on their pursuit of both the Treasure Train and President Davis.

The first foray by wagon trains in Georgia was to head along a rough road that was headed towards Macon – pushing southwards. This path more-or-less follows the route of today's State Road 44. They passed through Union Point and probably Greensboro before Captain Parker learned that the Union troops had already taken Macon – so they had to turn back and try their luck elsewhere.

There is research from the late 1970's that strongly suggest that the wagon train passed through small hamlets north of Union Point called Buffalo Lick and Bethesda and Public Square – and several wagons became stuck in mud and were mired down. To get them “unstuck” and to pick up speed, the story goes that gold was removed and buried in that vicinity. Also, to gain speed, bales of Confederate currency were jettisoned because they had so little value and had

become mostly ballast, slowing down the effort to escape.

By the time the Treasure Train arrived in Georgia in early May, the value of Confederate paper money had become virtually worthless – and the gold and silver troves still on board had become nearly priceless ... so much so that the protective guard (led by Captain Parker) and Head Paymaster John Wheless decided to vacate the safety of Augusta. Why? They firmly believed that the Confederate workers at the Armory would become incensed because payrolls could not be met – and rumors of “hard specie” on the Treasure Train would make them easy targets for disgruntled Arsenal employees.

The wagon train meandered back to Washington (City) and the money from the Richmond Banks was separated from the CSA Treasury loot. This was the bulk of gold coin and bullion. Some \$450,000 was intended for Robert E. Lee's Army, had his surrender not happened. Bankers and a few watchmen were given the okay to return to Richmond with this immense haul (worth about 11 million today), but while still in Georgia – just a couple of miles from the (sunken) town of Petersburg, the lightly guarded Richmond Gold Wagon Train was attacked by bushwhackers – thought to be ex-Confederate cavalymen. They took some \$200,000+ of the money – much of it scattered about the ground. It is said that people scoured the area and nearby creeks for years, finding loose coins.

Some of the stray gold was recovered by the Union forces; some was heisted once more. Eventually, over \$100,000 in coin was swept up and sent to the US Treasury in Washington, D. C. – and a petition was filed in the US Court of War Claims (under the jurisdiction of the US House of Representatives). The petitioner – Isaacs & Co. – representing several failed banks – wanted to recover that money. It took 27 years of wrangling, fighting the Confiscation laws, until Isaacs & Co. recovered a small fraction, the rest went to the US Treasury in 1893, what was the longest lasting battle of the Civil War.

*This story was taken from the GNA Journal (Georgia Numismatic Association), January 2021 issue. We thought you might enjoy this piece of our history!*

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## **DNA Column - by Linda Rogers**

Genetic genealogy is an essential tool for genealogists. It is an important piece of evidence similar to a census record or land record. But DNA cannot answer all questions. I get asked often about what DNA can tell you. I thought I would tell you about several questions I answered recently, using DNA.

1. A man came to me asking about finding the home of his great grandfather. He had notebooks full of letters asking for info, all to no avail. He had his Y-DNA (DNA passed directly through the male line). It said his surname was different from his current surname that his family had used for four generations. With that DNA info, I was able to find his great grandfather had really been born with the new surname. His great grandfather's father had died when he and his siblings were young and the mother couldn't afford to raise the children so she gave the children to their aunts and uncles to raise. That was a fairly common occurrence back then. The last child went to the farm next door and they gave the child their last name, the name all the descendants had used since that time.
2. A lady had found her birth mother many years ago but the birth mother refused to tell her who her father was. Through DNA, I found the father, who was deceased, but all her half siblings made her feel like she had blood family!
3. A young man had discovered his birth mother was the person he considered to be his sister. She did not know who his father was. Through DNA, I found his father. He has met with him several times now and they share a common vocation.
4. A woman could not trace her family line back because her mother had been adopted. Her mother had died but through the daughter's DNA, I was able to find the birth parents (who lived in another state from where the mother was born!) She has been able to add to her family tree.
5. Recently, a woman wanted to help her brother-in-law find his birth family. He had his DNA done and we have found his birth parents. They are both deceased, but he has seven half sisters and brothers!

These are just some examples of how DNA can help. Most people use their DNA matches to locate cousins and see how they are related. DNA can help you

correct your family tree, too. One of our major works is to find adoptee's parents, but we help you with your research needs.

If this type of help can aid you, have your DNA test taken through Ancestry (the largest data base) and then call Linda Rogers for help (864) 659-4048 OR (314) 520-8655.

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## **Another DNA Story**

I was working on my brother-in-law's, Jerry Rhodes, genealogy. His family was from Oklahoma and he lives with my sister in California.

I was working on his 7X great grandfather, Rev. Adam White, a Scottish man who lived in Ireland. As I was reading the story of how he was imprisoned for 6 years for preaching at a Presbyterian Church, not the Church of England, it sounded very familiar.

I went to my husband's, Vance Rogers, tree and there was Rev. Adam White, my husband's 7X great grandfather. My husband and my brother-in-law are distant cousins!

Two of Rev. Adam White's sons came to America in 1722 and settled in what is now Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. The oldest brother, Hugh White, moved on to Neshaminy, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, to a farm. He is my husband's 6X great grandfather. The other brother, Moses White, moved on to New Castle, Delaware, where he was a teacher. He is my brother-in-law's 6X great grandfather.

Don't you just love the amazing finds you discover doing genealogy?

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## **Cleaning of Gravestones by Linda Rogers**

Gravestones are usually composed of one of five types of stone.

**Slate: 1650-1900** – The earliest type of stone used, especially in Massachusetts. There was a supply of very high-quality slate to carve. They are usually thinner than marble but are mostly unaffected by the acid rain. The inscriptions are shallow but are often very readable.

**Sandstone: 1650-1890** – It is a sedimentary rock. They were the most common stone throughout the Connecticut River Valley. The largest group of Brownstone quarries was in Connecticut. It ranges in color from dark blond to shades of brown. It tends to delaminate and deteriorate quickly, turning back into



the sand from which it was formed.

Granite: 1860-current day – Igneous rock. It is the most durable of all-natural rocks. It is most commonly found in a gray color. Today it is used around the world.

Marble or Limestone: 1780-1930 – A sedimentary rock. It was the stone of choice in antiquity. It was most desired in its purest white form. Marble was white with a satin finish, when first installed in cemeteries; Limestone was usually darker and tended toward gray. They are both composed of calcium carbonate and are adversely affected by acid rain. Once they are weathered, they are hard to read, darker in color, stained and pitted.

### Cleaning

The first question should always be, “does this stone truly need cleaning.” People often mistake the patina of age for dirt. They want marble stones to be as white as when they were originally purchased. Every cleaning, no matter how gentle, has the potential to cause additional damage to the stone.

There are times when biological growth may be causing deterioration of the stone. In such circumstances it may become necessary to clean the stone.

Algae, lichen, fungi – can be hazardous to stones because they trap moisture on and under the surface of the stone. They secrete acids that can dissolve limestone, marble, sandstone, concrete, and mortar. They may insert their roots into the pores of the stone. These growths will swell and shrink in response to moisture, leading to cracking of the stone. Lichens vary from tiny particles of loose powder, to crust lichens firmly attached to a hard surface or flat leafy lobes that can be picked off.

Plant life- such as ivy, ferns and moss, may be hazardous to the stone because they have roots that will penetrate the stone. Plants should be gently pulled out of cracks or clipped, and then the soil or debris they were rooted in should be brushed away. If there is a mass of plant life, don't just yank it from the stone because you'll probably damage the stone. Carefully clip or pull away each section.

If you're cleaning stones, check if the solution is safe on stone or marble. Using solutions instead of water can cause staining and other damage. Do not use a weed whacker type trimmer.

### Cleaning techniques for type of stone:

Slate, Sandstone, Granite – clean water, non-ionic detergent, biocide solution

Marble, Limestone – Clean water, non-ionic detergent, biocide solution, ammonia and water solution, Calcium hypo-chloride solution.

### DO NOT PRESSURE WASH!

### A simple way to read old tombstones:

Old tombstones are often worn and difficult to read. Here is a simple trick to help you overcome this common problem. The next time you go to the cemetery, take a bottle of water with you. Pour the water over the face of the tombstone. It won't hurt the stone. It will make the indents on the surface of the stone stand out more.

**NOTE:** We have a member who will clean tombstones correctly and safely for a reasonable charge. If you are interested, contact the Research Center for additional information.



The *Anderson Intelligencer* broke the news on June 13, 1914 of a fantastic opportunity. With the investment of a mere \$5,000 (current dollar value \$130,800) a new industry would be at hand for Anderson County. The climate was right and the county was ideally situated for an addition to its agricultural community. Think of it, ostrich farming.

An ostrich hen could lay over 30 eggs a year and after maturing in some two years an ostrich could produce not less than 2 pounds of feathers per annum with a large market in New York and elsewhere available. African feathers exported in 1913 produced revenue of 15 million dollars.

A few entrepreneurs in Arizona and California had already jumped on the bandwagon. Fearing the potential in the United States, South Africa had already passed laws prohibiting exportation of ostrich.

The *Intelligencer* excitedly anticipated orders to be placed by Andersonians within a few days of publication.

But where have all the ostriches gone? Or did the people of Anderson just bury their heads in the sand?

– Submitted by Richard Otter

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## Identifying the Five types of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Photographs

Daguerreotypes – 1839

Ambrotypes – 1854

Tin Types – 1855

Carte de Visite (CDV) – 1859

Cabinet Cards – 1870

Our ancestors were amazed by the first photos they saw. They fell in love with photography, so inventors worked on developing new and cheaper ways to produce them.

In 1839, a patent was issued to a French man named Louis Daguerre for a way of capturing images on metal. Samuel Morse visited Daguerre in Paris and brought Daguerreotypes to America. In the 1850 Census, 938 males were listed with occupations of Daguerreotypists. Before long, people became unhappy with this process as the sittings were long and the pictures had to be held at a certain angle to be viewed.

In 1854, James Ambrose Cutting was issued a patent for the ambrotype. His invention substituted glass for the metal and backed the result with black material, usually velvet, or black paper, which made the photo appear as a positive image. It was cheaper than a Daguerreotypes.

In 1865, an Ohio chemistry professor named Hamilton Smith patented the process of coating an iron plate with light-sensitive chemicals, a ferrotype process was developed. They were called tin types because tin shears were used to cut the photos out of the iron sheets. Tin types were lighter than Daguerreotypes and would not break like ambrotypes. They remained in use from 1865 to the mid 1930's.

In 1859, Carte de Visite (CDV) was developed. Eight images could be captured on one negative and the pictures were mounted on calling card sized cardboard. People began collecting pictures of famous people. Later, by the 1880's, they became popular mounted on larger cardboard, about 7 x 10. These were called cabinet cards and are probably what most people own. Stereographs were also produced, where a camera with two lenses mounted about 2 ½ inches apart, were taken and mounted side by side. The difference in the pictures, when viewed through a stereoscope, produced an image that looked almost three-dimensional.

Candid photos appeared in the 1880's. Before you had

to go to a photographer's studio, but now amateurs could take them, by using a film and camera that George Eastman produced called a Kodak. As many as 100 photos could be taken on a single roll originally. When all the pictures were taken, the photographer sent the camera back to have the photos developed and the camera reloaded with film. Eventually the Kodak Brownie evolved and was originally sold for a dollar. Ansel Adams was given one for his birthday and took his first photos in Yosemite with it. And we all know the rest!

Hopefully, this recap will give you the ability to give a date to your photos.

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## IN MEMORY OF SUE SEARS

Sue Sears February 18, 1948 - January 10, 2021  
Kathleen Sue Sears, 72, wife of Roger D. Sears of Anderson, died Sunday, January 10, 2021 at AnMed Health Medical Center.

Born in Medina, New York on February 18, 1948, she was a daughter of the late John Bernard Hobbs and the late Miriam Pearl Williams Hobbs.

Sue worked for the State of New York in the Unemployment Division for several years before moving to South Carolina. She then worked for Anderson School District #5 and later for the Clemson University Science Hub. She was a parishioner at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Anderson and was also a researcher for the Anderson Chapter of the S.C. Genealogical Society, The Carolyn Duncan Research Center. She and her husband loved to travel, and they spent many hours together restoring aged tombstones in several Anderson and Townville area cemeteries.

She is survived by her husband, Roger D. Sears, daughter, Darcy Crenshaw (Keith), son, Michael Perritano, grandchildren, Meagan Crenshaw (fiancé, Thomas Trotter), Hope Seymour (Jarred), Jacob Crenshaw, Jada Perritano, Alaina Perritano and Keia Prior (Terry), and great-granddaughter, Emmalee Crenshaw.

She is also survived by two of her siblings, Lois Kenyon (Tom) and Jack Hobbs, her stepdaughters, Julie Sears Smith (Russell) and Crystal Sears Richardson, her step-grandchildren, Haley Smith, Brendon Richardson, and Payton Richardson and her very special friends, Gretchen Howell (Pat) and Christian.

## Membership Application

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you on Facebook? ☐ YES ☐ NO

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a change of information? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Middle Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Maiden Name: \_\_\_\_\_

SC Genealogical Society – State Number \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Surnames being researched:***

Please list below the Family Surnames of those you are researching. Please include full names, known dates, and areas in Anderson and surrounding counties. *Use the back of this form if you need more space to add a surname.*

Surname, Given	Locations (City or County)	Dates

☐ **New Member**

☐ **Renewal**

☐ **ASSOCIATE** - \$15.00 - I am a primary member of another SCGS Chapter.

SCGS Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ SCGS Member # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **INDIVIDUAL** - \$25.00 - Membership for one person.

☐ **FAMILY** - \$30.00 - Membership for 2 people, within the same household.

Name of 2<sup>nd</sup> person: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **Donation** - \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Cash

☐ Check

Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Make checks payable to: ACGS**

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

- THE ANDERSON RECORD
- VOLUME 34 ISSUE I

ANDERSON COUNTY CHAPTER  
OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
  
110 FEDERAL STREET  
ANDERSON, SC 29625

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
  
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ANDERSON, SC

### CAROLYN DUNCAN RESEARCH CENTER

**NOTE: THE RESEARCH CENTER IS CURRENTLY OPEN ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY IF WE HAVE A VOLUNTEER AVAILABLE. PLEASE CALL THE CENTER BEFORE COMING TO CONFIRM THE CENTER IS OPEN. WE WILL OPEN OTHER DAYS BY APPOINTMENT. AGAIN, CALL TO CONFIRM.**

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

**SATURDAY 10 AM—2 PM (OTHER HOURS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY)**

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

MEETINGS—We hope to restart Monthly meetings in May. They 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 topics. Come early and discuss your family research with our members.

Light refreshment will be provided when we feel it is safe to do so.

<http://www.andersoncounty.scgen.org>

Email: [acgsresearch@gmail.com](mailto:acgsresearch@gmail.com)

Telephone: 864-540-8300

President: Ted Burgess

Vice President: Shirley Phillips



# THE ANDERSON RECORD

## 2021 SCGS Summer Workshop

The Summer Workshop for the South Carolina Genealogical Society was held this month on July 10th. This year it was a virtual conference and it only cost participants \$25.00 per person. The conference had various guest speakers including: Crista Cowan, the Barefoot Genealogist from Ancestry who spoke on “Getting the Most Out of Ancestry®” highlighting some of the little secrets you may not have found yet. Cheri Passey Hudson who spoke on “Evidence; Direct, Indirect, or Negative?” These two speakers were in the morning time.

In the afternoon Diahann Southard spoke on a favorite topic, “DNA”. She explained why we are paired with all these “4<sup>th</sup> Cousins” and how they fit in to your family tree. The final speaker of the day was Margaret Seidler, “The Accidental Historian” who enlighten us on the Charleston Domestic Slave Trade.

It is the mission of the SCGS that in 2022 they are able to have a conference that anybody and everybody can attend. It was announced when and where but not in time for this newsletter. Have a great year.

### We sure could use your help.

As Members of the Anderson County Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society one of the benefits of your membership is receiving a quarterly newsletter. It is our intention that you find the newsletter informative and worthy of reading and keeping a copy for passing it on to others. To do this we want to fill the newsletters with good information about upcoming events, in the chapter, in other chapters and in the state of South Carolina and other states nearby.

We need your help in coming up with articles for the newsletter. Answer these questions: what are you looking for? Is your family from South Carolina or Anderson County if not where are they from. Are you looking for family information? Are you looking for historical information? We don't want to disappoint you or give you a feeling that the newsletter is not worth anything.

We are not asking you to write an article or give us something to fill a space, but if you keep us informed it might help us come up with things to fill the newsletter with interesting articles. Just send us an email to [ACGSResearch@gmail.com](mailto:ACGSResearch@gmail.com) and let us know how we can help you find what you are looking for.

## What do you know about “Century Farms”?

The South Carolina Century Farms Program was created in 1974 to honor families whose farms have been in the same family for one hundred years or more. Since the programs inception, over three hundred properties have been designated Century Farms in South Carolina with more than a third located in the Upstate.

Each year, the organization accepts 10-12 farms into the Century Farms program. In order to qualify, a portion of the original property must remain intact and the line of family ownership must be unbroken. Applicants need to furnish copies of original documents such as deeds and wills to qualify. The program is administered by the Pendleton District Historical, Recreational and Tourism Commission.

According to McCall, “Century Farms are crucial to our economy in that they both represent where we have come from, in South Carolina, as well as where we are going. Many of these farms were around when cotton was king, and now they take on a whole new approach, often a sustainable, greener approach. Many of our Century Farms are on the cutting edge of tomorrow’s agriculture, in that they have embraced sustainable, organic practices on their farms, as well as opening up their operation to the general public, either for tours or on-site markets. This is the most direct kind of ‘buying local’, and we are proud as a program to be a part of South Carolina’s agricultural heritage, by celebrating the past and promoting the future.”

Denver Downs Farm is a local century farm established in 1869 by the Garrison family. It was originally farmed for cotton, until right after World War II when T. Ed Garrison, Jr. returned with 10 Jersey cows and began dairy farming. Eventually the herd grew to about 300 Holstein cows until 1994 when the Garrison family sold the milking cows and changed to farming corn, soybeans, small grains, vegetables and beef cattle. Denver Downs also has a large Farm Market during the warmer months and operates one of the largest Corn Mazes and pumpkin patches in the Southeastern United States.

For more information on the South Carolina Century Farms program, please visit the [Pendleton District website](#).

**In Anderson County the following farms are on the list of Century Farms:**

Acevedo Farm  
Anderson Farm  
Aubrey Rogers Farm  
Barfield Farm  
Barnett Farm  
Boxwood Manor  
Brenda Hanks Farm  
Cox-Glenn Farm  
Craig Hill  
Crowther Farm  
Denver Downs  
Devine Farm  
Don King Farm  
Elm Hall  
Emerson Farm  
Garrett’s Family Farm  
Gentry Farm  
Glenn Farm  
Hanks Family Farm  
Hanks Farm  
Harold Smith Farm  
Hawkins  
Hawkins Farm  
Hays Farm  
Jim Smith Century Farm  
King Farm  
Level Land Century Farm  
Ligon Farm  
Lila Mae Hanks Farm  
Masters Farm  
McDaniel Farm  
McGee Farm, Tract A  
McGee Farm, Tract B  
Pascoe Farm  
Rocky River/Hencoop Creek  
Sears Farm  
Third Century  
Thomas Earle Farm  
Townsend Farm  
Tripp Farm  
Walker Family Farm  
Ware Farm  
Welborn Farm  
Wigington Farm  
Wood Farm  
Wright Farm



# Mr. Thomas D. Dixon

July 28, 1930 – March 28, 2021

Thomas Dean Dixon, 90, of Lavonia, Georgia, died on Palm Sunday, March 28, 2021, at his Lavonia home, just after witnessing a magnificent sunset with his daughter.

Thomas was born July 28, 1930, in Charlotte, NC, to Willard Rodolph and Bertie Volina (Banks) Dixon.

He was a graduate of Greenville Senior High School with the class of 1948. Thomas continued his education at Furman University but paused his degree program to enlist in the U.S. Air Force. He served as an Electronics & Repair Technician during the Korean Conflict in various postings but primarily on the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska. He returned to Furman University after his enlistment, graduating in 1957 with a bachelor's degree in Business and Accounting. It was at Furman that Thomas met Virginia "Ginger" Dixon (Coleman) of Cross Hill, SC, the love of his life and wife for 60 years.

In his career, Thomas served with Milliken and Company from 1960 – 1995 assigned to textile plants in Greenville and Abbeville, SC; Manchester and Avalon, GA, and at the Corporate Office in Spartanburg, SC. He enjoyed his time at Milliken because of the people he met, the high-level training and travel.

Thomas was listed on the 'cradle roll' at Sans Souci Baptist Church in Sans Souci, SC, beginning his Church membership record that included Bethuel Baptist and Pendleton Street; Greenville; First Baptist Anchorage, Alaska; First Baptist Travelers Rest; West Gantt Baptist; Manchester First Baptist; Abbeville First Baptist; and for 47 years at First Baptist of Lavonia, GA. He served as a Deacon, Men's Sunday School teacher, 'Terrific Tuesday' and Youth Mission Trip Bus Driver as well as a faithful member. He also loved Church music in voice or instrument.

Thomas enjoyed gardening, genealogy, and driving through the Georgia/South Carolina countryside discovering and commemorating his family roots in the farmsteads and church cemeteries of the region. He traveled with his daughter for many years to State Parks and Historic Sites. He was an avid gardener with a green thumb and a keen collector of family history and lineage and eager to share both interests with friends, family or anyone who asked. He continued learning even into his 80s and at 90, most recently graduating with a certificate from Mother Earth News Fair Online: Polyface Farm Tour. He never missed a day spending time in Bible study and talking in Prayer with his Savior. He enjoyed studying scriptures and thinking on how the New Testament is shaped by the Old Testament.

He is survived by his daughter Rev. Rebecca Dixon of the home, son Timothy Dixon, Colonel, US Army (Retired) (Irmgard) of Travelers Rest, SC; his granddaughter Theresa Dixon of Washington, DC and grandson Daniel Dixon (Kirsty) as well as three great grandchildren Nathan, Evie and Ada, of Marquette, MI; his brother J. Rodolph Dixon of Casey, SC; and many beloved cousins.

He is predeceased by his wife, his parents, his sister Bertie Volina Roper (Earle), and his sister Martha Jane Godshall.

Memorials can be made to Furman University -- Shi Center for Sustainability, 3300 Poinsett Highway, Greenville, SC 29613 or Lavonia First Baptist Church, Cooperative Baptist Fellowship Mission Offering, 95 Bowman Street, Lavonia, GA 30553.

A memorial service was held on April 10, 2021 at First Baptist Church of Lavonia. Officiants were Rev Dr. Larry Finger and Rev Rodolph Dixon. Burial service were on May 15th, at Greenville Memorial Gardens. To sign the online guest register and leave personal condolences to the family, please visit [stricklandfh.com](http://stricklandfh.com).

# We All Have Stories We Could Tell:

In many respects the experiences we have lived through in the last number of months (feels like years) seem like *daja vu* as we flash back to memories and experiences passed down through our families, the most recent analogous situation, of course, being the 1918 Spanish Flu. For all of us, COVID-19 has caused enormous personal and business interruptions, not to mention health challenges and the loss of friends and sometimes family members. The year 2020, for multiple reasons but most prominently the results of the virus, will leave a permanent mark in our history.

One of the many regrets for the people active in the Anderson Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society has been the forced interruptions of service to the people of Anderson and those interested in genealogical resources available through the Chapter. It has been agonizing to have to keep the doors closed and the telephone unanswered during the period. Several times attempts were made to reopen and it almost seemed as though our efforts to reopen caused a fearful rise in the statistics and obvious danger to personnel and visitors.

We know the medical projections are not encouraging for the rest of the year but we will do our best to be available. Please know that we miss you and will be here as often as possible.

In the meantime, keep in mind that your descendants will certainly like to know from you about your experiences during this historic time. They will be hearing about 2020 for well over 100 years. You have a fascinating and important story to tell, including about lessons we have learned or should have learned.

## James Merritt - Family Lines

James Merritt (Merriott), an emigrant from England, came to Essex County, VA, on the Rappahannock River in 1650 with his wife, Eleanor Ould. James had three sons and one daughter: 1. James Merritt (died 1735), 2. John Merritt, 3. Thomas Merritt, and 4. Eleanor Merritt. They were known as Planters. John Merritt, a constable of Essex County, was the father of our ancestor, Edward Merritt.

Edward Merritt came to Surry County about 1770 with his sons, John Merritt, Sr. (1753-1827), James Merritt (born 1755), William Merritt (Dec. 20, 1762-May 22, 1841), Thomas Merritt, Obadiah Merritt, and a daughter Sarah Merritt. Sarah married a Martin. John Merritt and his brother James Merritt, and a slave are listed in the Surry County Tax list in 1774. John Merritt, Sr., James Merritt, and William Merritt were in the Revolutionary War.

John Stafford Merritt, Sr., is listed as a private in Rowland Madison's Company of the 12<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment – first on Jan. 1, 1777. He appears on the muster rolls until Aug. 1777, when he is listed as “left behind on march from Clove” (Clove is Smith's Clove, an American Fortification just north of

Continues on page 5

Sufferin, NY). He is listed in the 1787 Census of Surry County and the US Census for Stokes County in 1790, 1800 and 1810. He is listed until 1816 on the Stokes County Tax List. He is sometimes listed with his son, John Stafford Merritt, Jr., who lived in Stokes County all his life. John Merritt, Sr., was in Hawkins County, TN, in 1808-1810 where his son, George S. Merritt, had a TX Land Grant. His daughter, Lydia Merritt, married Elisah Hampton, and they stayed in Campbell County, TX. John Merritt and his sons were in Boone County, KY, in 1810 where his name is on the tax list. John had two daughters, Sarah Merritt and Sally Merritt, who married two brothers by the name of Upp. The Upp family owned land in Paint Township, Highland County, OH, where John and his son, George Merritt, are listed in the US Census for 1820. Charles Merritt, another son of John Merritt's was in Indiana buying land at the Brookville Land Office on which he settled in Marion County. His parents joined him there and died there. John Merritt died in 1824 and Elizabeth died in 1826. John Merritt's son George Merritt, and another son, William Merritt, had land in adjoining Hendricks County. After Charles Merritt settled his father's estate, he began moving west, but was still in Marion County in 1840 as shown in the 1840 US Census. Many descendants of John Merritt, Sr., are now living in Indiana, Wyoming, Utah, and other western states.

Edward Merritt also had a son named Obadiah Merritt. Obadiah Merritt traveled from Virginia to South Carolina and settled in the Brushy Creek area of South Carolina. In his travels he married Zilpha Oldham of North Carolina. They together had four children: Lucy Merritt, Allen Obadiah Merritt, Joseph Mattison Merritt and Nancy Carylton Merritt. Allen Obadiah Merritt married Mary E. "Darcus" Childers on December 12, 1847 and had nine children: Julia Ann Merritt, Edward

Madison Merritt, William Langer Merritt, Allen Copeland Merritt, Rev. Abraham Augustus Merritt, Mary Jane Merritt, John F. Merritt, Nancy Ellen Merritt and Henry Harrison Merritt. Mary Jane Merritt married Abe B. Childers.

I am interested in Allen Obadiah Merritt who married Mary E. Darcus Childers who are my great-great-great-grandparents. They're child Nancy Ellen Merritt married Fair Posey Smith (great-great-grandparents) and produced five children: Darcus Lenora Smith, Lillie Jane Smith, Arabelle Smith, Amy Belle Smith and Warren Allan Smith. Lillie Jane Smith married William Ellison Davis (great-grandparents) and had six children: William Clayton "Big Bill" Davis, Sr., Charles Archie Davis, Troy Carlton Davis, Sr., Phenie LaBelle Davis, William Warren "Little Bill" Davis, and Lila Mae Davis. Troy Carlton Davis, Sr. born Feb 9, 1910 married Alma Sue Gillespie, born Feb 3, 1910 (grandparents) and had three children: Betty Sue Davis, Shirley Davis and Troy Carlton Davis, Jr. Betty Sue Davis (my mother), born in 1932 married Raymond Mayfield Farmer (my father), born in 1934 in 1954 in Columbia, SC and settled in Anderson, South Carolina after he served over 11 years in the Navy as a Medical Doctor. Raymond M. Farmer set up practice in Anderson and delivered many babies in Anderson. Dr. Raymond M. Farmer died in February of 2018 and Betty D. Farmer died on March 29, 2021.

Compiled by: Louise Merritt from research done by the late Richard Lee Merritt (1924-1980) who did research for more than thirty years on the Merritt Family, and Gary Farmer who modified the ending to explain his relationship with the Merritt Family.



# Why & Where Did It All Begin

From "Traditions and History of Anderson County" by Louise Ayer Vandiver

"The county seat of the new district of Pendleton, called by the same name, early became a popular summer resort of the low country people, and the little town of Pendleton was one of the most cultured and charming places in the South.

As immigration increased and people settled the forests, the huge district was found cumbersome, and another division became necessary. In 1828 Pendleton District disappeared, and was replaced by popular Revolutionary soldiers of the section, Colonel Robert Anderson and General Andrew Pickens. The commissioners to divide the country were J. C. Kilpatrick, Major Lewis and Thomas Garvin.

The town of Pendleton being to near the edge of the new district for the county seat, a new locality had to be chosen. Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the new town" in Anderson County. The commissioners were "James Harrison, Robert Norris, M. Gambrell, John C. Griffin and William Sherard."

"The great highway running from the Cherokee country to Long Cane, a settlement in Abbeville County, was called "The General's Road" because it started near the home of General Pickens and was frequently traveled by him. On that road the new town was to be located, and placed about the middle of the district."

"White Hall" was a residence and store almost opposite the site of the Green home just above

North Anderson. The old house under three fine trees still bears the name. The building of that earlier day stood close to the road, were whitewashed or painted, something unusual in that time or locality. One of the buildings had a cellar in which it was said a murdered man was once buried. Of course it was "haunted" or rather "hanted," and the children of that day scurried by the place with bated breath. The original buildings were blown away in a hurricane so severe that it carried into Spartanburg County a plank which had been built into the gable end of one of the houses, which had painted on it the name of the owner, which was Lipscomb."

"White Hall was considered by some of the commissioners a suitable place for the new town. Others though preferred a point about two miles further south, where the Orr Mill is now located. A Baptist church, Mt. Tabor, with its graveyard, was located there, and it was a popular gathering place."

"Arguing the respective merits of the two sites the commissioners rode back and forth between them, until, becoming weary, they stopped at a backwoods bar which was about half way between the two. There they obtained stimulating refreshment, and watered their thirsty horses. The bar stood about where the Masonic Temple is now, and the spring from which they got water was very near the middle of the street."

"Sitting around the door of the tavern discussing the matter on which they were engaged, all at once Mr. "Bobby" Norris got up, and walking some few feet away planted his heavy walking stick under a towering walnut tree, and exclaimed: "There shall be the southeast corner of the courthouse, and who says no, has got me to whip!" On that spot stood the first courthouse and Anderson was established.

## ***Membership Application***

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you on Facebook? ☐ YES ☐ NO

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a change of information? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Middle Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Maiden Name: \_\_\_\_\_

SC Genealogical Society – State Number \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Surnames being researched:***

Please list below the Family Surnames of those you are researching. Please include full names, known dates, and areas in Anderson and surrounding counties. *Use the back of this form if you need more space to add a surname.*

Surname, Given	Locations (City or County)	Dates

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☐ **Renewal**

☐ **ASSOCIATE** - \$15.00 - I am a primary member of another SCGS Chapter.

SCGS Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ SCGS Member # \_\_\_\_\_

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Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Make checks payable to: ACGS**

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- THE ANDERSON RECORD
- VOLUME 35 ISSUE 2

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OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
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### CAROLYN DUNCAN RESEARCH CENTER

**NOTE: THE RESEARCH CENTER IS CURRENTLY OPEN ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY IF WE HAVE A VOLUNTEER AVAILABLE. PLEASE CALL THE CENTER BEFORE COMING TO CONFIRM THE CENTER IS OPEN. WE WILL OPEN OTHER DAYS BY APPOINTMENT. AGAIN, CALL TO CONFIRM.**

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

**SATURDAY 10 AM—2 PM (OTHER HOURS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY)**

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

MEETINGS—We have restarted monthly meetings. They 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 topics. Come early and discuss your family research with our members.

Light refreshment will be provided.

<http://www.andersoncounty.scgen.org>

Email: [acgsresearch@gmail.com](mailto:acgsresearch@gmail.com)

Telephone: 864-540-8300

President: Ted Burgess

Vice President: Shirley Phillips

# THE ANDERSON RECORD

## ANDERSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

At the head waters of the Savannah River, where the Tugaloo and Seneca Rivers meet, once stood a flourishing town. Now the beautiful site is given over to bats and owls except when some camping or picnic party revive for a brief moment youth and life on the deserted spot. Now that area is covered with water beneath that of Lake Hartwell.

Andersonville was founded in 1801, twenty-six years before the current location of Anderson, South Carolina was laid off. An act of legislature of that time created the town on land owned by Colonel Elias EARLE, one of the pioneer settlers of upper South Carolina. General Robert ANDERSON, General Samuel EARLE and Colonel Elias EARLE were appointed to lay it off, and it was named for General Anderson.

Colonel Elias EARLE had been an officer in the War for Independence, and afterwards a member of Congress. He sold some lots in the new town, but retained the greater part for himself; later he sold a half interest to his son-in-law, James HARRISON. With his interest added to his wife's share in her father's estate, Mr. Harrison became the second owner of Andersonville, and the place (in 1928) is still owned by the Harrison family. Only the old Harrison dwelling, the second house built for the family residence, remains to mark the spot. This Harrison residence in 1928, was fast falling into decay.

Mr. Harrison carried on a large mercantile business and amassed a fortune. Later he took as partners Colonel F. E. HARRISON and Mr. John B. WYNNE. Colonel F. E. HARRISON and Mr. Claudius EARLE succeeded this firm as "Harrison and Earle." There were in the town a flour and grist mill, a cotton gin, and iron foundry, and a flourishing academy for young ladies. The town also supported a small cotton factory and a wool factory, and housed the operatives of both mills; there were tailor shop, shoe shop and livery stable in the place, and quite a number of residence. Andersonville was the cotton market for the whole of what is now called the Piedmont Section of the State, and a large area of Georgia; its trade with Hamburg (near North Augusta) and Augusta, GA. was brisk, during the days when river navigation was the means of carrying freight.

After the War Between the States there was a factory established in Andersonville for making yarn from cotton seed. It was probably the only one of its kind ever operated in the South.

In 1840 a great flood and water, known as a freshet, flowed down the Tugaloo and Seneca Rivers and swept away the cotton and wool mills and the cotton gin. They were rebuilt, a second time carried away by the rampant waters of 1852, and never erected again. Andersonville had then entered upon its decline. The buildings of the Columbia and Greenville railroad was a death blow to the river town. Colonel Frank E. HARRISON, the owner at the time, did all in his power to uphold the place; he even tried to get a railroad through it, and one was actually surveyed, but it was never built. The grim monster war was stalking the South, and the town fell to its prey even before its actual horrors were realized.

*Continued on Page 2*

Presented by Linda Rogers:

### **BLOODY THURSDAY**

On September 6, 1934, Honea Path and the Chiquola Manufacturing Company were in the nation's spotlight after violence erupted during a labor strike. The United Textile Workers of America, a labor union that had garnered the support of over one half of mill workers in the Southeast, called for a general strike during the first week of September. The members of the union were complaining of low wages, long hours, and untenable working conditions and were hoping that a strike would gain concessions from the mill owners. Over two-thirds of the textile workers in the nation participated in the walkout, including those in Honea Path. On the morning of September 6<sup>th</sup>, a scuffle broke out between the strikers and a few workers wanting to cross the picket lines. Volunteer security officers, who had been posted at the mill to protect it, opened fire on the crowd, killing seven and wounding fifteen. The deaths brought national attention to South Carolina and indirectly led to the collapse of the United Textile Workers union in the state.

The first week in September caused walk outs of union workers in mills all over the United States. Three people were killed in Georgia on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>. Idle workers in the U.S. numbered 360,000.

The disillusionment of the workers and the outrageous conduct by the mill owners made a strong impression on the Roosevelt Administration. This helped spur passage of the Wagner Act in 1935 and the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938.

One example was child labor. Before 1938, when the Fair Labor Standards Act outlawed employment of children under sixteen, the concept of "helping" was used in the mills. Very young children were taught factory skills by their parents and soon "helped" by working in the mill to increase the family's small earnings. "Helping" became a form of apprenticeship and a major part of the mill's labor system.

Because this practice is now illegal, children have a better chance at a quality life by staying in school rather than being used as cheap labor. Another reform came in establishing a minimum wage and a 40-hour work week.

From *Numismatics of South Carolina, Merchant Trade Tokens* by Tony Chibarro. and *Appalachian History*. Net.

Continued from Page 1 (Andersonville, SC)

Colonel Frank E. HARRISON had married a daughter of the former owner, Colonel James HARRISON, and so inherited the village. He was the father of a large family, and his beautiful home on the tongue of land lying between the Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers as they come together was for years the scene of gayety and hospitality; now it stands "a ragged beggar sunning," tenanted by rats and owls; but about it lingers the fragrance of other days, and it is a favorite summer camping place for young people fortunate enough to have permission to use it. Today this land is partially submerged under the present day lake.

After the death and decay of old Andersonville, it probably had its most distinguished visitor. On July 24, 1889, Henry Grady attended a political picnic held there, and made one of his brilliant speeches.

Henry Woodfin Grady, (born May 24, 1850, Athens, Ga., — died Dec. 23, 1889, Atlanta, Ga.), American journalist and orator who **helped bring about industrial development in the South**, especially through Northern investments, after the Reconstruction period (1865–77). Henry W. Grady, a newspaper editor in Atlanta, Georgia, coined the phrase the "New South" in 1874. **He urged the South to abandon its longstanding agrarian economy for a modern economy grounded in factories, mines, and mills.**

Vandiver (pages 161 – 162) *Traditions and History of Anderson County*





## Peter ACKER—*Some of the Fore-fathers of the Area*

One of the earliest families in the country was that of Peter ACKER. The founder of the family in America was William ACKER, who came from Germany about 1750, having started with three sons, one of whom was lost overboard during the voyage. The two remaining sons were William ACKER, Jr., and Peter ACKER. They settled in the New Jersey area, not a great distance from Philadelphia. Of the elder son, William ACKER, Jr., nothing is known by the southern branch; it is supposed that he lived, died and left descendants in New Jersey.

The other son of William ACKER, Sr., Peter, with his wife, Jane Southerland, moved to Fair Field, South Carolina. Peter, too, may have descendants in New Jersey, as Jane Southerland was his second wife. Peter may have left older children in the Northern States.

Peter ACKER, became a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He must have settled on the public domain in Fair Field, for no record can be found on his having owned any property there. In 1790 Peter ACKER moved to Pendleton District, buying many acres on the Saluda River, near Shady Grove. Peter ACKER died about 1815.

Jane Southerland ACKER's father was Alexander Southerland who came to America under peculiar circumstances. Alexander Southerland was a student at the University of Edinburgh, and with a party of college boys one day boarded a vessel to see the sights. The ship dialed away with them, and upon reaching Boston the students were sold to pay their passage. Alexander Southerland must have liked the new country; at any rate, he remained and later married Mrs. Betsey Williams.

The children of Peter ACKER and Jane Southerland ACKER were William ACKER, who married Miss CLEMENT, Joseph ACKER, who married Ruth ALEXANDER, Peter ACKER who married Susannah HALBERT, Alexander ACKER married Orma BURTON, Mary ACKER married James GRACE, Nancy ACKER married John McDAVID, Elizabeth ACKER married James TAYLOR, Susan ACKER married Sanford VANDIVER, and Amos ACKER, who married Ruth HALBERT.

The children of William ACKER and former Miss Clement were: Mahala ACKER who married Welborn KEATON, Peter ACKER who married Miss STEVENSON, Rhoda ACKER married Daniel BROWN, William ACKER, who married Miss WHITE, John ACKER who married Miss HARPER, Dearborn ACKER who married Miss COX, and Amos ACKER who married a Miss DAVIS.

From Daniel and Rhoda Acker BROWN are descended the family of the late Dr. Ben BROWN, of Williamston; the late Elijah BROWN, of Anderson; the late Samuel BROWN, of Anderson, and others, a numerous connection many of whom have been in the past, and are now useful and prominent citizens of the community.

Vandiver (1928)(pages 137-139) *Traditions and History of Anderson County*

## *Matthew Gillespie and Phillip Gillespie*

In the eighteenth and nineteenth (1700's and 1800's) centuries there were more than four hundred gunsmiths in North Carolina. Many of them were also blacksmiths, and some of them were also silver-smiths or whitesmiths. In Henderson County there were two families that were famous in the early years of the nineteenth century, in later years, and down to the present time. One of these men was a forge master named Phillip Sitton, and the others were Matthew Gillespie, a gunsmith and the maker of the famous Gillespie longrifles, and his bachelor son, Phillip Gillespie, who was killed on an unknown battlefield and left a legend that persists to this day.

Forge Mountain is aptly named. It is that long mountain in Henderson County that lies between that south fork of Mills River and Boylston Creek. You drive by the road that leads by Mills River, or as some call it, the Hayward Road, to the point just before the bridge that crosses Mills River. There's a North Carolina historical marker there. It reads "Gunshop and forge set up four miles west of here, about 1804 by Phillip Sitton and Phillip Gillespie, and operated until about 1861." Phillip Sitton set up his forge on the side of the mountain and began to manufacture the tools needed by these early settlers, smelted from the ore that was dug from the mountainside and along Boylston, and he wrought them at his forge there alongside the same mountain that took his name and had been known through the years as Forge Mountain. The records show that Phillip Sitton was given a land grant about the time he set up his forge, for three thousand acres of land. To smelt and forge iron in those days here in our mountains required a tremendous amount of wood to make charcoal to feed the fires that melted the ore from which iron was extracted. It is presumed that the large grant of woodland was given to Phillip for this reason. The forge was operated until the early years of the Civil War, when it was moved by the Confederate government and combined with another ironworks on the Davidson River. All that remains today to tell a body that here was once a forge, is the name of the mountain and the pieces of slag and traces of ashes there where Phillip Sitton once operated.

One of the earliest settlers in that same area, and at about the same time that Phillip Sitton set up his forge and began to hammer out the tools of the pioneers, was a man named Matthew Gillespie. The Gillespies were a prolific family of gunsmiths who were famous in Rowan County, North Carolina, for their longrifles before they ever came to Henderson County. The early members of the Sitton family and the Gillespie family worked together, and married together. It was naturally so because Phillip Sitton worked with iron and the Gillespies made the longrifles from that same iron, all there in the shadows of Forge Mountain along the waters of Mills River. Matthew was the first of the Gillespie family in Henderson County to make a rifle gun with the initials MG engraved on it. Even so if they have one with the initials PG, because Matthew's son, Phillip Gillespie, became as famous as his father. And the guns made by both men became widely sought because of their balance and accuracy, as well as simple beauty. Those same guns, rare today as they were plentiful in days now gone, are still eagerly bought by modern-day collectors of guns.

Phillip Gillespie was born in Henderson County and the son of Matthew Gillespie. He was born in 1817, and while growing up worked with Phillip Sitton at his forge. When he figured he had learned all he could about smelting and working with iron, he followed in his father's footsteps. Phillips set up his shop across the road from Phillip Sitton's forge. These pioneer settlers in our mountains of western North Carolina came from near and far to buy the rifle guns made by Phillip Gillespie.

*Continues on page 5*

For those days he was one of some wealth, because in addition to his gunmaking he had a still. The brandy from his still was as eagerly sought as one of his guns. In the days that followed a legend was born, and with it a mystery that has not been solved to this day. Some say that the still with which Phillip Gillespie made his brandy was a government licensed one, while others say it was a homemade mountaineers believed that it was one's inherent right to make and sell brandy, and such fruits of a man's labor should not be taxed. Some say also that it was apple brandy from the apples in his orchard down on the side of the mountain, while others say it was peach brandy from his peach orchard. Be that as it may, the gold coins poured in because that was the only coin that Phillip Gillespie would accept for the fruits of his labor, be those fruits of the Gillespie longrifle or those from the brandy of his still.

There is a secret locked away in some unknown battlefield in an unknown grave that holds the remains of Phillip Gillespie. One can say that secret is hidden in some unknown spot on Forge Mountain. When the Civil War started, North Carolina joined the Confederacy. Phillip Gillespie decided that it was his duty to defend his state from the invasion of the enemy. He cleaned, greased, and shined one of his longrifles made by his own hands, and got his gear ready to start on an early morning. There was one thing more to do before he left. Phillip Gillespie never married and he wanted to have something to come back to at the end of the war. That night when the moon came up, he slipped out, yoked his oxen to the farm sled, and in that sled he put an earthen crock, a crock that his mother kept in the springhouse, and in that crock he packed his leather poke filled with the gold coins he had hoarded through the years. Now, here again the story has been handed down differently; some say he put on that sled a jug filled with the brandy from the last run of his still. Others in the family say it was a fifty gallon oak keg that he filled with his brandy. Carrying his

rifle and a pack and a shovel, by the light of the moon, he led his oxen sled somewhere up the mountainside of Forge Mountain. And in some cave, or maybe hole he dug, he buried his gold and his brandy and covered it so no man could ever find it. Before he marched off to war the next morning, he told what he had done, but he refused to tell where he had hidden it. Phillip Gillespie wanted to be sure his gold and brandy would be there when he came back from the war. But Phillip Gillespie never did come back, and here again the accounts in the family differ. Some say that the news trickled back to those in Mills River that Phillip Gillespie was killed in one of the battles around Chattanooga while firing his longrifle at the enemy. When the war ended and Phillip Gillespie failed to return, people began to remember his hidden crock of gold and the jug or keg of brandy. They began to search the mountainside, and folks have been searching till present day. But Phillip Gillespie had done a good job of burying his treasure, and Forge Mountain has kept the secret very well.

### 2021 Holiday (Christmas) Dinner

Plans are in the works to have the 2021 Holiday Dinner at our December 6 meeting at Senior Solutions. The meal will be catered by Sherry Hart. Tickets will be \$15.00 each or less once price is confirmed. Tickets must be purchased and paid for by November 29th. We would like for some of the members to do a "Show & Tell" on some of their family artifacts.

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### Future Newsletters

It has been proposed to start sending the Newsletter each quarter via email. This will be discussed and voted on at the November meeting. Note: The Newsletter is one of our largest expenses each year.

## *A Shake Down of the Moorhead Family Tree*

By Margaret McNab Gale

Years ago, I was talking to Magnolia Cemetery researcher Ted Ashton Phillips, the late husband of a friend of mine. Ted was researching the history of the occupants of Magnolia Cemetery for a book he was writing "City of the Silent: The Charlestonians of Magnolia". I told him that my grandmother, Ruth Moorhead Grist (b. Halloween 1897, d. Sept 17 1956) was buried there. Ever the southern gentleman, Ted told me about his research and tactfully asked if grandmother was a person who was prominent in the history of South Carolina, no doubt looking to see if she warranted inclusion in his book! I told him that I never knew my grandmother (she died when I was very young), but I didn't think that she was a person who would be of interest to most Charlestonians.

This past Easter, I went to visit my grandmother Moorhead's grave site in Magnolia Cemetery. Her grave is adjoined with her parents' graves. My great grandfather was Mance Jolly Moorhead (b. 1872 d. 1940) and my great grandmother was Alice Brown Moorhead (b. 1874 d. 1946). I decided to see if there was any information about my great grandfather on the Internet. I didn't see a lot of information on Mance Jolly Moorhead on Google, but there was a plethora of articles written on a Confederate soldier named Manse Jolly! According to the KnowItAll.org website (operated by the SC ETV), an episode of the "Carolina Stories" series on Confederate Manse Jolly stated that "this program explores the facts and legends surrounding Manse Jolly's life. Jolly became a local icon in Anderson County, South Carolina in the years following the Civil War. He vowed to avenge the deaths of his five brothers and exact retribution from the Union soldiers who occupied the south during Reconstruction". Furthermore, several articles on the Internet noted legend has it that Manse Jolly's brothers were killed in the course of the Civil War, and Jolly swore to kill five "Yankee" soldiers for every brother he lost during the war!

My family records state that another relative of mine was Robert Moorhead.. Speaking of this Robert Moorhead, the Anderson Record, vol.

28, Issue I, Jan/Feb/Mar 2015, pg. 12 (a publication of the Anderson County Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc.), stated that "Legendary Rebel, Manse Jolly, was the son of his cousin Joseph Moorhead Jolly." This is confirmed in the journal article "Letter from a Reconstruction Renegade", by MUSC Professor of Psychology Dr. Robert S. McCully, published in the South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 1976), pp. 34-40. Joseph Moorhead Jolly's mother, Jane Moorhead Jolly, is listed in my family tree, and she was the grandmother of Manson Sherrill "Manse" Jolly.

I only wish that Ted was still amongst the living to discuss my relatives who are interred in Magnolia Cemetery, and their familial connection to the infamous Confederate renegade Manson "Manse" Sherrill Jolly!

*Margaret McNab Gale, MLS, is the owner, along with her husband Larry Gale, of computer security company Perceptual Systems, LLC, and Larry Gale Photography. She can be reached at [mrgale@earthlink.net](mailto:mrgale@earthlink.net)*

## *2022 Dues*

Dues notices will be going out at the end of October. Please update the form with your contact and family information and mail it back with your dues. If you have already paid, we will send you a form to update this information.

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## *2022 Officers*

It was proposed at the October meeting to retain the current elected officers for 2022. The officers will be elected at the November meeting. If you desire to serve in one of these offices, have someone voice your name from the floor prior to the vote. The candidate with the majority will be elected to serve. If you desire to serve as Chair of one of the committees, please inform the President Elect.

## Membership Application

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you on Facebook? ☐ YES ☐ NO

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a change of information? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Middle Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Maiden Name: \_\_\_\_\_

SC Genealogical Society – State Number \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Surnames being researched:***

Please list below the Family Surnames of those you are researching. Please include full names, known dates, and areas in Anderson and surrounding counties. *Use the back of this form if you need more space to add a surname.*

Surname, Given	Locations (City or County)	Dates

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☐ **Renewal**

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- THE ANDERSON RECORD
- VOLUME 35 ISSUE 3

ANDERSON COUNTY CHAPTER  
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### CAROLYN DUNCAN RESEARCH CENTER

**NOTE: THE RESEARCH CENTER IS CURRENTLY OPEN ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY IF WE HAVE A VOLUNTEER AVAILABLE. PLEASE CALL THE CENTER BEFORE COMING TO CONFIRM THE CENTER IS OPEN. WE WILL OPEN OTHER DAYS BY APPOINTMENT. AGAIN, CALL TO CONFIRM.**

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

**SATURDAY 10 AM—2 PM (OTHER HOURS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY)**

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

MEETINGS—We have restarted monthly meetings. They 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 topics. Come early and discuss your family research with our members.

Light refreshment will be provided.

<http://www.andersoncounty.scgen.org>

Email: [acgsresearch@gmail.com](mailto:acgsresearch@gmail.com)

Telephone: 864-540-8300

President: Ted Burgess

Vice President: Shirley Phillips

# THE ANDERSON RECORD



## *Merry Christmas, however and wherever you may celebrate*

By Rich Otter

“It would be only nine more days before Christmas and on December 15, 1914, B.O. Evans & Company, Spot Cash Clothier, “The Store with a Conscience,” was advertising in the Anderson Intelligencer “A Few Suggestions Worth While.” And they were indeed bargains. Consider just a few:

*Neckware .....25c to \$1*  
*Gloves .....25c to \$3.50*  
*Silk Handkerchiefs .....25c to \$1*  
*Hose .....10c to \$1*  
*Holeproof Socks .....25c to \$1*  
*Silk Mufflers .....50c to \$2.50*  
*Cuff Buttons .....25c to \$1*  
*Stick Pins .....25c to \$1.50*  
*Suspenders .....25c to 50c*  
*Shirts .....50c to \$3.50*  
*Collars .....15c to \$1.50*  
*Overcoats .....\$10 to \$25*

Fantastic Bargains – for those who could afford them. But even in pre-Depression days there were a great many who were looking towards a much more modest Yuletide.

Ora Clark Dunn, then fourteen years old with great expectation embraced same oranges, apples, candy, raisins, butternuts “and all like that” and occasionally some dolls for Christmas.

Issac Fleet McClain, Jr., born a few years later, remembered his family had a chair in a room where Santa Clause left a little candy, an orange or two, an apple and some raisins. One year when he was about fourteen, however, he received a gun, a 410 shotgun, and could then go hunting with their beagles. He said there were rabbits everywhere and he could help put something on the dinner table.

*Continued on page 2*

*Continued from Page 1*

Born in 1922, T. Edward Garrison, Jr. remembered going to his grandmother McPhail's home for Christmas dinner when he was eleven years old. He was wearing his brand new Christmas suit. They did not have electric lights on their Christmas tree, they had little candles. "Somehow I got mixed up with one of the candles and set my new suit on fire. It was the only suit I had."

Ralph E. Southland, Jr. who was also born in 1922 recalled that "At Christmas time we got fruit candy and things like that." G. Ross Anderson, Jr., born during the great Depression remembered how in the mill village they would get together for Christmas parties.

Lillian Lois Latham, also a Depression baby, cherished rag dolls made by family members. "We decorated a Christmas tree by stringing popcorn. We also joined together little paper rings. Sometimes we put berries on the tree along with little burrs off the sweet gum tree. We had to make do with a lot of things."

Marion Middleton worked in the mill during college break at Christmas "to get a little extra money." A not so pleasant holiday time was when he arrived in Korea during that conflict two days before Christmas. "Christmas Eve we pitched a squad tent. They gave us about six cans of beer for each person and said 'Merry Christmas.'"

Vernon Edward Pollard was also able to celebrate Christmas in Korea. "I noticed about Christmastime 1950 I was shivering and shaking and freezing but I was also sweating. They told me I couldn't go to the medics and I couldn't understand why. They said 'You can only go if you have frostbite or a gunshot wound.' I went anyway, I think I was in the battalion aid station for about three days and nights with a high fever. Then they sent me back to the line and I went straight to the outpost. I wasn't in too good shape when they sent me back."

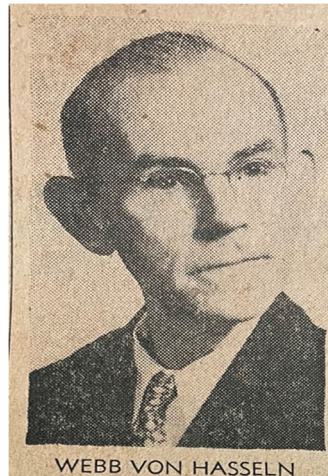
Offering a little different perspective, Nisha Sidharth Patel as a Hindu in Anderson, in 2005 said: "As for local holidays, we celebrate like

everyone else around here. We put up a Christmas tree around Thanksgiving time. My girls get very excited about Christmas and Santa and make a list for Santa. They listen to Christmas music and bake cookies during the holidays. They get very excited on Christmas Eve and leave cookies and milk for Santa. On Christmas morning they wake up early to see what Santa brought them. We usually get together with friends and family for Christmas dinner."

Have a very Merry Christmas, however and wherever you may celebrate it."

*"The Electric City News" December 9-22, 2021*

## **Webb von Hasseln**



"Webb von Hasseln of Anderson, has been a member of the Anderson College faculty since 1915. He serves as head of the Department of Modern Languages and gives private lessons to violin pupils.

In 1918 he married Miss Ruth Burdine shortly after her graduation from Anderson College.

Mr. von Hasseln holds a B. S. degree from Clemson College and has done graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. He has to his credit twenty-two trips across the Atlantic Ocean and has studied in France, Germany, Austria, and Central America.

Webb von Hasseln plays the violin, accompanied by his son, Henry, at the piano. Their radio programs are also heard at the Anderson College quarter hour over Station WAIM."

*"The Anderson (S.C.) Daily Mail 1899 – Fifty Years Of Progress – 1949"*

Webb von Hasseln's father was John Henry von Hasseln who is recognized for the 1897 map of Anderson County, South Carolina. John Henry von Hasseln died in 1906, he was just 52.

# Naming of South Carolina Counties Found Interesting

“When the South Carolina Legislature sought an appropriate name for one part of the divided Pendleton District, one of the members lost no time in jumping to his feet and zealously proclaiming:

*“Anderson! Anderson! Name it Anderson in honor of our gallant Robert. A braver man never lived. That name should be a beacon light for the citizens to live pure and noble lives, worthy of the man whom their county is named.”*

That is how Anderson County received its name.

**THOUGH THAT**, selection, the memory of General Robert Anderson a native of Virginia, is still perpetuated, and in recognition of his good services in war and in peace the Daughters of the American Revolution, Catechee Chapter of Anderson, more than a decade and a half ago dedicated and unveiled a marker in commemoration of the illustrious soldier.

The impressive exercises took place at the little family burial plot some four miles from Clemson College, and the ceremonies attracted several hundred persons, among them many descendants of the military hero who with the advent of peace devoted his time to farming.

What about the naming of the other South Carolina counties?

**AS FOR** Oconee County, in the extreme northwestern section of the state, the name is believed to be of Indian origin.

According to one story, it was derived from the name of a village of refugee Creek Indians, of Mexico Uk oo na who located on Cane Creek not far from Seneca. On the other hand, it has been suggested that the name may have come from the word “Wocunny,” a Cherokee Indian name.

**PICKENS COUNTY** was named as a means of tribute to General Andrew Pickens, a native of Paxton, Pa. who removed to South Carolina in 1752, at the age of 13. He acquired note as an American soldier and partisan leader.

He was a participant in the Cherokee War in 1761 holding the rank of lieutenant, and in the Revolutionary War was made brigadier – general of the South Carolina militia. As the commander of an independent partisan band in the American Revolution, he earned distinction at the Battle of Cowpens as well as at the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

**THE ORIGIN** of the name of Greenville County and its government seat has always been a topic of considerable controversy.

The historian Mills pointed out in 1824: “Greenville is supposed to have derived its name from the verdant appearance of the country.” But oldest traditions concerning the name tell that it was bestowed in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, a hero of the American Revolution.

According to tradition, when John McGehee brought his young wife from Cambridge to a new home in a fine wood of trees on a ridge between the two rivers, the Saluda and the Savannah, she immediately decided to name the place “Green Wood,” after the custom of the time to name homes. And this, in time became “Greenwood,” the present name of the city and also the name of the county.

**IT IS LIKELY** that Newberry County bears the name of a captain of Sumter’s state troops. Historians know for a certainty that Tarleton used the county as a camping ground on his celebrated march to Cowpens.

Spartanburg County boasts the name of the county seat, Spartanburg, which derived its name from the Spartan Regiment. This regiment represented its citizenry in the Revolutionary War.

McCormick County has the name of Cyrus W. McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine, who donated to the town of McCormick, which was

*Continued on page 4*



named in his honor, lots for the cemetery, site of the grammar schools, and also the locations for the two churches, of the Baptist and the Methodist denominations. He was officially thanked for his benefactions in a meeting of the Town Council on April 24, 1885, it is shown by the minutes.

**DR. JOHN DE LA HOWE**, a native of France, gave the name of Abbeville to Abbeville County, after a French city. He was an adherent of the Huguenot faith who immigrated to Hanover, Germany, and then to England, where he became a surgeon in the British Army.

He eventually sailed to South Carolina and during the summer of 1762 journeyed on horseback from Charleston to the “Up Country” acquiring an estate near the Huguenot settlements of Bordeaux and New Rochelle. He was the founder of the De La Howe state school in McCormick County, which is the oldest agricultural school in the United States.

When the present county of Laurens was set apart by act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, and ratified on March 12, 1785, the Legislature suggested that the new sub-division be called Downs County, in honor of Jonathan Downs, a member of the delegation from that district.

Dissenting, Major Downs proposed, with the sanction of his colleague, John Hunter, that the new county be given the name of Laurens, as tribute to “our friend Henry Laurens” – which was done.

**UPON THE** formation of Saluda County, George D. Tillman, a former Congressman, favored the name “Butler” for the new county because so many distinguished men of that name had lived there. His brother, Benjamin R. Tillman, who took his seat in the United States Senate in 1895, was the leader of the fight against the name, reportedly on account of his political differences with General M. C. Butler.

In the wrangle over the name, neither of the Tillman brothers would yield to the other, but when the final vote was cast, after one of the most acrid debates of the entire convention, the county was given the name “Saluda.” This name was from the

Saluda Indian tribe, who lived on the Saluda River from 1695 to 1712.

The city of Orangeburg, situated in the lower section of the state, has a history dating back to a short time after the year of 1700, being among the oldest cities in South Carolina, and the name was given the city as a means of tribute to William Prince of Orange, who was a son-in-law of King George II, of England. This county also adopted the name.

**CALHOUN COUNTY** was given its name to render honor to John C. Calhoun, a native of the Abbeville District who served twice as Vice-President of the United States and whose mansion, known as “Fort Hill,” Occupies a prominent knoll on the campus of Clemson College.

Aiken County bears the name of William Aiken, the father of Governor Aiken.

Sergeant William Jasper, a hero of the American Revolution, was honored by the naming of Jasper County. He is buried in the ancient Swiss cemetery at Purysburg, on the Savannah River, about two miles from Hardeeville, according to the folklore of the county. Nobody knows the exact locations of the grave.

Supposition has it that Richland County, which was organized in the year of 1799, received the name on account of the fertile lands along its rivers.

Clarendon County, situated in the coastal plains just south of the pine belt, was named for Lord Clarendon of England and is often referred to as the “County of Governors.” The reason is that the county has produced no less than five governors.

**THE COUNTY** of Barnwell, one of the most interesting counties of South Carolina from the standpoint of history, was originally “Winton District” and stretched from the Savannah River on the west almost to the Atlantic Ocean. The county, which was organized in 1798, was named in honor of General John Barnwell, a leader of the Revolutionary War.

Berkeley County, which with an area of 1,238





square miles as the largest county in South Carolina, was established in 1882, but embraces part of the county named in honor of the two Lords Proprietors, John and William Berkeley, created on May 10, 1682, along with Craven and Colleton Counties. Over a long period its present territory belonged to Charleston County.

**TWAS IN HONOR** of General Robert Edward Lee, the celebrated leader of the Confederate Army, that Lee County was named.

Lexington County, which is one of the state's oldest counties, was given its name in remembrance of the Battle of Lexington, the first conflict of the American Revolution.

Horry County, which once formed a part of the ancient All Saints Parish, bears the name of General Peter Horry, a noted colonel of military in the Revolutionary War.

Lancaster County was given its name for Lancaster, Pa., where the Scotch-Irish settlers, in search of religious liberty in the New World, stopped before establishing a settlement in the Waxhaw District of South Carolina. The name is traceable to England. More . . . . .

Beaufort County took its name from Henry the Duke of Beaufort, one of the Lords Proprietors, and largest city within the borders of the county is Beaufort, which, situated midway between Charleston and Savannah, Ga., holds sway as the county seat.

The city of Union owes its name to Union Church, a place of worship of all denominations which was built in 1775 near the site of present Monarch Mills, and Union County acquired the name of the county

seat.

**FLORENCE COUNTY** also carries the name of the county seat, Florence, which was named for Miss Florence Harllee, a daughter of General W. W. Harllee, the first president of the railroad that brought its earliest inhabitants there.

The city of Charleston was originally called Charles Town, as a means of affording honor to Charles II of England, and the county took the name Charleston.

Sumter County has the name of General Thomas Sumter, an outstanding hero of the Revolutionary War who bore the sobriquet "The Gamecock." Counties in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia were also given his name.

**CHESTER COUNTY** and its government seat, by the same name, derived their names from Chester County, Pa., which was named by George Pearson, a friend of William Penn, in honor of the native place of Penn.

Bamberg County was so called in honor of a family who was prominently identified with the activities of the state.

Dillon County received its name in honor of a distinguished family who resided there.

In all probability, the name of Edgefield was applied because of the location at the edge of the state.

Due to the great admiration for General Francis Marion, famous as "The Swamp Fox" in the American Revolution, the county of Marion was favored with this name.

**THE LAST** county to be organized in South Carolina was Allendale County, and derived its name from the town of Allendale, which had taken its name from the first postmaster, the elder Paul Allen. The county, often called the "Baby County" because it is the youngest county, was created in the year of 1919, or 30 years ago.

*Continued on page 6*

Chesterfield County, like Chester County, was settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and early accounts relate that the old Chesterfield District derived its name from that of the accomplished Earl.

In the naming of Colleton County, of which Walterboro is the leading city, it was applied in honor of Sir John Colleton, one of the Lord Proprietors of the province.

As the name implies, Cherokee County holds the name of the Indian tribe once so prominent in the early days of South Carolina.

KERSHAW COUNTY, whose first settlement was made by a colony of Irish Quakers around the year of 1750, takes its name from Colonel Joseph Kershaw, and officer of much reputation in the American Revolution.

First settled by the frontier inhabitants of Virginia and Pennsylvania, who fled from the Indians following Braddock's defeat, Marlboro County has the name of the famous Duke of Marlborough.

Williamsburg County, settled in 1733 by that mixed people called "the Scotch-Irish," was named in compliment to William III, of England.

The name of York County is supposed to have been derived from York in the state of Pennsylvania, from whence some of the settlers came in 1760. Other first settlers hailed from Virginia.

**IN THE** name of Hampton County, South Carolinians are recognizing the great qualities of General Wade Hampton, who served both as governor of South Carolina and as a United States Senator. A leading figure in the Red Shirt Campaign in the Reconstruction Era, General Hampton rose to the governor's mansion in time to rescue the state from Radical rule.

Georgetown County was an early admirer of Prince George, for the settlers used the name for the old Georgetown District, which at one time consisted of two parishes – Prince George and All-Saints.

Dorchester County can claim a historic name; in fact, the town of Dorchester, whose name was applied to the county, amounted to a place of considerable importance on the Ashely River before and during the Revolutionary War.

One Colonel Darlington proved to be such a favorite leader in the American Revolution that Darlington County – which as a district was first settled in 1750 by emigrants from Virginia – was given his name. By 1840 the population of the district had grown to 14,822, of whom 7,560 were slaves.

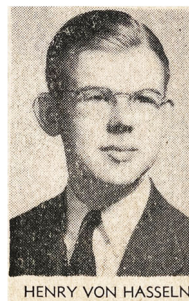
HISTORIANS assume that Fairfield County, whose first settlers were emigrants from Virginia, drew its name from the grateful appearance it presented in the eyes of wanderers, who had become wearied by their long search for a resting place and who had reason to exclaim, "What fair fields!"

*"The Anderson (S.C) Daily Mail 1899 – Fifty Years Of Progress – 1949"*

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## Henry Von Hasseln

"Henry von Hasseln of Anderson, head of the History and Social Science Department at Anderson College and organist of St. John's Methodist Church of Anderson, began winning honors as a student in Anderson College where he served as vice president of Phi Theta Kappa and was graduated in honors in 1940. At Furman University he was admitted to the honorary scholastic fraternity, Hand and Torch, and received his A. B. degree, magna cum laude.



HENRY VON HASSELN

After serving for a year in the United States Army in World War II he continued his study at the University of Virginia where he was awarded a DuPont fellowship. At the University of Virginia he won the Society of the Cincinnati prize in American History and was graduated with A. M. degree in political science.

He is a member of the American Political Science Association. He has studied music at Anderson College, Furman University, and Juilliard School of Music, and has served as organist of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church and Central Presbyterian Church of Anderson, South Carolina. He is a member of the American Guild of Organists." Henry died in 1982 at the age of 62.

*"The Anderson (S.C) Daily Mail 1899 – Fifty Years Of Progress – 1949"*

# The Importance of Recording Your Memories

By Rich Otter

“Whether you like it or not, you are becoming an historical figure. You have a story to tell. You must tell it.

For the benefit of your family you need to compile a record of your life and memories of family members and friends. You don’t need to be a great writer. That will come naturally. You need to make notes of things you remember as they pop into mind. They can be elaborated upon now or later. These can be done by hand, by computer or you can buy an inexpensive tape recorder and simply talk about your memories. They don’t have to be in sequence. Hand written notes will help you remember what you would like to record.

No matter what your age or if you think you have an unfailing memory, putting this off is not an option as you will later realize. You will be amazed at how much fun this can actually be. As you test your memory you will have many “Oh-my-gosh” experiences as things pop into mind you had long forgotten. Don’t forget to include how things in your world have changed. Look at the technological, political and cultural changes that have occurred over your lifetime. Also include information about family heirlooms.

Unless you were an absolute goody-goody, some of the goofy things you have done will make a wonderful story. If you were an absolute goody-goody, tell about the terrible things your brothers, sisters or others may have done. Don’t forget the big family secret. Let it all out, including the disgrace of your triple great aunt Susie Belle who had a crush on A YANKEE!

Tell your friends and family what you are doing. They may come back with do-you-remember situations you had long forgotten. It may also encourage your friends to do the same,

particularly if you tell them you are doing an exposé. They may need to retaliate.

If you do your recollections by hand, you might also want to play a kind of postmortem joke. Start off a paragraph with something like “Good grief, I can’t believe I had forgotten about the time when” – and then line out what you had written but do it so the line can still be read. The family will be guessing for years what that could have been.

You may say “the kids have wanted me to do this and I certainly intend to.” That is no good. Stop right now. Put down the paper and make your first notes. You can pick the paper back up in a few minutes. Once you start, once you have those first things down in a convenient place, once your mind is drifting back, you will have a fun and often an exciting road to travel potholes and all.

Sure, you might lose a little sleep when you wake in the middle of the night remembering something. But if you get up then and make a note you can probably get right back to sleep – unless, of course, you then remember something else.

This will be a marvelous gift for those you leave behind. Oh, and it never hurts to do a little puffing. Somebody might as well toot your horn.

You are not required to report to The Electric City News (or the Genealogy Society) that you have started this, (but do contribute to the Genealogy Library with your stories). Just do it – now!”

Published in “The Electric City News” September 19 – October 2, 2019 Issue

## Future Newsletters

It has been proposed to start sending the Newsletter each quarter via email. This has been voted on and will begin as soon as possible. Note: The Newsletter is one of our largest expenses each year.

# Current 2022 Members

Juda Brown Addis  
Debbie Allen  
Patricia Bowie  
Sue Dempsey Brewer  
Ted & Mary Burgess  
Rusty & Kay Burns  
Marsha T. Bumgardner  
Jimmy & Sarah Dixon  
Clyde Cummings  
Carolyn Duncan Cummings  
Pamela Gail Connon  
Robert (Bob) N. Carlisle  
Barbara Clark (*Associate Member*)  
Mary Louise Campbell Cline (*New Member*)  
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Cynthia (Cindy) Ellen Dennison Cromer  
Lamar Davis  
Dale & Mary Ellenburg  
Glenn & Lucy Evans  
Dorothy Dean Fant  
Richard Gary Farmer  
James Fields  
Nancy Floyd (*Associate Member*)  
Diana Gambrell  
Carl R. (Robert) Garrison  
Jennifer Josephine Gilbert  
Carole Germain Gilmour (*Associate Member*)  
Thomas & Ona Glenn  
Emily Carol Bagwell Green  
James Harper  
Charles William Hawkins (*Associate Member*)  
Sandra Holsten  
Elaine Tumblin Hunt  
Don William Kay  
Shelby Hart Lollis  
Robert & Shirley Martin  
Michael J. McCulloch (*Texas*)  
Teresa Meadows  
D. (Donald) Bruce Means (*Florida*)  
Timothy (Tim) & Anne Medlin  
William J. Meredith  
Sharon Ursula Brown Miller (*Associate Member*)  
Cecil & Kayrene Mimms  
Wilhemina Bourne-Murphy (*Virginia*)  
Gregory Noel (*Texas*)  
Richard Chapman Otter  
Mary Linne Stitely Otter  
Jennifer Lee Rampey Paire (*Associate Member, Georgia*)  
Beverly Dean Peoples (*North Carolina*)  
Larry Todd & Shirley Jean Selman Phillips

Bobby R. Reeves (*Associate Member*)  
Molly (Martha) Ann Darby Rich (*North Carolina*)  
Mary B. Robinson (*Ohio*)  
Sarah Nelle Rowland (*Associate Member*)  
Anita Louise Lee Rudd  
Jim A. Scott (*Associate Member*)  
Rolland Henry Simpson  
Ann Sheriff (*Associate Member*)  
Joseph Roger Stevenson (*Wisconsin*)  
Madalyn Louse Brand Teal (*Texas*)  
John William Tucker, Jr.  
Dorothy (DOT) Bowling Turpin  
Starla M. Vaught (*Delaware*)  
Nancy & Larry White (*Georgia*)  
Fitzhugh W. & Cynthia Burris Williams  
Mary Anne Price (*Florida*)  
Allen County Public Library (*Indiana*)  
Dorothy Crowther  
Cheryl Carver (*Missouri*)  
Donald William Culff (*New Member*)

This is a list of all members that we received payment from for the year 2022. *If you don't see your name listed above it only means we have not received your renewal form and payment. We need your payment by the last day in February 2022 so we can forward monies to the state if necessary.*



## *2022Officers*

**Currently elected officers will continue for 2022-23. Officers will be elected at the November meeting in 2023. If you desire to serve in one of these offices, have someone voice your name from the floor prior to the vote. The candidate with the majority will be elected to serve. If you desire to serve as Chair of one of the committees, please inform the President.**



# Historic Pickens Chapel Has Disappeared:

By: Gary Farmer

One day I was riding around with my friend Jamey Wentzky after we finished a Barbeque lunch at Shiloh United Methodist Church. We traveled along SC Highway 8 towards Easley and I decided to turn at the light on East Church Road just before crossing into Pickens County. We stopped a minute at Fairview United Methodist Church and Jamey and I walked the cemetery reviewing the names of people buried there and noting that they served in the military and what war they had participated in.

We continued on down East Church Road and made a stop at Corinth Baptist Church and walking the cemetery there. Then I had a wild idea to visit "Pickens Chapel". I remembered that it had been several years since I visited there and I thought it would be cool to revisit the site.

Jamey and I continued down East Church Road and eventually turned left onto Ridge Road and headed to Three and Twenty Road. Turning right I started heading towards Pendleton. Driving on Three and Twenty Road I had trouble finding Pickens Chapel. I told Jamey that I should have seen it before arriving at SC highway 88. So I turned around and retraced my route, looking for Pickens Chapel and finally came across the roadside Historical Marker.

Jamey and I stopped and got out of the car and walked up to the gate and noticed that there were signs stating that camera's were video taping all visitors to the site. All we saw were the steps that led up to the Chapel building. The posted notice from Anderson County said that permission was given for the demolition of the Pickens Chapel building. And that is what was done. Pickens Chapel is no more. It is gone. Remaining were a couple of windows that were removed and leaned against a tree.

We couldn't believe it. What I thought was a Historical building was now removed. The only



thing left was the foundation and a few piles of rubble. Jamey and I were astonished at what we saw.

Jamey and I walked down the cemetery and were pleasantly surprised. Headstones had been replaced with new headstones with writing we could read. The new headstones may not have all the information that was on the original headstone but we didn't complain.

If you visit the area you will not find it by looking for the Pickens Chapel building but you will know your in the right place when you see the Historical Marker on Three and Twenty Road. There is not much room to park but make sure you get far off the road. The cemetery is well worth the trip to walk around. You will see of course many Revolutionary Soldiers and Civil War Soldiers gravesites and family. The cemetery is quite sparse but easy to walk through.

Please remember not to visit after dark and please pay your respects there.



# OLD PICKENS CEMETERY

By: Carnis B. Davis

"This article was transcribed from a article written by Carnis B. Davis for The Easley Progress, Church News section on October 22, 1980.

Walking among the graves of old Pickens Cemetery is like turning the pages of time back two hundred years.

You read names and dates and you see a tall young man riding off to war; a beautiful young mother dying at childbirth for lack of proper medical care; infants dying at the age of ten days...two months...two years.

You see a grave marked only by a rough field stone, a name chiseled by hand into the granite surface. No last name. No date. You wonder who "Martha" was, and why she died. You can almost see a grieving husband with hammer and chisel, shaping the crude letters into the rock.

Pickens Cemetery is probably the oldest burying ground in Upstate South Carolina. It was begun around 1785, barely eight years after the land had been won from the Cherokee Indians.

At least 25 to 30 soldiers of the American Revolution are buried in the cemetery. Some say this is probably more than you will find in any other cemetery in the state.

Some of the head stones are almost completely illegible. Most of the graves of the soldiers are marked to indicate that the men fought in the Revolution.

Pickens Cemetery is a fascinating place to visit.

Aware of the historical significance of the cemetery, the members of the Col. John Robins Chapter, Colonial dames XVII Century have erected a roadside marker at the entrance to the cemetery and Pickens Chapel Church. The cemetery is a short distance behind the church, hidden in a grove of trees but easily accessible on foot or by car.

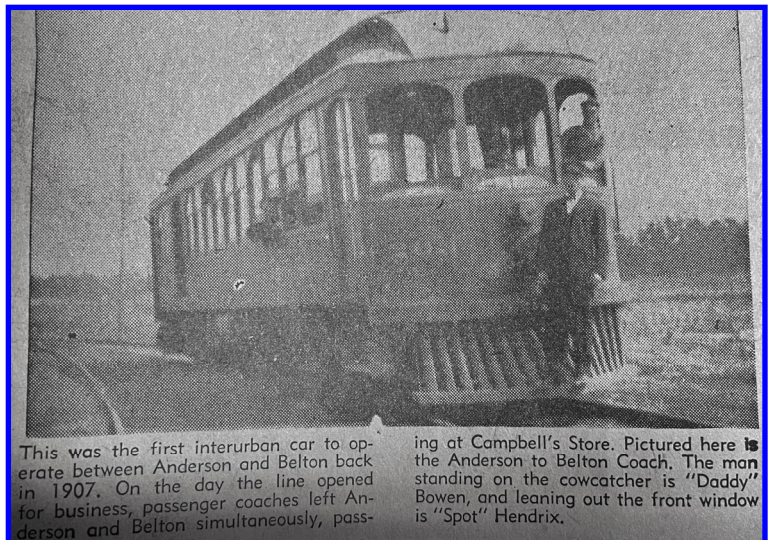
The marker will be unveiled in a dedication service on Saturday, Nov. 1, 1980 at 2:00 p.m. Descendants of the Revolutionary soldiers are especially invited to the dedication, as well as other interested friends.

According to early historians the first church to stand on the site, a log structure built about 1785, was called Richmond Church. The church was built on land belonging to Capt. Robert Pickens, one of the sons of Robert Pike Pickens who had come to America from Ireland in the early eighteenth century.

Capt. Robert, it is said, had settled here after the war, having brought his aging father with him to live at the headwaters of Three and Twenty Creek. The father, a cousin of general Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary War fame, was the first person to be buried at Pickens Cemetery.

General Andrew Pickens is thought to have worshipped at the church and possibly to have been a member there in the beginning. Later, however, the General and his neighbors organized Hopewell Church, now known as Old Stone Church, near Pendleton."

*This is not all of the article, it does continue for a few more paragraphs, but you can see I am almost out of space. I have decided to give you a cliff hanger—but tell you not to worry—there will be more in the Spring 2022 Newsletter. So be patient and look forward to the next Newsletter to continue the story.*



This was the first interurban car to operate between Anderson and Belton back in 1907. On the day the line opened for business, passenger coaches left Anderson and Belton simultaneously, pass-

ing at Campbell's Store. Pictured here is the Anderson to Belton Coach. The man standing on the cowcatcher is "Daddy" Bowen, and leaning out the front window is "Spot" Hendrix.

## Membership Application

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you on Facebook? ☐ YES ☐ NO

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a change of information? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Middle Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Maiden Name: \_\_\_\_\_

SC Genealogical Society – State Number \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Surnames being researched:***

Please list below the Family Surnames of those you are researching. Please include full names, known dates, and areas in Anderson and surrounding counties. *Use the back of this form if you need more space to add a surname.*

Surname, Given	Locations (City or County)	Dates

☐ **New Member**

☐ **Renewal**

☐ **ASSOCIATE** - \$15.00 - I am a primary member of another SCGS Chapter.

SCGS Chapter \_\_\_\_\_ SCGS Member # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **INDIVIDUAL** - \$25.00 - Membership for one person.

☐ **FAMILY** - \$30.00 - Membership for 2 people, within the same household.

Name of 2<sup>nd</sup> person: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ **Donation** - \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Cash

☐ Check

Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Make checks payable to: ACGS**

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

- THE ANDERSON RECORD
- VOLUME 35 ISSUE 4

ANDERSON COUNTY CHAPTER  
OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
110 FEDERAL STREET  
ANDERSON, SC 29625

*There will not be a meeting in January 2022.*

*The first meeting for 2022 will be on February 7, 2022 at Senior Solutions, Anderson, South Carolina.*

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#### CAROLYN DUNCAN RESEARCH CENTER

**NOTE: THE RESEARCH CENTER IS CURRENTLY OPEN ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY IF WE HAVE A VOLUNTEER AVAILABLE. PLEASE CALL THE CENTER BEFORE COMING TO CONFIRM THE CENTER IS OPEN. WE WILL OPEN OTHER DAYS BY APPOINTMENT. AGAIN, CALL TO CONFIRM.**

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

**SATURDAY 10 AM—2 PM (OTHER HOURS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY)**

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

MEETINGS—We have monthly meetings. They 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 topics. Come early and discuss your family research with our members.

Light refreshment will be provided.

<http://www.andersoncounty.scgen.org>

Email: [acgsresearch@gmail.com](mailto:acgsresearch@gmail.com)

Telephone: 864-540-8300

President: Ted Burgess

Vice President: Shirley Phillips