

Free Material
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CATEECHEE

[NOTE: I hate to "kill dead horses," but none the less, it is our custom to provide all available data on a particular subject. We have long since pointed out that the story of Jocassee is nothing but romantic fabrication based on a variety of like stories which have circulated from time to time in various parts of the state. (see Legends and Placenames of Oconee County, S. C. "The Issaqueena/ Cateechee Legend." Oconee County Historical Society, 1986. Over 200 pages of materials on the legends and their writers are contained in this work.

Recently Mr. Glen Oeland, Associate Editor of South Carolina Wildlife, borrowed a copy of our publication on Issaqueena/Jocassee for research purposes. In return, he sent back a copy of the Poems and An Essay on Ninety-Six (Chester, S. C.: Enterprise Printing Office, 1893) by James Henry Rice, Jr. (1838-1935). Mr. Oeland mentioned in his note that Rice became the first chief game warden of South Carolina in 1910. The material with copies of reviews of the work and hand written notes within the book follows.]

[Reviews at the time of publication:

From the Sunday News, Charleston, S. C.:

News Books

Poems and an Essay on Ninety-Six. By James Henry Rice, Jr. (A. B., South Carolina College.) Superintendent of Schools, Chester, S. C. Chester: Enterprise Printing Office.

Mr. Rice is to be congratulated on this interesting and valuable sketch of Ninety-Six and its history. It is just such historical work as this that is needed in the State. Mr. Rice has consulted the original authorities. Besides the published works of Ramsay, Gibbes, Logan, Howe, Drayton, Lee and Tarleton, he has had access to the unpublished correspondence of Drayton, Bowie, Williamson, Gervais, and others, relating to the beginning of operations in the Ninety-Six region. He claims to have sifted his authorities carefully, and to have substantially verified all his statements. His account of the Revolutionary struggles around Ninety-Six is full of interest. He is very severe on the Tories and their leaders, especially Patrick and "Bloody Bill Cunningham," concerning whose exploits he tells some savage stories. The author asks indulgence for his work, which he has had to get out in haste. The importance and interest of the subject cannot be gainsaid, and we hope Mr. Rice will redeem his promise to give to the world in some shape the valuable original materials which he has accumulated. The poems which make up the rest of the pamphlet are crude and amateurish, and are sadly in need of the revision which Mr. Rice says he has not been able to give them.

Paper. Price 30 cents. For sale by Legerton.

Review by A. S. Salley, Jr. from the Enterprise (Orangeburg, S. C.)

Mr. James Henry Rice, Jr., who is well known here, has just published a book entitled, "Sketches and Poems on Ninety-Six." This is an interesting work on an historic old fort and town, and by a talented young man.

Poems and An Essay on Ninety-Six

by James Henry Rice

It was the Golden Age of that ill-starred race; a very Utopia caught and hidden in the wilds of this new found land. Beautiful was Ninety-Six then; beautiful yet, though for a century and half man has defaced it.

In 1750, Capt. James Francis, his son Allan Francis and a brother, Henry Francis, with two others, Gowdy and Savage, built a trading post at Ninety-Six. Their trading led them into the Cherokee country, their relations with the Indians being at first friendly. These children of nature were mercurial in temperament, and a winter of great severity having set in, they held councils and decided on a war of extermination. Kuruga was at this time king of the Cherokees. His daughter, Cateechee, had conceived a passion for young Allan Francis and the story goes that she set out secretly at night for the white man's settlement to make known the plot. Keeping account in her rude way, she named each stream she crossed by the number of miles traveled. Arriving at the post, foorsore and weary, she said she had come just ninety-six [p. 34] miles. So, to this day, the place is called in memory of her. Whether this part of the legend be true or not, the settlers were warned and were ready for the attack when it came. [p. 35]

[Handwritten notes at this point read:

"no evidence of a brother Henry. He [I assume this refers to Capt. James Francis] had no children."

"Allan, this is all pure invention, which the writer now admits. The name ? is an invention and while Gowdy and Savage were associated with Ninety-Six, Savage was not until much later. There no king Kuruga with daughter Cateechee. There was no Cherokee outbreak [at this time?]"

NOTE: The above handwritten notes have now been verified by numbers of researchers...all being correct!!!!

Cateechee was afterward captured by her father's men, and with her Allan Francis. They were taken by forced marches into the Indian country and there the alternative of joining the tribe or suffering torture at the stake was given Francis. He refused to become renegade to his race, and when at the stake was rescued by a company of British rangers. For the benefit of the curious, it is well to add that Cateechee became wife to Allan Francis, and the tradition of the elders affirms that she made him a loyal and loving wife. [p. 35]

NEWSNOTES of the Oconee County Historical Society: February 1, 1991
(This issue of the Newsnotes is not charged to your account)

BOOKS

Because they are notable in terms of importance and content, I continue to try and make people aware of the upcoming area publications for the Spring of 1991:

Jane Morris of Pickens is on the verge of publishing the FIRST truly major social history of any town in South Carolina for the post Civil War years. If you are a social historian or interested in social history (i.e. the way people lived) - THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT BOOK ! ! ! ! ! Flyers not yet available.

The work by Peggy Rich and Marion Whitehurst is more fully discussed in the enclosed flyer announcing the publication of their book. This work is the FIRST (AND MAY REMAIN THE ONLY) WORK to abstract and fully index the articles of a South Carolina newspaper.

A new book entitled Crane/Crain Nests (on the Crane/Crain families) with the allied lines of CHURCH, TROTTER, MAULDIN is available for \$38.00 from Loraine Crane Gunter/ 201 Pineville Road/ Spartanburg, S. C. 29302 (803-595-0004).

NOTICE FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Notice was received that the South Carolina Department of Archives and History will be now be closed on MONDAY/ open Tues. through Fri. 9:00 AM - 9:00 PM; Sat. 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM; Sunday 1:00 PM - 6:00 PM.

REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS PERTAINING TO THE OCONEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

When we started this publication project some years back, it was relatively easy to turn out materials - mainly because ANYTHING of ANY KIND was welcomed by people interested in the history of this area, and there wasn't a whole lot commonly available at the time. In addition, all of the time devoted by anyone to the Society was channeled into research efforts, finding bits of materials, and preparing these materials for publication and mailing to the members. WELL - THAT WAS THE GOOD OLD DAYS!

NOW-A-DAYS, THINGS ARE DIFFERENT! This end of the state has now become reasonably well known for the publication of historical and genealogical materials; reviews of area work are now commonly found in the South Carolina Historical Magazine and their additional publications, and orders for area work are received from such prominent institutions as the New York Public Library. When one of our members takes on a major publication effort - and many seem to be doing so - the amount of time devoted by numbers of people to the project is nothing short of incredible. Just the process of finally completing the writing (usually after years of research on the part of one or more persons), editing the materials, preparing the footnotes, doing the index, re-reading the materials as it comes back from the printer, planning sales of the book, handling the orders, FINALLY bring the book to press, and distributing the copies can easily involve the labors of numbers of people for a year OR MORE!

Our first priority has seemingly become a toss up between assisting those people actively involved in research efforts that will ultimately produce a book...and assisting those members who are trying to bring a book to press. MAJOR PUBLICATIONS ARE BY FAR THE BEST WAY TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION TO A WIDE VARIETY OF PEOPLE IN A NUMBER OF AREAS - their outreach is far more extensive than our Journal publications (to which there is not even an index at present). From my personal viewpoint, everything but THESE MAJOR PUBLICATIONS can WAIT to another day!!! And, as most of you have gathered by now, everything else does wait! So, if you have to wait awhile for your un-printed, un-mailed Journal articles, don't despair - they are sitting quietly (and I might add, piling up) on a computer disks. The bright side of this story, in addition to the tremendous increase in area information now available to EVERYONE, is that you aren't being charged for anything until you receive it.

The next big project of the Society is going to be to get Sallie Harbin's book on Westminster into print. Before we can do this, a number of people need to be freed up from work on the books about to be published, and a reasonable contract must be negotiated with a printer. Based on the sales of virtually all other materials relative to this area, there is NO REASON to assume that we will have any difficulty whatever in raising the funds for publication of the Westminster project by pre-sales of the book. However, assumptions can sometimes be dangerous and it is always possible that one book will not sell as well as others. As a result, and as part of the process of working on other projects, numbers of publishers have been contacted in regard to the type of work they do, the cheapest format in which we can present the materials for typesetting, distribution procedures, and a variety of other information - particularly prices\$\$\$\$\$. From this compiled knowledge, it NOW seems more feasible to proceed with the work on Westminster and other projects.

For the past three years, the Society has been budgeted \$1,000 a year by Oconee County. The money MUST be spent (after obtaining two bids for the work) by June 30th. Thus far, the \$1000 has been put to good use in the publication of the Historic Sites in Oconee County and The Bailey Barton Muster Roll booklets. As several of our members have pointed out, we need to polish up the Historic Sites in Oconee County booklet and make it available to the public. The very few copies which were made available for sale (about 15) were gone almost overnight!!! Most all of the copies of the first edition went to the Oconee County School System for use in the classrooms and to libraries.

With all of the above now said, I remain ever amazed at the accomplishments of everyone.

Between the work of archaeologists from various organizations and institutions, the work done and being continued by the Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society, the books produced by Anne Sheriff and classes, publications of the Faith Clayton Family Research Center, the work being done by non-members of the Society from various institutions pursuing research related to the area, the information presented in the Journals and other publications of the Oconee County Historical Society, the materials constantly being supplied to us by persons in libraries and colleges, and the notable publications of our individual members - RESEARCHERS WILL BE ABLE TO FIND AT LEAST SOMETHING RELIABLE ON THE FAR NORTH WESTERN CORNER OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN REGARD TO EVERY HISTORICAL PERIOD BY THE END OF 1991...AND MORE PUBLICATIONS ARE ON THE WAY FOR 1992. CONGRATULATIONS TO EVERYONE WHO HAS MADE THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT POSSIBLE!!!

NEWSNOTES OF THE OCONEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: October/ 1991

After a long interlude (I have no idea of when the last issue of a journal was mailed), material is once again leaving the computer files and entering the United States postal system.

NOTICE: Certain information needs to be understood by the membership and particularly the membership from other parts of the United States. Stating the information bluntly is probably the best way to convey certain thoughts. THE SOCIETY'S PRIMARY CONCERN IS THAT OF PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR THE CITIZENS OF OCONEE COUNTY AND OTHER INTERESTED RESEARCHERS - AND ENCOURAGING AND ASSISTING IN WORK THAT WILL FURTHER THIS GOAL. The Society is nothing more than a volunteer group that receives no pay for the services rendered. Materials circulated for comment and criticism are produced on a photocopy machine for the benefit of interested persons. Our cost per unit is little different if we produce 1 copy or 500 copies. (In effect, the number of members belonging to the Society at any point in time makes little difference to the cost of production of materials.) Every so often, we get a critical letter about the operation of the Society. For example, one lady from a distant state wrote to say that she was highly disappointed not to receive materials on a regular basis in return for her \$8.00 contribution. For her information, the \$8.00 she paid is NOT a contribution. It is the money paid for a service - a service that she or any other member is not obligated to renew if they are dissatisfied in any way. Members get information at less than a dime a page plus the cost of postage without a handling charge. Information is not issued just for the sake of saying that a publication was produced so many times a year; instead, the materials mailed to the membership tries to address the needs of a variety of people with a wide range of interests. With as much said, it seems fitting to comment upon all the work being done on this area (without compensation) and the people known to be doing it!

Anne Sheriff has done a fine job of compiling a two page listing of area historical and genealogical books in print; copies are enclosed. It is a reasonable guess that most people are simply unaware of the amount of material in print on this area. A number of books were already out of print when the list was compiled. Anne's publications have become too numerous to mention, but a listing is found on the enclosed "Books in Print".

Peggy Rich and Margaret Ogle have produced Pickens District, South Carolina 1866 Tax List (Oconee and Pickens counties) with funding from the Oconee County Arts and Historical Commission. Over 2,500 hundred names (white and black) are included along with a variety of additional valuable information. This publication is another project to support the investigation of black history and the post-Civil War years in the northwestern part of the state. A book (spiral bound) on voter registration was produced in 1990. Available from Peggy B. Rich for \$10.00 (including postage). Mail cheque to P. O. Box 1185, Clemson, S. C. 29633.

One project the Society has supported over recent years in several ways is Jean Martin Flynn's major study of the South Carolina Militia. (The Society produced the Bailey A. Barton Muster Roll Book of Pickens District, S. C. in 1990.) Miss Flynn's work is FINALLY off the press. An order form is enclosed for those interested in this important aspect of antebellum life. CONGRATULATIONS MISS FLYNN!

Since the last publication was mailed, the Society has issued the second edition of Historic Sites of Oconee County, South Carolina. This publication was funded, for the most part, by the Oconee County Arts and Historical Commission. One-half of the copies were distributed free to cafes, restaurants, professional offices, area newcomers, a couple of bars, newspaper and radio stations, and at other places in Oconee County. The other one-half were put on sale to the general public. Summer is a bad selling season for books, but all copies have been sold to the various outlets who are carrying this item. In fact, we have orders for the already scheduled reprint. In my opinion, this project has been extremely successful. I have seen people pick up copies in cafes and read sections while waiting for their food to arrive; I have received comments and had calls from people who have seen a copy in an office (or even a beer hall); and orders for copies have been received from a number of small communities and some of the county historical societies in other parts of South Carolina. These orders resulted from the use of the publication by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism as an example of what might be done in other parts of the state, and from a very kind review by Stephen Hoffius in the Carologue of the South Carolina Historical Society. (Amazingly, the entire book review section of the Carologue (copy enclosed) was devoted to books about Oconee and Pickens counties - a first time, I suspect, that any area of the South Carolina Piedmont has received so much attention.) To all who have provided research materials, made suggestions, edited, and helped in the circulation, distribution, and promotion the booklet- MANY THANKS! IT HAS BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS.

Back about May of 91, the Society jointly with the Oconee County Arts and Historical Commission, the South Carolina Humanities Council, and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism sponsored a lecture presented by Dell Millar at Six Mile Elementary School on the daily life of the Cherokee Indians and the artifacts which they used. The Oconee County Arts and Historical Commission funded a portion of the cost of taping the program and the Society provided funding for the additional cost as well as the cost of distributing the tapes. (Special thanks to Shirley Carter for her help in locating an outstanding tape person.) Copies of the tape are now housed within the Oconee County School System (11 copies), the Oconee County Library System (4 copies), the Greenville County School System, the South Carolina Parks' System, the South Carolina Humanities Council resource collection, the Caroliniana Library, the South Carolina Historical Society, and other resource centers. Organizations and individuals are free to copy the tape. I have no idea at this time of how many copies are circulating.

Vera Duke, Shirley Carter, Jane Morris, George Shealy, Ernie Hesterberg, Anne Sheriff, Marshall Williams, Penny Forrester, Carolyn Gilstrap, the South Carolina Humanities Council, the South Carolina Historical Society, the Caroliniana Library, and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism have all provided some of the support services for the above mentioned efforts, as well as the help that is required for the reasonably smooth operation of an organization with such diverse interests and activities as the Oconee County Historical Society membership. Thanks are extended to all!

In addition to the folks just named, other persons have been actively involved in the research efforts that have gained out little area of the state some recognition.

Julia Woodson and Anne Sheriff are churning out chapters on the town of Liberty. (Pickens County)

George Shealy and Fred Holder are working on a condensation of Walhalla: A German Settlement in Upstate South Carolina. (Oconee County)

NOTE: The Historic Sites book has been so successful, it seemed foolish not to try to same format on other topics of interest. Rev. Shealy's work was the first selected and proved easier than expected - thus far! (At least George and I are still speaking with each other.)

Peggy Rich is reviewing materials in preparation for her next major publication (Pickens County)

Joe Gauzens is hoping to finish up the draft of his work on Salem in 1991 or early 1992. (Oconee County)

Sallie Harbin and several other folk are working to bring a rather large work on Westminster into print. The work is being proofread for the first time (no small job!) in preparation for publication. (Oconee County)

NOTE: Ms. Harbin's work is an important project for the Society. It along with the work on Walhalla by George B. Shealy and the work on Pickens by Jane B. Morris, will form a sort of trilogy that will scan segments of town life in extreme northwestern South Carolina from 1850-1970.

Dr. W. J. Megginson has spend a portion of the summer with us continuing his work on both Calhoun/Clemson and the Black History, Heritage, and Culture of the Pendleton, Seneca, Calhoun. (Oconee and Pickens counties)

In addition, Dr. Megginson is working on the completion of a manuscript on Black soldiers to be published by either the Society or the Oconee County Arts and Historical Commission (or both). (Oconee and Pickens counties)

A group has been formed to investigate the hamlet of Norris. The long range goal is to produce a small picture book on this small but interesting incorporated town. (Pickens County)

The one failure of the year involves Seneca. Miss Francis Holleman called me one evening to come by her house the following morning. I was to pick up some materials to take to a printer redoing her book on Seneca. When I arrived at her home, it was obvious that Miss Holleman was not well. Her condition has seemingly deteriorated steadily since, and it is most unlikely that her work will be reprinted during her lifetime.

BOOK NOTES

*Historic Sites of Oconee County, S.C.
Second Edition*

Compiled by Frederick C. Holder.
Oconee County Historical Society, 1991.
Pp. 44. \$4.50 (paper) (from the compiler, P.O. Box 444, Pickens, SC 29671-0444).

Twelve sites or towns are detailed (including suggestions for additional research) and several others described briefly in this valuable guide. The sites are arranged chronologically by their establishment, from the Tomassee Indian Village and Oconee Station to the Westminster Depot (built about 1916). Anyone interested in Oconee County will find this booklet useful and interesting and others will be able to plan great weekend tours with it.

"Very few people were ever happy about the location of the town [of Old Pickens]; it was built on a series of small hills in one of the least inhabited areas of the district. The town was a 'dust bowl' in the summer and 'a mud hole' in the winter, and it was difficult to reach from distant parts of the district. The town was quickly abandoned after the Civil War when the Pickens District was divided in 1868 into Oconee and Pickens counties. Most of the buildings in Old Pickens were torn down and moved to either new Pickens or to Walhalla. Other than a portion of one building now in Pickens (the Hagood-

Mauldin House), the relocated structures have seemingly been destroyed. Only the Old Pickens Presbyterian Church serves to remind visitors of the once existing town."

Red Hills and Cotton: an upcountry memory

By Ben Robertson. Introduction by Lacy K. Ford, Jr. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1991. Pp. xlv, 296. \$12.95 (paper).

Ben Robertson's "upcountry memory" is one of that narrow bookshelf that can be reread annually, always enthusiastically. The new introduction by USC's Lacy K. Ford, Jr., enriches a true "Southern Classic" by filling in some biographical data and providing the context in which the book was written.

That context is almost as interesting as the book itself: Robertson was an internationally known political journalist who already had written a successful book based on his coverage of the Battle of Britain. His friends assumed that when he holed up in Clemson to write another book, it would be about the war. Instead he wrote a love story — albeit with criticism — of his people. The book was researched in six weeks, written in two-and-a-half weeks. While the manuscript was being prepared, the Japanese attacked Pearl

Harbor, and before it was published, Robertson was sent by the liberal *PM* newspaper to the Russian front and India.

"My grandmother, speaking in a calm and confident tone, said heaven would be like Carolina in the month of May in the early morning. The sun would never rise more than an hour high, and there would be peace and rest forever.

"By Carolina my grandmother of course meant South Carolina. North Carolina to her, and to all the rest of my kinfolks, was hardly more than West Virginia — just nothing but new and rich."

Linthead: Growing up in a Carolina Cotton Mill Village

By Walt Browning. Asheboro, N.C.: Down Home Press, 1990. Pp. 178. \$16.95.

Though the Easley Mill closed in January 1990, the lives of its workers — the "lintheads" — will continue in this affectionate remembrance. The author, who left Easley at 18 for a career as a sports writer, especially remembers the mill and high-school baseball teams.

The book reads a bit like a true-life Mayberry, where the major issues include foul balls that land on the author's front porch. His father was so irate that when the second ball reached the house, he took it to the ultimate source of power, the mill superintendent.

"Maybe we Brownings living at the end of Third Street were among those families who would be modern pioneers. Ours had been the second house in our village to have a built-in bathtub....

"We also were among the first in our neighborhood to push the old upright Philco radio into the corner to make room for television. Aunt Nan Ledford, our neighbor across the back alley, who was an aunt to none of us but carried the honorary kinship as a special badge of affection, had the first television set of which I was aware and she regularly invited me to watch the Friday night fights at her house."

Marjorie Wentworth
Book Publicist
announces the opening of

a

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Book Signing
Prepare Author/Book Press Kit

Revised edition!

Jeremiah Theus

Colonial Artist of Charles Town
by Margaret Simons Middleton
Prepared by Margaret Middleton Rivers and Dorothy Middleton Anderson, daughters of the author.

Contains a supplement with new information and a checklist of portraits located since 1953, when the book was originally published. Sales will benefit six institutions, including the Historical Society.

\$20 plus \$3 postage & handling
South Carolina Historical Society
100 Meeting Street
Charleston, SC 29401-2299

Books on Pickens District, South Carolina

All charges are included in the price.

Make check to G. Anne Sheriff, 988 Old Shirley Road, Central, SC 29630

- _____ Pickens County Cemetery Survey I. \$22
- _____ Pickens County Cemetery Survey II. \$22
- _____ Pickens County Cemetery Survey III. \$22
- _____ Oconee County Cemetery Survey I. \$22
- _____ Oconee County Cemetery Survey II. \$22
- _____ Anderson County Cemetery Survey III. \$22
- _____ Settlement of Pendleton District 1777-1800 by Frederick Van Clayton. \$22
- _____ 1830 Census of Pickens District by G. Anne Sheriff. \$12
- _____ 1840 Census of Pickens District by G. Anne Sheriff. \$12
- _____ Pickens District Jury List 1828-1849. \$4
- _____ Pickens District 1854 Tax Payment List. \$4
- _____ 1860 Slave Census of Pickens District (Eastern Division) by G. Anne Sheriff. \$12
- _____ 1850 Slave Census of Pickens District (Eastern Division) by G. Anne Sheriff. \$12
- _____ Sketches of Cherokee Villages in South Carolina edited by G. Anne Sheriff. \$5
- _____ Pickensville-Easley History edited by G. Anne Sheriff. \$16
- _____ Black History in Pickens District, Volume I edited by G. Anne Sheriff. \$5

Make check to Peggy B. Rich, P. O. Box 1185, Clemson, SC 29633.

- _____ Peoples Journal: Pickens, SC 1894-1903-Historical and Genealogical Abstracts by Peggy Burton Rich and Marion Ard Whitehurst. \$39
- _____ Oconee and Pickens Counties, SC 1868 Voter Registration by Peggy Rich and Frederick C. Holder. \$10
- _____ Old Stone Church by Richard Newman Brackett and Old Stone Church Cemetery by Peggy B. Rich. \$12
- _____ Alexander Families of Upper SC by Peggy Rich, Marion Whitehurst and Jerry Alexander. \$49.75
- _____ Pickens District, South Carolina 1866 Tax List by Peggy Rich and Marion Whitehurst. \$10

Make check to Frederick C. Holder, Route 2, Box 540-B, Seneca, SC 29678-9681.

- _____ Pickens: The Town and the First Baptist Church by Jane Boroughs Morris. \$32.50
- _____ An Informal History of Mountain Rest, SC by Dennis Duncan, et. al. \$9.50.
- _____ A History of Secona Baptist Church and the Pickens Area by Jean Martin Flynn. \$22.
- _____ Central Yesterday and Today by Mattie May Morgan Allen. \$6.50
- _____ Historic Sites of Oconee County by Frederick C. Holder. \$4.50
- _____ Walhalla: A German Settlement in Upstate South Carolina, Vol. I by George Shealy. \$28.80

Make check to Oconee County Library, 501 W. S. Broad Street, Walhalla, SC 29691

- _____ Indian Trial Map of Oconee County by Margaret Mills Seaborn. \$10
- _____ Benjamin Hawkins in Oconee County by Margaret Mills Seaborn. \$15
- _____ Andre Micheaux in Oconee County by Margaret Mills Seaborn. \$19
- _____ Generations Back: Norton and Related Lines by Sarah Mills Norton. \$22

Upcoming Publications

- _____ Historical Sketches of Westminster, SC by Sallie Harbin.
- _____ Liberty, South Carolina: First One Hundred Years 1876-1976 by Julia Woodson and G. Anne Sheriff

- Make check to Martha Rhyne, P. O. Box 634, Central, SC 29630
_____ McJunkin: A Family of Memories by Martha McJunkin Rhyne. \$30
- Send inquiry to William Whitten, 101 Cherokee Road, Clemson, SC 29641
_____ Nicholson and Related Families by William C. Whitten, Jr. and Mrs. Curren (Era) Davis
_____ Whitten and Allied Families by Virginia W. Alexander and William C. Whitten, Jr.
- Send inquiry to D. K. Youngblood, 2726 Sunset Drive, Charlotte, NC 28209
_____ Research and Remembrances of Youngblood, Kelly (Martin, Perry, Mann, McKinney, McWhorter)
- Send check to Nancy Flesch, 2360 Elysium Avenue, Eugene, OR 97401
_____ Whitmire Research Notebook by Nancy Flesch and Lynda Wright \$25
- Send inquiry to Lee Shock, 2731 S. Congress Avenue., Apt. 3110, Austin, TX 78704
_____ Some Mullinax Roots by Otto B. Mullinax
- Send inquiry to Gene Ross Kellough, 600 Old Salem Road, Seneca, SC 29678
_____ Ancestry of Gene Ross (Bennett, Grimes, Llewellyn, Knighton, Turnbull, Kyle) by Gene Kellough
- Send inquiry to Frank R. McWhorter, 11614 Windy Lane, Houston, TX 77024
_____ Some Descendents of David McWhorter and his wife Mary Poston McWhorter.
- Send inquiry to Sarah Crenshaw Couch, 412 College Avenue, Clemson, SC 29631
_____ The Martin Stanley McCay Family and Related Times 1700-1988 by Sarah Crenshaw Couch.
- Send inquiry to Joe McAdams, 14018 Davana, Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
_____ Sons of Adam, the History of the McAdams Families
- Send inquiry to June Roper Walton, PO Box 748, Four Oaks, NC 27524
_____ Some Southern Roper Trees by June Roper Walton
- Send inquiry to Dr. James E. Kay, 26 Paisley Park, Sumter, SC 29150
_____ The Descendants of Robert Kay by James E. Kay
- Send inquiry to Kenneth Rutherford, PO Box 85, Lexington, MO 64067
_____ Genealogical History of the Gassaway Family by Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Rutherford
- Send inquiry to Stanley A. McGaha, 103 S. 4th St., Easley, SC 29640
_____ Garner-Boggs and Related Families by Stanley A. McGaha
- Send inquiry to Clarence Gist Brown, 218 White Hall Road, Anderson, SC 29622
_____ The Family of George & Rachel Felton Brown by Clarence Gist Brown
- Send inquiry to Lucy Ayers Gunthorpe, 1806 Street, Melbourne Beach, FL 32951
_____ Blackerby, Blackaby, Blackorby by Patt Roach
- Send inquiry to Robert Dodson, Route 6, 304 Sharon Lane, Easley, SC 29640
_____ Bolding Family by Agnes Lesley
- Send inquiry to The Beebe Press, P. O. Box 285, Donalds, SC 29638
_____ Martin Family of Abbeville District of SC by William Bagwell
- Send inquiry to W. E. Woodson, 326 W. Main St., Liberty, SC 29657
_____ Tucker Woodson Family of SC by W. E. & Julia Woodson, Jr.
- Send inquiry to Victor Chastain, Route 3, Box 293-A, Pickens, SC 29671
_____ Chastain Family by Vic Chastain
- Send check to Robert H. Henderson, 119 Pinewood Drive, Greer, SC 29651
_____ Our House of Henderson by Robert H. Henderson (\$25.95 + \$3.00 by September 30, 1991)

By Jean Martin Flynn

This book is a study of the South Carolina Militia from 1794, when the General Assembly passed legislation to bring the State Militia in conformity to the Federal Act of 1792, until 1860. The 1794 Act provided for officers. Elected in May, 1794, were two Major Generals -- Andrew Pickens and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney -- and nine Brigadier Generals. There are also sketches of the Adjutants General from 1794 to 1860 -- Laurence Manning, Baylis Earle, James Jones, James Cantey, and R. G. M. Dunovant.

Chapters deal with the Carolina Militia before 1794; the role of the Militia in the Backcountry from 1783 to 1799; events involving the Militia in South Carolina in the War of 1812; the men in the Volunteer Companies who kept the flawed system of citizen soldiers from being a complete failure. The militia was political, and Nullification and the Test Oath influenced brigade encampment in 1835.

The book opens with John Laurence Manning, grandson of the first adjutant general, as governor from 1852-1854. Manning spent much of his time in office riding from seacoast to mountains to review the troops. The study closes with the passing of the old order when the 1869 Reconstruction Legislature reorganized the South Carolina Militia into the National Guard.

The Militia in Antebellum South Carolina Society is a new work produced by the Reprint Company Publishers of Spartanburg. It has 220 pages and footnotes, bibliography, index, a short dictionary of military terms, and some figures and photographs. Price is \$25. Postage and handling -- \$2.50. Orders and checks may be sent to the author -- Jean Martin Flynn, Post Office Box 305, Taylors, S. C. 29687.

.....
Name
Address ...

THE ALEXANDER AND BARTON STORE BOOK
ca. 1849

In addition to the names found on the muster roll of 1858 as recently published in The Bailey A. Barton Muster Roll Book of Pickens District, South Carolina (Oconee County Historical Society, 1990), a number of names are to be found in the store accounts located on the first 113 pages of the same book. There are two page 1's...marked for indexing purposes as 1A and 1B. Inside the cover in very small print appears: "1848." The first page of the book reads: "Alexander & Barton June 1849." This is obviously a store cash book. Entries, with the exception of the name, tell almost nothing. In effect, a number of entries consisting of numbers without description in the left hand column might add up to \$13.36. An entry in the right hand column might record "March 29 by note 13.36." No years are ever given beside the month and day. Most of the these entries are probably from the late 1840's....although this statement cannot be proven without cross checking names, particularly widows and misses, against census records for 1850.

Even though the Alexander and Barton store apparently existed within the confines of Old Pickens on the Keowee (only a short distance from the Duke Power Dam and more or less along S. C. Hwy. 183), it would appear that many of the account names reflect citizens from the area running from Old Pickens to Midway to Holly Springs to the Jocassee River...in effect, the area which is today northwestern Pickens County.

Names are spelled as found even though Gravly is now Gravely just as Guilstrap is now Gilstrap. It was possible to cross check entries because there is an index to the pages within the book. As a result, it was sometimes possible to supply additional information not found directly on the store account entry....middle initial, senr. or junr., or a name where the store account only listed an initial.

Daniel Alexander	[11]	Jacob Baker	[87]
Daniel Alexander		Richard Baker	[23]
Widow and Son	[67]	Elizabeth Banks	[25]
Prof? Daniel D. Alexander	[92]	Joab & Elizabeth	
E. Alexander	[2]	Banks	[10]
E. Alexander, Senr.	[16]	Melias M. Banks	[12]
Elisha Alexander	[54]	Sarah Banks	[54]
Jacob Alexander	[71]	Warren Banks	[9]
James Alexander	[27]	Lewis T. Barrette	[50]
Micajah Alexander, Junr.?	[57]	Alpha Barton	[24]
P. E. Alexander	[64]	Bailey A. Barton	[13]
Thomas Alexander	[53]	Miss Camilla D. Barton	[16]
Isaac Anderson	[14]	Dorcas Barton	[53]
Isaac Anderson, Senr.	[102]	E. H. Barton	[17]
John Anderson	[42]	Mrs. Jane Barton	[4]
Mary Anderson	[38]	Jane Barton	[60]
Nancy Anderson	[45]	Miss Jane Barton, Junr.	[15]
Sarah Anderson	[35]	O. E. Barton	[1A]
William Anderson	[22]	O. E. Barton	[3]
		Peter Barton	[42]
John S. Bagwell	[108]	James Boren	[78]
		Joseph Boren	[80]

Thomas Boren	[100]	Miss Martha J. Griffin	[104]
Eliza Ann P. Bowen	[6]	John Guerin	[62]
Eliza Breazeale	[46]	Bright Guilstrap	[17]
Griffin Breazeale	[12]	Elias Guilstrap	[61]
Levi Butler	[107]	Ephragm R. Guilstrap	[36]
Elijah Cannon	[37]	Louis Guilstrap	[47]
John Cannon	[91]	Wm. Guilstrap, Junr.	[33]
William Cannon	[52]	Annah Guyton	[81]
Elizabeth Cantrell	[75]	James E. Hagood	[21]
James Cantrell	[1B]	Auston Head	[107]
Nancy Cantrell	[101]	John Head	[112]
William Cantrell	[25]	Joel Hendrix	[10]
John Casle, Junr	[57]	Moses Hendrix	[72]
James Chapel	[74]	John F. Herd	[74]
Enoch Chapman, Senr.	[59]	Wm. Herd	[102]
Enoch Chapman, Junr.	[44]	Car Hester	[33]
Jackson Chapman	[55]	Elijah Hincle	[49]
John D. Chastain	[68]	Henry Hincle	[56]
Josiah Chapman	[99]	Benjamin Holder	[67]
Littleton Chastain	[66]	Arleva Howard	[76]
Maxwell Chastain	[110]	Hannah Howard	[77]
Hannah Clayton	[41]	Isaac Howard	[52]
R. C. Clayton	[95]	Ivory Howard	[46]
Hampton L. Cobb	[105]	Jane Howard	[76]
Warren Cooper	[104]	John H. Howard	[8]
James Crain	[49]	John H. Howard	[22]
Johnathan Crow & Issac Crow	[109]	Kimsey Howard	[61]
Harris Dillard	[97]	Kimsey Howard	[31]
Thomas Dillard	[94]	Samuel Howard	[105]
William Dodgens	[110]	Tilman Howard	[47]
Leonard Drimond	[48]	Andrew Hunter	[41]
Francis W. Dryman	[106]	William Hunter, Junr.	[73]
James Dryman	[97]	John Hutson	[48]
John Ellenburg	[106]	William Hutson	[56]
Miss Adaline Field	[94]	Wyatte Hutson	[25]
A. G. Fields	[35]	James Jenkins	[68]
John C. Galloway	[34]	W. D. M. Keith	[70]
John Gilliland	[112]	Temprance Kennimore	[103]
Lemuel G. Gilliland	[111]	Noah Kilby	[90]
Ballinger Gravly	[93]	Christopher Kirksey	[7]
John Gravly, Senr.	[53]	Robert Kirksey	[57]
Joseph Gravly	[31]	John Ladd	[52]
Rugus Gravly	[96]	Isaac Langston	[5]
James Gray	[86]	Isaac Langston	[62]
Anderson Griffin	[30]	Sally Langston	[29]
E. H. Griffin	[27]	Abner Lewis, Junr.	[37]
		David Lewis	[26]
		Guyton Lewis	[28]

Jacob Lewis	[23]	John M. Prince	[9]
James Lewis	[19]	Wm. Prince	[69]
Joab Lewis	[29]	Asahel Reaves	[42]
Leonard Lewis	[84]	Levi Reaves	[21]
William Lewis	[18]	Wily Reaves	[34]
Calvin Linch	[84]	Lewis Reice	[85]
Nathanael Linch	[98]	also listed as Louis Reice	
Ellender (Sarah?) McKay	[56]	Ranson R. Reice	[86]
Clabourn McKinney	[40]	(Dr??) Gaberel Rigden	[88]
Miss Hesteran McKinney	[96]	Scion Riggins	[50]
John McKinney	[40]	William Riggins	[72]
Robertson McKinney	[26]	Allen Riggins	[18]
Thomas McKinney	[39]	Charles Roper	[38]
Hughy More	[39]	David Roper	[55]
William Morton	[92]	George Roper	[91]
Bailey B. Mosely	[5]	Tiry L. Roper	[109]
David Mosley	[88]	Robert Scott	[83]
E. B. Mosley	[1B]	Isoms Simons	[31]
E. B. Mosley	[58]	Phillippe Sneece	[98]
Emaline Mosley	[18]	J. W. Southerland	[103]
Francis M. Mosley	[81]	Miss Maryann Southerland	[108]
James O. Mosley	[11]	Alfred Stancel	[51]
King Murphree	[69]	Eli Stancel	[89]
Isaac Murphrey, Senr.	[20]	James M. Stancel	[51]
Miss Mary Murphrey	[18]	Jessee Stancel	[43]
Benjamin Neighbours	[93]	Wm. Milton Stancel	[20]
William Nimons	[19]	Wilis & Jessee Stancel	[99]
James Nise	[90]	Dr. Wilson Stancel	[85]
Ibby Nix	[75]	Esther Steel	[6]
John Nix	[59]	Abraham Steward	[58]
Mary Nix, Senr.	[75]	Antony Steward	[70]
Mathew Nix	[80]	Robin Steward, Senr.	[44]
Wm. B. Nix	[79]	Robin Steward, Junr.	[89]
Wm. D. Nix	[83]	Amos Sutherland	[64]
Jefferson T. Odle	[43]	Ransom Sutherland	[63]
Asa Paterson	[82]	Elizabeth Sutherland	[32]
Mrs. Ann Perry	[101]	James Sutherland	[63]
Peter Phillips	[86]	Nerva Sutherland	[32]
Baswell S. Porter, Junr.	[30]	Nancy Sutherland	[28]
Basell S. Porter, Senr.	[45]	Henry Thomas	[111]
Gibson Porter	[65]	Henry Trotter	[71]
James Porter	[57]	Daniel Walker	[78]
Samuel Porter	[24]	James W. Walker	[26]
Thomas Porter	[30]	James M. Wilson	[100]
W. C. Porter	[95]	Joseph Winchester	[56]
Samson Powell	[77]	Isaah Woods	[66]
Charles Prince	[82]	Mary Woods, Junr.	[73]
Jessee Prince	[8]	Robin Woods	[79]

Rily Yates	[36]
Cyrus Young, Senr.	[24]
Cyrus Young, Jur.	[87]
Joseph Young	[7]
Phillipe Young	[65]
Sarah Youngblood	[33]

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

From time to time, attempts will be made to delve into the affairs of state and local government which effected people living in the area of present Oconee County from 1784-1860. These studies or abstracts of data will in no way be definitive. Instead, they will hopefully provide a glimpse of the internal workings of the state and the Districts based on thus far discovered data. Such glimpses will be boring or interesting depending upon the reader's particular viewpoint and/or field of research. In all cases, such studies or abstracts are important to fully understand the lives of people who resided in the area of far northwestern South Carolina and the state in general. Members of the Society and other readers are invited and urged (if not begged) to add whatever knowledge they may possess and can document to these studies. Corrections and additions, of which there will hopefully be many, will be printed as materials become available.

It should be remembered that the representatives of most of the various commissions responsible for the majority of the services supplied by a District to its citizens were appointed by the legislature. Even elected officials were required to report to the legislature---a legislature from which they received their instructions regarding procedures and operations. It should also be remembered that the legislature received most of the funds collected in the form of taxes and assessments. With the power to appoint, to instruct, and to collect and dispense funds, the legislature was virtually omnipotent. Columbus Andrews notes, "All local affairs, except those of towns and cities were in the hands of the legislature." [Andrews, Administrative County Government in South Carolina (Chapel Hill, 1933), 20.] In order for a district road commission to do something so simple as build a small bridge, a petition to and action by the legislature was often required. While no doubt this method of operation was a bit of a trial to local officials, these legislative petitions have become a rich legacy for historians.

 STATE TAXATION BEFORE 1860

Major themes: Antebellum Taxation

NOTES and REQUEST FOR AID: I am unaware of any study on tax collection on either the state or local level between 1784 and 1860. Any of our readers who may know of such a study or who may have some comprehension of how the system worked are invited to contribute materials to this publication.

In addition to state taxes, there were undoubtedly local taxes imposed by one or more of the commissions (Roads, Schools, Poor, Public Buildings) within the districts from time to time. At present, the collected materials of the members of the OCHS offer almost no information on the subject of taxation. Again, readers are invited to contribute materials on this subject.

INTRODUCTION

The subject of taxation before 1860 is complicated, a statement which takes on added meaning when one attempts to do a study of political representation. No attempt to deal with the politics related to taxes is made herein. Nor is any attempt made to discuss the method of collection of taxes. The amount of state taxes and the types of state taxes assessed altered according to the

Appropriation and Supply Acts, and a full study would require a year by year comparison of the Acts accompanied by a detailed analysis of district tax records, legislative journals, and state expenditures. This writer is unaware of any such study in either printed or manuscript form. A small (very small) amount of material on this subject is available in A. S. Salley, Jr.'s The Methods of Raising Taxes in South Carolina Prior to 1868 (Columbia, 1925). Much of his study as pertains to the years after 1783 follows.

While the names of many people do appear on select tax records and while tax records may well reveal interesting and important data about certain individuals, it can be reasonably assumed that numbers of persons never surface on materials of this type. The many changes in the types of things subject to taxation from 1783-1860 probably had some effect on a tenant farmer, but yet the majority of tenant farmers in far northwestern South Carolina probably never appeared on any of the tax records.

The only tax records for the period from 1828-1860 for the Pickens District thus far discovered are a partial list of tax payments (or tax receipts) for 1854. The names found in this data, without the amount of payment, have been published by the Pendleton District Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society under a bit of a misleading title.

Over a year ago, some \$200+ in photocopies of tax assessment lists for the late 1860's were acquired from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. This valuable material, which provides a substantial amount of data about individuals, was handed over to one of our members who is currently doing the sterling service of preparing the smaller of the two assessment lists for eventual publication.

Historian Rachel N. Klein sums up the pre-Revolutionary tax system in the state:

Throughout the 1760s, inland settlers expressed dissatisfaction with the existing system, which assessed land at a flat rate and thereby favored landowners from the enormously wealthy rice-producing parishes. Complaining that they were forced to pay more than their fair share, inland settlers urged the colony to adopt a tax policy that would take land value into account. [Rachel N. Klein, Unification of Slave State (Chapel Hill, 1990), 40.]

Richard Maxwell Brown provides even more information on this subject:

As early as 1762 Back Country people complained about the inequitable system that taxed land at a flat rate per acre without any allowance for variations in value. Expressions of dissatisfaction with the flat rate system emanated from the Back Country, where land was less valuable than in the lush Low County, in 1762, 1766, and in July 1769, after the Regulator movement had subsided. The petition of 1766 from the "Inhabitants of Congaree, Ninety Six, Saludy, Broad River, and places adjacent" succinctly stated the Back Country case: All Back Countrymen "now are liable to pay a Tax upon their said Lands, equal to the Taxes laid upon the best Lands below, (to wit) each and every acre being valued at the Rate of 40 shillings per acre, which makes the annual taxation

of your Petitioners Lands equally to near One Twelfth part of the Gross full value of the said Lands." The petitioners also complained "that this very unequal and grievous Taxation [tended to] discourage and dishearten [them]. [Richard Maxwell Brown, The South Carolina Regulators (Cambridge, Mass., 1963), 139.]

Brown comments that this scheme of taxation did confer "one benefit on the Back Country--all [owned] land, whether under cultivation or not, paid taxes. Hence, wealthy Low Countrymen could not afford to acquire large blocs of vacant land for speculative purposes." [Brown, 17.]

By the State Appropriation Act of 1784, changes occurred in the method of state taxation. A one percent ad valorem tax was imposed 'on all lands granted within this State [South Carolina].' Property was divided into eight classes and various subclasses ranging in value from the highly productive and expensive "first quality" tide swamps not affected by salt water and freshlets, which characterized the rice producing areas along the coast, valued at six pounds (\$30.00) per acre, to the third quality lands "above the old Indian boundary" (in effect, those lands west of the present Greenville/Spartanburg county line and north of the present Greenville/Laurens and Abbeville/Anderson county lines) valued at one shilling (.25 cents). [Theodora J. Thompson, ed., Journals of the House of Representatives 1783-1784 (Columbia, S. C., 1977), 517-19.]

Within the area that now comprises Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, and Anderson counties, "All oak and hickory high lands" of first quality was valued at six shillings per acre (\$1.50); of second quality was valued at three shillings per acre (.75 cents); and of third quality was valued at one shilling per acre (.25 cents). [Theodora J. Thompson, ed., Journals of the House of Representatives 1783-1784 (Columbia, S. C., 1977), 518.] Because the tax was only 1% of the total value:

* 100 acres of first (1st) quality land in the far northwestern area of South Carolina would have a state valuation of \$150.00 and the tax would have been 1% or \$1.50, the state valuation of one acre of this land

* 100 acres of second (2nd) quality land in the far northwestern area of South Carolina would have a state valuation of \$75.00 with a tax of .75 cents

* and 100 acres of third (3rd) quality land in the far northwestern area of South Carolina would have a state valuation of \$25.00 with a tax of .25.

Presumably some of the lands in this same area in 1784--mountainous areas that in 1990 often fetch a high price--would have been valued at .25 cents an acre had anyone claimed them. Since such areas were not claimed at such an early date, they did not contribute to the pool of funds going into the state treasury. In addition, numbers of persons simply did not pay the tax. Elias Ball Jr. in March 1785 suggested in a letter to this father that "half the people" in the state had "failed to pay the state's new land tax." [Klein, Unification of Slave State (Chapel Hill, 1990), 115.]

Of more importance, such a tax system combined with altered conditions for granting lands probably promoted land speculation after 1785 in the area attained from the Indians by the treaty of 1777. These lands included the area of present Oconee County. Since these lands were no longer taxed at the same rate as the expensive rice lands in the low country and since they could be

acquired (following passage of a revised act regarding the granting of lands) in amounts in excess of 640 acres at a nominal cost and without the restriction that such lands be cultivated within a fixed period of time, large tracts became attractive for speculation. [Klein, Unification of Slave State (Chapel Hill, 1990),179.]

In 1785, the Appropriation Act made some slight adjustments in the classification of property. The original eight classes of property and the various subclasses were altered to nine classes with subclasses. While "All oak and hickory high lands above the old Indian boundary" remained at the same rates as 1784, "all high river swamp or low grounds lying above...the Old Indian boundary line" were valued at fifteen shillings. [Salley, 9.] As a result, 100 acres of such "swamp or low grounds" were valued at \$350.00 with a tax of \$3.50. Apparently, the Legislature was totally unaware of the fact that swamp lands in this newly opened for settlement section of the state lacked the same potential for rich production as areas in the low country of South Carolina.

In addition to the tax on land, there were state valuations and assessments on "slaves, live stock, goods [stock in trade], merchandises, products, manufactures and various other taxables." This "various other taxables" list altered as the things which might produce the state revenue changed. Salley rightly claims that "almost everything contributed its reasonable proportion of the expenses of government and orderly development." [Salley,9.]

By the Appropriation Act of 1789, a tax of three shillings and six pence was added for carriages...carts, wagons, and drays were exempted. By the Act of 1791, theatrical performances in Charleston were taxed a fee of \$100.00 and elsewhere in the state, \$25.00. Taxes were raised in 1813 to cover the cost of the war in 1812. The tax on slaves jumped from .35 per hundred dollar valuation to \$1.05; the tax on town lots and building jumped from .15 cents per hundred dollar valuation to .45 cents; and the tax on stock in trade, factor charges, employments (farmers exempted), faculties and professions from .35 cents per hundred dollar valuation to \$1.05. [Salley,10.]

In 1814, the rate on slaves went from (per hundred dollar valuation) \$1.05 to \$1.57 1/2, on town lots and buildings from .45 cents to .67 1/2 cents, and the tax on stock in trade, factor charges, employments (farmers exempted), faculties and professions from \$1.05 to \$1.57 1/2. In addition, free persons of color were required to pay a \$3.00 instead of \$2.00 head tax. [Salley,10.]

The Appropriation Act of 1815 revalued and reclassified state lands and, in the process, raised the state valuation on all classes of land from the values established in 1785. In turn, the taxes on slaves, town property and buildings, and stock in trade, factor charges, employments (farmers exempted), faculties and professions were lowered, as was the headtax on free persons of color. [Salley,10.]

The Act of 1819 decreed, "All persons presenting 'for gain or reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, farce or interlude, or any employment of the state, or any part therein, and those who exhibit wax figures, or shows of any kind whatsoever' were required to 'pay a tax of five dollars [\$5.00] per day'" to the district clerk of court in which the performance took place. In 1820 the tax was raised to twenty dollars (\$20.00) per day. [Salley,10.]

Persons holding property who lived outside the state and who were not in diplomatic service were taxed for a number of years prior to 1822 at three times the rate paid by residents. In 1822, the rate was raised to four times the rate paid by state residents. That same year, "twenty-five cents was levied on every hundred dollars of goods, wares and merchandize, usually called

stock in trade, which may have been purchased for sale, trade, barter or exchange,...' 'to be ascertained and valued by the assessors and collectors throughout this State...' Merchants were also required to make an oath regarding the "value of the goods purchased during that year for sale, barter or exchange." [Salley,11.]

The Act of 1824 (and not repealed until 1868) required the payment of \$500.00 from a person who was the keeper of an office to sale lottery tickets. In 1827, action was taken (and not repealed until 1868) to tax professions at .75 cents per hundred. In the case of lawyers, this fee applied whether the "profits be derived from costs of suits, fees, or other sources of professional income." The law of 1832 provided for a tax of .02% on dividends paid by banks (no matter what state the bank operated in, but excepting the Bank of the United States) not chartered by the state of South Carolina. The 1855 Act added a tax of .20 cents per hundred dollar value on the capital stock of incorporated gas-light companies and required a payment of 1% on "all premiums taken in this state by incorporated insurance companies and by the agencies of insurance companies and underwriters without the limits of the state." The 1855 Act also added for all practical purposes a 1/4 cent (.0025) sales tax on manufactured products produced outside of South Carolina because the state assessed the seller of goods .25 cents on every hundred dollars of these sales. The tax remained in effect until 1868, although the base rate fluctuated over the years. [Salley,11,12.]

SELECTED CIVIL WAR MATERIALS RELATING TO OCONEE COUNTY, S.C.

Major themes: threatened Northern troop invasion in 1864

Mentioned of Interest: Walhalla, Old Pickens, Pickens District,
 Pendleton, Greenville, Cherokee Indians
 Greenville Readers: Saluda, Howard, and
 Jones Gap roads

INTRODUCTION

By the latter years of the Civil War, support for the effort had dwindled considerably in almost all areas of the South. Greenville and parts of the District to the west (including the area of present Oconee County), along with many other parts of the South, were unquestionably discouraged by the course of the war effort and particularly the Confederate political leadership. Interestingly, Greenville and Pickens districts, philosophically unionist to some degree before the war commenced, had initially accounted for large numbers of troops recruited to support the war effort. The reason(s) why these men joined in to fight in a war in which they had little vested interest is something of a mystery. As someone with whom this writer is acquainted once remarked, "the only reason most of the people of this area (and many other areas of the South) went off to fight a war was simply because Mr. Lincoln told them they couldn't. So they did!" While such a statement may oversimplify the events, little better reason can seemingly be offered to explain the large numbers of residents of Pickens District being involved in the struggle.

Benjamin F. Perry, the strongest of the upstate South Carolina unionists and originally a native of the area which is today Oconee County, offered what is perhaps the only other plausible reasoning:

Our country is emphatically South Carolina first, and the United States of America next... Whenever we shall see our own native State engaged in a deadly contest with any other power, we will not stop to inquire whether she is in the right or in the wrong. It will always be enough for us to know that our immediate country is endangered and requires our assistance. How could we, how can any honorable man live among people and fight against them for others at a distance?

As we said before, it is the bounden duty of every man, to do all that he possible can, to prevent his country from going wrong. When he has done this and finds it avails nothing, then let him go heart and hand with his country although in a wrong cause. Let him sink or fall with her, and never rise upon her ruins. [Jean Martin Flynn, History of the First Baptist Church of Taylors, South Carolina (Laurens, S. C., 1964), 13.]

In regard to the area of far northwestern South Carolina, Greenville was certainly the main concern of Confederate Officers during the Civil War. The diminished enthusiasm of area residents regarding any actions connected with the war effort is clearly represented by concerns of the commanding officer stationed at Greenville in 1864. Fearful of a threatened invasion and unable to muster a sufficient number of persons to help defend the area, he requested additional troop support.

Other than materials presented by George Shealy in his publication on Walhalla and materials located by Anne Sheriff and Julia Woodson, the letters quoted below are currently among the few known sources located regarding conditions in the far northwestern corner of South Carolina during the Civil War years. Located by Anne Sheriff, the materials are taken from The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I (Washington, 1891), XXXII, part II: chapter XLIV.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
 FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA
Greenville, S. C., February 15, 1864

General Thomas Jordon,
Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the copies of two dispatches received at these headquarters in reference to the movements of the enemy in Western North Carolina and a threatened incursion of a raiding party (the same) into this State, of which I advised you a week ago. It is, perhaps, necessary that I should report my own action subsequent to my last communication on the subject. I continued to push forward couriers into the mountain passes and throw out mounted pickets on fleetest horses in every direction, penetrating the bordering counties of North Carolina by every road that I deemed it possible for even the lightest artillery to advance. I had an advance guard of Boykin's men thrown out, holding the main body in reserve to move to any threatened point of danger, and called for volunteers amongst the citizens here, at Pendleton, [Old] Pickens, and Walhalla, as well as upon the country generally. The call was responded to by many, but I regret to add that many, very many, other citizens held aloof under the pretense that the cry was "false," a "hoax," "humbug," &c. So soon as I became satisfied that the enemy had retired or were not advancing, my movements were stopped, couriers and pickets recalled, and Boykin's company ordered back to camp.

It is my duty to communicate to you, general, that it is my opinion now, and was from the first, that this movement of the enemy, which was a slow and cautious one, was a mere feeler--a reconnaissance, to enable them to judge what could be done on a dash, and that there is really more danger two or four weeks or two months from this time than there was a few days ago; and it further my duty to say that the development made by this alarm has proved to my mind conclusively that it will not do to depend upon the impulse of the people and unorganized masses, however handsomely they may turn out in point of numbers. Every effort during the past week has been made by the intendant of this town [Greenville] to raise and organize a company of home guards whose services should be tendered for local defense, but the moment that it was ascertained the enemy were retiring, or rather that they were not advancing, all interest ceased, and his proclamation has been treated with the most profound indifference. A few men enrolled themselves and Saturday, the 13th, was fixed to assemble, organize by election of officers, &c. Not a man turned out and nothing has been done. The only power under my control in addition to Boykin's men, who muster 99 rank and file on the roll, is about 40 conscripts, who are only a quasi organization (designated a military patrol) under the instructions of the Conscript Bureau, sanctioned by the War Department, at this place; about 15 or 18 in Pickens, 6 in Anderson, about 10 in Spartanburg, and 3 in Union

District, with, perhaps, in the several districts named, about 18 to 20 disabled soldiers furloughed and assigned to duty here for the arrest of stragglers, deserters, and evaders of conscription. These forces, except Boykin's company, are scattered over a wide expanse of territory and are two-thirds of their time in the saddle. It would require at least three days to assemble them all at one point either to advance and attack or to defend. If the enemy advanced through Cherokee or Macon Counties in North Carolina to Walhalla, much damage might be effected there before I could possibly get even a small force together to meet them, and it will not do to strip this place of defense.

The large interests, both public and private, at this point are the great attraction, and more real injury could be inflicted upon the Government and the people by the destruction of Greenville, its large workshops, manufacturing establishments, railroad, State armory, &c., than at any point west of Raleigh, Columbia, and Augusta. I would therefore, general, earnestly call your attention and that of the commanding general to the absolute necessity of strengthening our hands here by the addition of another company of cavalry, to be stationed at some point in the neighborhood of Pickens Court-House or the town of Walhalla, so that the approaches to these points through the extreme western counties (Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee) of North Carolina may be covered and guarded, whilst the company now here in the command of Captain Boykin can be kept in the position I now hold them, to cover the approaches from Henderson, Buncombe, and Haywood Counties, over the Saluda, Howard, and Jones' Gap roads. In addition, there should be a detachment of at least 50 artillerymen, under a commissioned officer, with two good pieces of artillery. The pieces are now at the State works, and all that is wanting is an officer and the men with horses (which the quartermaster at this post can procure in two days' notice, if he has not got them), ordnance stores, &c. The men I have above enumerated in the conscript service are under orders to report on the 1st day of March next at the camp of instruction in Columbia to be sent forward into regular service. This will so far weaken me that I shall have no force whatever to encounter the enemy but what may be expected from an unorganized mass of volunteers who may spring up at the moment, but the one company. If the plan forwarded by me a few days since to the commanding general (through Major Melton) for his approval should secure it, and the Secretary of War also approves, and allows these detachments to be organized into a regular cavalry corps to be attached to Boykin's squadron, we can and will be strong enough, with a small detachment of artillery, to meet and drive back five times our number. It is my intention to fight the enemy when and wherever he appears, regardless of numbers, and for myself I may be permitted to say that I have not participated in the panic that has several times seized upon our citizens, as I have made up my mind to meet him if he comes, and fight him, too, just as I would do any other disagreeable piece of business; but I am frank to avow, general, that the recent demonstrations of their coming in force makes me most anxious that suitable preparations shall be made to give a reasonable hope of not only successful resistance, but of whipping them soundly and bagging the whole concern, should they come, as I now verily believe they will; and indeed, as they would be foolish not to do, if, as Colonel Palmer says, Longstreet's cavalry from any cause should uncover us in Sevier County, Tenn., if they really desire (and who can doubt it?) to inflict on us the most serious and disastrous injury that is possible for us to sustain short of the fall of the

city of Charleston. I therefore earnestly and respectfully request that the commanding general, as well as yourself, may give this matter your serious consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JNO. D. ASHMORE
 Major, Commanding Post

HDQRS. DEPT. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA
Charleston, S.C., February 25, 1864.

The views expressed in this communication meet with my approval. No additional force of cavalry can at present be sent him, but in case of any threatened danger at least two companies shall be sent to his assistance.

G. T. BEAUREGARD
 General, Commanding

POST HEADQUARTERS,
Asheville, N. C., February 8, 1864

Major ASHMORE,
Commanding Post, Greenville, S. C.:

MAJOR: I have returned from Jackson County. The enemy has left before I reached there. As soon as I was informed of the departure of the enemy, I sent a courier to Major McRae, at this place, directing him to notify you at once of the fact.

The raiding force consisted of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, 600 strong, three pieces of artillery, and 40 or 50 Tories [Southern traitors] as guides. At Deep Creek, in Jackson, they encountered some Indians and whites of Thomas' Legion. Result, between 20 and 30 Indians and whites captured by the enemy, and 2 Indians killed. Loss on the part of the enemy (as reported by Colonel Thomas), 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 6 men killed and 1 prisoner. The wounded were hauled off.

Immediately after the skirmish the enemy retired, either deterred from advancing farther by the resistance offered or the fear that Longstreet's cavalry, who were advancing toward Blount County, Tenn., would cut off their retreat.

I shall endeavor to take steps to prevent the enemy from again entering Western North Carolina, but should Longstreet from any cause withdraw his cavalry from Sevier County, then there may be danger of the enemy getting into Cherokee or Macon, and thence into your State. We should co-operate in our efforts to prevent such a raid.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOHN B. PALMER
 Colonel, Commanding District