

THE BULLETIN



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CHESTER DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Serving Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Union and York Counties

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The Bulletin

June 2016

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A Note of Apology

Due to unforeseen circumstances, your June issue of *The Bulletin* is arriving late. We have had serious illnesses with 3 of our main volunteers and that has put us behind in sending out this issue of *The Bulletin* and also in responding to your requests by mail and email. We hope to have everyone back and feeling better very soon. We apologize for any inconvenience this has caused you.

The Annual Meeting for the CDGS

SAVE THE DATE! Mark your calendars for our Annual Meeting which will be held on Saturday, August 13, 2016, at the Wagon Wheel Restaurant, 5724 Lancaster Highway, Fort Lawn, SC 29714, at 1:00 pm. The cost of the meal this year will remain at \$20.00 per person.

Our guest speaker this year will be Dr. James Gill Knox, III, a past President of the Chester District Genealogical Society. Dr. Knox presently serves as principal of Lewisville High School in Richburg, and he holds degrees in history and religion. He is a native of Chester County, and there is no place more important to him and the preservation of the history of Chester County. Dr. Knox will speak on the history of Richburg.

Please mail your check for your reservation to the **Chester District Genealogical Society, PO Box 336, Richburg, SC 29729**. The deadline for the registration is Friday, August 5th.

We look forward to seeing you on **Saturday, August 13th at 1:00 pm!!!**

Summer and Family Research

Summer is almost here. We hope as you plan your vacations that you will allow some time to do family research...possibly adding another leaf or limb to your family tree. Don't forget to nourish the living tree, limbs, and leaves. We want our descendants to remember us. As we tell our children and grandchildren about our parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, it will be our responsibility to make memories that our children and grandchildren will want to share with their descendants. Let's give them our time this summer and make adventures that they will remember and will want to share. Our ancestors live through our research so be sure to share it orally or in writing. Please remember to verify all information, even that which is provided in newspaper articles or family Bibles. We strive for accuracy, but errors can be made.

If you know of anyone that is interested in researching their families from this area, please be sure to invite them to make an appointment at our library. Our growth and existence are based on acquiring new members.

You may contact us by telephone and leave a message at 803.789.0272, by email at Research@ChesterSCGenealogy.org, or on Facebook at Chester SC Genealogy At Richburg.

Have a safe and Happy Summer!

The Family Chronicle
By Catherine Bradley Hood
Transcribed by William David Craig

CHAPTER 5-B

We will follow Dr. Thomas Sumter Mills on his journey down in the stage coach.

He is charmed with the Honourable Henry Hammond and it seems to be a mutual liking. These two men (which have been reared so differently; one in affluences with every wish gratified, the other ambitious to secure an education had to economise in every way to have money to pay all the necessary expenses that come up. Dr. Mills had certainly {imputed} or taken advantage of every opportunity of improving his mind and though Mr. Hammond had the advantage of having traveled and had seen a great deal of the world, still he was agreeably surprised to find that Dr. Mills was a man ready and able to converse on any topic that was introduced with such sound sense did he express his views, and if not agreeing with you he did not hold to his opinion with any egotism, but with just a quiet air of dignity that showed he was not to be turned by every "whiff of the wind". So Mr. Hammond thought of him before they reached Columbia.

Mr. Hammond expressed his regret that business of a very important nature would detain him in Columbia for several days but he gave Dr. Mills a letter of introduction to an old physician of Beech Island who had almost retired entirely from any active duty. Thinking that perhaps Dr. Mills could secure a nice boarding place at Dr. {Galphin} and he said he knew Dr. Galphin could be of wonderful assistance to a young physician as he had been a very popular man in his profession. Thanking him very much for his kindness, they parted company in Columbia with the hope of meeting on the island very shortly. So after the horses were exchanged for a fresh pair they soon went on their journey.

Dr. Mills was left to his own reflections now for there were only two old ladies left in the coach after the stop in Columbia and they both being deaf found it too difficult to make each other hear. So they contented themselves looking out of the windows or nodding half asleep with the motion of the stage.

All night they traveled along sometimes stopping to take in some one or let somebody out. Among those who got out were our old ladies, but Dr. Mills was so engrossed with his own thought that he paid little attention to what was going on. The stage was due in Edgefield C. H. at 12 o'clock A.M. so soon everybody began to straighten up and look about them. Dr. Mills had leaned back in his corner of the stage with his soft felt hat over his face. So now he roused up and sat upright and was surprised to see how many were seated around him.

However they were all strangers to him so he took out a little memorandum book. In taking it out of his pocket, he accidentally pulled out Mr. Hammond's letter of introduction to Dr. Galphin. It was addressed in a large bold handwriting so as it fell at the feet of a gentleman who was seated next to Dr. Mills, he politely picked it up and handed it to him saying, "Here is a letter you have dropped, Sir." Dr. Mills thanked him and returned the letter to his pocket; not however before the man had seen who it was addressed to, and looking at Dr. Mills with a kind of wandering look in his large blue eyes, he bowed and said with some little hesitation in his voice, "Pardon me, Sir, but are you Dr. Mills?" Dr. Mills eyed him and then answered a little stiffly, "I am, Sir." The gentleman seemed less embarrassed at this and said, "Dr. Mills, we are fortunate to have met. I am John Clarke Esq. of Beech Island."

On hearing that this gentleman was from the very place he was going to {made} Dr. Mills feel a deeper interest in the man. So he looked at Mr. Clarke until that gentleman began to feel ill at ease, but to cover his embarrassment he hastened to explain why he thought it fortunate.

Dr. Mills was very slow to take up and make familiar with strangers, but after Mr. Clarke, in the kindest manner possible (that was so natural to the down country people) told him he had heard of his coming to B. I. to locate as a practicing physician and that when he reached Edgefield he would have had some trouble in getting a conveyance to carry him on to the island. His own buggy would be there in waiting for him, and he would be glad to have him ride with him the balance of the way.

Mr. Clarke being one of the most genial men soon won Dr. Mills regard and thanking him in the most cordial manner for his kindness in offering him a seat in his buggy which he would gladly accept.

They then entered into an animated conversation which made them both feel at ease. Fr. Dr. Mills was not a man to make a very pleasant impression on strangers having naturally a very reserved and stern look. He chilled those who did not know what a noble heart beat under that stern manner.

Mr. Clarke, as we already know, liked for people to be free and at their ease, so at first he felt provoked with himself for making any overtures to this "haughty man" even though he was going to settle as a young M.D. amongst them on the island. But happily for all parties, after chatting with Dr. Mills for about an hour, Mr. Clarke's opinion of him had changed completely and by the time the stage reached Edgefield, Mr. Clarke would have done anything in his power to have accommodated the young M.D. Dr. Mills' opinion, too, had undergone a change for he judged from Mr. Clarke's dress and manner that he was one of those South Carolina aristocrats that flourished in the lower part of the state and some of them thought themselves far superior to anyone who lived in the upper portion of the state.

Though the Up County people's manners and style of living was so different in those days, that it was quite noticeable but as far as good sound sense went, the Up County people's common sense was greater than these high flying down country planters.

The stage coach bugle blew its shrill blast and they now were driven into the village with its high narrow yellow painted houses and their steep roofs.

Soon they stepped in front of quite a pretentious tavern with its sign hanging out in front. A large board painted white with large gilt letters "Edgefield Hotel". A long wide piazza was in front of the hotel and rustic seats and chairs were placed here for the comfort of the guest.

Mr. Clarke was the first passenger to alight and Dr. Mills followed just as Mr. Clarke stepped aside to let the other passengers pass by. He touched Dr. Mills on the arm saying, "Come with me." Dr. Mills followed, and soon a smartly dressed colored boy came up and bowing low to his master said with a grin on his Black face showing his ivory teeth, "Massa, your buggy is here, Sah."

Mr. Clarke smiled and said, "Oh, Pompey, how is all at home." The Negro now showed a double row of snowy white teeth and laughed a good natured gawky laugh saying, "Oh Massa, dey is all berry well I tonk you." "Well, Pompy, you can now hitch Prince to the buggy, and you ride home in the donkey cart with Mike as these gentlemen." Here, he smiled and looking at Dr. Mills in an uncertain way, he said, "Pompy, this gentleman is our new Dr. that we have heard was coming." The Negro doffed his cap and bowed almost to the ground saying, "I is mighty glad to meet you Mr. Doctor, Sah." Dr. Mills spoke to the Negro kindly, but there was a certain air about him that commanded the respect of any Negro he was every thrown with. Though Jim Crow, his "old slave" was proud of his "young boss", still he never carried on any familiarity with him like he did with the fun loving John.

Popey finding that "Mr. Dr." did not mean to enter into any conversation turned to his more smiling owner and said, "Does you want your horse and buggy, Sah." Mr. Clarke gave him a nod and then turning to Dr. Mills said, "Would you prefer to dine here or shall we wait until we reach home." "I leave it entirely with you, Sir." "Well then we will wait and dine at home," said Mr. Clarke in his pleasant kind voice. The boy, Pompey here drove the buggy up to where the gentlemen were standing and jumping out ran round to the head of the high {metalled} horse.

There Mr. Clarke said, "I have ordered your trunk to be put in my donkey cart. Dr. Mills thanked the old gentleman for his kindness. Mr. Clarke does not show his age much but there is beginning to be gray hairs sprinkled about in his hair and a little stoop of the shoulders. He does not look so old until you see him with his 5 sons, 3 are grown up young men, and all such handsome manly looking young fellows and his daughter who is now about 12 years of age is considered the loveliest young girl on the island.

She has bright black eyes so keen and black and sparkling with mischief and her hair is a mass of the most beautiful curls that just curl all over her beautifully shaped head, that she carries with such a queenly little air. Her brothers are devoted to their lovely young sister, especially her eldest brother Samuel.

These two are a perfect likeness of each other, the same black eyes and lovely hair. He keeps his hair cut very close, for the curls run riot over his head much to his annoyance. Although he is very proud of his sister's lovely head of hair.

As Mr. Clarke and Dr. Mills ride along the sandy road from Edgefield, they converse on various topics. Dr. Mills could not have met up with one who could have informed him of all that he really wished to know of the people and place that he intended to settle among than Mr. Clarke.

Here as we already know, Mr. Clarke having been born on Beech Island and had raised two families there was capable of giving all desired information. So by the time they reached Mr. Clarke's comfortable home, Dr. Mills had a very clear idea of what manner of people he would have to contend with.

Mr. Clarke drove up to the large front gate which was opened by a half grown boy who "doffed his cap" as he master drove into the big gate. There were two drives up to the house in the center. About an acre was closed in by a white painted picket fence and a cedar hedge was on the inside of this just about a foot higher than the low fence. A wide walk was in the center of this circle and a fancy little gate at each end of the beautiful walk, which had the same kind of cedar hedge on either side. Fine old magnolia trees were here and there and rose bushes of every description were there from the earliest blooming roses to the latest in the season.

As the gentleman drove round on the right hand drive, Dr. Mills was struck with the beauty of this handsome home. Mr. Clarke, seeing that he was looking at the surroundings, said in a very pleased tone, "Dr. Mills, I hope you will be pleased with us all down here on Beech Island well enough to settle down permanently."

Dr. Mills laughed a dry laugh and said, "I am afraid I will fall short of the people's idea of a physician for I have been raised in so plain a way that I fear I will appear to a great disadvantage down here among these rich people." There was a haughty bitter ring in his voice when he said this that made dear Mr. Clarke shudder for he was of such a friendly cheerful nature always having lived in affluence and never having felt the need of money. He could not in the least understand why this handsome intelligent young man seated by his side could speak as though he held a "grudge against the world".

But being a man that always wanted everybody to feel comfortable around him, he said in his most smoothing and complementary tones, "Oh, Dr., you must throw away your Up Country prejudice now and we will all be proud to claim so handsome a young M.D. for our friend and physician."

Just here they reached the front gate in front of the handsome house of Mr. John Clarke Esq. Mr. Clarke soon reigned in his horse and jumping out turned the lines over to the boy who had met them at the big gate saying in his most inviting tone, "Come, Dr. Mills, we are at home and right glad I am to be at home again."

Dr. Mills soon got out of the buggy and the polite waiting boy then got into the buggy to drive round to the lot of stables. As he started off, Mr. Clarke called to him saying, "John Lacy, when the donkey cart comes, see that Dr. Mills' trunk is brought into the house at once." "Yes Sir," answered the boy and drove off rapidly. Mr. Clarke watched him as he drove away saying to Dr. Mills, "That boy would rather drive than to eat." Then saying, "Come, now, we will go into the house." He entered the gate and stood aside for Dr. Mills to pass in and soon they were walking up the pretty gravel walk that led up to the front door. Mr. Clarke and Dr. Mills stepped on the wide porch that was the front entrance to the large comfortable house. Mr. Clarke opened the door and they then entered a wide hall. Soon a door opened and a young girl ran out into the hall, calling out in a merry voice, "Oh, Papa, we thought you were never coming."

On seeing the strange gentleman, she drew back a little and a bright blush came into her lovely face. Her father now caught her in his arms and kissed his beautiful young daughter with all of a father's fondness for an only daughter. Then turning with his arm still encircling the slender waist, he said, "Here, Charlotte, allow me to introduce you to Dr. Mills." Dr. Mills advanced to shake hands (Up County style). The girl was making him a graceful bow in acknowledgement (Down Country style), but seeing the extended hand, she hastened forward and shook his hand in the most charming manner saying, "Why we did not expect Papa would bring the new Dr. home with him."

Dr. Mills thought he had never seen such a lovely girl and such brilliant black eyes in his life, and as she turned to open the sitting room door to invite them in, her beautiful silky curls fell in graceful waves to her waist. She was dressed in a light blue dress that added very much to her beauty; although having such black hair and eyes still she had a very fair complexion like her father's and such a brilliant color that her brothers teased her and told her to wash the paint off of her cheeks.

She drew up a large rocking chair from the corner and looking at Dr. Mills with a smile, she said, "You take this big chair," for she looked at him and thought from his size he would need a big chair. He smiled at the lovely child and took the offered seat.

Her father now said, "Where is Mamma." A little troubled look came into the little girl's eyes as she answered, "Mama has one of her nervous headaches and is lying down in her room." Mr. Clarke at once excused himself and went into the next room in search of his dear wife, whose health was failing very fast and her husband was so anxious about her seeing his lovely Helen was soon to fade away from him as his first wife had done. But his seemed to almost break his heart for he felt that he would be so lonely without his own sweet Christian wife.

So he left Dr. Mills without excusing himself on leaving the room. His young daughter noticed that her father never excused himself and she hastened to explain to Dr. Mills her mother's failing health which caused her father to be so anxious whenever he heard of her being ill. Her lovely face brightened up though as she said, "Oh, Dr., I am so in hopes you will be able to cure my dear Mama." There was such a look of hope in her bright face and she sprang forward and caught the Dr. by the hand saying in the most beseeching tone, "Dr. dear Dr., try and make my Mamma well."

She had unconsciously dropped on her knees at the side of his chair and he was touched to the heart to see the sorrow of this beautiful child over the fear of her Mother being taken away from her. She leaned her curly head on the arm of his rocking chair and sobbed until her little frame shook with the grief she felt.

Dr. Mills was touched to the quick at the girl's distress, but never had he ever been placed in such an embarrassing position. He did not know what to do or say. He just simply patted the girl's curly head, which seemed to have a soothing effect for she soon controlled her emotions and springing up she said in her bright little way, "Oh, Dr., do excuse me for acting as I have before you, a stranger, but I have had such a time today. My brothers were all away and Papa gone and Mamma took one of her bad spells. I sent for Dr. Galphin and he wasn't on the island, so I am glad you have come. Oh, do try to cure my Mamma." Dr. Mills was deeply touched by the child's distress. He rose up out of his chair. Just then the door leading into Mrs. Clarke's room opened and Mr. Clarke, with a very anxious look on his fine old face, came to the Dr. and beckoned him to follow him into his sick wife's room.

Dr. Mills hurriedly followed Mr. Clarke into the next room. The room was darkened to prevent any light from coming through the windows. The blinds were sprung in only one of the windows to let the air in to the poor delicate woman who lay so still and had such a death like paled look on her thin face. She was sleeping and a smile played on her lips as though she was having a pleasant dream. By the side of the bed sat a very dignified handsome young lady whom Mr. Clarke introduced in an undertone as "Miss Zubly."

"Dr. Mills." She half rose up and bowed very stiffly. He also made a stiff bow. Mr. Clarke here whispered to Dr. Mills, "Charlotte, my sister-in-law. (Here he nodded at the dignified young lady who had taken her seat and was looking at Dr. Mills with her piercing black eyes, with such

a look of scrutiny that he felt ill at ease.) Mr. Clarke noticed too how his sister-in-law was gazing and hastened to explain that she was afraid his wife had taken too much of the strong medicine that a Dr. from Augusta had sent for her to take when she was suffering with these severe headaches.

Dr. Mills, as soon as he found out what was required of him, stepped to the side of the bed and gently taking hold of the delicate thin hand felt the pulse, finding it better than he had expected. He turned to Miss Zubly and asked her if she would let him see the medicine her sister had been taking. She bowed and got up at once and going to a handsome old fashion bureau with its large mirror and opening a little dresser on the side which was used for a medicine chest here she found a small vial and taking it out she handed it to Dr. Mills. He examined it closely and smelling it said to Miss Zubly, "Do you know how much she has taken." "No, sir, I do not," answered the young lady. He then looked at her as closely as she had eyed him, saying, "Will you please have some very strong coffee made at once."

Just as she left the room, Dr. Mills went up to the bedside and Mr. Clarke with a very anxious face came and stood by his side saying, "She is very subject to these severe attacks of headache and almost loses consciousness when she has them."

Dr. Mills looked very serious and leaning his head down so that he could place his ear over the sleeping woman's heart, he listened to her quiet breathing. Just as he rose up, she stirred a little and opened her soft lovely black eyes. She seemed some what startled when she saw a stranger standing at her bedside but seeing her husband she extended her hand to him and a bright smile lit up her pale face.

Mr. Clarke seeing that she had roused up leaned down and kissed her lovely face saying, "Oh, Helen, my dear wife, I have felt so anxious about you." She smiled a warm smile and looked at Dr. Mills as though she wondered who he could be. Her husband seeing her look hastened to tell her this was Dr. Mills of whom she had heard was coming to be their Dr. and that he was so in hopes he could do something to relieve her of these terrible headaches.

She looked steadily at Dr. Mills and said in the most musical low tone of voice, "Dr. Mills, I fear there is some other cause more serious than headache that causes my illness."

Dr. Mills, as we have said, was a young man of few words and very reserved with strangers so he bowed but he had such a kind look on his fine face and there was such a look of deep interest in his intelligent gray blue eyes that Mrs. Clarke felt drawn to him in spite of his reserved manner.

Miss Zubly here came in with a cup of strong coffee and handed it to Dr. Mills. He rose up and holding the cup and saucer very carefully for he found it was steaming hot. He poured a little in

the saucer and waited a little while until it cooled. Then turning to Mrs. Clarke with such a kind sweet expression on his face, he said kindly, "Mrs. Clarke, will you be so kind as to drink a little of this coffee for me." She was then raised up a little by her sister who was all gentleness with her suffering sister. Her whole manner was changed when waiting upon or talking to her sister.

Mr. Clarke had left the room as soon as Miss Zubly entered with the cup of coffee. So now Dr. Mills and she were the only ones in the room except Mrs. Clarke who was too weak to notice whether her sister and the new Dr. talked or in any way noticed each other. She, all her life having been so shy where ever men were present, now supported her sister and never ever looked at him. Dr. Mills gave Mrs. Clarke half of the strong coffee which she seemed to enjoy, saying in her weak voice, "Dr. Mills that makes me feel better."

When he had handed her the last saucer full, taking the cup, he placed it on a little table near the bed saying in a very firm one. "Mrs. Clarke, I don't want you to take anymore of this medicine. It is filled with morphine." Taking the vial, he walked to the fire place and without a word he emptied the contents of the bottle into the fireplace. Miss Charlotte Zubly looked at him in astonishment. Her keen piercing black eyes looking all the brighter for she was truly surprised at the man's imprudence as she looked upon an act so unusual.

Mrs. Clarke said in a gentle voice, "Well, Dr., it is not likely I shall ever take any more of that medicine." He laughed a quick laugh and answered, "No, Madam, you will not. That medicine only eased the nervous pain in your head for the time causing it to come on with greater severity the next time. I will fix you up some powders that will help your digestion and that will relieve you of your headaches." He then took a little medicine case out of his side pocket and asked Miss Zubly to give him a piece of paper. She handed him a piece of paper without a word. He tore up 5 or 6 little squares of paper and began to measure up some white powder into each little piece saying, "You will please give Mrs. Clarke one of these powders every 3 hours."

Just here Mr. Clarke entered the room and seeing that his wife had rallied, he grew more cheerful and said, "Well, Dr., I guess you think we mean to starve you the first thing we do for you. Work you the first day you arrive and let you go dinner less."

Dr. Mills was beginning to feel like his dinner for he had not tasted a morsel since his dinner at Gen. Bradley's. Supper was served at Branchville, but he did not feel like eating so he had a long fast. True he had eaten some of the nice apples Mrs. Kennedy had so thoughtfully given him, but now he was beginning to feel that the "inner man" must soon be served or a rebellion would take place.

When Mr. Clarke mentioned dinner, he felt considerably better. (He like all men must be well fed in order to keep them in a good humor. Keep a man waiting half hour out of his regular time for his dinner and you had better not ask a favor of him for you will be snapped up with a blunt refusal.)

Mr. Clarke seeing Dr. Mills look guessed what was the matter and now that his anxiety about his wife was somewhat over, he too felt very much like his dinner. A servant here opened the door saying, "Master, you will please walk into the dining room. Miss Charlotte thinks best not to ring the dinner bell. " Jack Lacy, for it was the same polite Negro boy who had opened the gate for them, now held the door open for Dr. Mills to pass with his master.

Mr. Clarke here said to his sister-in-law, "Will you accompany us and leave "Morning" with Helen." The middle aged colored woman had just entered with her high white turbaned head and a snowy white apron that covered the entire front of her checked gingham dress. She made a low curtsy as she entered the room and passed on to her mistress' bedside.

Miss Zubly answered in a very cold manner, "I will remain with my sister." Mr. Clarke looked relieved at her answer and now passing out said to Dr. Mills in quite a gay tone, "Come, Dr., my little girl will preside at the dinner table as hostess today."

They passed down the wide hall which Dr. Mills, with his quick eye saw was fitted with all elegance. A broad staircase ran up to the second floor on the right hand side. Soon they came to the second door on the left hand side of the hall which was open and Charlotte stood ready to invite them in. Her father caught her up and kissed her blushing face saying, "Dr., don't you think I ought to be proud of my little house keeper." Dr. Mills, though not a demonstrative man, could not blame Mr. Clarke for this display of his affection for his lovely young daughter.

She said in a bright piquant voice, "Now Papa, you will make Dr. Mills think we are a silly pair, you and I. Dr. Mills, excuse Papa for you know I am the only daughter."

Here turning she said "Come Ulric. Let me introduce you to Dr. Mills." A little lad came round to meet the new Dr. of whom his little half aunt had already been giving him an account of. Dr. Mills advanced to speak to the thin little boy whom Mr. Clarke now gave a little tap on the head saying, "Dr., this little lad is my grandson, Ulric Reddick." After speaking to the little black-eyed dark skin boy, Mr. Clarke invited his guest to be seated. Then all took their seats.

Charlotte seated at the head of the table seemed to feel quite important. Everything on the table was in perfect keeping with the other arrangements. Elegant silver and cut glass ornamented the old fashion side board with its great brass claw feet. The table was neatly set in pure [sil] china and the table linen was of the finest quality.

Mr. Clarke proved himself a perfect host for he helped his new guest in such a hospitable manner, and little Charlotte and the little boy, too, seemed to vie in their attention to the "new doctor" as they called him. Dr. Mills felt that he was welcome and fully enjoyed the very tempting dinner that was spread for so small a crowd.

There were two vacant places at the table and Dr. Mills wondered to himself who one of them was intended for. He imagined one was for Miss Zubly and there was a feeling of relief that she had remained with her sick sister for her manner was too haughty to please plain Thomas Mills. His own mother some people called haughty, and he and Robert too had a reserve that caused most people to consider them proud, but Dr. Mills had never in his life met with a woman before who treated him with such contempt in her manner as Miss Charlotte Zubly.

Mr. Clarke almost seemed to read his thoughts for he said, "My son, Samuel, is at the river plantation today, guess he will be in tonight. My other sons are off attending schools in Georgia. Ulric, my second son, is studying medicine in Augusta. I hope you two young M.D.s will become good friends. He can assist you in many ways." Dr. Mills thanked him and said he too would be glad to form his son's acquaintance.

Charlotte presided at the head of the table with all the grace and ease of an experienced hostess. The servant boy, John Lacey, too seemed to understand his business and soon the second course was served and much to Charlotte's delight her fond father complemented her dessert of peaches and cream with some dainty little cake she proudly told her father she had made "all by herself."

After dinner was over, Mr. Clarke excused himself after taking his guest on the front porch and handing him a box of fine cigars which Dr. Mills refused saying he neither smoked or chewed. Mr. Clarke was surprised so he handed him some newspapers then excused himself and went in to see how his wife was. As she was sleeping quietly, he left her to the care of her sister and colored maid and came back to ask Dr. Mills if he felt like going to his room to take a little rest. Dr. Mills said he would like to freshen up a little though he was not in the least tired.

Here Mr. Clarke walked to a little marble topped table and touched a large silver bell. At once John Lacey answered the bell and stood to hear what his master wanted of him. Mr. Clarke said, "See that the gentleman's room is in readiness for him." The Negro at once ascended the broad staircase and Mr. Clarke going up to Dr. Mills said in a very apologetic tone, "I owe you a thousand apologies for not taking you to your room before dinner, but finding Helen in such a condition completely upset my ideas or manners of what was due a guest.

Dr. Mills assured him had never thought one time of being invited to make any change in his toilet and that Mrs. Clarke's illness was excuse enough for Mr. Clarke's forgetting to ask him to his room.

Here the boy came and bowing to Dr. Mills said in a polite pleasant manner, "Dr. Mills, I will show you to your room, Sir." Mr. Clarke called to him as he started up the broad staircase to follow the Negro. "Say, Dr., when you freshen up, come down and we will take a little drive this evening." Dr. Mills thanked him and soon he was shown into a very handsomely furnished bed chamber. The most elegant he had ever seen in his life. The boy stood awhile in silence and then with a half polite and half "make game" look on his good natured face he said, "I guess you would like to have your boots polished, Sir." The way the Negro looked at his boots which were coarse homemade boots while the Negro's shoes were of the finest leather made. Dr. Mills' hot Irish Up Country blood boiled, but looking at his boots and seeing how very rusty and coarse they looked as he stood on the delicate tinted carpet, he tried to overcome his anger and sat down to pull them off for the boy to polish but the boy ran to him saying, "Allow me, Sir," and before he hardly knew what he was about the boy had his heavy boots off. Then bowing his head, he said, "Would you like some hot water, Sir?" Dr. Mills answered bluntly, "No, I don't want any hot water." His tone and look out of his bright blue eyes made the Negro know that the new Dr. would take no foolishness and though very plainly dressed still there was an air about this man that commanded respect from everyone. The Negro boy soon bowed himself out of the room and closed the door after him saying to himself as he went down the stairs, "He slap a Negro blind dat sasses him."

As he left the room, Dr. Mills seated in the chair that he had sat on to pull off his boots looked around him thinking of what Mrs. Bradley had said to him about the "rich girls" and for him to fall in love with a "rich one". Judging from Mr. Clarke's home, the people down here must be rich for in this single room, he saw more real elegance and fine furniture than he had ever seen in all the homes put together in the Up Country.

He went to his trunk and unbuckled it and took out some clean linen collar cuffs and a new cravat his little sister, Mary, had given him to wear on Sundays as she thought it too fine to be worn on any other occasion.

His heart beat quick when he thought of the loved ones he had left at his humble home but a hot flush of pride came into his fine face as he thought of his noble self sacrificing mother. He thought just here of the last gift from that devoted mother, so feeling in his inside coat pocket he drew out a small well worn Bible and on the fly leaf was written, (Presented to Col. John Mills by Gen. Thomas Sumter). Thomas knew that he had been named for his father's old General and friend, Thomas Sumter but did not know his father had such a relic of him as the "old Bible".

Dr. Mills was not a religiously inclined man and though he had been urged by the old minister of Fishing Creek to unite himself with the church and his mother had gently hinted the joy it would give her to see her oldest son a follower of Christ, still he could not make up his mind to take so serious a step, having the highest respect for his mother's religion. He never tried it to

do as he pleased. While attending the South Carolina College, he grew careless about going to hear God's Word and in that way he could not shake off the habit and, too, he saw and heard so many say they just went to pass away a few dreary hours on Sunday. He being a man of deep feeling could not understand how they professed believers in Christ and noisy about people not joining the church could so lower themselves as so many professed Christians did.

So now it was with a feeling of indifference that he looked upon things belonging to religion. He held the little Bible tenderly and then gave a deep sigh and put it away in his trunk.

(Chapter 5-B to be continued in the September 2016 issue of *The Bulletin*.)

The Strange Illegitimate Saga in the Glenn, Satterwhite, and Brooks Families of Newberry and Laurens Counties, South Carolina

By

Robert J. Stevens, Sr.

With

F.H. Onnen, III, and Marilyn Szum

I have been studying hundreds of the South Carolina Backcountry families for over thirty years, some of whom I devote a concentrated effort to find all that is possible about them, and that includes the Glenn families of Laurens County. I use the plural because I have established that there were four separate Glenn families in that county, three of whom came before the Revolution and one shortly after. I am going to present only one Glenn family for this article, that of Henry Blagrave (“Blackgrove”) Glenn, Sr.

While going through some records in the Laurens County Probate Court, I happened to find an intriguing 1836 case brought by George W. Sullivan involving two illegitimate minor children, John and Catherine Glenn. Curiosity demanded that I know more since I was unfamiliar with them, so I began the research. It has taken over a year, but I’m finally armed with enough facts to understand the very complicated and surprising case which also revealed improprieties by others in the associated families. The reader should not only read, but study, this article to understand the involved and complicated relationships of all those involved.

When writing the book, *Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Herndon*, in 2008, I presented Lt. Daniel McKie and wondered why he suddenly moved his family to Tennessee in 1826. (Stevens, *passim*.) He seemed to be thoroughly established and doing well in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, with many businesses including two ferries and his large Mountain Shoals Plantation home as an inn, so his sudden move seemed illogical, although innocuous. Now the reason is known, the two illegitimate Glenn children.

The G.W. Sullivan case involving the two Glenn children was against William Brooks (1790->1841), a son of Bartlett Brooks, Sr. (1755-1805), and his first wife, a Miss Satterwhite who was a daughter of John Satterwhite, Sr. (1734-1808), and his wife, Frances Cockerham (1736-1789), who were married in 1756 in Lunenburg County, Virginia, before coming to present Newberry County, South Carolina. Bartlett Brooks, Sr., a son of Elisha and Frances (Goode) Brooks, was also a native of Lunenburg County, the Satterwhite and Brooks families coming to South Carolina together just after the Revolution although they had obtained land grants prior to the war.

I enlisted the aid of numerous persons in an attempt to discover the name of the daughter of John and Frances (Cockerham) Satterwhite who had married Bartlett Brooks, Sr., but no document was found.¹ However, from the evidence presented herein, there can be no doubt that she was a daughter of John and Frances (Cockerham) Satterwhite and was the mother of William Brooks. We were also unable to discover any documentation naming Elizabeth Glenn as the daughter of Henry Blagrave (“Blackgrove”) Glenn, Sr., and his wife, nee’ Frances “Polly” Satterwhite, but, again, the circumstantial evidence is overwhelming.

Henry Blagrave Glenn, Sr. (1775->1840) was a son of Jeremiah Glenn, Sr. (1741-1809) and his wife, Anna Blagrave (1744-1823), their marriage bond dated 1765 in Lunenburg County Virginia. (Bell) Henry Blagrave and Frances (Satterwhite) Glenn first lived in Laurens County, before moving to Spartanburg County, their home located on the Spartanburg side of the

Spartanburg and Greenville county line, consequently he was at times incorrectly recorded as living in Greenville County. The 1800 Federal census of Laurens County enumerated Blagrove (*sic*) Glenn as having two females 0-10 years old in his home, one of which was obviously his daughter, Elizabeth Glenn. When John Satterwhite, Sr., made his will in 1808, he included "one hundred dollars for William Brooks to be paid to him on his coming to the age of twenty one years, also one hundred dollars to each of Blackgrove Glenns daughters as they come of age." (NCPC, Book D, 261-262.) He was obviously leaving legacies to his grandchildren and indicated that Blagrove Glenn had at least two daughters at the time. The 1810 Federal census of Greenville County, South Carolina, enumerated Blackgrove [*sic*] Glenn's home as 1 male 26-45, 1 male 16-26, 1 male 0-10, 1 female 26-45, 1 female 10-16, 3 females 0-10, and 3 slaves. The count seems accurate to include daughter Elizabeth Glenn, born 1799, daughter Rachel Glenn, born 1810, son Henry B. Glenn, Jr., born 1808, and nephew-in-law William Brooks, born 1790.

It should also be noted that there is a Satterwhite Family Cemetery near Chappells in Newberry County, South Carolina, and included in the inventory for it on the Find-A-Grave Internet site are listed Henry Blagrove Glenn, died 1842, and Frances Satterwhite Glenn, death date unknown, as having been buried there. There is no proof of that, and probably a mistake. Find-A-Grave allows anyone to add any information they desire. Those two additions were made by Eric and Candy Wicker-Tilton of Florida in 2009. Numerous emails to them by myself and two others asking for proof went unanswered. The comments posted under their name on that site include numerous complaints about misinformation in other cemeteries. At least one past inventory of the Satterwhite Family Cemetery published in 1950 lists neither of them, so it's quite possible that they may have been buried elsewhere. (Summer.) The last record of them was on the 1840 Federal census for Spartanburg County, South Carolina, and no evidence of where or when either of them died can be found..

I, and others, made a diligent and thorough search for a probate record for Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr. There is not one in South Carolina, nor is there one for his wife if she survived him. He did own land in Greenville County as of 1810 when he bought 100 acres from David Lewis and 200 acres from William Harbin. (GCDB H, 343; H, 348.) However he sold the land, the deed stating 250 acres, to Daniel McKie in 1812. (GCDB I, 102.) If he owned land in South Carolina when he died, there is no record of it being later sold by an heir. Since he had so many relatives living in Greenville and Spartanburg Counties, it's possible that he was living on land owned by any one of them. He and his wife simply vanished from record after 1840.

Sometime shortly before 23 May 1823, Elizabeth Glenn appeared before Judge Thomas Wright, a magistrate in Laurens County, and named Daniel McKie as the father of her two infants, John and Catherine Glenn. I'm assuming that they were twins because I can't imagine her and Daniel having two children before she was reported and arrested. At that time, a bounty was paid for reporting a woman having an illegitimate child. Daniel McKie was then arrested and jailed. According to the records of the case, the two parties, Elizabeth Glenn and Daniel McKie, agreed to a compromise and that is when William Brooks entered the situation. Daniel McKie agreed to give a \$514.28 bond to William Brooks to secure his payments of \$10 per year for twelve years to William Brooks for the benefit of the two children. Fathers of illegitimate children were then financially responsible for them until they were twelve years old under the South Carolina law. At the same time, Elizabeth Glenn gave Daniel McKie a bond of indemnity to free him from prosecution by the county or state. On 23 May 1823, G.W. Sullivan was appointed as a guardian to the two children. I can't yet determine why he was selected because he was of no kinship, nor was his wife.

The fact that William Brooks became the representative for the two illegitimate children of Elizabeth Glenn is further strong evidence that Elizabeth was a daughter of Henry Blagrove and Frances (Satterwhite) Glenn. Who better than an older first cousin living in her family home? Since Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., had two daughters shown on the 1800 census, and John Satterwhite, Sr., left a legacy to the daughters (plural) of Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., in 1808, I have to think that Elizabeth Glenn, the mother of John and Catherine Glenn, was one of those daughters of Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., enumerated on the 1800 Laurens County Federal census. She would have been of the right age, she would have been exposed to Daniel McKie because of the family connections, William Brooks was involved, and Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., appeared as a witness in the 1837 Laurens County Probate Court jury trial, along with Elizabeth and her husband, Peter Towns. (LCPC Box 88, Pkg. 5, see below.)

When Bartlett Brooks died in 1805 in Laurens County, Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., was one of the purchasers at his estate sale held on 28 November. (LCWB C-1, 227.) On 6 January 1806, William Brooks made the choice of Blagrove Glenn to be his guardian, with brothers Sylvanus & William Walker as Glenn's security. (LCWB C-1, 192.) A person had to be at least fourteen years old to select a guardian. The Walker brothers were first cousins of Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., sons of Sylvanus and Sarah (Blagrove) Walker. They were also brothers-in-law of Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., Sylvanus Walker having married Sarah Garland Glenn and William Walker was the husband of Elizabeth Glenn, both sisters of Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr. In 1809, Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., (of Greenville County) mortgaged a slave, Susannah, and her child, Mary, along with all of his household and kitchen furniture and plantation tools, to Sylvanus Walker for Mr. Walker securing Mr. Glenn's performance as William Brooks' guardian. (GCDB H, 238.) That would suggest that after three years of being the guardian bond security with no collateral, Sylvanus Walker became concerned about the finances of Henry Blagrove Glenn, Sr., and demanded collateral. On 10 August 1811, Sylvanus Walker released the mortgage, stating that William Brooks was "being of full age" on 15 July 1811. (GCDB I, 3202.)

It is unknown where Elizabeth Glenn was seduced and impregnated by Daniel McKie. Due to the variable family connections, it could have happened in numerous places, but most likely in his Mountain Shoals Plantation home. That home is extant, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. (SCDAH, Mountain Shoals Plantation.)

In 1823, Daniel McKie began making arrangements to flee to Maury County, Tennessee, to establish a home for his family on land that had belonged to his late father-in-law, Lt. Col. Benjamin Herndon. Col. Herndon had been awarded 4,000 acres of bounty land in Maury County for his Revolutionary service. By 1826, the Daniel McKie family had moved to Maury County with the exception of one son. In 1830, the family moved to Alabama, and by 1832 they had moved to Lafayette County, Mississippi, where Daniel McKie died in 1839.

A son, Daniel Pines McKie (1800-1846), remained in South Carolina to attend to his father's remaining business before moving west. Daniel P. McKie had married Nancy Mills (1802-1854), a daughter of James and Nancy (Glenn) Mills, and they lived in the vicinity of Ora A.R.P. Church in Laurens County where four of their infant children were buried between 1824 and 1832. According to the 1850 Federal census report of Marshall County, Mississippi, this family left South Carolina between 1835 and 1839.²

In 1836, G.W. Sullivan became aware that William Brooks was mishandling the funds being paid to him by Daniel McKie for John and Catherine Glenn. He sued William Brooks in Laurens County and won, but Brooks appealed the decision and it was overturned. Mr. Sullivan

then appealed that last decision to the South Carolina Supreme Court in Columbia, South Carolina. In the records of that case in the Supreme Court the entire history of the saga is recorded, in addition to the records in the Laurens County Probate Court. (Rice, 41-44; LCPC Box 88, Pkg. 5.) The court ruled in favor of William Brooks, not because he was innocent, but because G.W. Sullivan had no legal right to sue William Brooks, only Daniel McKie could. G.W. Sullivan then obtained a judgement against William Brooks in Laurens County and collected \$100.13. Not allowing for the truth to be squashed, G.W. Sullivan then scribed a scathing note in the Laurens County Probate Court file for posterity and for John and Catherine Glenn to read when they were of age. (*Ibid.*, see below.)

Peter and Elizabeth (Glenn) Towns had three known children born in Greenville County, South Carolina, Permelia Frances (1825-1891), Temperance (1833-1899), and Sarah Jane Towns (1836-<1900). There may have been more who didn't survive. The 1830 Federal census of Greenville County enumerated a male under five years old in the home. In the 1840 Federal census for the family in Madison County, Georgia, that male was not in the home. Additionally, in that 1840 Federal census, enumerated in the home was one female 10-15 and two females 15-20 that can't be identified and they were not in the home during the 1850 Federal census.

There is a lot of information on the Towns family in Warren County, North Carolina. What I was able to discover in the records is that Peter Towns was born ca. 1770, a son of Richard Towns and unknown wife. On 23 January 1790, Peter Towns married Polly Willis. I then trailed them to Abbeville County, South Carolina, where the 1800 Federal census enumerated the family as one male under 10, one male 26-44, one female under 10, and one female 25-44. By the time of the 1810 Federal census, they were in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, with one male 16-25, one male 26-44, one female under 10, and one female 26-44. I was unable to find him on the 1820 census, and by the 1830 Federal census he was married to Elizabeth Glenn and enumerated on the 1830 Federal census in Greenville County, South Carolina.

The records in Warren County, North Carolina also indicate that Peter Towns was a nephew to the James Towns (1756-1844) of Madison County, Georgia, the father of John W. Towns who married Permelia Frances Towns in 1844, his first cousin and daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Glenn) Towns.



Cast of Main Characters

Brooks, Bartlett, Sr. (1755-1805), born Lunenburg County, Virginia, a son of Elisha and Frances (Goode) Brooks, married first, a Miss Satterwhite, a daughter of John and Frances (Cockerham) Satterwhite; he married, secondly, sometime between 1790 and 1800, Ursula "Ursley" Goodman (1771-1835), born in Caswell County, North Carolina, a daughter of Benjamin and Maria (Williams) Goodman.³ Both were buried in the Walker-Coleman Cemetery, Cross Hill, Laurens County, South Carolina. Maria Williams was a daughter of Daniel and Ursula (Henderson) Williams and a sister of Col. James Williams of the Battle of King's Mountain fame.

Brooks, William (1790->1841), born in Newberry County, South Carolina, a son of Bartlett Brooks, Sr., and his first wife, Miss Satterwhite, a daughter of John and Frances (Cockerham) Satterwhite.

Glenn, Catherine (1823-1864), born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, the illegitimate daughter of Elizabeth Glenn and Daniel McKie, a twin to John Glenn (1823- ?). She married Madison R. Williams (1819-1889) in ca. 1842 in Madison County, Georgia.

Glenn, Elizabeth (1799-1862), born in Laurens County, South Carolina, a daughter of Henry Blagrove and Frances (Satterwhite) Glenn, married Peter Towns in 1824 in Greenville County, South Carolina. She was living with her daughter and son-in-law, Madison and Catherine (Glenn) Williams, in Cobb County, Georgia, when she died. It is unknown where she was buried, possibly in New Hope Baptist Cemetery in Bartow County, Georgia. (*Southern Christian Advocate*, 27 April 1862.)

Glenn, Henry Blagrove "Blackgrove", Sr. (1775->1840), born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, a son of Jeremiah and Anna (Blagrove) Glenn, married Frances "Polly" Satterwhite (->1840), a daughter of John Satterwhite, Sr. (1734-1808) and his first wife, Frances Cockerham (1736-1789).

Glenn, Henry B., Jr. (1808->1880), born in Laurens County, South Carolina, a son of Henry Blagrove and Frances (Satterwhite) Glenn, Sr., married Frances Vise (1816-1896). They were in Benton County (later Calhoun County), Alabama, per the 1850 Federal census with their children.⁴ Frances Vise may have been a daughter of John Roebuck and Martha (Prewitt) Vise of Spartanburg County, South Carolina, and Calhoun County, Alabama, but that is not documented.

Glenn, Jeremiah (1741-1809), a son of Tyree and Sarah (Garland) Glenn of Lunenburg County, Virginia.⁵ He married, 28 January 1765, Ann Blagrove (1744-1823), a daughter of Henry and Mary (Knewstep) Blagrove of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The marriage was in Lunenburg County, Virginia, security by Edward Jordan, Jr., with a letter of permission from Henry Blagrove, father of the bride. (*William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 9, No. 3, 177.) This family came first to Greenville County, South Carolina, from Lunenburg County, Virginia, then moved to Laurens County.

Glenn, John (1823- ?), born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, the illegitimate son of Elizabeth Glenn and Daniel McKie a twin to Catherine Glenn (1823-1864). From the 1830 Federal census for Greenville County, South Carolina, it seems that John Glenn was living with his mother and her husband, Peter Towns. That home enumerated one male -5, one male 5-10 (John Glenn), one male 50-60 (Peter Towns), one female -5 (Permelia Frances Towns), one female 5-10 (Catherine Glenn), and one female 30-40 (Elizabeth Glenn Towns).

Glenn, Rachel (1810-1884), born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, a daughter of Henry Blagrove and Frances (Satterwhite) Glenn, married John J. McElrath (1814-1879) in 1836 in Spartanburg County. They moved to Calhoun County, Alabama, in 1845. Both were buried in the Boozer Cemetery, Merrellton, Calhoun County, Alabama. (*The Jacksonville Republican*, 13 Sept. 1879; 2 Aug. 1884.) They had Mary Frances (1837-1859), William H. (1839-1916), John Pinkney (1840-1842), Margaret Ann (1843-1864), Samuel Blagrove (1844-1864), Sarah Bettie (1848-1925), and Martha C. McElrath (1855-1927). More information on each of these children may be found on the Find-A-Grave site for John J. McElrath #13589735.

Herndon, Frances (1776-1855), born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, a daughter of Col. Benjamin and Sarah (Pines) Herndon, later of Newberry County, South Carolina. She married Daniel McKie (1759-1839).

McKie, Daniel (1759-1839), born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, a son of Michael and Susannah (Meriweather) McKie, later of Newberry County, South Carolina. He married Frances Herndon in 1794, a daughter of Lt. Col. Benjamin Herndon and his first wife, Sarah Pines, of Mollihon Plantation in Newberry County, South Carolina. Daniel McKie received a 251 acre grant of land in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, in 1817 and another of 1,000 acres in 1818, which he named Mountain Shoals Plantation. (SCDAH, Mountain Shoals Plantation; Stevens, 19-20.) The 1825 Mills Atlas for Spartanburg County, surveyed in 1820, shows two McKee (*sic*) ferries on the Enoree River, McKee's Mill, and McKee's Tavern on the Mountain Shoals Road from Woodruff to Laurensville. He was a member of the South Carolina Legislature, 1812-1816, and elected again in 1826.

Satterwhite, John, Sr. (1734-1808), born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, a son of John and Ann (Graves) Satterwhite, married, in 1756 in Lunenburg County, Frances Cockerham (1736-1789), a daughter of Henry Cockerham, and the mother of all of his children.⁶ (Vogt.) He married, secondly, Mary (Williams) Mitchell (1745-1824), the widow of Isaac Mitchell (1738-1789), a daughter of Daniel and Ursula (Henderson) Williams, and sister of Col. James Williams of the Battle of King's Mountain fame.

Satterwhite, John, Jr. (1761-1817), born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, a son of John and Frances (Cockerham) Satterwhite, married Susannah McKie (1760-1810), a daughter of Michael and Susannah (Meriweather) McKie. Susannah (McKie) Satterwhite had a brother, Daniel McKie (1759-1839) who married Frances Herndon (1776-1855) in Newberry County in 1794, a daughter of Col. Benjamin and Sarah (Pines) Herndon. Col. Herndon and his wife were natives of Virginia, as were all of these other families involved.

Satterwhite, William "Buck" (? -1806), born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, a son of John and Frances (Cockerham) Satterwhite. He was sheriff of Newberry County, South Carolina, 1798-1803. He owned the hotel in the town of Newberry where he also taught a school. He married Rebecca McKie, a daughter of Michael and Susannah (Meriweather) McKie, and had one child before she eloped with Major William Craig in 1799. (NCPC, Box 19, Pkg. 1.) (Summer, 369.)

Sullivan, George W. (1809-1887), a son of Hewlett and Mary (Dunklin) Sullivan, he was first married to Jane Washington Brooks (1821-1855) a daughter of Littleton Asberry and Jane W. Brooks of Edgefield County, South Carolina, then to Margaret Cunningham Price (1835-1916) of Greenville County, South Carolina. He was the owner of G.W. Sullivan and Company, which operated a lime kiln, and he was an officer in the Fork Shoals Cotton Mill, which had been founded by his father. Mr. Sullivan represented Laurens County in the South Carolina House of Representatives from 1862-1864 and was a Laurens County Commissioner from 1868-1870. In 1847 he built the Charlton Hall Plantation house at Hickory Tavern in Laurens County, unusual at the time in the fact that it was of brick, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 26, 1995. (SCDAH.)

Towns, John W. (? - ?), a son of James Towns (1756-1844) of Madison County, Georgia, married Permelia Frances Towns on 15 Oct. 1844. He was deceased by 1850. (MCWB B, 8; CCMB, 105.) James Towns was born in Brunswick County, North Carolina, was a Revolutionary soldier in Warren County, North Carolina, and came to Georgia ca. 1805. (NARP, R10652.) According to one current descendant, James Towns was married to Elizabeth Strickland (1755-1839), the mother of all of his children, but it is not documented. His 1839 will named his sons as John W., Willis, Benjamin, Drury, and James Towns, and daughters as Elizabeth married Phineas Mathews and Martha married Samuel Williford. (MCWB B, 8.) There were probably more children, deceased before 1839.

Towns, Permelia Frances (1825-1891), born in Greenville County, South Carolina, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Glenn) Towns, married John W. Towns on 15 Oct. 1844 in Clarke County, Georgia, who was deceased by 1850. (DAR, Document tic00035929.) They had two known children, George W. Towns (1845-1863) and Martha E. Towns (1848-1923). George W. Towns enlisted as a private in the Albany Guards of Dougherty County, Company E., 4th Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, on 28 April 1861 and was killed on 3 May 1863 at Chancellorsville, Virginia. (Henderson, 596.) Martha E. Towns was buried in the Lynnhurst Cemetery, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee. She married William W. Garrison (1843-1892), in Fulton County, Georgia, on 4 June 1866. He was a native of Maryland and was buried in the Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. They had three children, only one to survive, Fannie M. Garrison (1882-1944). By 1900, Martha was living in Knoxville, Tennessee, with her daughter, Fannie M., who had married Claud V. Duggan (1880-1968) by 1910, both of whom were also buried in the Lynnhurst Cemetery.

On 26 August 1851 in DeKalb County, Georgia, Permelia Frances married Alfred Weldon Wooding (1802-1878), who was born in Virginia, a carpenter. They had Samuel Fletcher (1852-1938), Emma (1854-1945), Nathaniel J. (1857-1943), Mark Whitfield (1858-1920), and Sallie J. Wooding (1861-1938). Alfred W. Wooding first married to Agnes Harriet Baldwin in 1825 who died in 1850 and was buried in the Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. By Agnes, he had Mary A., Elizabeth, Charles, Joseph, Harriet, John, Henry W., Thomas E., and George B. Wooding. Permelia Frances was buried in the Oakland Cemetery. A.W. Wooding had sold six acres to that cemetery in 1851 for an expansion and is thought to be buried there also, unmarked.

Towns, Peter (1770->1840), a son of Richard Towns and his first wife, name unknown, of Warren County, North Carolina. (WCNC DB 18, 401.) He married Elizabeth Glenn as his second wife, a daughter of Henry Blagrove and Frances (Satterwhite) Glenn, in Greenville County, South Carolina. They went to Pocatigo, Madison County, Georgia, sometime between 1836 and 1840. No death date has been found for Peter Towns although the obituary for Elizabeth (Glenn) Towns stated that he died shortly after moving to Georgia. (*Southern Christian Advocate*, 27 April 1862, see below.) The 1840 Federal census for Madison County listed Elizabeth Towns as the head of household and enumerated a male aged 60-70 in the home, obviously Peter Towns.

Towns, Sarah Jane (1836-<1900), born in Greenville County, South Carolina. She was the Jennie Towns who published her mother's memorial obituary in the *Southern Christian Advocate* on 27 April 1862. On 17 January 1869, in Fulton County, Georgia, she married James Gilbert

Holbrook (1839-1901) who was buried in the Ben Hill United Methodist Church (formerly Wesley Chapel) Cemetery in Fulton County. They had four known children, Nannie Elizabeth (1869-1936) died single; Nollie T. (1873-1920) married Joseph Herrin (1876-1906) who was buried in Ben Hill; T. William (1876- ?), and Willie P. Holbrook (? -1919) who married James R. Bryant (1859-1914), both buried Ben Hill United Methodist Church Cemetery.

Towns, Temperance (1833-1899), born in Greenville County, South Carolina, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Glenn) Towns, married William T. Gunby (1830-1876), Fulton County, Georgia, 24 December 1854, both buried in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia. They had two sons who died in infancy, Daniel and Charles E. Gunby, 1858 and 1860, both buried in Oakland Cemetery. Surviving her were sons Clinton Gunby of Florida and William Gunby of Rome, Floyd County, Georgia.

Williams, Madison R. (1819-1889), born in Georgia, married Catherine Glenn (1823-1864) in 1842 in Madison County, Georgia, the daughter of Elizabeth Glenn and Daniel McKie, and they lived in Cobb County, Georgia. He married Mary Elizabeth Tidwell (1851-1931) in 1865 and had more children. He and Mary were buried in New Hope Baptist Cemetery, Bartow County, Georgia. His children by Catherine Glenn were:

1. William Andrew Williams (1843-1862) perished in the Civil War at the Battle of Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland.
2. John N. Williams (1845-1916), married (1) Narcissa O. Johnson (1842-1887) in 1868; (2) Mary Kansas Roberts Litchfield (1854-1951) in 1897.
3. James Albert Williams (1847-1916), married Susan Ellen Cheatham in 1868 in Cobb County, Georgia. Both died in Sylacauga, Talladega County, Alabama.
4. Mary Elizabeth Williams (1848-1922), married (1) Orlando W. Burkett (1838-1880) in 1871 in Bartow County, Georgia; (2) Wyley Dorsey Fort Kelley in 1892 in Evergreen, Conecuh County, Alabama.
5. Frances Jane Williams (1850-1933), married Benjamin Monroe Stanley in 1868 in Cobb County, Georgia. Both were buried in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.
6. Georgia Anna Williams (1852-1935), married James Felton Stanley (1846-1926) in 1869 in Cobb County, Georgia. She died in Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia.
7. Henry M. Williams (1855-1922), married Nancy Texanna Smith (1859-1945) in 1881. Both died in Cobb County, Georgia.
8. Amanda Catherine Williams (1857-1939), married William Anderson Kitchens (1854-1928), a son of James Tillman and Jane Elsie (Hill) Kitchens, in 1875. Both died in Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia.
9. Tempie Williams (1861-1876), died in Cherokee County, Georgia.



Notes

1. Among those who attempted to find the given name of Miss Satterwhite were Brent H. Holcomb of Columbia, S.C., a certified genealogist of renown, and Prof. Holland (Ashmore) Williams (Mrs. Rhys) of the College of Charleston, Charleston, S.C., who took time to do research in Greenville and Newberry Counties for us.

2. Nancy Glenn, who married James Mills, was of no kinship to Henry Blagrove Glenn. She came from Ireland to Laurens County in 1788 along with three of her brothers, Francis, David, and James Glenn.
3. Maria (Williams) Goodman sold to all of her children some slaves, the deed naming Ursley Brooks, wife of Bartlett Brooks, as a daughter. (LCDB G, 399, 31 August 1801.)
4. The home of Henry B. Glenn, Jr., in Benton County, Alabama, was enumerated on the 1850 Federal census as Henry B. (born S.C., 42), Frances (born S.C., 32), John A. (male 14, born in S.C.), Mary E. (female 11, born in Ala.), William M. (male 9, born in Ala.), Wiley M. (male 7, born in Ala.), and Frances E. Glenn (female 2, born in Ala.). The 1860 Federal census enumerated the home as Henry (52), Frances (44), John A. (23), William (18), Martin (16), Frances (11) Franklin (6), and Robert Glenn (1). In 1870, the home was counted as Henry (63), Frances (55), F.E. (F, 21), H.F. (M, 19), and R.T. Glenn (M, 13). The 1880 Federal census enumerated the family at Hollingsworth, Calhoun County, with Henry (73), Frances (66), and Robert Glenn (21, son), with a Robert Waugh (19) in the home. Of these, Wiley Martin Glenn (1843-1907), C.S.A., married Rhoda Ann Wood (1844-1926) in 1865, a daughter of James Wood of Calhoun County and they went to Sulphur Springs, Hopkins County, Texas, where both were buried in the Liberty Cemetery, his death date unknown. William Meredith Glenn (1841-1909) married Elizabeth Ann Smith in 1865 and they went to Texas. One descendant furnished the following children with no further information, John Albert (1836-1902), Mary E. (1839-1862), William Marion (1841-1909), Wylie Martin (1843-1907), Frances Elizabeth (1848-1928), Franklin Henry (1852-1877), and Robert Pleasant Glenn (1858-1950).
5. Will of Tyree Glenn, Lunenburg Co., Va., WB 2, 179, 1763, mentions wife, Mary Glenn (she was his second wife, nee' Mary Roe), sons Jeremiah Glenn, John Glenn, and William Glenn, daughters Anne Glenn and Sarah Glenn. Executor, Jeremiah Glenn. Witnesses, David Hopkins, Henry Blagrove, and John Cook.
6. John Satterwhite and his wife, Frances Cockerham (1736-1789) were married in Lunenburg County, Virginia on 28 January 1756, bond by Edward Jordan, Jr., Samuel Garland, David Garland, and Peter Garland. (Vogt.)



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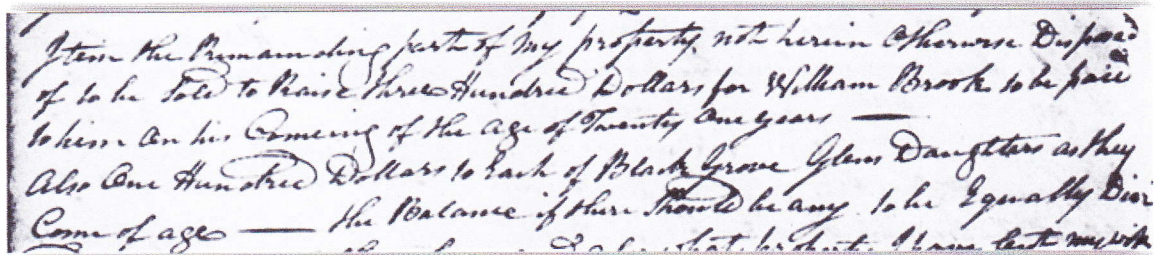


Abbreviations

C.S.A.: Confederate States of America.
CCMB: Clarke County, Ga., Marriage Books, Clarke County Ordinary Court, Georgia Archives.
DAR: Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.
DB: Deed Book.
GCDB: Greenville County, S.C., Deed Book.
LCDB: Laurens County, S.C., Deed Book.
LCPC: Laurens County, S.C., Probate Court.
LCWB: Laurens County, S.C., Will Book.
MCWB: Madison County, Ga., Will Book.
NARP: National Archives, Washington, D.C., Revolutionary War Pension Application.
NCPC: Newberry County, S.C., Probate Court.
SCDAH. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
WB: Will Book
WCNC: Warren County, N.C.



From the will of John Satterwhite, Sr., signed 4 March 1808, Newberry County, South Carolina, Probate Court, Book D, Page 261.



*Item the remaining part of my property not herein otherwise Disposed
of to be sold to Raise Three Hundred Dollars for William Brook to be paid
to him on his Coming of the age of Twenty One years —
Also One Hundred Dollars to each of Black Grove Glens Daughters as they
Come of age — the Balance if there should be any to be Equally Div*

“Item the remaining part of my property not herein otherwise Disposed of to be sold to Raise Three Hundred Dollars for William Brook to be paid to him on his Coming of the age of Twenty One years. Also One Hundred Dollars to each of Black Grove Glens Daughters as they Come of age.”

Last Page of the John and Catherine Glenn Estate (G.W. Sullivan Guardian), Laurens County, South Carolina, Probate Court, Box 88, Pkg. 5, 1837-1841

G. W. Sullivan Guardian of John & Cath-
-erine Glenn in account Dr
10th May 1841
to wit us 2 on judgment obtained
against Mrs Brothie by attachment
including cost &c \$100.13cts

I will state on this return for the in form
return of the Ward if ever they examine
these papers that I brought a writ against
Brothie first & obtained a decree at the circuit
Court but when it went to the Court of appeals
I was non-suited & thrown in the cost. Accordingly
I took attachment against him and on a
return of that matter on the above
amount =

G. W. Sullivan
Guardian

G. W. Sullivan guardian of John & Cath-
-erine Glenn Dr

- 28th July 1837. Paid Postage on commission sent
- " " " To Misses Jeff. to examine a witness \$1-35
- " " " Paid Postage on Sub writ to Brothie 3 7/8
- 15th July 1838 Paid Postage ordinary for letters of
- Nov 8th 1838 Paid on some ~~goods~~ ships 2 00
- 21st April 1838 Paid Mrs Terry (Widow) 1 cent 5 3/4
- 18th 4th 1838 April 1838 Paid Keston (Boy) - 2 cents 16 30
- 8th Nov 1837 Paid Mrs Gresham - 1 cent 2 31/4
- 17th April 1838 " Mrs M. Kemp - 2 cents 3 12 1/2
- 20th " " " Sterling Endow - 2 do - 4 6 3/4
- 20th " " " Black Iron Ellen - 2 do - 12 6 3/4
- 20th " " " Edward Petty - 2 do - 7 6 3/4
- 20th " " " Peter Towns - 2 do - 8 00
- 20th " " " Edwth Towns - 2 do - 8 00
- 15th July 1839 Paid J. H. Joby cost \$41-13
- 19th April 1838 Paid Jury for 1st decree 1-00
- 20th July 1839 Paid Clerk cost \$4-50
- 10th April " do Sheriff Jones 6 50
- 18th Sept 1841 Paid Clerk Burlington & H. C. Jones 2 7/8
- " " " Paid Sheriff Edmund 1-00
- " " " Paid Jury for 2nd decree 1-00
- 10th Nov 1841 Paid G. W. Sullivan cost \$20-00
- 11th " " " Paid ordinary for this return 16 00 31 3/4

Sworn to before me the 11th Nov 1841
M. D. Math
J. L. R.
G. W. Sullivan
Guardian

**END OF
THIS
ESTATE**

Death of Elizabeth (Glenn) Towns

Mrs. ELIZABETH TOWNS died in Cobb co., Ga., on 22d Jan. in the 63rd year of her age. She was born and raised in Spartanburg Dist., So. Ca., but for many years lived in Greenville Dist., where she was married to Mr. Peter Towns. They many years afterwards removed to Madison co., Ga., where Mr. T. soon afterwards died.

Mrs. T. had been an acceptable and consistent member of the Baptist Church for 35 or 40 years. For a long time she walked with God, modest and unobtrusive, yet firm and stable. She dignified her profession, and although called upon for years before her death to suffer much, yet she wonderfully illustrated the power of divine grace to sustain her under severe afflictions. No murmur escaped her lips, but calm and uncomplaining, resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father, always confident, yet ever humble, she lived prepared to die. Her death was sudden and unexpected; inasmuch that the writer did not have the privilege of being with her at the time of her death, yet well do I remember her godly example, and I pray God that her many prayers for myself and the rest of the family may be answered in the bestowment of wisdom and grace, that we may all meet our sainted father and mother, where parting will be no more.

JENNIE TOWNS.

(Southern Christian Advocate, 27 April 1862)



George W. Sullivan vs. William Brooks, S.C. Supreme Court (Verbatim)

Columbia, December, 1838.

WILLIAM BROOKS *ads.* GEORGE W. SULLIVAN, Guardian of John and C. Glenn.

In an action of assumpsit by plaintiff as the *guardian* of two infants, his wards, the counts in his declaration stated, in substance, that the defendant had *received* the money of the infants, and in consideration thereof, had promised to pay the plaintiff their *guardian*. HELD, that the plaintiff could only entitle himself to recover by showing, 1st, his guardianship; 2d, the receipt of the money by the defendant; and, 3d, an express promise to pay the money to him as *guardian*.

Where money has been received by another belonging to an infant, the promise to pay, which the law *implies* on the part of the receiver, is implied to the infant and not to the guardian of such infant.

Before. GANTT, J., at Laurens, Spring Term, 1838.

This was an action of assumpsit, for monies had and received by the defendant, belonging to the plaintiff's wards. The following statement of facts is necessary to a correct understanding of the case:

Elizabeth Glenn, the mother of two bastard children, (the plaintiff's wards,) came before General Wright, a magistrate, and swore that Daniel M'Kee, senior, was the father of her two children. A warrant was issued and M'Kee was arrested, and brought before the magistrate. The parties agreed to compromise the matter on the following terms: M'Kee to give his bond to Brooks, to pay by instalments, according to law, the amount prescribed in the act, (£120,) and, that Elizabeth Glenn, the mother, should give to M'Kee a bond of indemnity, to save him harmless from the district. These bonds have been respectively taken up by the contracting parties. Brooks, who joined in the bond to M'Kee, received the amount secured by M'Kee's bond. From a supposed misapplication of the money by Brooks, this action was instituted by the guardian of the wards, for the purpose of recovering the amount received upon the bond of M'Kee, as money belonging to the children. VOL. I.—6

Brooks *ads.* Sullivan.

On the after marriage of Elizabeth Glenn with Mr. Townes, and previous to it, she made over to the children above, a few articles. These were sold by a constable, to satisfy the debt of another. For this trespass, an action was brought against the constable, in behalf of the children, and a recovery had for \$ ———.

The presiding judge charged the jury, on the law of the case, and stated that for the amount paid to Brooks on this bond given to him by M'Kee, the plaintiff as guardian was not entitled to recover. That the object and design of the bond was to pay annually a sum of money for the support of the children, and for a failure on the part of Brooks to comply with the contract, M'Kee alone could proceed for the breach of contract, &c.

For the item, in the bill of particulars, respecting the money recovered in behalf of the children, his honor thought the plaintiff entitled to a verdict. The jury found a much larger amount than this item.

The defendant now moves this court for a nonsuit, on the following grounds: 1. Because, the proof did not support any one count in the declaration. 2. Because, there was no privity of contract between the plaintiff and defendant, either expressed or implied, as laid in declaration.

3. Because, it appeared in evidence, that the funds received by the defendant were in trust for the wards of the plaintiff, and this court has no jurisdiction over the matter: and, for a new trial, 1. Because, the verdict is contrary to law, the evidence, and the charge of the presiding judge. 2. Because, it was clearly proven, that the defendant received the funds in consideration that he would save the putative father harmless against the district, which he complied with, and lifted the bond given for that purpose.

CURIA, per ONEALL, J. This was an action of assumpsit for money had and received to the plaintiff's use. The declaration contains four counts, viz. 1. For \$991 92, so much money of the said John and Catharine had and received to the plaintiff's use. 2. For \$514 28, for money due the plaintiff's wards on a bond executed by Daniel M'Kee, and which bond the defendant, as agent or next friend of the plaintiff's wards, had collected. 3.

For money recovered by the defendant, as next friend of the plaintiff's wards, in a suit against one Willis Cheek. 4. For damages sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the defendant's detention and non-payment of the said several sums of money. The proof upon which the plaintiff recovered, was, that the putative father (Daniel M'Kee) of the wards of the plaintiff, long before the plaintiff's appointment, 23d May, 1823, on being charged on the oath of the mother, with begetting the bastard children, was under a warrant issued by a justice of the peace arrested, and to settle the prosecution, executed a bond to the defendant for the payment of £10 per annum for 12 years; and thereupon, the defendant and the mother executed to M'Kee their bond to indemnify him. This money was to be paid to the defendant, Brooks, in trust for the children. He received the money. As the next friend of John and Catharine Glenn, the defendant, Brooks, received before the plaintiff's appointment, under a recovery had against one Willis Cheek, the sum of \$45. We shall only consider the first ground taken for a nonsuit. One of the plainest rules of pleading is, that a contract must be set out either in its words or according to its legal effect, 1 C. P. 299, or, as Archbold, at 122, states it, contracts must be set forth truly; the slightest variation in substance between the contract laid and that proved will be fatal. This rule, it is true, most generally applies to express contracts; but yet it may reach and govern implied contracts. The three first counts state in substance that the defendant had received the money of the infants, and in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay their guardian. The fourth count, being for interest, need not be noticed. Upon the counts framed as the three first are, the plaintiff could only entitle himself to recover by showing three things: 1st, his guardianship; 2d, the receipt of the money by the defendant; and 3d, an express promise to pay the money to him as guardian. The 3d requisite is wholly wanting here, and for the variance the plaintiff must fail; for, the money received is the money of the infants, and to them the law implies the promise—not to their guardian. They must by him, as their next friend and guardian *ad litem*, sue for it: 1 C. P. 291; 2 Saund. 117, f. n. 1. And when once, by Graham *ads.* Beckner. The judgment of the court, they shall be pronounced entitled to it, then his letters of guardianship will authorise him to direct the collection, and when collected, to receive it. The motion for nonsuit is granted.

GANTT, EVANS, RICHARDSON, EAHLE, and BUTLER, Justices, concurred.

Irby, for the motion.

Sullivan, contra.



F.H. "Tripp" Onnen, III, is a financial consultant in Washington, D.C., and a direct descendant of Elizabeth (Glenn) Towns. He has devoted years of research to his past families and provided a tremendous amount of valuable information for this article, especially for the families in Georgia.

My appreciation also goes to Marilyn Szum of Oak Lawn, Illinois, one of the leading Glenn researchers in the U.S., whom, over the years, has helped me to identify many of the Glens in S.C. Her work and contributions have made this article possible.

My appreciation also goes to Ann Davis of Heath, Texas, for her help with some of the Calhoun County, Alabama, material. She has been researching the Glens of there for many years.

The generous help of Professor Holland Williams is, again, appreciated. She gave a day of her time and effort to travel from Charleston to Greenville, and then to Newberry, to access records in the courts, plus providing more information in a series of emails.

Brent H. Holcomb, C.A.L.S., took the time to visit the SCDAH to search the records, and his time and effort is deeply appreciated.



END

The Cassels family of West Chester County, SC
By Damien Aragon – damien@daragon.net
Part 2



The following Bible records are from John Swinson; they are from at least three Bibles. One of the Bibles appears to have belonged to William P. Cassels, John Swinson's maternal great-grandfather. The second Bible belonged to Louisa 'Lois' Holmes Cassels (d/ Reuben Cassels & Elizabeth P. Banister who married James Guy. The third appears to belong to Bert Sims Cassels John Swinson's grandfather.

John discovered them separated from their Bibles in his mother's closet after she died at age 91. Below is a transcription of the records which I have attempted to group based on the birth, marriage and death of an individual.

Again, I want to take this opportunity to thank John Swinson, jswinson@aol.com, a descendant of the Cassels family who provided me with the Bible records, without his help much of this would be missing. The image to the left is the Bible covers, the actual images will follow my transcription below:

Reuben Cassels was born September 13th, 1801, 1st

Reuben Cassels died Nov. 1st, 1854

Elizabeth P. Cassels was born October 25th, 1800, 2nd

Reuben Cassels and Elizabeth P. Banister were married January 24th day
1828

William O. Cassels was born March 20th, 1829, 3rd

William O. Cassels did Nov. 1st, 1854

Trustant Cassels was born February 9th, 1830, 4th

Trusvan Cassels and Lovina Sanders was married Oct. 12, 1847

Sevillan White Cassels was born November 15th, 1831, 5th

Sevellan W. Cassels died Oct. 21st, 1854

Loisa Holmes Cassels was born September 5th, 1834, 6th

James L. Guy and Louisa H. Cassels was married April 22, 1852

James L. Guy Sr. died May 11th, 1906

Sarah Lodusky Cassels was born October 25th, 1835

Loduskey Cassels deceased March 6th, 1844

William O. Guy was born Oct. 31st, 1854
Mary E. Guy was born May 16th, 1856
Margaret Elizabeth Guy was born April 13th, 1858
Lawrence Edward Guy was born Nov. 28th, 1859
Samuel W. Guy was born Oct. 8th, 1861
Martha H. Guy was born May 23rd, 1866
Mattie Guy McLean died Dec. 24 - 1888

Medorah L. Guy was born Feb. 15th, 1868
Medora Guy Lowry died Sept. 13th, 1887

Rheuben C. Guy was born April 23rd, 1870
James Lindsay Guy was born Mar. 11th 1875
Joseph Guy Lowrie was born Aug. 30, 1887
Edwin Poive Guy born Jan. 23rd, 1899
James L. Guy was born July 11th 1824
Louisa H. Guy was born Sept. 5th, 1834

Married W. P. and M. G. Cassels February 11th, 1864

Mary G. Cassels died Sept. 19, 1883

W. P. Cassels died at <16> sixteen minutes to ten o'clock the night of June 25th, 1911 at his residence in Johnston, SC

Horace M. Cassels was born 27 December, 1864

Horace Morman Cassels died at 11:45 P. M., April 1st, 1931 at Ellenton, SC

Virgil P. Cassels was born August 3rd, 1866

Virgil P. Cassels died March 1st 1872

Homer C. Cassels was born March 10th, 1868

Ovid P. Cassels was born November 13th, 1869

Ovid P. Cassels died Jun 27th, 1871

Julus B. Cassels was born Oct. 11th, 1871

Julus B. Cassels died at 8:15 P. M. central time, Wednesday, March 27, 1929, Decater, Ala.

Willie Porter Cassels was born Aug. 3rd, 1878

Thomas West Gary, Jr., was born Sept. 26, 1899

Thomas West Gary and Willie Porter Cassels married Dec. 29, 1897

Bert S. Cassels was born Aug. 25th, 1889

B. S. Cassels and Grace I. Campbell married April the 11th, 1908

William Porter Cassels Jr., was born Nov. 14th, 1911, Chattanooga, Tenn
Elizabeth Irene Cassels was born Oct. 9th, 1913, Chattanooga, Tenn
Ovid Pendleton Cassels was born May 10th, 1915 Chattanooga, Tenn
Bert S. Cassels, Jr., was born November 7th, 1923, Charlotte, NC

William Guy Sen. Died June 27th, 1863, age 73 years.

Alva H. Guy died December 5th, 1866

James Oscar Titman died Dec. 6th, 1886

James Lindsay McCLean died Aug. 27, 1887 [I believe this is who married Martha H. Guy]

Blanch Titman died April 9, 1891

Fred Riley Titman died Nov. 1890

Joseph Harden died Dec. 19, 1854

Elenor Elizabeth Harden died February 7, 1855

Robert M. Guy died February 2, 1855

Elizar Ann Guy died January 26, 1866

(Note from the Editor: We apologize to Damien and our readers. The images that Damien included with this article were not reproducible.)

* * * * *

The Yorkville Enquirer, Yorkville, SC – November 05, 1898

THE CHILL TONIC TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars About the Recent Sad Occurrence at Edgemoor.

The Rock Hill correspondent of the Columbia State, gives the following additional details about the recent chill tonic tragedy at Edgemoor:

The cause of death in the cases of Mrs. P. M. Blanks and little Wade, her son, appears somewhat obscure as yet. The circumstances are as follows: On one day last week, Mr. P. M. Blanks, a farmer living below here, purchased a couple of bottles of chill tonic (special) from Mr. Sidney Robinson's store. Taking it home he administered a dose, as directed, to Mrs. Blanks. In an hour she was taken suddenly ill and expired in a few moments. The doctor called reached there two hours after her death and did not suspect a poisoning, no one mentioning the dose she had taken. He said that in all probability she had died from heart failure and then went on his way. After the doctor's departure some of the neighbors present gave the children doses of the tonic. Almost immediately they were taken violently ill, and Dr. Woodham was recalled. He administered emetics and succeeded in saving the younger children's lives, but Wade the oldest boy died. In the meantime Dr. Fennel, of Rock Hill, had been sent for and had responded. The coroner was called and his jury rendered a verdict of "death from causes unknown to the jury."

The physician held an autopsy and gave the following certificate to the coroner:

"This is to certify that we have made an autopsy upon the body of Mrs. P. M. Blanks and find nothing microscopically abnormal."

W. W. Fennell, M.D.

J. M. Woodham, M.D.

A sample of the chill tonic (special) was brought to the city and examined and tested by Myron H. Sandifer, a competent chemist, the reaction showed the presence of atropine—in what quantity could not be determined. The chill tonic is one put by the Burwell & Dunn company, of Charlotte, N. C.

It was marked "Special" and was a "tasteless" tonic.

Mrs. Blanks having died so long a time before the arrival of a physician, nothing of her symptoms could be ascertained; but the children showed the flushing of the skins and the dilation of the pupil peculiar to poisoning from belladonna.

The contents of the stomachs were sent by the coroner to the solicitor for official examination by the state chemist.

* _____ *

Mrs. P. M. Blanks, in the above article, was Ella Boyles, wife of Pinckney McCreight Blanks. Both are buried at Edgemoor ARP Cemetery, Edgemoor, S.C., along with son Jessie Wade Blanks.

Chester District Genealogical Society
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