

HISTORY

-of

OLD PENDLETON DISTRICT

-with

A GENEALOGY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES OF THE DISTRICT

-by

R. W. Simpson

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R,W, Stimpson

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RICHARD WRIGHT SIMPSON

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RICHARD WRIGHT SIMPSON was born on his father's farm near Pendleton, Anderson County, South Carolina, September 11, 1840.

His father was Richard F. Simpson, a native of Laurens District, South Carolina, a graduate of the South Carolina College, and for many years a lawyer at Laurens Court House; a soldier with the rank of major in the Florida war; a member of both branches of the General Assembly of his native State; three terms (1842-48) a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and a signer of the Ordinance of Secession of the State of South Carolina.

His mother was Margaret Taliaferro, a native of Anderson District, South Carolina, whose parents were Virginians by birth.

"Dick" Simpson enjoyed an ideal boyhood. He was well and strong, the son of indulgent parents, living a free country life. He enjoyed hunting and fishing and was fond of work with tools. At home he read the Bible, Shakespeare, and Scott's Novels. He attended Pendleton Academy from which he went to Wofford College. The late Dr. James H. Carlisle, at the time the only surviving member of the Wofford Faculty of the fifties, was asked a few years since, to write his recollections of the "Simpson Brothers" as students. The following is a literal copy of his answer:

"The Simpson Brothers-this is the way in which

the survivors of the generation of Wofford students, 1857-1861-think of T. N. Simpson and R. W. Simpson, as the catalogues gave their names. Their brotherly affection was marked. Each might have said of the other what the late Robert W. Boyd said to me about his brother Charles: 'We were not only brothers-we were great friends. They were gentlemanly, self-respecting young men, whose conduct represented the refined Christian home, which they had left. Joining different literary societies each gained the highest honor in the gift of his fellow-members. At the Anniversary the two brothers sat on the platform as presidents of the Calhoun and Preston Societies. In their Senior year (1860-61) the clouds of war gathered. The students formed a military company, 'The Southern Guards,' and T. N. Simpson was elected captain. Arrangements were made for the usual May exhibition. The program had these names and subjects:

T. N. Simpson-Vox Populi.

R. W. Simpson-Republican Institutions in North America-are they a failure?

Surely these were timely subjects, well fitted to draw out the feelings and convictions of the young patriots and orators. But when the time came these speakers were not on the platform. They were on the tented field. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 13, 1861, seemed to the students as their mother's call to duty, and they answered at once.

Capt. T. N. Simpson was one of the un-returning braves. His sword is now among the valuable relics in Wofford College. His brother was spared for years of service with his fellow-citizens in carrying his native State through a great historical crisis."

R. W. Simpson served as a private in the Confederate army in Company A, Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and in Adams' battallion of cavalry from April, 1861 to 1863, when, on account of disease

contracted in the service, he was detailed for special duty until the close of the war.

From 1865 to 1874 Colonel Simpson farmed. Then began his sympathy with the tillers of the soil. In the fall of 1874 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1876-the year of Carolina's redemption from the hand of the alien and the traitor-the "carpet bagger" and the "Scalawag." He was made chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the "Wallace House," always a position of great responsibility, then one of peculiar dangers and difficulties, as is well understood by all who remember the struggles of that time and by every student of "Reconstruction." Colonel Simpson's friends claim for him the credit of first suggesting the idea of the Democrats of South Carolina breaking loose from the maternal party-of securing control of the State and letting Tilden's friends fight for their own cause-the plan of cutting what Gen. M. W. Gary called the "gordion knot" a plan which resulted in President Hays withdrawing the United States troops, and Governor Hampton securing undisputed possession of the State House and the State.

Chairman Simpson's services in settling the disordered finances of the State were delicate and difficult, but time proved the wisdom of his views. "He devised the plan-and secured the adoption-which reduced the debt of the State to its present small proportions."

It was while serving in the Legislature that R. W. Simpson was appointed a member of the Governors Staff, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, by Governor Wade Hampton.

During those days he became convinced that changed conditions made necessary a change in our educational system. He became an earnest advocate of the establishment of an agricultural college. He was the confidential advisor of the Honorable Thos. G. Clemson

wrote that gentleman's will, was made executor of that instrument, and on the organization of the Board of Trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina was elected chairman of that Board, which position he resigned, on account of impaired health a few years before his death. His interest in, and his devotion to the welfare of Clemson College are well known to all who know anything of the history of that institution for the first twenty years of its existence.

About the time he went into politics Colonel Simpson studied law, was admitted to the bar, practiced at Anderson Court House, and was local attorney for the Southern Rail Road fifteen years and for the Blue Ridge Railway for eight years. He was also attorney for the Bank of Pendleton.

Colonel Simpson was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He loved its doctrines and polity and was many years a Sunday School teacher and superintendent.

On February 10, 1863, R. W. Simpson was married to Miss Maria Louise Garlington, of Laurens County, S. C. Their beautiful home-life, their devotion to each other are well known to all their friends. Of this happy union ten children were born-of whom nine are now living: Mrs. W. W. Watkins, Mrs. P. H. E. Sloan, Jr., Miss M. L. Simpson, Mrs. A. G. Holmes, Mrs. S. M. Martin, Mrs. W. W. Klugh, Messrs. R. W. Simpson, Jr., J. G. Simpson and T. S. Simpson.

Colonel Simpson died in a hospital in Atlanta where he had been taken for treatment a few days before, at four o'clock in the morning of the 11th day of July, 1912. The afternoon of the next day his remains were laid to rest by the new made grave of his wife, near the resting place of his father and his mother and his soldier

boy brother, in the family burying ground at the old home place near Pendleton,
South Carolina.

"When a great man dies
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

PENDLETON

PREVIOUS to the year 1768 the only court held in South Carolina was in the City of Charleston. In that year the State was divided into six districts, and Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas were thereafter established and held in each of the said districts. The judges were authorized to build court houses and other necessary public buildings in some convenient place in each. A court house was established at Ninety-Six, at Cambridge, (See State Statutes, Vol. 7, p. 197.)

At the close of the Revolutionary War all the territory embraced in the present counties of Greenville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens belonged to the Cherokee Indians, although embraced within the State lines. Many adventurous white people had founded settlements within this territory, and, -for their protection from the Indians, the State had built forts in several places, and maintained garrisons therein. All of this territory, except the extreme upper portion of Oconee and Pickens counties was ceded to the State by the Cherokees shortly after the close of the war by a treaty negotiated by Gen. Andrew Pickens near his home on Seneca River. Tradition points out a large oak tree, near the banks of the Seneca River, under which General Pickens met the Cherokee chiefs and made with them the treaty by which the State secured the exclusive possession of this territory.

In 1816, General Statutes, Vol. U, p. 252, another treaty was concluded in the City of Washington by which the Cherokee Indians ceded to the State the remaining parts of the land lying above the old Indian boundary, and within the limits of the State lines as they now exist.

By Act of March 16, 1783, commissioners were appointed to divide the six judicial districts into counties of not more than forty miles square for the purpose of establishing county courts. Andrew Pickens, Richard Anderson, Thomas Brandon, Levi Keysey, Philemon Waters, Arthur Simpkins and Simon Berwick were appointed commissioners to divide the District of Ninety-Six, (Vol. 4, p. 561). By Act of 1785, Vol. 4, p. 661, the several districts were divided into counties. The District of Ninety-Six was divided into the counties of Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens, Union and Spartanburg; and the Justices of Peace were authorized to locate and build court houses and jails, and to levy taxes to pay for the same. And the lands ceded to the State by the Cherokee Indians, embracing the present counties of Anderson, Greenville, Pickens and Oconee were attached temporarily to the adjoining counties of Abbeville, Laurens and Spartanburg. Pendleton County, as afterwards established, was attached to Abbeville County, and for the time being was in the judicial district of Ninety-Six, which by the way explains why we find some of our land deeds styled Ninety-Six.

Acts of 1789, Vol. 7, p. 252, sets forth as follows: "Whereas, the people residing in that part of the lands ceded to the State by the Cherokee Indians, north of the Indian boundary and between the Seneca and Saluda rivers, have experienced many inconveniences by being attached to Abbeville County, which renders it necessary to establish it into a separate county. Therefore, be it enacted, That the same be laid off into a county to be called Pendleton County. The other part of the said ceded lands was laid off into a county to be called Greenville County.

Pendleton was named in honor of Judge Henry Pendleton, a native of Virginia, who rose to distinction in this State by reason of his great ability and patriotism.

By Act of 1789, Vol. V., p. 105, the new counties of Pendleton and Greenville were allowed representation in the legislature, each to have one senator and three members in the lower house. At the same session commissioners were appointed to locate a court house for the County of Pendleton. The commissioners were Andrew Pickens, John Miller, John Wilson, Benj. Cleveland, Wm. Halbert, Henry Clark, John Moffett and Robert Anderson. These commissioners purchased from Isaac Lynch a tract of land, about as near the center of the County of Pendleton as practicable, containing eight hundred and eighty-five acres. And the same was conveyed to the said commissioners in trust for the County of Pendleton, as appears by deed dated April 8, 1790, and recorded in book "A," page 1.

Upon this tract of land the Town of Pendleton is located. This tract of land, or a part of it, was laid out into streets and village lots, which were numbered, and the remainder of the tract was divided into what were called "out-lying" lots.

The first court house was located on what is called the Tanyard Branch, near the culvert under the big fill on the Blue Ridge Railroad which crosses the old public road leading from Pendleton to old Pickens Court House.

The first court held in Pendleton County was held by the magistrates on the second day of April, 1790. Andrew Rowe was employed to erect a temporary log court house, 18 feet by 25 feet. John Miller was elected clerk of the court. On the 10th day of May, 1790, the first quarterly court was held in the new court house. Present: Magistrates Robert Anderson, John Wilson and William Halbert. The following grand jury was drawn to serve at the next court, namely: David Hamilton, Lewis Daniel Martin, Jonathan Clarke, Thomas Garvin. William McCharles Yates, Robert Dowdle, Alex. Oliver, Benjamin Horsce, Isaac Lynch, John Polluck, Joseph Kennedy, Duncan Cameron, Joseph Brown, James Gates,

John Grisham, Sr., James Hamilton, William Mackey, Jacob Vance, and Samuel McCullom. At the same time the following petit jury was drawn to serve at the next court, namely: David Pruitt, James Davenport, Abel Anderson, John Dixon, Robert Stevenson, James Barton, John Martin, William Troop, Eli Kitchens, Elisha Gaillard, William Pilgrim, James Embree, Samuel Porter, Richard York, Andrew Riddle, Hamilton Montgomery, Benjamin Norton, Richard Lancaster, William Grant, John Burton, Philemon Hawkins, Alexander Ramsey, William Steele, William Lewis, John McCutchin. Alexander McCrery, John Tweety, O. Smith, Thomas Moss, and John Mayfield.

Samuel Lofton exhibited to the court his commission from the Governor as sheriff, which was ordered recorded. The county courts exercised a wide jurisdiction. Among other things they laid out all the public roads in the county.

By the Act of 1791, Vol. 7, p. 262, Gen. Andrew Pickens, Col. Robert Anderson, Capt. Robert Maxwell, John Bowen, James Harrison, Maj. John Ford and John Hallum were appointed to purchase land and superintend the building of a court house and jail for the district of Washington. Washington District was composed of the counties of Pendleton and Greenville. The court house was located at Pickensville, near the present Town of Easley.

By the Act of 1792, Vol. V, p. 210, it was enacted, that the village in Pendleton County where the court house and jail of Washington District have been located, shall be called Pickensville, so named in honor of General Pickens. Here were held the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions for a few years only.

By the Act of 1798, Vol. VII, p. 283, the name County was changed to District. And at the court house in each of the several districts there shall be held, after 1800, Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas, to possess

and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as is held by the district courts. By the same Act, it was enacted that the court for Pendleton District should be held at Pendleton Court House. And that the several courts of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assizes, and General Jail Delivery, and Common Pleas, now established in this State, are hereby and forever abolished. The new courts established by this Act were called Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas. By the Act of 1799, Vol. VII, p. 291, county courts as they then existed, were also abolished.

By the Act of 1799, Vol. VII, p. 299, it was enacted, that all laws then of force relative to the district courts shall be construed to relate to the new districts and the courts thereof. By the Act of 1868, the name "District" was changed back to "County."

The first court house for the Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas for Pendleton District, was located in the present public square of the Town of Pendleton, in the hollow near the public well. The jail remains as it was then built. These two buildings were built of brick. In 1826, at the time when Pendleton District was divided into Pickens and Anderson, the commissioners were engaged in erecting a new court house, where the Farmers' Hall now stands. The Pendleton Farmers' Society purchased the old, and the new court house being built then erected, and with the material of the old, finished the new, which is still owned by the Pendleton Farmers' Society.

The records of the Court for Washington District, are said to be found in the Clerk's office at Greenville. The records of the Courts held at Pendleton may be found in the Clerk's office at Anderson.

The following are the names of some of the lawyers who practiced in the Courts at Pendleton, namely: Pickens and Farrar, Warren R. Davis and Lewis, Taylor and Harrison, Yancey and Whitfield, B. J. Earle, Geo.

W. Earle, Bowie and Bowie, Robert Anderson, Jr., Saxon, Yancey & Shanklin, Saxon & Trimmier, T. J. Earle, Z. Taliaferro, Choice, Earle & Whitner, Thompson, Tillinghast, Norton, George McDuffie. Doubtless there were others, these are all that can be found.

The Lynch tract of land, upon which the Town of Pendleton was located, at the time of its purchase, was bounded on all sides by lands still belonging to the State. But, it was located on the main thoroughfare or Indian trail, from Ninety-Six to Fort George, located further up in the lands formerly belonging to the Indians--Keowee being their chief town, and lying on the west bank of the beautiful river by that name. The lands for many miles surrounding were slightly rolling and very rich and fertile, with numerous water courses traversing them. As shown by the profile of the railroad, from Belton to Walhalla, Pendleton is situated in a basin, and in altitude above the sea, is considerably lower than Belton. The Blue Ridge Mountains are distant about twenty-five miles, and the spectacle they present to the eye is grand and magnificent. Lord Lowther of England was so much impressed with this mountain view that he caused a large dwelling house to be erected on the highest point in the town. This dwelling is still in a good state of preservation, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. William Henry Trescott and her daughters.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, many families from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina settled in Pendleton District. Gen. Andrew Pickens, Col. Robert Anderson, Col. Benjamin Cleveland, Samuel Earle, Samuel Warren, and Horse Shoe Robertson were of this distinguished number. They, and many others, were attracted by its salubrious climate and its rich and fertile soil. The native forests were covered with a heavy growth of wild pea vine, which furnished a luxurious pasture winter and summer for horses, cattle and game. Pendleton soon became from its location

the great trading center for a large and extensive territory, and very naturally, the business men of the town, of all avocations, became rich. The lands contiguous to the town were in great demand, and were very early purchased by men of means. Their owners built large and comfortable dwellings thus early and farmed with great success. These farmers practiced a generous mode of living, satisfied with the increase of their slave population.

Early in the eighteenth century many of the wealthy residents of the low lands, along the sea coast, were also attracted by the great advantages which the Town of Pendleton afforded as a summer resort and came to Pendleton to spend the summer. They also purchased farms and erected large, and some of them, very fine residences for summer homes. But many of them became permanent residents. So it came about that all the old citizens of Pendleton, in speaking of Pendleton, called the country for miles around the "Town of Pendleton. It was quite natural that these low country gentlemen should bring with them the refined customs and manners of the French Huguenots, which took root and spread among the sturdy and cultured residents from Virginia and other contiguous states, until the very name of Pendleton became a synonym for refined and beautiful women, and for elegant, high-toned and chivalrous gentlemen. The names of some of these families who came from the low country to Pendleton are given. These names will speak for themselves: Pinckneys, Elliotts, Bees, Stevens, Chevers, Haskels, Smiths, Tunnor, Jennings, Porchers, Ravenels, Humes, Boons, Norths, Adgers, Potters, Darts, DuPrees, Hamiltons, Haynes, Campbells, Wilsons, Warleys, Trescotts, Cuthberts, Gibbes, Stuarts and Hugers.

Only a few of these families have descendants in Pendleton at this time.

In addition to these immigrants from the low coun-

try, many other people from various sections of the State, many of them wealthy, also came to Pendleton to secure the benefit to be derived there in many ways. Among them were the Calhouns, Adams, Earles, Harrisons, Pickens, Andersons, Taliaferros, Lewis, Maxwell, Seaborns, Symmes, Kilpatricks, Rosses, Warleys, Lattas, Shanklins, Dicksons, Sloans, Smiths, Taylors, Bensons, Mavericks, Van Wycks, Whitners, Reeses, Cherrys, Simpsons, Hunters, Clemsons, Millers, Gilmans, Sittons, Burts.

There were many wealthy and influential families scattered over the territory of Pendleton. Descendants of many of these families have been men known far and wide for their fine characters and great ability. Such men for instance as James L. Orr, Benj. F. Perry, Stephen D. Lee, Joseph E. Brown and others. It would have afforded us great pleasure to have reached out and embraced the many distinguished families and men in this little history, but to have done so would have extended it beyond all reasonable bounds. It is a well known fact that the descendants of these early settlers in Pendleton have produced more prominent men than perhaps any other portion of this or any other state of equal size men who have left here for other states and have attained there high and important positions.

It might be well to pause here and inquire into the causes which produced noticeable results. The rules or society in Pendleton were for the protection of the women primarily. None but gentlemen were admitted into the family circle. No matter how rich he might be, he could not enter, and a poor man, if a gentleman, was always welcome. The standard was character and knowledge of how to conduct himself according to the code of a gentleman. It was as much as a man's life was worth to speak disrespectfully of a woman or to do or say anything not permitted by the best society. Consequently, the mothers, wives and sisters of this favored

region were respected and honored, and as a natural result they shed an influence which in turn elevated the children, and produced a race of men that have shed lustre upon the State and our common country. It is a common maxim that there never was a great man unless he had a great mother. When women are pulled down by the tongue of slander, and by a lack of that veneration due them by the men, from the high and exalted position in which God in his Providence has placed them, we will look in vain for the coming of great men. There never was a breath of scandal connected with a woman in Pendleton. The men in their intercourse with other men, observed with profound respect the rules which a refined society established for the government of such intercourse. These observances, coupled with a free and generous hospitality from one and all, won for the Town of Pendleton, lying in the lap of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains, an extended reputation for elegance, refinement and hospitality second to very few places in the State.

When we look back fifty years ago, when Pendleton was in its highest degree of prosperity, we recall with what strikes us now with peculiar force, that there never was any jealousy or unfriendly feeling existing among the men and their families. But all seemed to live in perfect harmony one with the other. On account of the scattered condition of the different homes there were but few entertainments given at night. Dinings were frequent between the various families, and such dinings as they were too. A very pretty custom was when a family invited another in the cool of the summer evening to tea, as it was then called. It was handed around on big waiters, out on the piazzas, and it was not tea alone either. Weddings were memorable occasions, everybody was invited, and a supper was served in the most lavish style. Often there was sufficient to feed not only the guests present, but the whole neighborhood besides.

The citizens of Pendleton always took an active interest in everything that looked to the uplifting of the people generally. They too were always zealous and watchful to preserve the liberties of the country, and especially those interests and rights that belong to every man and to the State and entire country as well.

During the days of Nullification the people of Pendleton were staunch supporters of Mr. Calhoun, the leading spirit of that memorable movement. And were also earnest advocates of, and active participants in, those measures which culminated in the Secession of the State of South Carolina from the United States in 1860. When war was inevitable these people, almost to a man, volunteered in the army. The young men volunteered first, and unfortunately many of our young men were absent in college, or engaged in business in other places, and they joined the companies being raised at those places they were then at. This and other causes prevented the people of Pendleton from organizing local companies, thus showing their loyalty to the great cause at stake. But the companies of Capt. Daniels, Capt. Shanklin, Capt. Kilpatrick of Pickens, Capt. Garlington's company, of Laurens Capt. Trenholm's Squadron, Capt. Calhoun's company, of Pickens, the Butler Guards, and so on had numerous recruits of Pendleton boys. Before the end of the war every man in Pendleton who was at all able to bear arms, was in the service, gallantly fighting the battles of his country. As a result the town and surrounding country were almost entirely denuded of men. No part of the Confederacy suffered more perhaps than this section of the State. The teachings and the training that these people were so familiar with could have no other result than to create men who were more than willing to give their lives in defense of their country. Their religious training also manifested itself in the tender care bestowed by them upon the sick and wounded soldiers.

Very early after the Town of Pendleton became the county seat of Pendleton County the citizens became interested in educational matters. In 1808, the legislature passed an act authorizing and directing the commissioner appointed to sell the lots into which the tract of land purchased from Isaac Lynch had been divided to turn over all the money in their hands to certain persons therein named for the purpose of establishing a circulating library. By the same authority other moneys and lands were added to the library fund. In 1811, the circulating library was incorporated and authority was given to the incorporation to buy and sell land, and all the remainder of the Lynch tract of land unsold was by said act vested in the said incorporation. The circulating library continued in operation until 1825, when by act of the legislature the library was incorporated as the Pendleton Male Academy. The brick academy was then built upon some of the land which the legislature had given to the library. Afterwards, about 1835, another large school house was erected near the brick academy; which last was then turned into a dwelling for the teachers, and the school was held in the large wooden building. Both these buildings still remain, and are in fair condition; and a large graded school is now held therein. The Pendleton Male Academy was for many years a celebrated school, and was always largely patronized, particularly by those citizens who resided within four or five miles of the town.

In 1827, there was also in Pendleton a Female Academy, in which year the trustees thereof were incorporated as the trustees of the Pendleton Female Academy. In the year 1828, the trustees of the Pendleton Female Academy purchased, at public sale, the large brick jail and had it improved and added to for an academy. This Academy also became famous, and largely patronized both by residents and students from abroad. The Farmers' Society owned the building adjoining the Female Acad-

emy lot, which they sold to the Academy to better accommodate the boarding students. This building, many years after, the Academy sold to Col. D. S. Taylor

There was still another school in town presided over by Miss Mary Hunter. When established, no one now living knows. Miss Mary had been teaching for many years before 1845, and she was then quite an old woman. To this school all the little tots, boys and girls, in the town and surrounding country went to learn the things Miss Mary taught, and I venture the assertion, not one of her scholars ever forgot the "Multiplication Table" to the very end of their days. Those who attended this celebrated school can no doubt recall many laughable little incidents which happened therein. The little boys and sometimes the little girls were sent to this school on horseback attended by an old Negro man, who returned in the afternoon and piloted them safely home. When they arrived at the age of maturity, that is when they had grown so big Miss Mary could not whip them, they were promoted to the Male and Female Academy. There was frequently more than a hundred children in each of these schools. They came principally from the homes of parents who resided within the limits of Pendleton. They came on foot, or on horse-back, in buggies, carriages, carryalls, hacks, and in every conceivable vehicle. As the boys grew large enough they drove their sisters to the Female Academy, and they kept the vehicle and horses at their school, and in the afternoon the whole "lay-out" drove to the Female Academy, received their loads and returned home.

The men of Pendleton were ever noted for their high toned and chivalric characters. They strictly observed all the courtesies and amenities of life, due from one gentleman to another, and any departure therefrom met with immediate condemnation-as with the parents, so with the boys. There was no hazing at the Male Academy, but when a boy entered this school he had very

soon to learn that he had to be a gentleman in his conduct. If he was not an apt student in learning the ways of a gentleman he had more fights on his hands than he could possibly attend to. And woe be to the boy who should make a remark reflecting upon the life or character of a lady. It made no difference what lady either. Thus were the boys trained in the ways of their fathers -to respect women, to honor the aged, and, in their intercourse with each other, to be honest, upright and gentlemanly. Their training was sometimes rough, yes, very rough, but in the end many honorable and noble men were turned out of this old Academy.

In 1834, the Pendleton Manual Labor School was incorporated. This school was under the direction of Rev. John L. Kennedy, who afterwards became famous as a teacher of the youth of the country. He afterwards taught most successfully at Pickens Court House, Thalian Academy, and other places. The labor school continued for a few years only. The reason given by Mr. Kennedy to the writer for its failure was two-fold. The boys could not stand being taken out of the school room to work in the sun. The sudden changes or other causes not determined, brought on an epidemic of typhoid fever, which caused the scheme to be abandoned.

It is somewhat peculiar that the citizens of Pendleton very shortly after the termination of the Confederate War attempted to establish a similar school but on a broader basis. Thos. G. Clemson, R. F. Simpson, W. H. Trescott, James W. Crawford, Dr. J. H. Maxwell, Maj. Benj. Sloan, Col. J. W. Livingston, Dr. H. C. Miller, and R. W. Simpson attempted, in an humble way, to establish an Agricultural School. And while their efforts failed there grew out of their efforts influences which culminated in the establishment of Clemson College, an institution far beyond the conception of those who first conceived the idea.

As early as 1815 the citizens of Pendleton began to