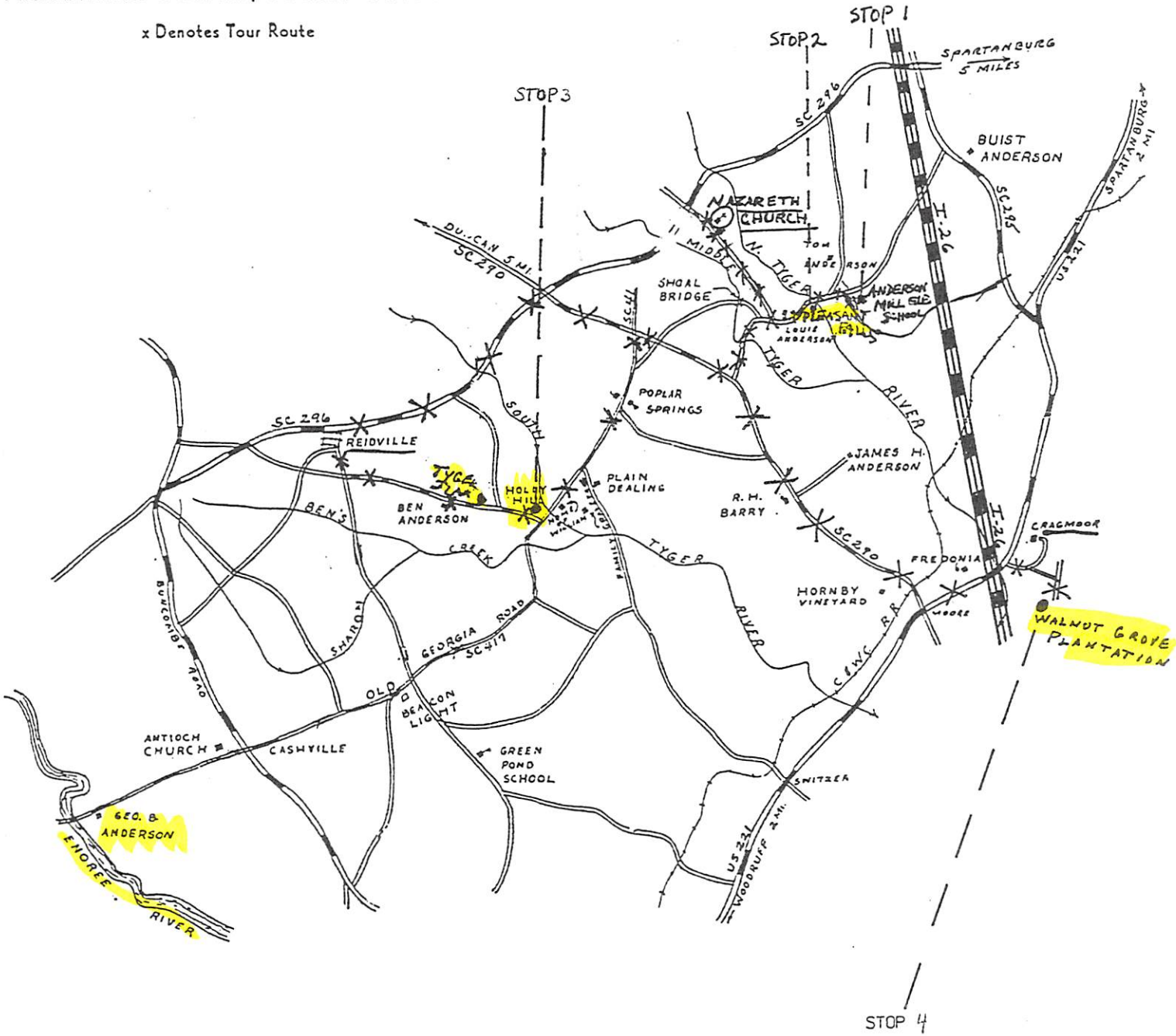


TERRITORY SETTLED BY
WILLIAM ANDERSON AND DESCENDANTS
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

x Denotes Tour Route



SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ANDERSON REUNION TOUR

The Reunion Tour will leave Nazareth Church at 2:30 p.m., Saturday afternoon and proceed via Nazareth Church Road to a left turn onto Anderson Mill Road, up to Stop #1, the new Anderson Mill Elementary School.

Stop #2 is the grounds of PLEASANT FALLS, originally home to Capt. David Anderson, son of Tyger Jim, on River Edge Road at Anderson Mill Road.

The tour will then continue on Anderson Mill Road to a right turn on SC290, then to a left turn onto SC-417. We will pass the original homesite of William Anderson, grandfather of Tyger Jim, and the South Tyger River. We then turn right onto Lightwood Knot Rd. to STOP #3, "HOLLY HILL," home of Major Franklin Leland Anderson, son of Tyger Jim.

We will then drive by the main part of the original home of Tyger Jim and proceed through Reidville, early up-country educational and religious center.

We will then turn right onto highway SC-296 to the intersection with highway SC-290, then on SC-290 to Moore. Left on highway US-221, cross I-26 to next right on Stillhouse Rd, turning right onto Otts Shoals Rd. leading to Walnut Grove Plantation which is STOP #4.

Ending the tour at Walnut Grove Plantation we will travel back on US-221 to SC-290 to Moore, to SC-296 back to Nazareth Church to return to your automobiles.

STOP #1 ANDERSON MILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

One of the newest elementary schools in Spartanburg School District #6, the Anderson Mill School has Tyger Jim as its mascot. The halls are named for various historical places, including "Pleasant Falls," which is Stop #2. We will be presenting Debbie Philbeck, the principal, two copies of **The History of the Anderson Family**, one for their trophy case and one for their library.

STOP #2 "PLEASANT FALLS" - HOME OF CAPTAIN DAVID ANDERSON

Capt. David Anderson was born January 1, 1811, the son of Tyger Jim and Mary "Polly" Miller. His early education was received in the schools of the neighborhood, and he studied under the Rev. A. A. Porter in Spartanburg, SC. His father wanted him to study law, and he was placed in the office of Elisha Bomar, then Clerk of Court. He preferred life in the country, however, and began farming in the fork of the North and Middle Tyger Rivers. Between 1830 and 1835 he built his house, known as "Pleasant Falls," at Anderson's Mill, seven miles from Spartanburg and in sight of Nazareth Church. He was a successful business man and farmer, never having any desire to change his home or occupation.

He was married March 28, 1839, to Harriet Maria Brockman. Their home was situated along a public highway, and Mrs. Anderson was noted for her hospitality, not only to friends and relatives, but to passing strangers. During the Confederate War they cared for many unfortunate soldiers passing along the road. Mrs. Anderson also found it difficult to feed and clothe the slaves who were dependent upon them during the hard years of the Civil War. Nine children were born into this family. Two orphan nephews, Henry and Bennie Stokes, were taken into this home at an early age and shared with the other children all the advantages which were supplied.

On March 28, 1889, they celebrated their "Golden Wedding" anniversary and lived three years afterwards. As a result of a fall, Mr. Anderson received a dislocated hip, but recovered sufficiently to use a rolling chair. Mrs. Anderson used a rolling chair also in their later years; however, they were unaware of the final illness of each other. She died Friday afternoon, July 1, 1892, and he died twenty-three hours later on July 2, 1892. They were both buried at Nazareth Cemetery under the same service and in the same grave.

Pleasant Falls remained in the Anderson family until the Depression. It then passed through numerous hands until six and one-half years ago, when it was purchased by the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. E. Joseph Emkjer. They have very graciously allowed to visit the grounds of this lovely old homeplace.

HOUSE PLACE OF WILLIAM ANDERSON, ORIGINAL SETTLER - NO STOP

The desire for religious liberty and probably more room and better opportunities, brought William Anderson to America. He was evidently among those Presbyterians in Ulster who were subject to the tyranny and exactions of the despotic monarchs, as well as the persecutions instigated by the bishops and the greed of landlords. Such conditions estranged them from their country and led them to turn their eyes toward the new colonies planted in America where they could secure for themselves homes, and civil and religious liberty not available in their own land. These were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who were generally agriculturists. They apparently landed at Wilmington or Philadelphia and immediately went into the rural areas, settling along the streams or on lands near the great springs.

Of such sort was William Anderson, born in 1706 of Scotch family. We gain from tradition, he immigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, with his wife Rebecca Denny, and their sons, John and David about 1742. They seem to have settled first in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and later went to a location presently designated as Franklin County on Conocochee where they had a mill. Probably about the time of Braddock's defeat, which left that part of the country unprotected against the French and Indians, they immigrated to the Waxhaws, South Carolina.

In this region their son, John, married and located permanently. From around 1770 until about 1790 certainly a part of William Anderson's family resided in Charleston, South Carolina. Tradition again says that William Anderson went to Charleston from the Waxhaws. It was in Charleston in 1772 the second son, David, married the cultivated Englishwoman, Miriam Mayson.

State records show that in August 1763, William Anderson took up 200 acres of land in what is now Laurens County, South Carolina. It was in December of that year that the youngest son, Denny, was born when his mother, who lived to be ninety-six, was fifty-three years of age. It seems that William Anderson was driven by malaria from this Little River, Laurens County, farm to the Spartanburg side of the Enoree River. Here, according to documentary evidence, he resided near the present Anderson's Bridge on the Old Georgia Road which extended from Virginia through the Carolinas westward, until fear of the Indians drove him to the banks of the South Tyger River, where his son, Major David Anderson, lived. This location was not far from the present "Holly Hill." They lived there until William Anderson lost his life at the hands of Indians and Tories.

Just at the close of the Revolution, after the treaty of peace has been signed, William Anderson was murdered. He was shot in the bed at night. His wife was permitted to escape with only her nightdress to protect her from the cold. That night she waded two rivers and came to the house of a Mr. Crawford, the father of the late senator from that district, a distance of five or six miles.

In addition to being shot, William Anderson was taken out of the house, his head split with a tomahawk, and then he was scalped. His house was also burned. Another man and his son were also murdered by the same gang. They burned the house of Major David Anderson that night while he was with his family at Fort Prince. It was not conclusively proven, however, all this was said to have been done by Indians, but the local populace generally believed that Tories were at the bottom of it, if not the real actors, painted like Indians.

William Anderson was buried in the Snoddy bottoms near the house placed wrapped in a cow's hide. His remains were afterwards moved to the family burying ground, also close by, at the time of the burial of his wife, Rebecca Denny, in 1806. In fact, his remains were placed in the same coffin with his wife at that time. In 1938 all of the graves of the Anderson family were moved from his family burying ground to their present location on the John Crawford Anderson plot in Nazareth Cemetery along the north wall.

SOUTH TYGER RIVER - NO STOP

Many creeks and rivers have been named after animals and the south fork of the Tyger River is no exception. During the early settlement days of the up-country an animal

sometimes known as a tyger, a species of panther or puma, roamed the countryside. It was the most dreaded of all the wild creatures of that day. It is but logical that three branches of the Tyger River, North Tyger, Middle Tyger, and South Tyger should perpetuate its name. The use of the letter "y" instead of "i" is typical of the Irish spelling of words during the early days of the Scotch-Irish settlers; thus the spelling of Tyger is used instead of tiger. Many Anderson families settled along the banks of all three branches of the Tyger rivers. It was along the banks of the South Tyger that William Anderson lived as did his son, Major David Anderson, and David's son, James Mason "Tyger Jim" Anderson. Some members of eight generations of Andersons have made their homes along these rivers over the last two hundred years.

STOP #3 - "HOLLY HILL" - HOME OF MAJOR FRANKLIN LELAND ANDERSON

Franklin Leland Anderson was born at the Anderson homestead January 30, 1830, the seventh son of Tyger Jim and Polly Miller Anderson. He received his early education at Poplar Springs Academy and graduated from The University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

A few months before the Confederate War, he enlisted in the Spartan Rifles, one of the first companies organized for service. He left the county with the first troops and was in Virginia during the reorganization where he became a member of Company A, Holcomb Legion. Uninjured during the war, he returned to the family homestead where his aging father, Tyger Jim Anderson, had held things together during his absence and the loss of his wife.

Major Frank was regarded as one of the outstanding leaders in his community, and he contributed much to its development and growth. He served as an elder in Nazareth Presbyterian Church and was one of the founders of Reidville Presbyterian Church, which was started in 1889. He paid the salary of the first minister of this new church and remained active in that church for the balance of his lifetime. He lived at "Holly Hill" until his death in 1909.

He was married twice, first to Susan Nuckles Norris, from which union there were three children. All of the direct descendants from this first marriage now live in the west for the most part in Texas, Colorado and Wyoming. Major Frank was married the second time to Ada Eppes, originally of Sussex County, Virginia, whom he met while encamped near her father's home on the Nottaway River during the Confederate War after his first wife had died. To this second marriage nine children were born, all of whom continued to reside reasonably close by in Greenville and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina.

"Holly Hill" has been a family gathering place since its construction in the early 1880's where cousins, aunts, uncles and friends came to visit each other and stayed for weeks at the time. Mr. and Mrs. David Keller, present owners of "Holly Hill" are not members of

the Anderson family; however, they have very graciously allowed the grounds of this very beautiful place to be visited by the Tyger Jim descendants on this reunion tour.

MAIN PORTION OF ORIGINAL HOUSE OF TYGER JIM AND POLLY MILLER - NO STOP

James Mason Anderson, known as "Tyger Jim," was born January 28, 1784, the son of Major David and Miriam Mayson Anderson. David Anderson's house was burned the night William Anderson was murdered in 1783 which destroyed all the family records. After the fire, the family established temporary living quarters under an improvised wagon shed until after another dwelling could be built. It was under this wagon shed that Tyger Jim Anderson was born. The night after the family had moved into the new house, the wagon shed was blown down in a windstorm.

He attended Blundell's celebrated Greenville School, eight miles from where his father lived, the term running only during the summer months. As a barefoot boy he would go on Monday morning and return Friday afternoon, staying with his uncle, Denny Anderson, who lived near the school. Denny Anderson was the youngest son of William Anderson and Rebecca Denny, first settlers of the family. This uncle also had a son, James, and to distinguish them, the names "Tyger Jim" and "Enoree Jim" were given to these boys because the rivers near where each one lived.

When he was grown, Tyger Jim began farming along Ben' Creek, later adding milling and stock raising to his expanding enterprises, he bought considerable additional land as it became available. He was as much a wagoner as a farmer, hauling farm products to Charleston, Columbia and Hamburg, near Augusta, Georgia, bringing in return dry goods and groceries to the merchants in the upcountry. During the War of 1812 he drove his wagon to Baltimore, stopping his team on the public square in Washington, D.C., where he went into the Capitol and visited an old friend, Congressman Elchendor.

It was his desire that his sons receive a liberal education and upon completion of this he gave each a gold watch and a sizable tract of land.

Tyger Jim Anderson was married February 22, 1810, to Mary "Polly" Miller, daughter of Michael Miller and Nancy Vernon. She was an expert in every branch of housekeeping for the large family and many negroes. For them she manufactured jeans, linseys, and blankets from home-grown wool. She was especially concerned for her husband's faithful negro drivers, "Uncle Joe" and "Pappy Jake." She made sure they had all they needed while on their long trips to and from market. It was necessary that they carry large sums of money with them as this was before the days of banks and express companies. She enjoyed entertaining in her home for the many friends and relatives who came, and she and her husband spared nothing to see that visitors enjoyed their stays. The comforts and conveniences of their home were far above the ordinary.

After the death of Polly Miller Anderson in 1856, Tyger Jim passed his old age with his son, Major Franklin Leland Anderson. From 1863 to 1865 he was very much alone, the daughter-in-law having died and Major Frank serving in the Confederate War. During that time he directed the faithful slaves on the farm, hunted wild turkey, fished and worked his garden and truck patches. At the same time he was providing something to please the three grandchildren who had been orphaned and were being cared for by their aunt, Miss Julia Norris.

On May 1, 1865, a regiment of Pennsylvania calvary, under the command of Col. Palmer, in pursuant of Jefferson Davis, passed through his place. Besides taking a lot of valuable stock, the house was plundered, and papers and silver were taken. Late in the afternoon the same day, three Irish stragglers following the regiment demanded gold of Tyger Jim, which they thought was hidden somewhere. In order to make him tell where it was, they forced a negro boy at the point of a pistol to put a rope around his neck and he was swung up to a beam in a shed three times. When he was almost dead they beat him severely and left him to die. He crawled to a hiding place on an ivy bluff near the river where he was later found and cared for by a Mr. James Fortenberry. It may be of interest to know that the three stragglers were later caught and shot after committing similar acts of violence at other places. Tyger Jim Anderson lived to be 86 years old and died June 24, 1870. He was buried beside his wife in Nazareth Cemetery. Their graves have a special floral decoration for this reunion.

Tyger Jim and Polly Miller Anderson had ten children, eight boys and two girls. There were no descendants from the two girls and none from two of the boys. There are descendants from four of the other six sons who are attending the reunion today.

This house was moved from the vicinity of "Holly Hill" to its present site and is the main portion of the original structure. Two other portions were moved to other locations and have been used for single family dwellings. This main portion is owned by the Tyger Jim Mason Anderson Restoration Fund with Katharine "Kitty" Mason Anderson of New York City, chairman.

REIDVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA - Educational and Religious Center of the Early UpCountry - No Stop

Reidville Male High School and Reidville Female High School were chartered December 21, 1857, and opened in 1858. It was a sermon that inspired the founding of these schools. The town was known then as the "area north of Powder Springs Branch." Rev. Robert Harden Reid, then pastor of Nazareth Presbyterian Church, told his congregation that it was the responsibility of the church and community to train its youth.

Mr. Reid served as President of the Board of Trustees for forty-two years. In 1871 the female school was raised to college level and so operated until 1901. The two schools

continue to operate under private control until 1905, at which time they were combined and operated as a public school. From 1907 to 1913, The Rev. B. Palmer Reid, son of the founder, operated the Home School for Boys, utilizing the dormitory of the former girls school and the facilities of the Reidville Public School.

In 1950 the Reidville High School department was consolidated with other schools to become a part of the newly created District Five school, now the James F. Byrnes High School located several miles from Reidville near the town of Duncan. The present building, erected in 1948, on the site of the old Reidville Female College, is an elementary school serving the surrounding community.

One day during the Confederate War a Union Colonel and his men rode into the village and soldiers swarmed about the female school. The colonel and his staff were invited into the home of Rev. Robert Harden Reid who insisted that "education of our youth must continue," and he convinced the colonel. On that day the Union soldiers would have sacked the town had it not been for the leadership of a colonel and a minister.

Many Andersons have received parts or all of their education from Reidville dating back from 1858.

Reidville Presbyterian Church, located beside the present school, was built in 1889 and was started as an offspring of Nazareth, the mother church to a goodly number of other Presbyterian churches in the up-country. A number of Anderson families and others transferred their memberships and helped to found the church at Reidville.

STOP #4 - WALNUT GROVE PLANTATION - Home of Charles Moore

Walnut Grove Plantation originated with a grant from King George III in 1763 to Charles Moore, who built the house about 1765. Wild turkeys, buffalo, deer, elk, black bear, and even panthers were in abundance during these early days. Charles Moore's daughter, the famed Kate Barry, was the wife of Andrew Barry, noted captain in the revolutionary forces. She acted as scout for General Daniel Morgan and others. Many times riding alone at night through Indian and Redcoat infested countryside, she warned patriot forces of impending British attack.

The Walnut Grove Plantation house with eight acres of land, including the original Moore Family Cemetery was given for restoration by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moore Craig, descendants of Tyger Jim and Polly Miller Anderson. Their gift was to the Spartanburg County Historical Association and is held in trust by the Spartanburg County Foundation.

The main dwelling is simple Georgian type architecture brought down the Valley of Virginia through the Carolinas by the early settlers. The double shouldered chimneys are typical of this architectural style. The plantation received its name from trees which grew from

walnuts planted in furrows by Kate Barry.

Some 500 yards west of the house is the Moore Family Cemetery. Among those buried there are Charles and Mary Moore, their daughter Kate and her husband, Captain Andrew Barry. Their graves are all marked with the thin slab upright tombstones of that day. Field stones mark the graves of many beloved and faithful negro slaves.

Walnut Grove as restored is an authentic documented interpretation of life in Spartanburg County prior to 1830.

We are happy to include Walnut Grove Plantation on our Family Reunion Tour. Guides will be on hand to assist us in the tour of the plantation house and grounds and to direct us to the Family Cemetery nearby.

This is the last stop on our afternoon tour. We will return to Nazareth to pick up your automobiles, reaching the end of the 1999 Anderson Reunion.

Special thanks to Mr. David Eubanks, Superintendent of Spartanburg County School District #6, for providing us a bus for our tour and to Ms. Debbie Philbeck, principal of Anderson Mill Elementary School for allowing us to include the school on our tour.