

## ODDS & ENDS # 44

In 1928, J. O. Dunlap of Rock Hill was a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania. Like all future doctors, he had to find an internship in an hospital. Along with two other young medical students he signed up for a government hospital. They agreed that their pay for the year would be \$1.00.

Dunlap was at the hospital for a little less than a year. His check was written for 90 cents. In February of 1932 he was practicing medicine in Rock Hill. He laughed and told a newspaper reporter that he had wanted to frame that check as a memento. However the treasury department would not allow that. They told him that if he didn't cash the 90 cent check, it would throw their books out of balance.

—We have written about Susannah Smartt several times in this column. You may recall her as a teenager during the Revolution whose family took in Andrew Jackson and his mother while refugees from the Waxhaws or the story of Gen. Thomas Sumter stopping at her home on Nation Ford Road following his "surprise" on Fishing Creek. Sumter had left his hat behind and Susannah "clubbed" the general's hair.

Susannah, granddaughter of Thomas "Kanawha" Spratt, had witnessed the Revolution in a way that few had and in 1852 when she was 90 years of age told numerous stories to Daniel Stinson of Chester's Fishing Creek settlement.

She said that when the war began, Thomas Sumter had to flee from the British and stopped at the three-story log house of her parents, John and Ann Spratt Barnett. Mrs. Sumter was "lame on one side from infancy." In their flight from present-day Sumter county they could not take a carriage—too slow and the roads were poor—so that Mrs. Sumter was riding horseback lying on a feather bed "with a Negro woman behind her to hold her on." She had fallen off the contrivance a number of times and "bruised her face until it was very black." The Sumter family which included a 16-year-old son, Tom, and a housekeeper, stayed with the Barnetts for about a month.

Susannah also remembered how her under aged brother, William Barnett, joined the Snow Campaign against the Cherokees in 1776. William persuaded an old black man, Derry, to hide his clothes in the woods. During the night he swung himself down from his window by a rope, walked to Charlotte (the family lived above Fort Mill just barely inside the Mecklenburg county line) and served throughout the expedition to Cherokee country under the command of his uncle, Col. Thomas Neel.

—The California Gold Rush attracted some men from this area who went to California to seek their fortune. Few came back with more capital than they started out. George Patrick Henry Pettus of the Fort Mill area managed to bring back enough gold to turn into keepsakes for near relatives but not much else to show for after several years of labor.

Dr. Alfred Craven didn't go West but in 1951 he ran an ad in the paper that was headed CALIFORNIA, knowing that would attract readers. Craven

in 1828, J. O. Dunlap of Rock Hill was a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania. Like all future doctors, he had to find an internship in a hospital. Along with two other young medical students he signed up for a government hospital. They agreed that their pay for the year would be \$1,000. Dunlap was at the hospital for a little less than a year. His check was written for 90 cents. In February of 1832 he was practicing medicine in Rock Hill. He is quoted as saying in a newspaper, "I regret that he had wanted to frame that check as a memento. However, the treasury department would not allow that. They told him that he didn't cash the 90 cent check. It would show their books out of balance."

-- We have written about Susan's birth several times in this column. You may recall her as a teenager during the Revolution whose family took in Andrew Jackson and his mother while refugees from the Waxhaws on the way to Gen. Thomas Sumter stopping at her home on Nation Ford Road following his "expedition" on Fishing Creek. Sumter had left his hat behind and Susan had "plucked" the general's hair.

Susan's grandfather, Thomas "Knox" Sumter, had witnessed the Revolution in a way that few had and in 1882 when she was 90 years of age told numerous stories to Daniel Sumner of Chester a Fishing Creek settlement. She said that when the war began, Thomas Sumter had to flee from the British and stopped at the three-story house of her parents, John and Ann Sumter. Mrs. Sumter was "lame on one side from infancy", in their flight from present-day Sumter county they could not take a carriage--too slow and the roads were poor--so that Mrs. Sumter was riding horseback lying on a feather bed with a Negro woman behind her to hold her up. She had fallen off the horse a number of times and "praised her horse until it was very black". The Sumner family which included a 16-year-old son, Tom, and a housekeeper stayed with the Bartlets for about a month.

Susan also remembered how her grandfather, William Bartlett, fled to the Crow Camps against the Cherokee in 1776. William persuaded an old black man, Garry, to hide the stores in the woods. During the night he swung himself down from his window by a rope, walked to Charlotte (the family lived above Fort Mill) and passed the stores to Garry. Garry and his family lived throughout the expedition to Cherokee country under the command of his uncle, Col. Thomas Ruff.

--The California Gold Rush attracted some men from this area who went to California to seek their fortune. Few came back with more capital than they started out. George Patrick Henry Ficus of the Fort Mill area managed to bring back enough gold to turn into keppies for new relatives but not much else to show for after several years of labor.

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advertised in the Yorkville Miscellany one week stating that he had gold jewelry for sale and another week he announced he had "duelling and revolving pistols" available. In yet another week he advertised himself as a Resident Surgeon Dentist with an office three doors north of the York county courthouse. In those days tooth fillings were usually gold.

— Nowadays, babies are often named for entertainment figures such as soap opera characters and movie stars. Names popular in other eras drop out and new ones come in. In the 1840s the fashion was to use the names of territories when they became states of the Union. A Smith family over in the old Clay Hill area of York County near Lake Wylie had three daughters so named—  
Laura Texas Smith, Missouri Smith and Oregon Smith. Missouri as a girl's name remained popular for around a half century

By Louise Pettus