

Ancestry
of the
Buchanan Family
of
Fairfield County
South Carolina

by

Louise M. McMaster

1945

Line of E. and 2nd. wife 5th. Generation

John Creighton Buchanan and Rosa Patton

Emmet L. Buchanan
Laura C. Buchanan
Dr. Alfred P. Buchanan

5th. Generation

Jas. Hamilton Buchanan and wife (one daughter, Martha Louise)

5th. Generation

Wm. Frank Buchanan and wife

Olin Norborn Buchanan
Nell Louise Buchanan

5th. Generation

Laura Buchanan English and Frank English

Laura L. English
Green Riley English
John Henry English
Rosa Augusta English

5th. Generation

Lula Buchanan and John A. Beaird

Mary E. Beaird
Fitz Walter Beaird
Edna Anna Beaird

Line of E. and 2nd. wife 4th. Generation

Elizabeth C. Buchanan and McKinney Elliott

Elizabeth (Lizzie) Elliott never m. Nov. 9, 1842 - Sept. 5, 1917

Line of E. and 2nd. wife 4th. Generation

Dr. Robert A. Buchanan and Rebecca Woodward

Judge Osmond W. Buchanan, Sept. 16, 1858 - Mar. 17, 1908 m. Sophie Tillman
Robert, July 11, 1860 - Jan. 20, 1927 never m.
Rebecca, May 1, 1865 - July 21, 1907 never m.
Alice, b. 1857 m. Dave Walker
Dr. John Buchanan, Aug. 15, 1862 - Feb. 28, 1943 ⁸¹ m. Minnie Yongue

Feb. 29, 1864 - Nov. 10, 1931

5th. Generation

Judge Osmond W. Buchanan and wife (4 children lived to be grown) - George,
Margaret (Mrs. L. W. Diamond), William and Osmond.

5th. Generation

Alice Buchanan Walker and David Walker (4 children - Alice, John, Dave and
Rebecca (Mrs. Virgil Kinnaid)

5th. Generation

Dr. John Buchanan and Minnie Adger Yongue

Dr. John Buchanan m. Mary Douglas
William " m. Ellen Brice
Claudia " m. Frank Snowden
Henri " m. Mr. Coleman
Ethel " m. Mr. Sanborn

Manuscript sources - Many of the same ones used in the Phillips sketch, Letters
from Buchanan relatives as well as old family letters. South Carolina Historical
& Genealogical Magazines - 36 vols.

Line of D. 4th. Generation

Dr. Jas. H. Carlisle and Margaret Bryce
 Sarah Carlisle never m.
 Jas. H. Carlisle m. May Hellams (one son--Jas. H. Carlisle)

Capt. John W. Carlisle and Louise Bobo
 Ella B. Carlisle m. Chas. P. Wofford
 May Carlisle m. L. Breedin
 Howard B. Carlisle m. George Adam
 Anna L. Carlisle m. J. J. Burnett
 Louisa M. Carlisle m. T. J. White

Line of E. and 1st. wife- 3rd. Generation

Gen. John Buchanan and Harriet Yongue
 John Milliken Buchanan, 1821-1903 m. Eugenia Felder
 William Buchanan (died in Confederate War)
 Samuel Y. Buchanan (admitted to bar May 17, 1848)
 Ann Buchanan m. Dr. Edward P. Palmer

4th. Generation

John Milliken Buchanan and Eugenia Felder.
 John F. Buchanan, 1850-1912 m. Emma Elliott
 Samuel Y. Buchanan, 1852-1857
 Andrew M. Buchanan m. Fanny Styles
 Wm. E. Buchanan never m.
 Adele Buchanan m. Dr. M. G. Salley
 Samuel R. Buchanan m. Laura J.
 Jas. Paul Buchanan, Apr. 30, 1866 m. Emma Nicholson

4th. Generation

Ann Buchanan and Dr. Edward P. Palmer
 Jane Palmer, 1852-1943 m. T. L. Grimes
 Edward Benj. Palmer, 1856-1857 (buried in Winnsboro)
 Sarah Palmer m. Mr. Pattie (no issue)
 Wilhelmina Palmer m. Mr. Cawthorn (no issue)
 Rev. Wallace T. Palmer, 1868-1935 m. Jessie

5th. Generation

Jane Palmer Grimes & T. L. Grimes had children - Sara, Eloise, Benj., Jennie

5th. Generation

Rev. Wallace T. Palmer & wife had two daughters - Florence and Janie

Line of E. and 1st. wife 4th. Generation

Rachel Buchanan McMaster and John McMaster
 John Creighton McMaster, Oct. 1817-1834
 Hugh B. McMaster, Feb. 20, 1820 m. Lizzie Fleming
 Dr. Jas. Riley McMaster, Feb. 21, 1822 m. Harriet Mobley.
 Mary M. McMaster, Jan. 30, 1824 m. Henry L. Elliott
 Col. Fitz Wm. McMaster, Mar. 21, 1826 m. Mary Jane Macfie
 Geo. Hunter McMaster, Apr. 27, 1828 m. Mary Flenniken
 " " " m. 2nd. Louisa P. Gregg
 Richard Nott McMaster, Nov. 26, 1831 m. Sarah Boulware
 Margaret E. C. McMaster, Oct. 20, 1834 m. Osmond Thompson

Line of E. and 2nd. wife 4th. Generation

Calvin Buchanan
 John Creighton Buchanan, Feb. 24, 1850- m. Rosa Patton
 Jas. Hamilton Buchanan m.
 Samuel W. Buchanan never m.
 Wm. Frank Buchanan
 Laura Buchanan m. Frank English
 Mary Augusta Buchanan m. John A. Beard
 Fitz W. and Robert E. Buchanan never m.
 Lulu m. John A. Beard

From the History of the McMaster family by F. H. McMaster

Mrs. Virginia Lee Foard, daughter of Col. F. H. McMaster of Columbia, S. C., writing of a visit to Chester Cathedral, England, says - "In Chester Cathedral I found the tomb of Frederick Phillips, and next to it that of John Phillips Buchanan. These tablets I had heard Uncle George (G. H. McMaster) speak of as a child, as those of kinsmen, and of visiting or finding someone who had known mother and son. This was a shrine I always held in my heart." She gave the epitaphs, in part as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Frederick Phillips, Esquire, late of the Province of New York. ---- Firmly attached to his Sovereign and the British Constitution, he opposed at the hazard of his life the late rebellion in North America and for this faithful discharge of his duty to his king and country he was proscribed and his estate, one of the largest in New York, was confiscated." He was born in New York in 1702 and died in Chester, England, 1785.

Nearby is a tablet to his nephew, inscribed in part as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Captain John Phillips Buchanan, of the 16th or Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons, who in the glorious and decisive battle of Waterloo on the 18th day of June 1815, was killed by a musket shot in the hour of victory. In the 27th year of his age."

(The Phillips family to which Frederick Phillips belonged went before 1700 from Holland to New York. This was a very wealthy and prominent family. The name of Phillips is essentially a Welsh one, but the family of the name that our branch of the Buchanans is related to came to America from Antrim County, Ireland. Mr. G. H. McMaster was very careful in his statements, so the above is given for that reason. It would be exceedingly hard for one to prove the connection between the New York family of Phillips and that of our family of Phillips that came from Ireland.)

Memorial of Colonel John Phillips - 10th Dec. 1783

Col. John Phillips - the Claimant-sworn. "He was born in Ireland and went to America in 1770. He settled on Jackson's Creek in South Carolina near Winstboro. He first declared his sentiments in July 1775 - the principal people there at that time began to associate against Government & proposed resolutions to every person to sign, also to the Claimant which he refused to sign in the Public Meeting House and this prevented all (excepting two persons) from signing it. This first drew the Vengeance of the Rebels upon him. In November he was first fined for not going out to do duty for them. He then had two sons who were able to do Duty but they refused. There was no oath tendered him untill 1778. In 1777 he ran a risque of his life by swearing Allegiance to the King and by inducing others to take the same oath, & He was tried for this offense in 1778. In 1775 the Rebels offered him a Lieu.-Colonel's Commission if he would join them. In the month of May they tendered the oath of allegiance & abjuration to him, which he refused. They in general gave 60 days but they only allowed him 4 days to go to Charleston. He performed it within the time. He was afterwards delivered prisoner to Gen. Williamson, a rebel general at Augusta, where he was detained two months. The 3rd. day of December following he was tried & condemned to be hanged. They kept him for 15 days with the Gallows before the window & during the whole of that time He was fully persuaded that he would suffer. At this time one of his sons died in Gaol at Orangeburg in consequence of their cruelty. Col. Phillips says the reason he was not executed was that Col. Campbell had at that time taken Savannah & issued a Proclamation. In consequence of which near 100 people petitioned to save his life upon an apprehension that two of his Brothers who were with Col. Campbell would retaliate. He then went home & staid quietly until Charleston was taken. He then joined the British army at Camden in June 1780. He took 50 Loyalists with him when he first went & afterwards between 6 & 600 men. In June 1780 Lord Cornwallis appointed him a Colonel in Ma. He cannot produce the Commission as the Rebels took it from him, from this time he served constantly with Lord Cornwallis untill he went to North Carolina. He never received pay untill Lord Cornwallis went to North Carolina from January 1781. He had the pay of a Colonel which was 20s. Sterling a Day. He received this pay until Charleston was evacuated. Lord Cornwallis gave him for his services at one time 50 guineas & at another \$100. He was very useful in transmitting provisions to the army from Winstborough to Rocky Creek. He was in 2 or 3 engagements, and was taken prisoner the 21st. day of January 1781 & carried into No. Carolina & very inhumanly treated. He was a prisoner six weeks. Col. Phillips's son was taken by Col. Hampton in Aug. 1781 & most inhumanly murdered. About this time they drove his wife & family off from their Plantation & they came in great distress to Charleston.

Several certificates read from following persons, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon & several officers of rank & distinction in Army. Col. Balfour called & sworn. He first knew Col. Phillips in 1780 in Winstborough. He knows that Lord Cornwallis placed very great confidence in Col. Philips & that he employed him to procure intelligence of the Enemy's movements & many other matters of importance. He trusted to this Man to discriminate between the friends of Government & those not to be trusted & he relied entirely upon him. He knows Col. Philips came to Charleston in 1781 as Colonel of Ma., that Col. Balfour relying perfectly upon his integrity confided the whole of Camden District to him. He considers him as an Active & Zealous Loyalist & a most honest & upright man. He knew he had an Estate but does not know the value of it. He says there cannot be a Better Man in America than Colonel Philips. (At side of Memorial these words - "A most active, zealous & meritorious Loyalist. Rendered Services very essential to Government.")

giving all the news in Fairfield. This is a well written letter and well expressed, and his succeeding ones are written in the same way.

S. Y. in another letter of March 25, 1847 to Riley McMaster (Dr. McMaster) of Winnsboro speaks of the country and its appearance and said that "he would not know what answer to make if he were asked how he liked this Western country as there are boundless forests and very small settlements. He believed that the land was superior to that in South Carolina and ten to twenty times as cheap, but that the people are hardly second-rate and as to their intelligence "I cannot boast." He says that he has a good school and continued "I sigh not for wealth, I ask but for a competency." He was very anxious to have newspapers sent him and he seemed somewhat homesick.

Mary writes some very interesting details of how they lived and of their log house and of the furniture that her brothers had made, and of the flowers that her sisters had planted in the space around the house. She married a Mr. Johnston and in her last letter written in 1863, she said "we saw the death of Uncle Buchanan (Gen. Buchanan) and of William being killed (a son of Gen. Buchanan killed in the Confederate War) and that her sons and the step-sons of Rachel were in the army and that the children of Elizabeth were dead and that John looks old."

James Creighton Phillips, another son of James and Elizabeth Phillips, wrote to his aunt, Rachel B. McMaster, in 1834 that he had not been able to get a position in Charleston, but that he had secured one in Columbia with a Mr. Robert Waddell. From Shelby, N. C. in 1847 he wrote to a relative in Winnsboro, sending his love to "Sister Martha and the children." This was the only sister that did not go to Mississippi, and she must have lived in Winnsboro for some years after marriage. Mrs. Annie Marshall of Spartanburg, S. C. gave the following information of her grandfather, James C. Phillips. She said that he lived and married in Winnsboro, but when left a widower, he moved with his small daughter to York, S. C. and that he is buried in Bethel Cemetery there, an old Presbyterian churchyard.

Elizabeth Valentine Phillips, the mother of this family died in January 1826, the father in 1840. The minutes of the Zion Presbyterian Church in Winnsboro have two items about two members of this family, that Martha Phillips was received by certificate from Lebanon on September 27, 1845 and that J. Smith Phillips was received by profession on October 1, 1857.

Miss Sallie Phillips of Charlotte, N. C., a granddaughter of another son of James and Elizabeth Phillips, Alexander Buchanan Phillips, was the last member of this family by the name of Phillips in this section of the country. She lived to be eighty-four, dying in February 1943, and she was a remarkable person, known and beloved by many people in Charlotte. Her father, Smith Phillips, had moved to Charlotte with his family after his daughters, Sallie and Lucy were grown. Miss Sallie Phillips taught a Sunday School class in the Second Presbyterian Church of Charlotte for over forty years, and she was the last charter member of that church. She was a very worthy descendant of those early ancestors of hers who were educated and cultured people.

"One of the sons of John R. Buchanan was John Hicklin Buchanan who was born August 17, 1836 in Fairfield County. He was graduated from South Carolina College in 1856. He taught school eight years and married on November 10, 1874 Miss Mary M. Mobley of Rome, Georgia. He was Probate Judge of Chester County for six years. In 1890, he became the editor and proprietor of the Chester Reporter and in this work he continued until his death." He and his wife, Mary Minta Mobley had several children, but all died young except a daughter, Moultrie. Moultrie Buchanan married William A. Corkill and they have two sons, William McCoy Corkill and John Buchanan Corkill.

CREIGHTON BUCHANAN, THE PATRIARCH OF HIS FAMILY

(Most of these facts are from the diary of Mr. G. H. McMaster)

Creighton Buchanan, the youngest son of John and Rachel Buchanan of Ulster, Ireland, was born in 1760 and married in Ireland in 1786 the Widow Valentine, whose maiden name was Mary (Mollie)*Millican. In 1788 he and his wife, her two Valentine daughters, and, it is thought, his mother and widowed sister, Mary McDowel, came to South Carolina and settled on Little River near Winnsboro on a farm owned by Capt. John Buchanan. This farm was near Buchanan's Ford, now known as Gladney's on the right hand side of the road about one mile from the river.

Here John was born in 1790 and Rachel in 1793. In 1796 the family moved to a small farm one mile from the Lebanon Church, often called the Jackson Creek Church. This was on land that Creighton bought from Michael Henning, as this is his first recorded purchase of land. Martha was born this same year, and Creighton's mother who lived with him died and was buried on the west side of Lebanon Church below the Milling grave yard.

(In John Buchanan's McMaster only son of Hugh m's)

In 1798 Creighton bought from his brother John a farm of several hundred acres on Myerick's Creek and moved there, but on Jan. 14, 1805, while Creighton was away from home, having taken his son John to school, this home was burned. In December of the same year Capt. John Buchanan sold Creighton his guest house and several lots in Winnsboro. The death of his wife, Mollie Millican, and of his daughter Martha occurred in 1814, that of his wife in January,

His marriage to the Widow Stewart, who was Elizabeth Smith, took place when Creighton was about fifty-six and the widow thirty-two. She had three sons by her first husband and three children by Creighton. These were Calvin who went to Texas to live, Dr. Robert Buchanan and Elizabeth who married McKinney Elliott. Besides his step children and his own, Creighton took care of a young Irish boy, Charles Shannon, who was left an orphan, his father having been killed while felling a tree. When grown this Charles Shannon was said to have been in love with Rachel Buchanan. He went to Camden and was the founder of the Shannon family there. Altogether Creighton had under his care at different times five step-children, six of his own and this orphan boy, making twelve in all. He may rightly be called the patriarch of his family.

He bought from 1796 to 1821 five farms on Jackson's Creek, one of 100 acres, one of 430, one of 290, one of 252 and together with Smith Phillips one of 246. The last one he bought of 500 hundred acres was from the State Land Office at ten dollars

an acre, about 1,900 acres altogether at a total cost of \$7,000. He paid \$50 for a lot in town and \$4,000 to his brother John for the guest house which he gave to his daughter Rachel in 1821. While he never owned a great deal of property, he bought all he owned and never received a grant of land. This was very different from the early settlers who not only had free grants, but who bought large tracts for about twenty shilings a hundred acres. The early settlers near the coast not only had large grants, but they made much money on rice and indigo and in trading with the up country people.

Ederington says in his sketch of the Buchanans that Creighton was a quiet, intelligent and devout man and that he was much respected by his neighbors. He evidently did not care for public life as did his brother, Capt. John Buchanan. Judging by the few pieces of very fine furniture that are owned by his descendants, he must have been a man of discriminating taste.

He died in 1823 and he and his two wives and his daughter Martha are buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in Winnsboro very near the lower entrance.

The inscriptions on the tombstones are as follows -

Creighton Buchanan. Born in the North of Ireland. 1760-1823.

Mary Millican, wife of Creighton Buchanan. 1760-1814. On the same slab with her mother is this inscription: Martha, Daughter of C. and M. Buchanan. 1795-1814.

At a little distance is the grave of his second wife with this inscription. Elizabeth Buchanan. Born March 20, 1784. Died Feb. 9, 1849.

Creighton left no will and his administration papers, like those of his brother Robert are missing from the court house in Winnsboro, only the form still remains.

* (Mr. McMaster in his diary said that the family spelled Millican with the letter C, not with the letter K.)

FAMILY OF CREIGHTON BUCHANAN AND HIS SECOND WIFE, WIDOW STEWART.

The only daughter of Creighton Buchanan and his second wife, the Widow Stewart, was Elizabeth Catherine, who was born October 6, 1816 and died April 9, 1847. She married Mr. McKinney Elliott and their only child was Miss Lizzie Elliott, who never married, but became a school teacher and taught in Texas many years. The two sons of Creighton and the Widow Stewart were Calvin, who went to Texas as a young man, and Dr. Robert A. Buchanan who was born in 1819. Dr. Robert Buchanan married Miss Rebecca Woodward, and they had five children, Osmond, Robert, Rebecca, Alice and John. Robert and Rebecca did not marry and both lived in Winnsboro. Dr. Robert Buchanan was an outstanding physician, but due to heart trouble, he retired from active service rather early in life. He was considered to be one of the best diagnosticians in the state, and sometimes his son, Dr. John Buchanan, would induce him to accompany him on a very difficult case. Dr. R. A. Buchanan was small and slight but had courtly manners.

The following facts about Judge Buchanan are from the account of him in the "Bench and Bar" by Brooks. Osmond W. Buchanan, son of Dr. Robert Buchanan and Rebecca Woodward Buchanan, was born September 16, 1858. The Buchanans and Woodwards have always been prominent in the county and state, and for many years there has been in the Fairfield delegation some member of these families. Capt. John Buchanan and Lieut. Robert Buchanan were in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, an uncle of Judge Buchanan's was an adjutant and a lieutenant. This same uncle was a member of the Secession Convention and one of the signers of the Ordinance of Secession. Judge Buchanan attended the very excellent Mt. Zion College in Winnsboro, afterwards studied law in the office of Col. Jas. H. Rion, who predicted a very bright future for him. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and was elected to the General Assembly in 1888 and again in 1890. In 1893 he was elected to serve an expired term in the office of Attorney General and in 1894 he was elected to that office for the full term. In December of the same year he was made circuit judge. In all the positions he held he was courteous, firm and just and gave satisfaction to all. He was a strong man, mentally and morally and was staunch and true. In 1889 he married Miss Sophie Tillman of Edgefield County and had eight children, four living to be grown. In March 1908 some years after he had voluntarily resigned from the bench to resume the practice of law in Winnsboro, he was traveling to Augusta, Ga., and was shot by a stray bullet that entered the window where he was sitting. He died in Augusta the next day after an operation. His death at fifty years of age, when he was in the prime of life, was both sad and tragic.

Dr. John Buchanan was born August 6, 1862 in Winnsboro. He had a brilliant mind, and it is said that at the South Carolina College where he was graduated in 1883 and where he took first honors, that no student there had ever stood as high as he in scholarship. He was also the first honor man at the Medical College of South Carolina when he was graduated there in 1887. For forty-one years he practiced medicine in Winnsboro, dying on February 28, 1943. He was very active in the civic and religious affairs in the community and was long an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married Miss Minnie A. Yongue and had five children, one of whom is a physician.

Miss Alice Buchanan, the only daughter of Dr. Robert Buchanan who married, became the wife of Mr. David Walker. They had four children, all but one marrying and having families.

Mr. Ederington in his sketch of the Buchanans, said that Calvin went to Texas in 1844, but another account gave the year as 1850. The later seems to be the

THE BUCHANANS FROM EDERINGTON'S HISTORY

(Copied from the News and Herald)

"Captain John Buchanan and his brother Robert came to this country from Ireland a few years before the Revolutionary War. Robert resided in Charleston and taught a classical school. He, with eleven others, secured the charter for Mt. Zion College in 1777. He was a lieutenant in the war and was captured at the fall of Charleston and died on a British ship.

Capt. John Buchanan raised a company in Fairfield, probably from the Scotch-Irish settlers, served in the battle of Cowpens and other battles of the Revolution. He was stationed at Georgetown, and at the landing of Lafayette, was the first American officer to welcome and entertain the gallant Frenchman who did so much to achieve the liberties of our country. He had the honor of presenting Lafayette with a fine horse. Captain Buchanan had a body servant named Fortune. His name is attached to a spring in a fine grove of trees near Winnsboro, where Fortune cultivated a rice patch.

When Lafayette visited the country in 1825, Fortune went to Columbia to see him. The sentinel at first refused to admit the old African, but he persisted and was admitted by order of General Lafayette, who recognized him and was rejoiced to see the servant of his old friend Captain Buchanan, though nearly fifty years had elapsed since Fortune had blacked his boots. This is not the only time that Fortune appeared in public. It is said that during the French Revolution, the Captain inspired by gratitude towards France and dislike for England, sometimes on Public occasions when full of military enthusiasm and good brandy, would don his continental uniform, mount his war steed and followed by Fortune, his body guard, would ride up and down the main street of Winnsboro to the admiration of the old Whigs and the patriotic youth of the town.

Some years afterwards, the Captain converted to Methodism by "Thundering Jenkins", a stalward preacher of the day, abandoned the unholy ways of his youth, and with William Lewis and Major Henry Moore, built the old square brick Methodist Church in Winnsboro.

Capt. John Buchanan possessed high ability and character, conjoined with much personal dignity. He was precise in his manners and careful in his apparel. His portrait which hangs in Mr. George McMaster's parlor is said to be a fine likeness of him and has the appearance of an old style first class Methodist bishop. To the close of his life, he wore knee breeches, stockings and silver buckles on his shoes. He held several important Federal offices and was judge of ordinary during his life.

John R. Buchanan, his nephew, a gentleman of great worth and piety, succeeded him as ordinary and held it during his life. Capt. John Buchanan kept a house of entertainment for some years and in 1805, he turned it over to his brother, Creighton Buchanan, and returned to a brick house which he had built on the hill. Early in the century he induced his brother William's family to emigrate to Winnsboro, consisting of the widow, her son, John R., one daughter who married James McCreight, one the Rev. William Carlisle, whose sons Prof. James H. Carlisle and Capt. John Carlisle, now reside in Spartanburg, and a daughter who married John Lewis.

correct date, and it is regretted that, despite the efforts of many months, little information could be obtained of him and of his family. His mother died in 1849 and his first child was born in Louisiana in 1850. A letter of his in 1860 to a relative from Jamestown, Texas speaks of a very prolonged drought that had effected his crops seriously, but that if it should rain in the fall, so that he could plant small grain for his pastures, he could do fairly well with the corn he already had on hand. He said that his daughter May had been born on February 29 and that John and James were learning fast at school. He feared a negro insurrection, as Dallas, Denton and another town had been almost consumed by fire. He had nine children, John Creighton who married Rosa Patton, James Hamilton, Samuel Webster, William Frank, Laura who married Frank English, Mary A. who married John A. Beard, Robert Emmet and Lulu, who married John A. Beard, after the death of her sister Mary.

The Texas Legislative Manuel for 1883-1884 gives these facts about his oldest son John Creighton Buchanan. John Creighton Buchanan of Mineola, Wood County, Texas was born at Greenwood, Louisiana on February 24, 1850, moved to Rusk County, Texas during the same year; educated at Gilmer, Upshaw County in 1873; was elected county attorney in 1876 and senator, as Democratic nominee in 1878, served four years and re-elected November 7, 1882. His term expires November 1884. He was the author of a bill to establish normal schools in Texas, and his first cousin from Winnsboro, Miss Lizzie Elliott, was induced to go to Texas to teach in one of these schools.

A son of John C. Buchanan's is practicing medicine in Mineola, Texas, Dr. A. P. Buchanan, but he wrote that his father died when he was three years old and that he knew but little of his father's family.

There are many descendants of Creighton and William Buchanan who have distinguished themselves in their professions, many are officers in the Second World War. At least five, two in the first World War and three in the second who are colonels, one having recently been given a D.S.M., but only those who are no longer living are given in this sketch.

(Efforts were made for many months to get in touch with the descendants of Calvin Buchanan in Texas but without results.)

He had no children. He married Sallie Burney, the widow of David Milling, whose two daughters, Sarah and Mary, married Thomas and John Means, two young men from Massachusetts but of Irish parents, whose descendants in Fairfield have been honored for their ability, courage, kindness of heart and hospitality. Capt. Hugh Milling, brother of David Milling, was another noble soldier of the Revolution.

Captain Buchanan died in 1824, aged seventy four. His remains rest near the church of which he was the chief founder.

General John Buchanan, the eldest son of Creighton Buchanan, was born on Little River near Buchanan's Ford in 1790. He received his academic education at Mt. Zion College, and graduated at the South Carolina College in 1811. During the war of 1812, he was adjutant of a regiment in and about Charleston. His first uniform was spun, woven and made by his sister Rachel. The wool sheared, was then woven and the suit made in one week. At this time, except in rare instances, all articles of clothing were the product of home industry among the people of Fairfield. After the declaration of peace, General Buchanan taught school at Coosahatchie and then he returned to Winnsboro, studied law with Captain Clark and was his partner for some years. He afterwards held the office of Commissioner in equity. He inherited considerable property from his uncle John Buchanan, and combined planting with the practice of law. As a lawyer he stood for years at the head of the bar. He was a good student and had one of the best libraries, legal and miscellaneous in the up-country. His style of speaking was entirely argumentative. He had no rhetorical flourishes nor graces of oratory, but such was the confidence in his spotless integrity that he was generally successful in his cases.

The War of 1812 renewed the military spirit which had begun to wane after the Revolution, and there was great ambition among the young men to attain military honors. The young captain was full of the military enthusiasm of the day and was soon promoted to the highest military position of major-general which he held to the end of his life. His competitor was General Blair of Camden, the Congressman who subsequently committed suicide while attending a session in Congress.

When General Buchanan first went to the bar at Winnsborough, (as it was then spelt) there were very few men in the district who had the advantage of a college education. The only graduates of colleges at that time in the district were Samuel G. Barkley, David, Robert, and Thomas Means, John B. McCall, E. G. Palmer, William Woodward, Robert Barkley and N. P. Cook who left college before graduation. General Buchanan came into public life a few years after the great senatorial contest between Samuel Johnson, whose supporters were the Scotch-Irish and James Alston, the father of William J. Alston, whose followers were the Virginians and the country born.

Party spirit ran high, but the Scotch-Irish and their descendants sent Samuel Johnson to the Senate. The War of 1812 fused all the discordant elements, and General Buchanan, a young soldier and a graduate of the state college and liked by his numerous kinsfolk and connections, most of whom were well-to-do farmers and substantial Presbyterians, soon came to the front and in 1832, we find him the leader in the cause of nullification. He maintained his great popularity for a longer period than any other man has ever done in Fairfield District. For more than a quarter of a century, he represented his people as a Representative and Senator in the State legislature. He was a splendid electioneer; he would ride in his sulky from house to house, stop with his friends and discourse on subjects that were generally instructive. His talks were frequently illustrated by reference to books of learning. His historical allusions and apparent knowledge in all departments, combined with a dignity which never forsook him, gave him the

reputation of being wise and profound. Indeed, when his habit of drinking seemed to threaten his usefulness, it was frequently remarked by his friends that they would rather have the old General in spite of his failing than any other man in the district. His conduct in every other respect was exalted. No one ever heard a profane word from his lips, and he had the greatest contempt for anyone who related a vulgar anecdote. His standard of duty was elevated, refined and without reproach. He had a supreme dislike for the arts that are the chief stock in trade of most politicians of the present day.

General Buchanan married Harriet Youngue, a daughter of old Parson Youngue, who came to Winnsboro from North Carolina in the last century; taught at Mt. Zion and preached at Jackson Creek and Wateree churches. General Buchanan's eldest son, John M. lives in Texas; Samuel, his second son, died at twenty five years of age. When the Hon. W. C. Preston heard of his death, he exclaimed, "The Commonwealth has sustained a great loss."

General Buchanan's third child was Ann, who married the Rev. Edward Palmer, who is now a Presbyterian preacher in Louisiana. His youngest son, William Creighton, graduated at the South Carolina College in 1852. He was brave, kind hearted and true. He studied law, went to Kansas to engage in the prospective fight with the Free Soilers and spent two years there. When the Confederate War broke out, he was made adjutant of the 12th South Carolina Volunteers and fell, mortally wounded in the battle of Chantilly in 1862.

General Buchanan was a great advocate of learning, a strong supporter of Mt. Zion and lavished money in bestowing upon his children the advantages of a high education. He died in 1862.

Creighton Buchanan was too young to accompany his brothers, John and Robert to America before the Revolution. He, with his wife, Mary Millican, settled in 1789 on land belonging to his brother John, now owned by Ed Robinson, near Little River. In 1795 he moved with his wife and children, John, Rachel and Martha to a place near Jackson Creek; the church at that time was being built of rough, unhewn stones. His mother, who lived with him, died and was buried on the west side of Jackson Creek below the Milling burial ground. He afterwards bought a farm on Little River, now owned by T. Harden. In 1805 he moved to Winnsboro and bought his brother John's tavern. Capt. Hugh Milling and Capt. James Phillips, uncle of Creighton Buchanan, lived nearby on the east side of the road, leading from Belle's Bridge to Columbia. Gen. R. Winn lived on the place now occupied by W. Turner.

Creighton Buchanan spent his last years on his farm, now owned by McCants near Winnsboro. He was a quiet, intelligent and devout man and was much respected by his neighbors. He left surviving him by his first marriage, Gen. John Buchanan, Mrs. Rachel B. McMaster and Martha, a brilliant young lady, who died at the age of eighteen. The children of his second wife were Eliza, who married J. McKinney Elliott, Robert, who is now a retired physician, residing in Winnsboro, and Calvin who moved to Texas in 1844. Creighton Buchanan died in 1823, aged sixty three.

To this sketch of Mr. Ederington's may be added a few words giving some of the characteristics of the early Buchanans. They were people of education and culture when they came to this country and many had brilliant or keen intellects, as Lieut. Robert Buchanan, Martha, daughter of Creighton, Samuel Y., son of Gen. John Buchanan, John C. McMaster, son of Rachel McMaster, and in late years Dr. John Buchanan, who died in 1943. Modesty may also be claimed as a characteristic, but

with this modesty there was great courage. Many have been in public life, counting it a privilege to serve their compatriots. They believed in education, realizing that only those who are well educated could be qualified to take their proper place in life. May this inheritance be kept alive and passed on to the descendants through many generations.

GENERAL JOHN BUCHANAN

General John Buchanan, the only son of Creighton and Mary Millican Buchanan, was known as John Buchanan, Junior, until the death of his uncle, Capt. Buchanan. Mr. Ederington, who stayed with Mr. G. H. McMaster and, no doubt, got from him much of his material on the Buchanans, wrote fully of Gen. Buchanan. However, some facts he did not record are given here.

In 1812, the year after Gen. Buchanan was graduated from college, he went to teach in Coosahatchie, the county seat of old Beaufort District. In a letter of July 11, 1812, he wrote to his sister Martha, "I have removed to the 'Rock Spring', a settlement in the Pine Barren. We have little to boast of here except good water and dry ground, being perfectly surrounded by trees, nothing in every direction, nothing but an impenetrable Forest. I believe I would be black in the face with melancholy did not a religious lecture once a week assemble a few young ladies whom you know will dispel gloomy thoughts. The young ladies here are totally destitute of becoming dress, scarcely an exception to the general rule. A young lady of the highest respectability will think nothing of picking up a child and prancing over the house a hundred times making more noise than McIntosh on a hornpipe." Then he gives his young sister a lecture on the proper deportment of a young lady.

In the War of 1812 he served as adjutant, afterwards studying law in Winnsboro. In a few years he was made Commissioner and Register, his first office. From 1818 to 1840 he was a member of the legislature and from 1840 to 1856 he served in the state senate. In 1830 he was a major-general of the state militia, a position highly coveted in those days. In 1845 he became a trustee of South Carolina College, which office he held until his death. He held more positions of honor and trust for longer periods of time than almost any other man in the up-country and not many in the low country exceeded him in this respect. However, he was not included in O'Neal's "Bench and Bar" because Judge O'Neal wrote only of those of "the past" and Gen. Buchanan died after this book was published.

He and John H. Means, whose father, Thomas Means had married Sarah Milling, step-daughter of Capt. John Buchanan, ran against each other for governor in 1850. Miss Kate Obear in her book "Through the years in old Winnsboro" said that Gen. John Buchanan was defeated for governor by only one vote. Mr. Alex Salley, Secretary of the Historical Commission of S. C. said his grandfather attended a militia parade or rally at Hampton's Old Field near Columbia where the two candidates for governor had been invited to speak. Gen. Buchanan spoke first as he out-ranked Gen. Means, and he gave a long historical address. After he had finished, Gen. Means dashed up on a horse and gave a short, snappy speech of about five minutes, and the result was that when the legislature met the next day to elect a governor, Gen. Means was elected.

His address was probably too scholarly for the members of the legislature. Had he been elected, this would have been a crowning honor and it must have been a sore defeat for one who had been the most popular man in Fairfield County.

Miss Obear said that she knew Gen. Buchanan by sight and that she was "scared to death of him." "The tall, slim old man would pass our house with his head bent forward, his hands clasped behind his back, talking to himself, and if I had known the word I would have said he was uncanny." She speaks of his house, set way back in its extensive grounds. This was later the home of Mr. G. H. McMaster.

General Buchanan died April 2, 1862 and is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in Winnsboro. His birth date of August 9, 1790 is given. Part of his epitaph is as follows- "The just man walketh in his integrity. Member of the House and Senate for many years. He was a profound lawyer and an honest man and died sustained by a Christian faith."

Next to him is that of his son, "Samuel W. Y. Buchanan, born April 21, 1826. Died March 1851. A scholar and an orator." A second son, William was killed in battle during the Confederate War.

General Buchanan left no will, and his estate was appraised during the war, being valued at only \$25,904.74. In 1860 his farm lands alone had been appraised at \$37,100. He was considered a rich man, but on account of the war, his family received very little. The oil portrait of Gen. Buchanan which Mr. McMaster bought with two others, he presented to his half-uncle, Dr. Robert Buchanan. This portrait is now owned by a daughter of Dr. Buchanan, Mrs. Alice Walker.

The only surviving son, John M. Buchanan, went to Mexico as he would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He had married a Miss Eugenia Felder of Orangeburg and had built there a handsome home, but he lost everything. His wife on April 30, 1869 writes from Mexico to her sister in Orangeburg, telling of their many privations, how they had to live on corn meal and hominy and that in order to get money to buy a house, Mr. Buchanan had to work for a rich Spaniard, making sugar on halves. She said that since their house had no front door, all of the family could not leave at one time. Speaking of the Americans, she said "that thirteen emigrants came out on the boat and we hear of a good many more coming, so that we shall have a flourishing colony yet." She said that "cloth was very expensive and that she had been compelled to buy one pair of pants around for the patches won't hold together much longer." Later on the family moved into Texas and John Buchanan never did take the oath of allegiance.

One of the sons of John M. Buchanan, James Paul Buchanan, who in after years became a congressman, serving as the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, wrote to Mr. G. H. McMaster from Lone Oak, Texas, on September 10, 1867- "Dear Cousin: Your letter came to hand Aug. 11. Pa read it with great interest and talked of going back to see his old home and friends, but, alas, the next day he took a fever and on the 28th about 3 o'clock he died. On Monday after Pa took sick, Sister Mollie took sick and she died just seven hours after Pa's death. It seems so lonely now without these two. There are only four of us left, Frank, Lulu, and I at home, and Lizzie who is married and lives five miles from us."

"Mollie had been married just five months and she left as kind a husband as any wife was ever compelled to leave. Mollie told her husband that she was prepared to go and only regretted leaving him. Pa told us that "he had fulfilled his last promise to Mother. He had raised his children and "now I am going to

her." He requested that he be buried by Mother, who is sleeping in the cemetery at Belle-view, Rusk County. "Cousin, it is sad to be away from relatives at such a time. Home is so desolate now that I can hardly think." James P. Buchanan was known as "Mex."

The wife of General Buchanan, who was Harriet Yongue, the daughter of Samuel Yongue, a Presbyterian minister, lived for about fourteen years after her husband died. She lived with a sister awhile and then went to live with her only daughter, Ann, who had married the Rev. Edward P. Palmer, the brother of Dr. Benjamin Palmer. She wrote many letters to Rachel B. McMaster, her husband's sister, and to others in the family. As her letters tell a great deal about her family, extracts are given from some of them. (Some facts about Rev. E. P. Palmer are given at end of this article.)

Chaochaoka County, Ala. 1861 or 1862. "John is in a camp about 200 miles from here. He can't stand the hardships our poor soldiers have to stand."

"I stayed a week at John's. Eugene and family are well. I went on to Georgia with Eugene to visit her sister, Eliza Frederick. When I got back I found that Ann had a two weeks old baby, named for my dear departed William. When I think of my poor boy dying entirely among strangers it is hard, but I must say 'Thy will be done'. I want you to plant rose bushes and other flowers from my old garden around my dear husband's grave."

"I had such a bad accident, but Providence watched over me (evidently referring to a fall that crippled her for rest of her life). All of Ann's family are well except Willy and Sally. Have not heard from John since June. They say the climate is very healthy and the prospects for making a living are better. (John's family in Mexico). I am anxious about them, but try to resign myself to God who can do much for them and whose blessings are not confined to place nor country."

To nephew-G. H. McMaster- "John's family is better satisfied than they were last year, and Eugenia writes as if she is perfectly satisfied, but they all have to work hard. She thinks she is better off than some of her friends at home. I received the money you collected for the old carriage. Could you sell the books? You are the only one I can look to for help. Do wish I could have a tombstone for dear husband's grave. My leg is better, but I still have to be lifted in and out of bed."

About 1868 to Sister Rachel- "Sister Betsy has a very good cottage and is planting a garden. Dr. Palmer and Harriet visit us almost every day. (Must be Dr. Benj. Palmer). Janey wrote that her family is to leave Marietta for Louisiana on the 12th. Mr. Palmer says he will come for me next summer."

Dec. 1873. "With the assistance of my kind children, Mr. Palmer and Eugene, I got safe to Mobile. Edward had me carried in a chair. The motion of the cars affected me. I was all right when I got to Ann's. Eugene left on Sunday. The children, Willy and Wallace did not know me, but we soon made up. Wallace is a very thoughtful little fellow and nothing pleases him better than to hand me my crutches. Ann is pleased here and hopes they will not move soon, as she is tired moving so much."

Jan. 1874. "I am always glad to hear from my old home and dear John's relatives. Am so glad that George purchased the old home, and it will be good for his children to play on the lawn. The people are much alarmed here about the

yellow fever. It is very expensive moving families away to plantations where they will be safer. I did not want to go, but Mr. Palmer insisted, as he could not take care of me. He had fever when I left."

April 23, 1874 (The last letter was to Kate McMaster, daughter of Col. F. W. McMaster in Columbia). "Tell your father I feel very grateful for his affectionate remembrance of dear Sammie. If he were living he would prize the name very much." (Samuel B. McMaster named for her son).

There are no more letters after April 1874 and it is probable that she died this year and was buried in Mobile, where her daughter Ann is buried. The Rev. Edward Palmer married the second time, but is said to have had no children by his second wife.

Wallace Palmer, whom his grandmother speaks of as being very thoughtful, became a Presbyterian minister, preached in Manning, S. C. where he died in 1935.

The oldest daughter of Ann Palmer, Janey or Jennie married a Mr. Grimes of Louisiana. She died last year, 1943, as the result of a fall at the age of 92. After trying to get in touch with a member of Ann Palmer's family for a long time, it was a great disappointment to get only one letter from Mrs. Grimes before her death. She wrote a bright, interesting letter saying "I had a fall, no a crash and was supposed to be dying, but am about well now." Speaking of the family she said, "Oh, the dear old names, they sound so good to me." "Don't I remember Aunt Rachel, Cousin Fitz and George. I was a very lively, merry old lady three months ago."

With two exceptions all the children of John Milliken Buchanan and his wife, Eugenia Felder, lived and died in Texas. Their daughter, Adele Buchanan, lived with her mother's people in Orangeburg, married Dr. M. G. Salley of that city, and had five daughters, three of them married and two single. The youngest son of John M. Buchanan, was J. P. Buchanan; he had one son, J. P. Buchanan, Jr. J. P. Buchanan, Jr., a great grandson of Gen. John Buchanan, and the only male descendant of his to live in this part of the country, works in Washington, D. C. He married Laura Collier, daughter of Congressman J. W. Collier of Vicksburg, Mississippi and they have two children, James P. Buchanan, III and Ann C. Buchanan. The grandfathers of these children were both members of congress for over twenty-five years, J. P. Buchanan, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and Mr. Collier, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Robertson read the following resolution which was considered immediately and was unanimously agreed to: Resolved that this Convention has heard with emotion and profound sorrow and regret the announcement of the deaths of General John Buchanan, Col. John H. Means and Maj. Wm. S. Lyles who at the time of their deaths were members of this convention from the District of Fairfield. Resolved that the Convention tender to the respective families and relatives of the deceased the expression of sympathy in these afflicting events. Copy to be sent families.

Official positions held by Gen. John Buchanan.

Enlisted in War of 1812 the 6th of October 1814 in Felder's Battalion of Artillery, S. C. Militia; was promoted to Adjutant 1st November, 1814.

1819 Commissioner in Equity
1822 Commissioner and Register
1818-1839 Member of the State Legislature
1840-1856 Member of the State Senate
1828-1830 Brigadier-Gen. State Militia. 6th Division. This notice did not give first name, something often done in early notices.
1830-1854 Major-General State Militia - 5th division and then the 3rd.
1825-1830 Secretary of Mt. Zion Society
1859-1862 President of Mt. Zion Society
1845-1861 Trustee of the South Carolina College
1852 Member of State Convention to appoint delegates to Southern Congress.
1860-1861 Member of Secession Convention
1849-1853 Director of South Carolina & Charlotte Railroad.
1849-1852 Commissioner of South Carolina Railroads to act for State.
1860-1862 Director of Planters Bank of Winnsboro.

Gen. John Buchanan was graduated from South Carolina College in 1811. His three sons were graduated from that institution as follows:

John Milliken Buchanan 1842
Samuel W. Buchanan 1846
William Creighton Buchanan 1852 -- Adjutant of 12th S. C. Volunteers. He was killed near Second Manassas.

In a list of attorneys enrolled at Columbia - 1800-1859 are these two.

John M. Buchanan 1845
Samuel W. Buchanan 1848

Notices of the son-in-law of Gen. Buchanan, Dr. Edward P. Palmer and of his son, Wallace Palmer, the grandson of Gen. Buchanan.

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"The Rev. E. P. Palmer, son of Rev. Edward Palmer (a father in Israel) became a minister October 1848. He graduated from the University of Georgia and then from the Columbia Seminary. He was first pastor of the Waxhaw Church. From there he went to Winnsboro, then to a large church in Mobile, then to be president of Austin College, Texas. Afterwards he was pastor of the Canal St. Church of New Orleans and then went to Virginia." Wallace T. Palmer, DD. Born 1868. Died 1935. Beloved pastor of Manning Presbyterian Church.