

Caldwell

*Book in bookcase*

**DESCRIPTION OF  
THE CALDWELL COAT-OF-ARMS**

- Arms:** Azure, three tops of wells in masonry, two and one or.
- Crest:** Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter cubit arm in pale proper, grasping a cross calvary gules.
- Motto:** Sapere aude. (Dare to be wise).

**Colour Meanings:**

- Azure:** (blue) The colour azure denotes loyalty and truth and also signifies divine contemplation and Godliness.
- Or:** (gold) The metal or is the emblem of generosity and elevation of mind.
- Gules:** (red) Military valour and courage. Red is the warrior's colour and symbolizes the desire to serve your country to the utmost of your ability, to shed blood if necessary.

**Character Meanings:**

- Coronet:** The ducal coronet showing three strawberry leaves, is not to be confused with the dukes crown, with five leaves. The former belong to one who serves, as we might say as a host or secretary to the duke in his court.
- Cross:** Crosses are one of the most highly esteemed of the ordinaries and owes its place in heraldry as the accepted symbol of Christianity. It is a very ancient religious symbol, being found in early Egyptian art representing the Passion of Christ. It is also a symbol of participation in the Crusades. Cross Calvary, with three steps are symbolical of Faith, Hope and Charity.
- Cold-Wells:** See "The Origins of the Caldwell Family" for a discussion on the Wells.

**Authorities:**

- Burke's General Armory.
- Fairbairn's Crests.
- Bolton's American Armory.
- Burke's Peerage.

**JOSEPH AND CATHERINE ELDER CALDWELL  
OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
AND  
THEIR DESCENDENTS**

**FOREWORD**

The compiling of this account of Joseph and Catherine Elder Caldwell and their descendants has been a labor of joy, if at times frustrating, for the writer. I have met more of our cousins this way than I would have any other way, and I am proud of our whole family.

Also, with all of you, I am proud of our heritage. We owe much to those who have gone before, who triumphed against odds, who fought for what they believed in, and who lived simple God-fearing lives.

This book needed to be written, and regardless of abilities or lack of them, I was the logical person. My brother (2212) Henry Elliott Caldwell and I are the last of the fifth generation descendants with sufficiently close ties to Fairfield County and Mt. Olivet Church to undertake the task. Unfortunately, brother Elliott's eyesight is too poor for him to do the job. However, his keen memory and knowledge of the family and the county have been of immense assistance.

For those of the family who are serious students of Genealogy, please consider this book as a beginning and not an end. If you should find any errors, please forgive, but also let me know.

## THE HIGH HILLS OF FAIRFIELD

*Before we go on let us take a long look backward at our early family lands. In 1804 when Joseph and Catherine Elder Caldwell came, northeast Fairfield was a rich land of forests and fertile fields. Oak, pine, hickory, ashe, gum, cherry and many other trees grew in abundance. Ther fertile fields produced good crops of wide variety.*

*It was and is a land of lofty ridges, separated by wide valleys; ridges green in the foreground or green and red and gold in autumn, always changing to a misty blue on the next ridge in the far distance; ridges marching forever in stately ranks from the mountains toward the sea.*

*Our Caldwells, along with other families of the time, cultivated and loved this land, but did not understand it, did not understand that the top soil on these high red clay hills must be cherished and conserved, must be ditched and terraced. They had come from a land of a gentler climate, a land without the slashing storms we have learned to call "gully-washers". Even before the terrible devastation of the Civil War, the land and their way of life were doomed.*

*The top soil washed away and the red clay eroded into many gullies. The people struggled but lost the battle. Much of the land lay red and bare under the hot summer sun and the winter rains. Broomstraw, goldenrod, and "rabbit tobacco" tried valiantly to cover the bareness of the high hills and did soften the grimness.*

*Then came the tall pines. They could and did clothe the land in a new and fragrant dress. It matters not that now many of the pines are raised for making paper, they are there. When I was a boy growing up in Fairfield, we didn't have "forests", we had "little woods" and "big woods".*

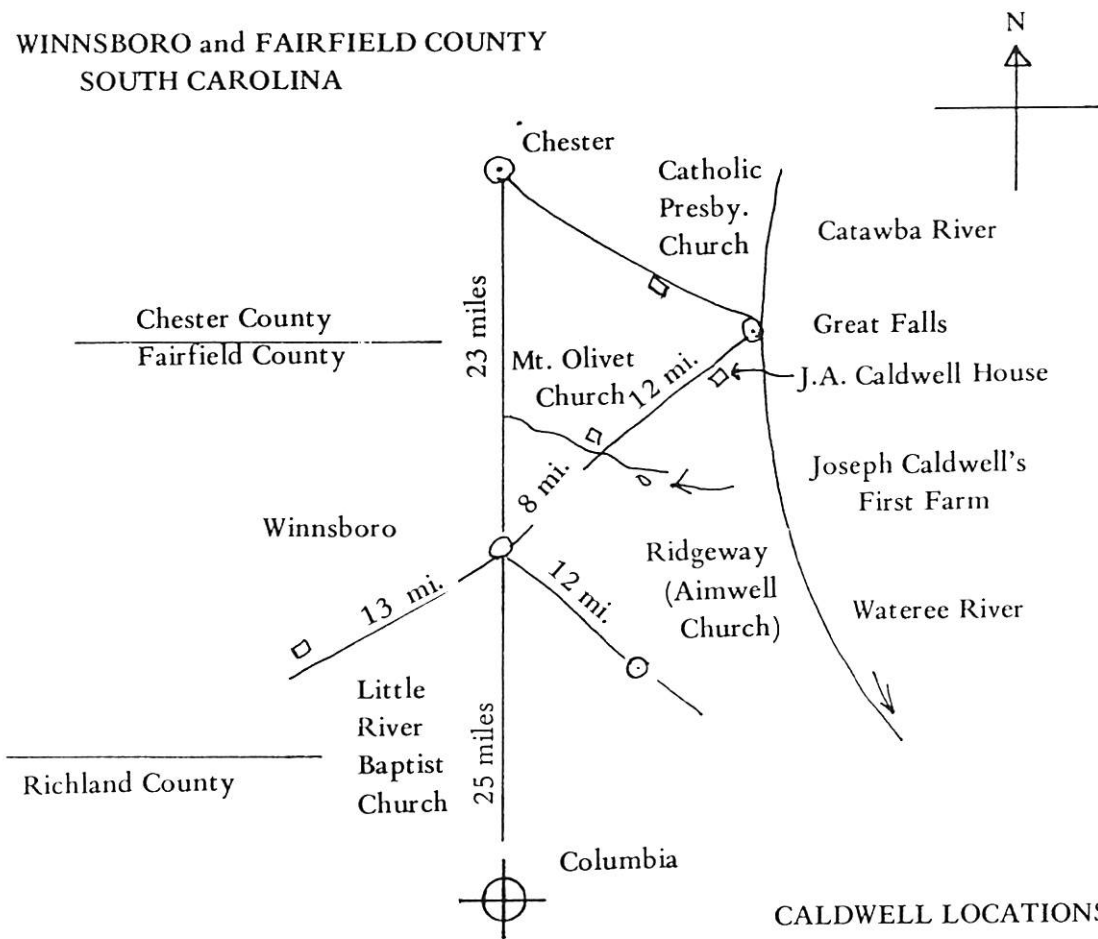
*Today the big woods stretch across northeast Fairfield, from Winnsboro to Great Falls, over Rocky Mount, the Withers place, the Kinloch place, and the old Caldwell homesteads. There are few farms there, and the big woods are deep.*

*Some day, preferably in the springtime, come back to Fairfield and walk in the cool woods, surrounded by the rich aroma of the pine needles. But don't go in too deep, unless you're a bit of a woodsman or have a compass. The tall pines reach for Heaven and they'll sigh with you in the cool wind, but they won't tell you the way, either to the old home sites or to your car. Neither will the birds with their sweet songs, nor the deer you may glimpse, nor the clear brook gurgling in the ravine.*

*While the wind whispers in the pines of days that are gone, shut your eyes and listen. Listen with your memory as well as your ears. Far down the years you may hear the farm hands singing in the cotton fields, and the creaking wheels of wagons loaded with cotton, bound for market at Winnsboro or Charleston. Let your dreams run free and you'll be there! You'll feel the tug of the land on the people and their love for it, so long ago.*

*Come back, come back to Fairfield!*

WINNSBORO and FAIRFIELD COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA



CALDWELL LOCATIONS  
DIAGRAM

HISTORICAL FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Situated in the heart of the state, Fairfield is as fair as its name, with rolling hills and green pastures.

Bordered on the south by Richland and on the north by Chester County, Fairfield has two rivers for its eastern and western boundaries – the Wateree and the Broad.

Under the Lords Proprietors Fairfield was part of Craven County and later a part of the Camden District. Fairfield District was formed in 1798.

The first settlers came in the 1740's – the English up from Charleston, the Scotch-Irish down from Virginia and Pennsylvania. French Huguenots came later from the Low Country.

The County was the center of the Regulation Movement which brought law and order to the back country before the Revolution.

All five branches of Sherman's Army passed through Fairfield in February 1865.

Many historic buildings remain as evidence of a fine culture which developed here.

Prepared by The Fairfield Historical Society

WINNSBORO

Settled in the mid 1700's and chartered 1785. It is the County Seat of Fairfield, with a population of about 5,000. Named for Revolutionary War Hero, Col. Richard Winn.

Location of Mt. Zion institute, founded in 1777. Location of British Headquarters, under Lord Cornwallis, for three months in 1780-81.

More than 50 structures in town over 100 years old.



TOWN CLOCK  
WINNSBORO

The oldest continuously running Town Clock in the United States. Built in 1833.

## INTRODUCTION

Papers handed down in our family, as in other old families, include a number of unproved legends and tall tales. Once they get into print they are hard to eradicate. Some of them may be true, most probably not true. I have not repeated here some of the stories and legends which have been often quoted, because either proof or logic for them is lacking and I don't want to spread them further. Roberta M. Grahame in her splendid "Origins of the Caldwell Family" says substantially the same thing.

We are fortunate to have what we do have on the early Caldwells. However, I have been handicapped by a lack of early records. Joseph could not have brought much on the hurried Atlantic crossing by sailing ship and what he did bring has been lost. Records have been lost and destroyed in wars in Northern Ireland and in our own War Between the States. Sherman's forces burned two or perhaps three Caldwell houses without warning, destroying everything in them. See later accounts of "The Family in Northern Ireland" and of (2) James Elder Caldwell, under "The Second Generation."

If the early Caldwells in this country had been more involved in public life, we'd probably know more about them, but they were planters and professional people who did their work well but quietly. They apparently were not great letter writers and were certainly not letter savers, even allowing for the destruction of the war. This is a great loss.

Wills and estate appers have been valuable in a number of cases. They give not only a picture of the individual's possessions, but of his or her philosophy and of the state of the times.

One of the real regrets I have had is the limited knowledge of so many individuals in the family who deserve bigger write-ups, but I could only write what I could find and what was given to me.

Since changing price levels over the years are a part of all history including family history, attention must be called to the enormous inflation affecting our dollars since the early days. For instance, note the prices paid for items in Joseph's Estate Sale. Another example I like is from an old Winnsboro News & Herald, in which there is an account of a dinner given in the year 1852 at the local Hotel for 21 people, plus feed for 15 horses. The check was for \$7.00! So when dollars are mentioned later, remember what they were!

## CREDITS

The wonderful cooperation of cousins throughout the family is greatly appreciated and indeed was indispensable. Without it there would be no history.

Central and basic to the history is the material handed down in the family, giving some information on Joseph and Catherine Elder, but more on the Second Generation. This was the starting point.

Then comes the history started by cousin (8N61) Caroline Rosborough and covering particularly descendents of (8) Robert Bones Caldwell, her grandfather, and of (4) William Caldwell. Unfortunately Caroline met an untimely death in 1933 when she was only 47 years old.

The late Leonardo Andrea, genealogist of Columbia, S. C. did a lot of work on many Caldwell families including our own. His papers were most useful.

My mentor and guide, especially on the early history, is a friend and possibly our distant cousin, Roberta M. Grahame of Amherst, Mass.. We are greatly indebted to her for the wonderful article which follows, "The Origins of the Caldwell Family". She is an authority without peer on Caldwell Families, past and present.

Librarians in general have been helpful, but special mention must be made of Mrs. Billie Stevens, librarian of the Bossier Parish Library at Benton, La. Mts. Stevens had indexed the "Bossier Banner" newspaper from 1859 to the present. Articles on the (B) Thomas Jefferson Caldwell family, found through her index, were of great assistance.

It is not possible to list here all family members who have been helpful, but with gratitude to all, special thanks are due to the following:

### Line 2. James Elder Caldwell

Elliott Caldwell, Fannie Caldwell Sagar, Margaret and Frank Cheatham, Caldwell Withers, Frances Cardwell, Frontis Johnston, Raymond Boykin.

### Line 4. William Caldwell

Leila and Coy Stroud, Katherine Hicklin Jackson, Dr. James Caldwell Hall, Mary Wylie Field, Jane Caldwell Humphreys.

### Line 6. Mary Dial Caldwell Gibson

Margaret (Peggy) Pitts Montgomery, Catherine (Kate) Gibson Pepper, James Caldwell Phelps.

### Line 8W. Robert Bones Caldwell and Eliza Peninah Walker

Catherine (Kitty) Lore Spicer, the Rev. Robert J. McMullen, Jr., Belle Ward Abernathy, Nell Severt Johnston, Celia Dean Martin, Sallie Dean Meek.

### Line 8N. Robert Bones Caldwell and Mary Lucinda Neely

Kathleen Caldwell Harden, Laurie Caldwell Tucker, Margaret Caldwell Mayson, Frances Ruff Counts, Elizabeth Kenwick Baker, William W. Caldwell.

### Line B (11). Thomas Jefferson Caldwell

Madge Wyche Doles, Aylmer M. Wyche, Jr., Dan Polk Logan, Mary Caldwell Fenet, Elizabeth Drew White, Louise Alison Adger.

Line C (12). Martha Caldwell Carothers

Henry S. Montague, Rose Weddell Scherck, Hamilton Carothers, Mildred Carothers Healy,  
Thomas C. Quackenboss.

Note:

Since the start of this work, four of the above have gone on to a better life. They were interested in and most helpful in assembling information for the history.

Fannie Caldwell Sagar

Frank Cheatham

Caldwell Withers

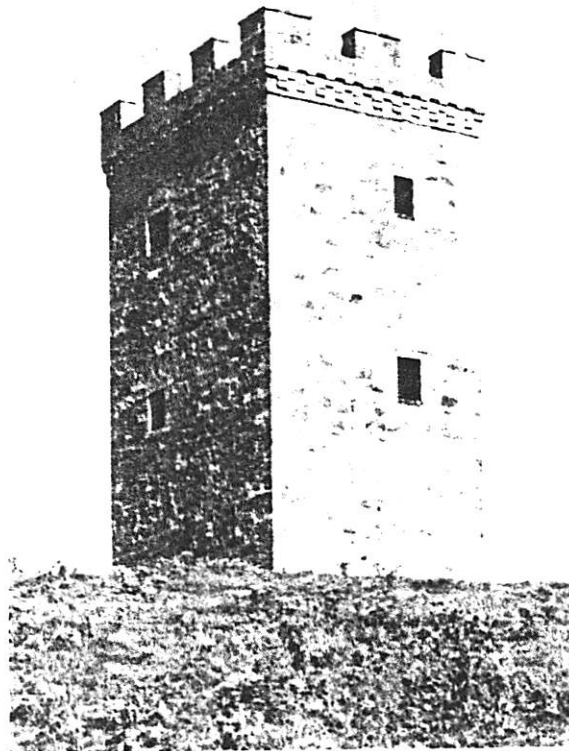
Kathleen Caldwell Harden



## THE ORIGINS OF THE CALDWELL FAMILY

“Origins” is the wrong word, surely. It would be more accurate to say that the Caldwells, or any other family, “surfaced” at a given time and place. Ultimately, we can assert only that they were there. But where is the primal there? Perhaps, if we piece together all our clues, the time and place will consent to being pushed a little further into the “dark backward and abysm.” Needless to say, the piecing together of clues yields less genealogical assurance than we feel when our grandmother tells us her mother’s maiden name; but then we shall be searching centuries back of the memory of the oldest grandmother.

Let us at least begin with the known before we proceed to the unknown. The Scottish Caldwells, predecessor of the Caldwells of Ulster and of many Caldwells in America,<sup>1</sup> are first found on an estate, or actually two estates, not far from Paisley, to the northwest. The shire of Renfrew lay to the north, and that of Ayr to the south; Caldwell was on the border. Glasgow, to the northeast, was just a little farther off than Paisley; today, the village is in the Glasgow postal area. I paid only seventeen pence (in the old money) for a ticket between the city and Neilston, the railroad stop nearest what was once Caldwell, now Uplawmoor. There, a Scotswoman, a perfect stranger, but now a friend, invited me to her home for lunch and walked me to the outlying tower of undetermined antiquity which stands today for Caldwell Castle.<sup>2</sup>



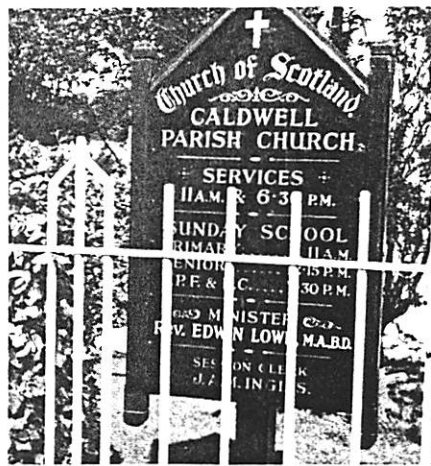
CALDWELL TOWER

We do not know exactly when the Caldwells first occupied their Scottish estates. The earliest date I have seen is 1328; and since the spelling is “Cowel” – no more “phonetic” than others but still a little surprising – I do not vouch for its authenticity. Probably the

<sup>1</sup> There are also Caldwells in England, as we shall see, but Ulster seems the origin of most American Caldwells.

<sup>2</sup> When I thanked her and her niece for showing me every hospitality the latter said, “Just tell them in America that the Scots are a hamely people.”

first assured date is 1349, at which time William Caldwell, of this family and presumably of this estate, was prebend of Glasgow Cathedral and chancellor of Scotland. He is described as a man of loyalty and learning, a friend of the long-exiled and imprisoned David II. Knowing of him, we naturally expect to find earlier Caldwell records. The Caldwells are not, however, named among the families that accompanied David I and William the Lion from England to Scotland, beginning in 1124. (These lists are not, I believe, regarded as complete.) Even in 1291 and 1296, when the numerous supporters of Edward I of England as overlord of Scotland signed the so-called Ragman's Roll, no Caldwells are among them, as we should expect them to be. Here, indeed, is a seeming paradox: there is no indication that the Caldwells were in Scotland much before the middle of the fourteenth century, yet at that date they supplied a chancellor to Scotland, and that chancellor called a firm supporter of the Scottish king. Clearly, the family was not of the day before yesterday. If its eminence had not developed in Scottish soil, it had developed elsewhere.



CALDWELL PARISH CHURCH (*Bulletin Board*)

A primary source on the early Caldwells is Baron Mure, whose Caldwell Papers (Maitland House, Glasgow, 1844) mentions the chancellorship and says that the family was “of some note” when, toward the end of the fourteenth century, the heiress of the senior Caldwell line married Gilchrist Mure.<sup>3</sup> By this time, and perhaps from their arrival, the Caldwells were two branches, the senior holding the ten-merk land, called Wester Caldwell, and the junior holding the five-merk, known as Easter or Little Caldwell. The heiress, of course – like other heiresses, the bearer of her family’s doom – brought her ten-merk land to her husband. Thereafter the Mures were Lairds of Caldwell and, cousins or not, sometimes engaged in disputes with the junior line: Caldwell of that Ilk. Baron Mure’s account still breathes of the old hostility. Nevertheless, Caldwells should remember that the distinguished Mures, still thought of as the region’s great family, have borne for six centuries a Caldwell line.<sup>4</sup> And after the loss of Wester Caldwell, the cadets carried on for three hundred years and more. John Caldwell, or Goodman Caldwell, a member of the Scottish Parliament, was the last of his family when he died about 1702. The property was then acquired by the Earl of Dundoland, later by marriage by Lord Hamilton, then by the Mures by purchase.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> One sometimes sees the date of 1539, but this is clearly far too late – possibly a handwritten or typographical error for 1359, repeated from source to source. Another theory concerning the date 1539 appears below, however.

<sup>4</sup> The marriage of Elizabeth Mure to Robert Bruce led on to many crowned heads, but since it took place before the Mure-Caldwell marriage, it did not bring Caldwell blood into royal lines.

<sup>5</sup> Charles Benjamin Caldwell, *Collectanea* (New Grange, Dublin, 1882). The Author states that the Hamiltons probably retained the superiority.

Whether there actually remained no living relatives, however distant, of Caldwell of that Ilk may be a different matter. We find a number of individuals named Caldwell in and near Paisley, and elsewhere in Renfrew and Ayr, in sixteenth – and seventeenth – century records. A family of Covenanters named Caldwell settled in Argyle; William Caldwell was in Straiton, a good deal to the south in Ayrshire; occasional examples of the name begin to appear close to the Solway Firth. These Caldwells more or less ran the social gamut: servant, artisan, schoolmaster, royal horticulturist in Edinburgh. Who were these people? Mr. A. E. Truckell, curator of the Dumfries Burgh Museum, with whom I corresponded, said there was certainly no influential Caldwell family other than Caldwell of that Ilk. Elsewhere I have encountered the suggestion that some of the modestly situated Caldwells may have descended from persons serving on the estate who, after going away, took its name for their surname. Perhaps so. Freedom to come and go was not then however, what it is today, and one would suppose that even in Scotland, less feudal than England or most of the Continent, a departing serf or servant would often be a runaway who would scarcely proclaim his situation by adopting his master's surname.

Be that as it may, there were Caldwell families in Ulster whose position suggests background; and at least two of these claimed relationships with Caldwell of that Ilk. One was the distinguished legal family of which Charles Benjamin Caldwell, to be mentioned later, was a member; their relatives were the baronets of Castle Caldwell. Another was a wealthy family of Ballymoney, who chartered a ship, the Peggy, for five hundred guineas, when they fled Ireland for America for political reasons. Caldwells in Londonderry and Lifford were relatives of theirs. County Tyrone was said to have its Caldwell gentry, among whom was the colorful uncle of the American doctor and memoirist, Dr. Charles Caldwell, who related how his "Uncle Davy" (called Sir David, though apparently without cause, by everybody else), who spent a year in Normandy hunting for his ancestors, and hung the walls of his "castle" with maps to show the family's origin. James Caldwell of Drumclaph had "extensive linen bleacheries," and he and his cousin Samuel are on record as selling seventy-one acres of land which they seem to have inherited. It was probably this same Samuel who attended Trinity College in Dublin and sent his son John there. Other Caldwells, in County Antrim and elsewhere, of considerable status, are very likely related to the families mentioned. It should be borne in mind that these families left Scotland for Ireland before Caldwell of that Ilk had failed – in some cases, possibly in all, about a century earlier--and probably were not in touch with that family even though they retained a tradition that they were part of it.

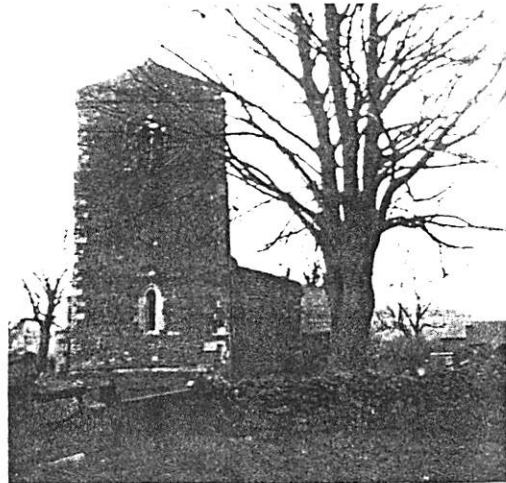
You may ask, of course, whether a family is ever said to have "failed"---run out of (male) descendants bearing the name---if, in fact, it has not. Actually, this seems to happen fairly frequently. Especially where inheritance is by primogeniture, the families and fortunes of younger sons apparently may sink into oblivion. Burke, of peerage fame, showed how this has happened in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, published a century ago: and more recently a brilliant genealogist, A. R. Wagner, in effect corroborated Burke's findings. Readers of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* may recall that Thomas Hardy, whose own family had undergone such a downward mobility, based his novel on this phenomenon. Tess Durbeyfield is the descendant of a noble family, the D'Urbervilles, which is thought to be extinct but has actually "gone under"; ironically, her downfall stems from her childish parents' insistence that she lay claim to her noble descent. In short, there is nothing very unusual in our suggesting that Caldwell of that Ilk did not actually die out even though, after the death of Goodman Caldwell, there was no known heir. Similarly, the baronetcy of the Caldwells of Castle Caldwell near Belleek has been extinct since 1858, yet there appear to be living

descendant in Brazil.<sup>6</sup>

If we conclude that, in one way or another, the Caldwells in Ulster go back to Caldwell in Scotland, our next question is: Where did the Caldwells come from before they settled in Scotland? The name, like many in the Lowlands, is not Celtic. Obviously they must have come from England. But did they migrate northward as Caldwells and give their name to the land they received in Scotland, or did they come without a surname, or with some other surname, and become Caldwells only after they received and named their estate? The standard explanation is that the estate had some source of cold water (as well it might have in Scotland!), and that the family took its name from the estate. But I have questions. If the family had another surname, we should expect something comparable to "Mure of Caldwell," which we find after the Mures obtained Wester Caldwell. In fact, we have only "Caldwell of that Ilk"---Caldwell of Caldwell. Or if the family came to Scotland without the "twa names" deemed necessary to social status and even, almost, respectability, would it have received a substantial grant of land? I cannot suppose so.

Moreover, the name Caldwell, both as a place name and as a family name, existed in England before the fourteenth century. Though several English villages early bore the name, which doubtless did refer to cold water, we think first of Caldeuuelle in *Domesday Book*, described thus to tempt us to sinful pride: "In Caldeuuelle and Wich are four plough lands and two mills of two shillings value." At a later date we have a rhyme: "Caldwell and Wickham are built of a stone, Caldwell hath a church, but Wickham hath none." The villages today are Chadwell and Wycomb, in Leicestershire, near Melton Mowbray, and the writer can confirm that, indeed, Caldwell-Chadwell has a church, and Wycomb only a somewhat operative-looking chapel. Of special interest is the fact that Augustine Caldwell's family, which settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the 1630's, came from this same area, where there are several estates and hamlets named Caldwell. The writer can attest also that the surname is frequently encountered in and around Loughborough, where a Frederick Caldwell whom Augustine Caldwell met in 1885 has a headstone in the cemetery. For whatever it is worth, Augustine Caldwell's family traditionally had ties with Scotland, though they were surely mistaken in thinking that the migration had been from north to south.

*CALDWELL (Now Chadwell) CHURCH  
LEICESTERSHIRE*



Were these Leicestershire Caldwells, then, of Anglo-Saxon or of Norman descent? (Let us say, first, that the Normans were no higher an order of beings than the Anglo-Saxons they defeated; in fact, one may read today that though their vigor was boundless, the culture of the conquerors was inferior. And in any event, by the fourteenth century, Anglo-

<sup>6</sup> I am unsure of the descent, and the line may perhaps be illegitimate; but it carries the name and contained a General Caldwell of Brazil who died in 1873. The present representative communicated about a year ago with Professor Emeritus Theodore Caldwell of the University of Massachusetts.

Norman might be a more accurate designation than Norman.) The Caldwells have sometimes been identified with the Colvilles, who were unquestionably of Norman origin and came to Scotland in 1124. Sometimes we find the Colvilles and the Caldwells quite close together, both in Scotland and in Ireland. But the Colville history is rather well preserved, and I have seen no evidence, only assertions, that the two families were the same. On the other hand, the same individual is, indeed, sometimes recorded under both surnames. Moreover, both Colville and Caldwell easily become transformed into Colwell, which is a perfect compromise! But the Colvilles can scarcely have been our ancestors.

A light broke in upon my brain recently--no will o' the wisp, I trust, but the true fire--when I discovered *Collectanea* (mentioned in a footnote above). Sir Robin Kinahan of Belfast, a descendant of the baronets through a female line, kindly sent me copies of several pages of this old pamphlet, written by a distant cousin, Charles Benjamin Caldwell. Later I was able to read the whole of it, scarcely breathing in its crumbling centenarian presence, in the New York Public Library. A miscellany, as its name implies, *Collectanea* is not a model of scholarship, though the writer, or someone before him, had sought out medieval charters and other documents. These he made some effort to document, but not in a way that would enable a non-medievalist to track them immediately to their lairs, especially if those lairs are in London, Paris, or Normandy. I observed that some knowledgeable reader of the New York copy had taken the same route as C. B. Caldwell, however, and had made minor corrections, which I found reassuring concerning the whole. Imperfect as the little work is, and apparently almost unknown, or unappreciated when known, it is immensely interesting and may hold the key to our problem.

According to *Collectanea*, the earliest Caldwell ancestor was a certain Sire de Cauville, owner of hot mineral springs in Normandy in 1051, who accompanied, or possibly followed, the Conqueror to England. Since the author supplies scant explanation, or linkage between quoted passages, leaving the reader to his own best light amidst legal records in Latin and Norman French, it is difficult to discover how many of the Cauvilles or De Cauvilles left Normandy for England. We learn that there were three hot springs, or lords of the hot springs, seemingly: "origine commune," says *Collectanea* cryptically. He quotes also, concerning the name: "anciennement Caudeville"<sup>7</sup> -- or as it would be today, Chaudeville. (Warm ville or villa in Normandy, cold in Scotland!) Ultimately, then, the name is territorial, whether hot or cold.

The author seems to be letting the facts speak for themselves -- as they may do if we give considerable encouragement. He describes the ancient coat of arms, with the vigilant annotator making amendments which suggest either that someone had trouble reading an ancient source, or there was some poor proofreading somewhere. Strikingly, however, the coat of arms contained three fountains or springs, comparable to the three wells on the well-known escutcheon of Sir John Caldwell, Bar't, and other Caldwell coats of arms, which are rather numerous. Far more interesting, however, are the numerous documents, some Norman, some from Norfolk, Leicestershire, and the borders of the surrounding counties, and covering the period from 1086 to 1424 in which we find the surname or surnames Cauville, Caudeville, Caudeuuelle, Caudwell, Caldewell and Caldwell. The family was domiciled, the author says, in Bynham, Norfolk, after the Conquest, and most of the appearances of the name are clustered around that place, though they fan out as time goes on. The first appearance of "Caldwell" seems to have been on a charter recording a grant of land to the church by Dionysia de Caldwell prioress of Burleigh, near Stamford in Lincolnshire, close to the border of Leicestershire, in the year 1200. Almost certainly, the proximity of the village of

<sup>7</sup> Obviously, C. B. Caldwell had a French source, no doubt printed, which he does not name, but which may well have been available to him in London, if not in Dublin, where he lived.

Caldeuuell in Leicestershire affected, by analogy, the form of the French name – which in any case, as the language developed into English, would have suggested, even to slightly aristocratic ears, everyday “cold” or “cald,” plus “well.” Theoretically, perhaps, Dionysia de Caldwell and the others might have come from the village of Caldwell; but surely the little holding of “four plough lands and two mills of two shillings value” cannot be supposed (even allowing for inflation!) to be the mother of half a dozen landowners and churchmen spread about in, and distributing largesse in the surrounding counties. And if anyone objects that the first syllable of the name Caudville differs from Caldwell in the absence of the “l.,” I may mention that another Norman town, Caudebec, appears in medieval Latin records as Caldebecco – ablative case of Caldebeccum; another reference to a source of warm water. (Latin *calidus*, French *chaud*; compare caldron.)

I have been fortunate enough to examine notes which Mr. Frederick Deakin took in 1898 on the various copies, or purported copies, of the battle Abbey Roll. The original, long vanished, recorded those Norman knights who accompanied the Conqueror; but even in its earliest form it was probably far from accurate or complete. Many misreadings, too, have certainly crept into the record, which now exists in no earlier form than that of the Elizabethan Holinshed. Furthermore, it is known that at some stages, it was possible to have one’s not very Norman-looking name inserted – for a suitable fee. Having issued this caveat, I may now say that I found “Coville” on one list; surely a form of Cauville. (Colville, the other family, is also clearly present, and confusion between them seems inevitable.) Other possible forms of Cauville appear in Mr. Deakin’s transcriptions, but the readings are very uncertain. Obviously I regret that I must rely on the work of another inquirer, who was working on his own family and not on the Caldwells. By way of passing the torch, I should like to suggest that some younger descendant of the Caldwells look up the lists compiled by Holinshed, Duchesne, Leland, Burke, and perhaps others; and also trace the Norman and Anglo-Norman documents of *Collectanea* to their lairs!

If we do, indeed, have in the Caudvilles, Cauvilles or De Cauvilles a Norman or Anglo-Norman family from whom our Caldwells descend, what is the link between England and Scotland? Charles Benjamin Caldwell thought he knew: he believed that one branch of the Norman family was domiciled in Oswestry, on the Welsh border, whence one or more members moved northward into Scotland with the Montgomery family. Here, alas, I am obliged to part company with the author; for I have learned that it was from Oswestry that the De Colvilles, in the person of Philip de Colville, moved to Scotland in 1124. In other words, the author thought that the Colvilles and the Caldwells or Cauvilles were the same family. And, indeed, one of the charters he cites, dating from 1086, uses the names Caudeville and Colville for the same man. But the Colvilles are clearly shown on the Battle Abbey Roll, and, as we have seen, had a well-documented history of their own. We are left, for the present at least, with no knowledge of how a branch of the Cauville-Caldwell family of Norfolk and the Midlands removed to Scotland – if we are right in thinking that it did – and there received a grant, or two grants, of land. But we know from the aforementioned charters that the family was of sufficient consequence in the Anglo-Norman society of late medieval England to have made such a history possible, and consonant with the movements and events of the times.

One more complication must be met, willy-nilly, head-on: the persistent tale of the Caldwell pirates. According to this story, which goes back at least to 1754, the family which later became the Caldwells came from Toulon, where it possessed an estate at Mount Aud (often erroneously called Mount Arid). Three brothers of this family, journeying southward to the Mediterranean early in the sixteenth century, labored in their vocation as pirates under the notorious brothers Barbarossa. After the fall of the Barbarossas they withdrew to

their estate, where, enjoying a commanding view of road and waterway, they continued their marauding life with as few adjustments as possible. The high point of their careers was the waylaying and robbing of King Francis I as he returned to Paris in 1526 after his release from captivity under the Emperor Charles V. When Francis, back in his capital, not unnaturally turned his attention in the direction of the brothers, they and their considerable retinue departed with all deliberate speed for the Solway Firth. There, the story continues, they were permitted, upon promising to send three sons and twenty retainers in defense of the Scottish King James V (Erroneously James I) to purchase an estate that had belonged to a Bishop Douglas. They named their estate Caldwell and adopted the name for themselves.

Now, any reader of the preceding pages will realize at once that the date of the events, which cannot be earlier than 1526, is far too late for the origins of the Scottish Caldwells. They had been at their seat on the borders of Renfrewshire for two hundred years. And no other numerous and powerful Caldwell family – existed in Scotland in the sixteenth century; indeed, no other Caldwell family at all – is discoverable at that date in the area around the Solway Firth.<sup>8</sup> Thus the story as told is certainly untrue.

True or not, however, the story is remarkably coherent and accords with known historical events. After his captivity, Francis I returned from Spain to Paris through southern France in 1526; Bishop Gavin Douglas died in 1522, presumably leaving an estate to be sold. The brothers Barbarossa, and indeed their father before them, terrified the Mediterranean for more years than the tale indicates; it is difficult to determine what reverse supposedly sent the brothers of Mount Aud back to their own stronghold, but the year 1518 saw them in temporary disarray. There is no record of Francis' having been robbed on his journey to Paris, but it seems possible that some attempt was made upon or his entourage which has not passed into history. Mr. Truckell confirms that there were pirates in the Solway Firth, though the question as to what kind of boats would make the voyage remains a little troublesome.

After considering various aspects of the story, Mr. Truckell wrote to me suggesting, though without going into details, the explanation which I had arrived at independently. My family history, he said, had become conflated. In short, the pirate tale certainly seemed to contain elements of truth, but it had been grafted on to the wrong material--or, shall we say, the wrong family. My further deduction is that somewhere, sometime, a descendant of the "pirate" line--male or female---married a Caldwell. If a male, he might, I suppose, have taken his wife's name as of higher repute than his own. Curiously, there is an oft-repeated error that the Caldwell heiress who brought her lands to the Mures was married in 1539, a date some century and a half too late for the facts. Is it possible that a marriage of that date did unite a daughter of the Caldwells and one of the band from Toulon? However that may be, there does seem to have been a "Solway Firth branch" of the Caldwells in Ulster by 1678<sup>9</sup>. So, if you like the idea of having pirates in your line, and cannot say flatly that your ancestors did not come from the Solway Firth, you may dream.

We emerge into familiar daylight, if not into noonday sun, when we find the Caldwells in Ulster. The first to arrive may have been William Caldwell from Straiton in Ayrshire, who, according to Charles Benjamin Caldwell, died there in 1603. What is more certain is that an Alexander and an Andrew were in Portlough, County Donegal, in 1614, and that John Caldwell, merchant of Enniskillen and son of the above William, died in Dublin in 1639-40. The merchant of Enniskillen was the father of the first baronet, Sir James, and of

<sup>8</sup> Mr. Truckell kindly checked all readily available records on my behalf, and so reported.

<sup>9</sup> Nettie Kinnison Danforth, *The Kinnison Papers*, preserved in the archives of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



several other sons and a daughter. There is good reason to think that some of these have descendants today, though the baronet's male line is understood to have run out. I have suggested to Philo Caldwell the possibility--not more than a surmise based on places and dates that he and the family traced in this book may be descended from Robert Caldwell, a son of the merchant of Enniskillen and brother of the first baronet, who seems to have acquired three taxable pieces of land in the area of interest to this family.

Mention has already been made of several Caldwell families in Ulster whose considerable position suggested that they had not risen from recent total obscurity. I should like to add something concerning the character and attainments of these families, or of certain of their members. The baronets of Castle Caldwell, from 1683 onwards, as well as later descendants in the female line, rendered many generous, brave, and enlightened services to County Fermanagh, to the north of Ireland, and to Canada.<sup>10</sup> Another, Hume Caldwell, died in the service of Queen Maria Theresa, at a time when Britain and Austria were friendly powers, and was honored by the queen in quite extraordinary ways. Henry Caldwell of this family served the Crown in Canada, as did his descendants, and offered land at remarkably low prices to help Irish families to settle there. The related branch, which includes the author of *Collectanea*, almost certainly descended from a son of the merchant of Enniskillen, and became distinguished barristers. The politically liberal Ballymoney family had young sons whose idealism exceeded their discretion, with the result that one narrowly escaped hanging, his father's house was burned to the ground, and the entire family left for America, where it has rendered good service. Among other Caldwells, James of Drumclaph, County Tyrone, also emigrated rather than pay the usual protection money to bands of "White Boys" who, upon being refused, forced a yoke of oxen over the brow of a hill and committed other acts of vandalism. Many readers of this book will recall also their own relative, traditionally a sea captain, who, when emigration was restricted, is said to have made it possible for this family's first American ancestor to obtain an ocean crossing.

It is often difficult to determine the origin of Caldwells who served with distinction in America, from colonial times to the present. We know little, for instance, of the provenance of John Caldwell, who established a Caldwell settlement on Cub Creek in Virginia; but he was a natural leader and father of leaders. His son James became the famous "Fighting Parson" of the Revolution, celebrated by Bret Harte; and his great-grandson was John Caldwell Calhoun. David Caldwell, Revolutionary patriot, preacher, and scholar, cannot as yet be traced to a particular line in Ulster; nor can Joseph Caldwell, first president of the University of North Carolina; nor the delightfully salty physician and autobiographer, Dr. Charles Caldwell--though he does seem to belong to the "Solway Firth" branch. More recent contributors to our national life are no more easily traced. The majority of those whose families have borne the Caldwell name are lucky if a county of origin is named on an ancestor's tombstone, or if a court record declared him to have come from County Antrim or County Tyrone. Nevertheless it seems probable that most or even all who came to America from Ulster were part of a wide cousinship.

It was of them and of an even older cousinship in Scotland that I thought, the day I visited the solitary outlying tower of Caldwell Castle near Uplawmoor. Restored but still a symbol of antiquity, the tower rises alone in the midst of a pasture. The afternoon I saw it, a cow stood in the doorway. And the sun on the tower and the grasses, the wild flowers in the pasture--yes, the Ayrshire cow, too!--renewed in a bright summer moment my ties with an ancestral earth. For in a special sense, for all of us whose people were Caldwells, that free-standing tower is home.

Roberta M. Grahame  
Daughter of Margaret Caldwell and descendant of  
James Caldwell of Drumclaph, County Tyrone

<sup>10</sup> See especially William Lecky's *History of Ireland*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and various accounts of the first baronet's energy and sacrifices in the cause of William III in 1689.





CASTLE CALDWELL

## JOSEPH AND CATHERINE ELDER CALDWELL

Our branch of the Caldwell Family in America begins with Joseph Caldwell, who was born in County Antrim, Northern Ireland, and was married there to Catherine Elder, daughter of James and Mary Elder. They emigrated to America and landed at Charleston, S. C. in 1804, with two children, having started the trip with three.

Accounts of the ocean crossing vary somewhat, but agree in essential details. All say the trip was very rough and filled with hardships, the worst of which was a shortage of water. The water ration for each passenger was a few tablespoonfuls a day for many days. The mother appealed for water to save her children's lives. The youngest child, the first William, died and was buried at sea.

We are told that this scarcity of water made a life-long impression on Joseph Caldwell, and though he lived to a fairly old age, it was recorded of him that he never afterwards took a drink of water without saying "Thank God for a drink of water."

The family went up-country to Winnsboro and Fairfield County and settled near Mt. Olivet Church on a farm later known as the Withers Place. It may be that they lived a short time in Winnsboro, as the record said (whether true or not we don't know) that the second William was born there.

Joseph and his family were not the first Caldwells in the area. Howe's history of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, P. 502, states in effect, "After the British had retired from Winnsboro (in 1780), a Tory Colonel named James Phillips was left sole commander of the Tories in his district. He formed a camp "at Caldwells," not far from the Wateree (or Mt. Olivet) Church.

The census of 1790 showed 2 Caldwell families and one Colwell family in the county. There are earlier Caldwell land transfers on file in the Fairfield County Courthouse, and a James Caldwell on the bench of elders at Concord Presbyterian Church in 1796. Perhaps showing that early Caldwells were broadminded, one was issued a tavern license in Winnsboro in 1785! Some of these Caldwells may have been the reason for our Joseph's coming to the area.

It would seem academic to ask why Joseph came to America after so many tens of thousands of Scotch-Irish had come over. After all, the English had persecuted and be-deviled both Catholics and Protestants in Ireland for centuries, both in religion and in politics. See "The Scotch-Irish, a Social History," by James G. Leyburn. Of course there had been friction and strife between the Protestants and Catholics for years. However, this was not the case at the end of the eighteenth century.

In 1793, an association was formed in Ireland, which included both Protestants and Catholics, called the "United Irishmen." This association was "Sworn to the accomplishment of Irish independence — and to break the connection with England, the never failing source of all of our political evils — to unite the whole people of Ireland — and to substitute the common name 'Irishman' in place of Protestant, Catholic and Dissenter."

See "The People's History of Ireland, Vol. II, pages 513, 515 & 516, by John F. Finerty.

In 1798 the Southern Irish started a war of independence against the English. Some of the Presbyterians and other Dissenters in Northern Ireland joined whole-heartedly in this insurrection. Finerty's History, p. 612, states that they attacked the town of Antrim, held by forces loyal to England, on June 7, 1798. Regretfully, the insurrection failed and the Irish insurgents were severely punished. The evidence indicates that Joseph Caldwell and some other Caldwells (possibly kin) joined in that or a later insurrection in an effort to make Ireland independent.

In some of our old Caldwell family papers, there is a note by an Irish immigrant to Fairfield County reading:

“Joseph Caldwell and his wife Catherine Elder Caldwell came to America from County Antrim, Ireland, 1803 (should be 1804), landed at Charleston, S. C. It may interest you to know that the reason for his emigration at this time was to keep from being hung for high treason. He had good company in his rebellion. President McKinley’s grandfather is said to have been hung at this time, and a great number of others, principally Catholics. Why these Protestants were in it I have never been able to learn from my old neighbors who came from the same County.”

I believe that history shows that Joseph and the other insurgents, in their war against the then hated English, had the same high ideals as those who fought in the American War of Independence. Of course, the Americans won, and the Irish lost. If they had won, conditions would probably have been far better for that troubled island over the years.

- Joseph’s father, William, was said to have been a sea captain. The story says that Joseph (or his father) arranged with another ship captain to smuggle the family to America.

There is indication that Joseph Caldwell had been trained as a builder. It is fitting that one of his first jobs in America was the construction of a church building for the Methodists in Winnsboro on East Washington Street. This was the first church building in Winnsboro. We are told that he walked to work on Monday morning from his farm, and walked back on Saturday (about 8 miles), leaving his wife to look after the farm and children.

More children came, and the farm work increased, making it necessary for Joseph to give up his work in town and concentrate on farming. Our record says that he was such a successful farmer that he was able to give each of his six sons a farm, free of debt. Examination of deeds in the Fairfield County Court House indicates at least 15 purchases of farms by him. Andrea says “He bought but never sold”. He was obviously a good farmer and a man of tremendous energy.

Joseph and Catherine Elder Caldwell lived in at least two places in Fairfield County, on the farm previously mentioned and known later as the “Withers Place”, and in a brick house near Wateree River\* and known as “The Brick House Place”. The brick for this house had been brought up from Charleston on wagons used to haul cotton there. The brick were ballast on ships from England. (See Note in Final Summary of Estate Papers, correcting an error in sale of cotton through Charleston, “weights being 19,075 instead of 19,792”).

The river house burned later, whether or not by Sherman’s forces is not clear. The brick were stolen to build chimneys, and the home site was lost in “The big woods”. It would be wonderful if some family archeologist could find it!

Inherited papers indicate that Joseph was one of 12 children of whom 8 or 9 were boys. Tradition is that these brothers all came to America. If correct, we no doubt have many distant cousins over here whom we’ll probably never know in this world.

Joseph did have a sister Mary who lived in Fairfield County, possibly with him. She married Jackson Jameson and had a daughter, Martha Caldwell Jameson, who married James Harper. Their daughter, Janie E. Harper, married Dr. Wm. Park Curry. Their daughter, Annie Gray Curry, married John Glassell.

\* Wateree Creek is mentioned several times in the history. It flows into the Catawba River near the North-East corner of Fairfield and from this point on the river is called Wateree, taking its name from the Creek.

(This information on Mary's family from (24A2) – Frances Livingston Cardwell.)

See also Notes from (7) Nancy Caldwell Curtis's Will, listing as beneficiaries her cousins Sarah Jameson and Nancy Jameson.

There were indications of related families in nearby counties. Andrea in his Item 85 states --"I was told by members of the Peden family that Caldwell's in both Spartanburg and Greenville (S. C.) Counties were related to the Fairfield set of Caldwell's and all came from Ireland and that Joseph Caldwell – was a grandson of the John Caldwell" in Andrea's Item 4, which is as follows: –

"S. C. Council Journal - 22 Dec. 1767: Arriving from Belfast on the Ship 'Earl of Dongal' the following: John Caldwell, aged 60 and allowed 100 acres of land, and also James Caldwell 24, Elizabeth Caldwell 20, Hugh Caldwell 30 (with wife and 1 child), Samuel Caldwell 20."

In "The Romance of the Caldwell Name" by Ruby Haskin Ellis, there is a quotation from an old paper published in Newberry, S. C. listing a John Caldwell who came to Newberry County about 1770 and settled in the north section of the Dutch Fork, near the Broad River. Research on this connection will have to wait until later. The writer would welcome assistance.

Andrea's research on other Caldwell families gives tantalizing glimpses of possible connections of our Caldwell's with these others. From a page of one of Andrea's papers come the following

Andrea – Item:

"Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa.

James Caldwell, will probated 2 Nov. 1755. Wife Ann Caldwell and her brother, Andrew Sims. No children. Also – John Caldwell, son of brother William in Scotland; John Caldwell, son of brother Andrew in Ireland; John Caldwell, son of brother Daniel; John Torbet, son of sister Eleanor (Caldwell) Torbet: my sister Martha and her children; James McCullough, son of my sister Agnes (Caldwell) McCullough; George Tweed, son Robert and Agnes Tweed; Exec. wife Ann Caldwell --"

Andrea says that some of the McCulloughs and Torbets came to Chester County, S. C. The Book on Old Catholic Church mentions both families (page 4).

Andrea - "Book 3" - Item:

"Estate of Francis Torbit, deceased was administered 1 June 1829 by

Elizabeth Torbit, widow

and

Joseph Caldwell, kinsman

The widow Torbit gave up – and gave full power to Joseph Caldwell. Joseph Caldwell was made the legal guardian of all the five (Torbit) children, minors."

While proof is lacking, it would appear that our Joseph Caldwell was kin to the James Caldwell of Nottingham, Chester, County, Pa., and his relatives named above.

Having had a full and strenuous life, Joseph passed away 20 October, 1843. Catherine Elder had preceded him on 26 September, 1840. They are buried in Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Cemetery.

For death as for life Joseph planned well. Inherited papers state that he gave his sons each a farm, free of debt. Thomas Jefferson, the youngest, was given his farm in Joseph's will. Thomas and Nancy, still unmarried at Joseph's death, were the only children he felt necessary to provide for in a big way in his will.

On his death bed he made requests which were formalized on 23 October, 1843, in a written agreement by his children and their spouses. This was quoted by Andrea as follows:

"Whereas our dear father Joseph Caldwell upon his death bed did call us to him and

request that since he had not made provision in his will for the slaves David and Delpha and their daughter Nancy, that he exacted a promise from us that we would allow these slaves to choose their master or mistress -- The slaves chose as their mistress Miss Nancy Caldwell, our sister -- The agreement was for Miss Nancy Caldwell to have the slaves David, Delpha, and Nancy."

The Amendment also requested that from money which he had on hand enough be given to Nancy to purchase mourning clothes for herself and her sisters. Joseph was thoughtful and kind to the very last.

CONDENSATION OF  
THE WILL OF JOSEPH CALDWELL  
Dated August 19. 1842

ITEM	TO	BEQUEST
No. 1.	Pay just and lawful debts	
No. 2.	Daughter Nancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 slaves with their children.</li> <li>• Carriage and harness and carriage horses.</li> <li>• Choice of 3 cows and calves.</li> <li>• 2 mules.</li> <li>• Her 2 beds and bedsteads with their furniture.</li> <li>• Privileges:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living in my house as long as she continues single.</li> <li>• Of cultivating as much of the land as she may want. or as much as her slaves can attend.</li> <li>• The use of so much of farming utensils as she may need.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
No. 2	Cont'd. Dau. Nancy and son Thomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All my household and kitchen furniture - equally divided.</li> </ul>
No. 3	Son Thomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plantation - whereon I now reside, on the Waterce Creek - between 700 and 800 acres.</li> <li>• Choice of my wagons and harness.</li> <li>• So much of my farming utensils - as he - may need.</li> <li>• 4 mules, 3 cows &amp; calves and 3 sheep.</li> <li>• 10 slaves.</li> </ul>
No. 4-12 incl.	Other children plus 1 grandchild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One or more slaves each.</li> </ul>

- |        |  |   |
|--------|--|---|
| No. 13 | Six grandchildren<br>Named Joseph or Catherine | • The sum of \$100 each.  |
| No. 14 | Dau. Nancy and son Thomas                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To each one pair of Cobbet and Berkshire Hogs.</li> <li>• To each as much provisions for man &amp; beast – as they need – until – (they) gather one crop.</li> </ul> |
| No. 14 | Cont'd.<br>My 4 Daughters                      | • Upon marriage of Nancy, exec. to sell at public sale, tract known as Yongue Place – and proceeds equally divided.   |
| No. 15 | All children share<br>and share alike          | Rest and residue of my estate.  |

Executors: Sons James, Cornelius and Robert.

The public sale held for the residue of the estate was evidently thought necessary for an equitable distribution. Son James must not have liked it. He specified "No Public Sale" of his estate in his will.

While most items in the sale of the estate of Joseph Caldwell were purchased by family members, it was open to the public, as a few items were sold to outsiders, such as 207½ acres of land to E. Gayden for \$7 per acre. Most items are of interest in showing the contrast with today's prices.

Cows with calves went for \$5 to \$7.50, a large red cow for \$4.00, a bull for \$5.00, a white sow for \$3.25, a boar for \$2.50, pigs for 50c and 75c each. Fifty bushels of cotton seed sold for \$7.50, a wagon and harness for \$50.00, a saddle for \$5.00. Truly another world!

After long and rewarding lives, Joseph and Catherine Elder Caldwell could sleep in peace at Mt. Olivet on one of the high Fairfield ridges they loved. Starting "from scratch" they had achieved remarkable success in life, and had left their children well provided for. They were indeed the founders of a great family.

On Joseph's monument is this inscription:

*Beneath  
This Stone  
Repose the Remains of  
Joseph Caldwell, Esqr.  
Eldest son of  
William and Martha Caldwell  
who departed this life  
on the 20th Oct. 1843  
Aged Sixty-Seven Years One  
Month and Twenty Days.*

*All is not here of our Beloved and  
bless'd  
Leave ye the Sleeper with his God  
to Rest.*

And on Catherine Elder Caldwell's monument is this:

*Beneath this stone  
Repose  
the remains of  
Mrs. Catherine Caldwell  
consort of  
Joseph Caldwell  
and youngest daughter  
of James and Mary Elder  
who departed this life  
on 26th of September 1840  
Aged 62 years and three months*

*The Sweet remembrance of the  
just  
Will flourish when they sleep in  
dust*

OUR CALDWELL FAMILY  
IN  
NORTHERN IRELAND

In endeavoring to trace our ancestry before Joseph in Northern Ireland, the writer sent an inquiry to the Ulster Historical Foundation, which was most cooperative. They had no record of Joseph, which is not unusual as he emigrated when he was only 28 years old. In trying to trace other family members they were handicapped by the lack of wills on file. Almost all wills dated prior to 1858 were destroyed in the Irish Civil War of 1922, although indexes were saved.

They did find two William Caldwells in the index, whose wills were probated at about the right time. Remember, Joseph was born in 1776. One William, of Bally-Mullock in the Parish of Grange of Killyglen, adjoining Carncastle, had a will dated 21 May 1812 and probated 1817. However, it appeared this William was a farmer, with no children mentioned in the will, whereas Joseph's father William was a sea captain with perhaps 12 children.

There was another William, of Killead, a village 4 miles south of the town of Antrim, whose will was probated in 1818. This William could well have been the Father of our Joseph.

Parenthetically, it should be said that one or two accounts of Joseph sent in by cousins, said that Joseph was born in Scotland and had moved to County Antrim. It may be possible, but it appears quite improbable, as a recent immigrant from Scotland would hardly have become involved in an Irish insurrection for independence.

In "The Origins of the Caldwell Family" Roberta Grahame has suggested that our family may be descended from Robert Caldwell, a son of John Caldwell, the Merchant of Enniskillen, and a brother of Sir James, the first baronet. Miss Grahame says that this is only a surmise, based on places and dates.

The Hearthmoney Rolls, C 1669 (lists of land and owners for tax purposes), list several Robert "Caldwells", "Callwells" or "Calwells" of that time, one in county Antrim, others in counties Down and Londonderry. The similarity of two of these is interesting. There is Robert Calwell, of Ballyrobin, Killead Parish, County Antrim. And there is Robert Caldwell of BallyRolly, Donaghadee, County Down. Ballyrobin and Ballyrolly may be farm names or nick-names and may be properties of the same man.

Whether the same or not, the Robert of Killead may have been the ancestor of William of Killead, and so possibly of our Joseph. At that time, as Miss Grahame has said, there was in Northern Ireland another Robert mentioned above, a brother of Sir James Caldwell, the first baronet.

It is pure conjecture, but quite possible, that this latter Robert could have been Robert of Killead. And that through Robert and William of Killead, we could well be in a parallel line and related to the Caldwells of Castle Caldwell.

An abbreviation of a death certificate for John Caldwell, the merchant of Enniskillen, on file in the office of Thomas Preston, ESQ, "Ulster King of Arms" is as follows:

"John Caldwell of Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh, born in Preston in the Sherifdome of Ayre in the Kingdom of Scotland, sonn of William Coldwell of Straiton in the said Sherifdome - - - - - took to his 2nd wife Mary Swetenham, of Shadwicke in Cheshire, England - - - by which Mary he had 4 sonns' viz: James (created Baronet 1683), Roger, John and Robert - - - all young and unmarried now, 1640. The first mentioned John Caldwell departed this life the 19th of Feb. 1639."

This distinguished family occupied Castle Caldwell, near the village of Belleek, in County Fermanach for many years. It passed into the ownership of the Bloomfield family through



marriage of an heiress. They eventually lost the property. While there they started the Belleek property, still operating and maker of many fine collectors' pieces. Today, the ruins of the Castle may be seen but are not safe to explore.

The Coat-of-Arms of the Baronet's family is given previously as one which we may be entitled to use. There are many Caldwell Coats-of-Arms. Burke's "General Armory" of 1883 lists thirteen different ones and the writer has seen others. Miss Robert Grahame, through her research, concludes that most prominent Caldwell families in Northern Ireland in the 17th and 18th centuries were related, including her Cawdwells, ours, and the Baronet's family.

We are not descended from the Baronet line, but if our conjectures on being a parallel family are correct, we could use these arms.

Miss Grahame has mentioned a Caldwell shipping firm in London Derry; Caldwell, Vance, and Caldwell. They were active in the North American trade, particularly in arranging passage for emigrants. It is possible that Joseph's Father, the sea captain, worked with them.

In considering possible connections with Scottish Cawdwells, we believe although we have no proof, that Joseph's family was directly connected to the Cawdwells of Ayershire - Renfrewshire in Scotland, and therefore entitled to be included with "Cawdwells of that Ilk".\* along with the other Caldwell Families in Northern Ireland mentioned in "The Origins".

\* "of that Ilk" is an expression applied to landowning families.

**THE SECOND GENERATION**  
**THE CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND CATHERINE ELDER CALDWELL**

Joseph and Catherine Elder Caldwell had twelve children. Three were born in Northern Ireland, nine were born in Fairfield County, South Carolina. Ten of the children married. Eight had families, six of these had large families.

There were seven sons and five daughters. One son, the first William, died as a baby. All of the six sons who grew to manhood were planters. One, John Lawrence Caldwell, was also a minister. It was said the Caldwell boys were very big and strong and that when they went to Winnsboro the local boys had to be on their good behavior!

One son, James Elder, stayed in Fairfield County. Three, the second William, Cornelius, and Robert Bones, moved to Chester County, just to the north of Fairfield. One, John Lawrence, went to Mississippi, and one, Thomas Jefferson, to Louisiana.

Of the five daughters, one, the first Martha, died as a young woman, unmarried. Mary Dial married a planter, Jason Gibson, and moved to Mississippi. Nancy married a minister, the Rev. L. W. Curtis and moved to Union, S. C. Eliza also married a minister, the Rev. Peden, lived a while in Fairfield and then moved to Mississippi. The second Martha married a doctor, Dr. A. M. Carothers; they too, moved to Mississippi.

All of the sons and the daughters' husbands were successful as planters or in their professions. Apparently all were interested in and active in their churches, although one, Cornelius, joined late in life.

**THE SECOND GENERATION**  
**The Children of Joseph and Catherine Elder Caldwell**  
**THE ORDER OF BIRTHS**

	<b>Born</b>
1. Martha Caldwell	April 1799
2. James Elder Caldwell	Jan. 22, 1801
3. William Caldwell	Feb. 12, 1803
4. William Caldwell	Dec. 16, 1804
5. Cornelius Caldwell	Feb. 9, 1807
6. Mary Dial Caldwell (Gibson)	Nov. 29, 1808
7. Nancy Caldwell (Curtis)	Feb. 10, 1811
8. Robert Bones Caldwell	Oct. 11, 1812
9. John Lawrence Caldwell	Feb. 22, 1815
10. Eliza Caldwell (Peden)	Feb. 15, 1817
11. Thomas Jefferson Caldwell	Nov. 25, 1818
12. Martha Caldwell (Carothers)	Dec. 23, 1820

Information on dates of marriages and deaths and on children is given later under "The Descendents".

Note that the order of births of the children in the family determines the number of the LINE of each child's descendents in the recording system used. See note under "The Descendents" later.

**THE SECOND GENERATION**

1. Martha Caldwell
3. William Caldwell

No more information has been handed down on these two than that given in the family listing.



JAMES ELDER CALDWELL

## THE SECOND GENERATION

### 2. JAMES ELDER CALDWELL



MARY GIBSON CALDWELL

James Elder Caldwell was born in Northern Ireland, the second child and oldest son of Joseph and Catherine Elder Caldwell. He was 3 years old when the family came to America. In 1832 he married Mary Gibson of Fairfield County.

James Elder was a farmer most of his life, but did not go into farming at first. As his obituary in the News and Herald (Winnsboro) stated, "He was a clerk for some time in Charleston, and was afterward engaged in mercantile business in Columbia. He then removed to Rocky Mount\* (Fairfield County) where he resided up to the day of his death".

He built and lived for a time in a house, still standing, near the Winnsboro-Great Falls Road at Mitford. This house and surrounding farm he bequeathed to his son Jacob Andrew, who was living in the house when his (James Elder's) will was drawn (August 1867). (See the folder "Historic Fairfield", by the Fairfield County Historical Society.) More about his other places later.

When James Elder started farming, he went into it in a big way. The writer counted at least 23 purchases of farms he made from 1835 to 1873. The census of 1860 listed him as the 6th largest planter in the County, and gave the value of his land only, without buildings, as \$67,685, probably well over 5,000 acres in extent.

An interesting item from the Winnsboro News and Herald of December 4, 1870: "Mr. J. E. Caldwell has laid upon our table (the Editor's) a large strawberry, and says that his beds of this delicious plant are now crowded with blossoms and fruit, and that if the weather continues as mild as heretofore, they will yield abundantly. This is remarkably strange, inasmuch as the strawberries are maturing in the open air."

He was very much interested in Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Church, his parent's church, and was elected an elder in 1849. A family tradition is that he had the church pews made, possibly on his home place, and presented them to the church when the present building was completed in 1869. Six of his slaves were members of the church.

The War hit James Elder very hard. Fitz Hugh McMaster, Fairfield Historian, said, "When Sherman and his vandals went through Fairfield in February, 1865, it became a blistered land, and for a time the only food for many was the corn which Sherman's horses left in the dirt". The Yankees burned all his farm buildings and drove off all his livestock.

Earlier, we referred to James Elder's second house. To quote (2212) Henry Elliott Caldwell, the writer's brother:

"Going from Winnsboro (toward Great Falls) turn right instead of left when you come to the road to Mt. Olivet Church. About one quarter of a mile down this road the land on the right beyond the old gate is the old Caldwell Place where Great-grandfather Caldwell

\* "Rocky Mount" was the name of a Hamlet near the Catawba River in the early years of the county. Much of the area between Mt. Olivet Church and the river came to be so called. James Elder Caldwell lived in that region, not in the Hamlet.

was living when Civil War came, and when Sherman came there. Sherman burned the house. Great-grandfather later gave this place to the Withers."

Brother Elliott went on to say:

"The story is that some Confederates came by with Yankee prisoners. They went down the road and shot the prisoners. Then, other Yankees came by and thought Great-grandfather had killed them. (Not a very smart deduction since James Elder was then 64 years old.) So the Yankees set fire to the house and took him to the woods to hang him. Ammunition exploded in the house and alarmed the Yankees, who left to see the cause. Great-grandfather didn't tarry. He took off and got away. His family had refugeed at the Jacob Andrew Caldwell house at Mitford.

"When James Elder escaped from the Yankees, he stayed in the woods until dark. Then he crawled under the floor of a black family's house and knocked on the floor boards. After they recognized his voice and were persuaded he wasn't a ghost, they took up some boards and let him up.

"The next day he was dressed in women's clothes and walked between two women to a nearby relative's home. There is some speculation that his face was blacked for the trip.

"In the home he was put to bed for several days with one of the family women sitting in the room on guard. A Yankee soldier came in and said:

'The old rebel should be hanged.'

'You try it!' said the woman, 'and I'll blow your brains out'.

'You must have a pistol.'

'Yes, and I'll use it, too!'

That ended the threat to James Elder."

After the War, James Elder continued farming and lived to a good old age. Information is lacking on where he lived. Quoting the News and Herald again:

"He was especially remarkable for his constant industry - continuing to the very last the management of his business, though for the last years almost a helpless cripple. He was for some years a magistrate under the Ante-Bellum government and filled the office with fidelity and efficiency. He left to his descendents a name that they may well honor, and a character that all may emulate."

His death was caused by an accident. While returning from Winnsboro in his buggy, with a black boy driving him, a piece of the harness broke and frightened the horse, who ran away and wrecked the buggy, throwing them both out. He was 79 at the time.

Many wills of the era were executed only a short time before death, but James Elder's was executed 13 years before his death and had 4 codicils, with many changes. He left farms and/or houses to each child, and was especially generous to his 3 daughters, leaving them much real estate and "All my - - - horses, mules, cattle and hogs- - - All my household and kitchen furniture, (except a bookcase and a stand of drawers to son Jacob Andrew)." It is interesting to note that real property was given to children for life only - - - at their deaths to be divided among their children, or having none- - - among their brothers and sisters. He had left his gold watch to one grandson in his will, then changed, in a codicil to a grandson named for him.

James Elder's wife Mary Gibson had died about a year before him. Her predecessors had been in Fairfield and Chester Counties for a number of years. One of her grandfathers was Jacob Gibson, Sr., the founder of the church now known as the Little River Baptist Church. See (6) Gibson in this Section.

The other grandfather was Sergeant John McWatters, a soldier in the Revolution. He served as a Sergeant in Moore's Troop, Middleton's Regiment, Sumter's Brigade, State

Troops of South Carolina. See D. A. R. papers of (227) Lilly Caldwell Doty. Also, see Book "Revolutionary Soldiers of Old Catholic Church". Lyman Draper, who wrote on General Sumter and his men, mentioned John McWatters' service. (Charleston News and Courier, September 9, 1828).

All Line 2, Descendents of James and Mary Gibson Caldwell have thus a Revolutionary soldier ancestor in John McWatters.