

DESCENDANTS
OF
JOHN AND ROBERT ELLISON

Fairfield County
South Carolina

ALLIED FAMILIES
Adger
Patterson
Capers

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Houston, Texas 1972

CHAPTER ONE

ELLISONS OF NORTHERN ENGLAND

On the great Pipe Rolls of England, entries for Rob. Fil. Elye (Robert the son of Elye) are found dated as early as 1230, which was during the reign of Henry III.¹ The Pipe Rolls, with entries as early as 1130, originated in days when the sheriff (shire-reeve) was the chief financial and judicial officer of the shire, and they were simply his accounts in the form of sheepskins rolled together to form a continuous roll resembling a pipe.

As Richard Welford, in his "Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed", says, "What transition more natural than from Robert, the son of Elye, or Elyas, to Robert Elyason, Elyson and Ellison?"² By the time of the reign of Henry VII, a Robert Elysson is found in Hawkwell, near Stamfordham, in Northumberland. Descendants of this Robert are found later in Newcastle and Durham, spelling the name first Ellysson (Ellysson) and later Ellison. Thus, we find the origins of the Ellison name in Northumberland, that cold rugged county of northern England, with its heathery moors, and with the Cheviot highlands of volcanic rock and granite separating it from Scotland. It is a historic county where the remains of the Hadrian wall left by the Roman conquerers can be found; and on its coastline is found the Holy Island, the center from which Christianity spread throughout the early Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. It was a county often involved in border warfare with the Scots, until the crowns of England and Scotland were united in 1603. During the English Civil War, it was invaded by the Scots who were supporting Parliament, and the city of Newcastle was taken in 1644.

Newcastle on the Tyne is the county town of Northumberland, but it is also a county unit of government itself, with its own representation in Parliament. It is located near the mouth of the Tyne River, which forms the border between County Durham and County Northumberland. Until the 16th century, the export of wool was its most important industry, but later it became famous for the export of coal. "Carrying coals to Newcastle" became a joking way of saying "making

an unnecessary journey". Sixteen miles south of Newcastle is the cathedral city of Durham, where, in the middle ages, the prince-bishops of a county Palatine carried much power and prestige.

The recorded lineages of the Ellisons of northern England³ come from Cuthbert Ellison who lived in Newcastle in the first half of the 16th century. His great-grandson, Robert Ellison, purchased the estate of Hebburn, County Durham, and established that branch of the Ellison family; Robert's son, Joseph, established what is known as the Lintz Green branch of the Ellison family. Cuthbert, Robert, John and William are names often found among these Ellisons. The 7th century Bishop of Lindesfarne (Holy Island) was St. Cuthbert, and this is probably why this name was a popular one.

From "Visitations of the North", a publication of the Surtees Society, is found "The Pedegre and Desent of Cudberte Ellysson of Newcastell, Merchante, Late of Hakwell in Northumberland."⁴ It begins, "Robert Elysson of Awkwell maryed _____ the dowghter to _____, and had issue Roberte, Raufe Elysson, William Elysson, a monke, Roger and Edward and Anthony." The lineage continues on down the line to "Cudberd now of Newcastell, alderman and merchante of the same maryed Anne, dowghter to William Selbye, merchante of Newcastell, and had issue Cudbert and Barbara nowe lyvnge."

This ancient lineage established a relationship between the Ellisons of Newcastle and the Ellisons of Hawkwell, but it has its gaps. The parents of Cuthbert are omitted, and historians have only been able to suggest possibilities in regard to this. Two historians have recorded lineages of the Newcastle family of Cuthbert Ellison: Reverend John Hodgson in his "History of Northumberland", and Robert Surtees in his "History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham". Biographical sketches of many of these Ellisons are given by Welford (Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed), and they give insight into the general cultural characteristics of the family and the areas of endeavor in which they were involved. For this reason, a few of these sketches have been included in this genealogy.

Welford says that the Ellison appearance in Newcastle history. Cuthbert entered in the books as apprentices in the years . . . Sir Robert Ellison listed as John Ellison as an alderman later, with Robert Ellison in the books. "Thus, in the space of five Ellisons living in Newcastle count occurs . . . a chaplain, a House, and three young men adventurers." He goes on to say that to quite a recent period men held conspicuous positions in various parts of the country. They have been governors of the justices of the peace, clergy of country families, formed all the houses . . . and finally married

The first record found of an Ellison coming an apprentice of the woolen industry and this occupation was passed on to the Ellisons. The name Merchant was historically associated with a power and influence with the Netherlands, having a large share of the woolen cloth. They came to prominence of Edward IV, the Yorkist king, who pursued an foreign policy in the interest of England as partners in his diplomacy. Their enthusiasm, as was indicated in the Adventurers of Hull, was in buying and selling and by great profits in the woolen industry brought great wealth in the year 1564, when trade with the Netherlands had expanded. A new charter extended to the Netherlands, Germany, but through the years the woolen industry declined, and by 1689 their power had

Cuthbert Ellison was elected alderman and in 1549 was made governor of the woolen industry and was elected Mayor of Newcastle in 1554, and at his death he bequeathed a large part of his estate to his son Cuthbert

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Welford says that the Ellisons made a rather sudden appearance in Newcastle history; with the names of John and Cuthbert entered in the books of the Merchant Adventurers as apprentices in the years 1523 and 1524 respectively, with Sir Robert Ellison listed as Chaplain of Trinity House, with John Ellison as an alderman of the Fraternity, and six years later, with Robert Ellison as an apprentice on the Merchant's books. "Thus, in the space of seven years, we have evidence of five Ellisons living in Newcastle of whom no previous account occurs . . . a chaplain, an elder brother of the Trinity House, and three young men just beginning life as merchant adventurers." He goes on to say that "From that time down to quite a recent period members of the family have filled conspicuous positions in various spheres of public usefulness. They have been governors of the Merchant's Company, and justices of the peace, clergymen and military officers, founded country families, formed alliances with other great country houses . . . and finally married into the peerage."⁵

The first record found of Cuthbert Ellison is of his becoming an apprentice of the Merchant Adventurers in 1524, and this occupation was passed down through generations of Ellisons. The name Merchant Adventurers came to be specifically associated with a powerful group of merchants trading with the Netherlands, having a virtual monopoly of the export of woolen cloth. They came into prominence during the reign of Edward IV, the Yorkist king who carefully guided his foreign policy in the interest of the Adventurers and made them partners in his diplomacy. They were a proud lot with great enthusiasm, as was indicated by the criterion for membership in the Adventurers of Hull, "To live by the way and means of buying and selling and by great adventure." The growth of the woolen industry brought great prosperity to them until the year 1564, when trade with the Spanish Netherlands was stopped. A new charter extended their trade to northwestern Germany, but through the years their influence and importance declined, and by 1689 their privileges were eliminated.⁶

Cuthbert Ellison was elected sheriff of Newcastle in 1544, and in 1549 was made governor of the Merchant's Company and was elected Mayor of Newcastle. He again held both offices in 1554, and at his death he was a wealthy man, leaving most of his estate to his son Cuthbert.

Living at the same time, was Robert Ellison, possibly a brother of Cuthbert, as he was a trustee to Cuthbert's will. This Robert had a brother, John, who died leaving his property to him. He was a merchant and alderman, and served as sheriff of Newcastle in 1553-54, and mayor in the years 1559 and 1560, and again in 1570 and 1571. He died in 1577, leaving sons, William and Robert, and six daughters.⁷

Robert Ellison, great-grandson of the first Cuthbert Ellison of Newcastle, was baptized February 2, 1614, and buried January 15, 1678. He married first Elizabeth Gray, and second Agnes Briggs, widow. By his first wife, he had fourteen children. He began his career as a merchant adventurer. When the city of Newcastle was stormed and taken by the Presbyterian Scots in 1644, he was among the anti-royalists; and when the town officials were replaced, he was elected sheriff. In 1647, he was elected to Parliament and served during the time of political and religious strife, just after the Civil War of England, and just before the establishment of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell. Welford states that Robert Ellison's name appears in the journal of the House on February 23, 1647/48 and in June and August 1648, but his name appears no more until he was again elected to Parliament in 1660, and assisted in the restoration of the Monarchy.⁸ It appears that Robert Ellison was of Presbyterian convictions, although he was baptized and buried at St. Nicholas Church, the old cathedral of the Diocese of Newcastle. He went into Parliament at a time when the Presbyterian faction of the Puritan Parliament was gaining power. After Cromwell had gained control of Parliament through the New Model Army, many Presbyterians looked with favor toward the king believing that a government of law and order, though despotic, was better than army rule. In 1648, the Independent Puritans purged Parliament of all Presbyterians, and set up a rump Parliament that tried and executed Charles I, and then set up a military dictatorship under Cromwell. Robert Ellison was evidently purged along with the Presbyterians. After the death of Cromwell and the abdication of his son, Richard, once again those who had been excluded from Parliament in 1648 were allowed to return in order to restore the monarchy, and Robert Ellison's name once again appears in Parliament. Therefore, it seems that this Ellison family was of Presbyterian convictions. In 1662, the Act of Uniformity was enacted

by the king, specifically forbidding practices, it seems likely that some have been among those Presbyterians who, in opposition to this act, immigrated to New

Welford tells how during the year 1648, when he was out of Parliament, he devoted himself to the wreck and ruin of civil liberties, and building up a comfortable happy home life in the "Side", William Gray, who lived in his house, "graphia", the first history of New

This Robert Ellison purchased a Hebburn, County Durham, and regiments. The Hebburn estate was passed to the Ellisons until in 1867, with the death of Ellison, the male line of the Ellisons passed to Ralph Carr, son of John Carr, and he took the name of Carr-Ellison.

Welford's sketch of Ralph Carr-Ellison is of a very versatile man with deep interests. He served as high sheriff of Northumberland, and had a great interest in nature, serving as vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and participating in other naturalists' clubs. He was a distinguished scholar and could converse in many languages. He was interested in history and the sciences, giving of his wealth in support of various institutions, besides having many interests and accomplishments. He was quite a humanitarian, working in many ways for the housing of farm laborers, and in providing for the education of young boys as chimney sweeps. On his death, he received all of the poor who called on him at Hill.

From the earliest times, some members of the Ellison family were affiliated with the church. Robert Ellison had a son, "William a monke", and a daughter, "Roberte a preste", and "Sir Cudbert Ellison" mentions Sir Robert Ellison, Chaplain of the King. Welford has life sketches of many Ellisons who were

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by the king, specifically forbidding Presbyterian beliefs and practices, It seems likely that some of these Ellisons could have been among those Presbyterians who, feeling the oppression of this act, immigrated to Northern Ireland.

Welford tells how during the years that Robert Ellison was out of Parliament, he devoted himself to business, rescuing out of the wreck and ruin of civil war various commercial enterprises, and building up a considerable fortune. He tells of his happy home life in the "Side", and of the brother-in-law, William Gray, who lived in his home and wrote the "Chorographia", the first history of Newcastle.

This Robert Ellison purchased a valuable landed estate at Hebburn, County Durham, and registered a family coat of arms. The Hebburn estate was passed through generations of Ellisons until in 1867, with the death of Col. Cuthbert George Ellison, the male line of the Ellison family became extinct. It passed to Ralph Carr, son of John and Hannah Ellison Carr, and he took the name of Carr-Ellison.

Welford's sketch of Ralph Carr-Ellison is really a tribute to a very versatile man with dedication to many interests. He served as high sheriff of Northumberland. He had a great interest in nature, serving as vice-president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and actively participating in other naturalists' clubs. He was an accomplished scholar and could converse in many European languages. He was interested in history and the preservation of historical sites, giving of his wealth in support of these endeavors. Besides having many interests and accomplishments, he was quite a humanitarian, working in movements to secure better housing for farm laborers, and in preventing the employment of young boys as chimney sweeps. On certain days in each week he received all of the poor who called at his home at Dunston Hill.

From the earliest times, some members of the Ellison family were affiliated with the church. Robert Elysson of Hawkwell had a son, "William a monke", and farther down the line was "Roberte a preste", and "Sir Cudberd a preste". Welford mentions Sir Robert Ellison, Chaplain of Trinity House, and gives life sketches of many Ellisons who were clerics. There was

Nathaniel Ellison, seventh son of Robert Ellison and Elizabeth Gray Ellison, who became Vicar of Newcastle, and later an honorary canon of Durham Cathedral. His son, John Ellison became Vicar of Bedlington and held the curacy of St. Andrews for forty-one years, retiring in favor of his son who held the post for thirty-two years. Cuthbert Ellison, a grandson of Robert and Elizabeth Gray Ellison, was also a cleric, holding the curacy of All Saints in Newcastle.

As stated in the preface of this book, there has been no documentation found to relate the family of William Ellison, who came to America from Ireland, to these Ellisons, although tradition has been passed down in the family that they were originally of Durham, England. There were similarities in names and cultural characteristics. There were many Ellisons in the Newcastle-Durham area, probably having the same origins. The Protestation Returns of 1641 was a record of all males who broke away from the Catholic Church, which amounted to virtually an adult male census of the area. Durham County lists (including Morpeth and Berwick of Northumberland) show the following Ellisons and their parishes: Thomas Ellison - Ryton, William Ellison - Whickham, John Ellison - Dalton le Dale, George Ellison, Thomas Ellison - Easington, Thomas Ellison - Shotton, Edward Ellison - Houghton le Spring, William Ellison - Monk Hesledon, Richard Ellison - Morpeth. For the years between 1556 and 1760, there are over fifty Ellison wills in the Durham County indexes. Ellisons from these Newcastle-Durham families went into Ireland and others came direct to America.⁹ Younger sons who did not inherit estates sometimes emigrated and others left because of religious oppression or for other reasons.

While the name Allison has its own distinct origin and is more often associated with Scotland than England, the distinction between the names became blurred in Northern Ireland. Matheson states that the substitution of one letter for another in surnames often occurred in Ireland, and gives the example of Ellison-Allison.¹⁰ He lists the name Allison as a variation of the name Ellison, and evidently it was spelled differently according to locality, and sometimes even varied within generations of the same family. The same thing is true of the name, Adger - Edger. This confusion of the two names Ellison and Allison was carried over into the American frontier, where

it very often was merely an official in the writing of some body of the will of Andrew Allison of Carolina, the names are all Robert Byers of South Carolina of John Allison", is mentioned Byers, daughter of Robert Byers. There are many other examples of names found in records. The of Ellison necessarily involve The Ellisons and the Allisons even so, there is a probability although one branch consistent the other the name Ellison. In found many Allisons and very families - very often carrying and William - moved on down South Carolina. This makes tracing and his sons from Ireland to Carolina very difficult. It is hoped to separate out the genealogies of the

NOTES CHAPTER I

- 1 Rev. John Hodgson, History of North Carolina (1840) Part III v III p 158
- 2 Richard Welford, Men of Mark (London, Walter Scott Ltd. 1901)
- 3 Hodgson, Part II v III pp 346-347
History and Antiquities of the County of Durham
head Section (Sunderland, History Society, 1901)
pp 32 ff
- 4 Surtees Society, Visitations of the County of Durham
- 5 Welford, v II p 145
- 6 Paul Murray Kendall, The American Revolution (New York, N. Y. 1965) pp 277-278
- 7 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle

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Robert Byers of South Carolina, his daughter, "Mary the wife
of John Allison", is mentioned, while it is known that Mary
Byers, daughter of Robert Byers, married John Ellison.
There are many other examples of the confusion of the two
names found in records. Therefore, research on the surname
of Ellison necessarily involves researching the name Allison.
The Ellisons and the Allisons have to be differentiated, and
even so, there is a probability that the families are related,
although one branch consistently carries the name Allison and
the other the name Ellison. In Pennsylvania history there are
found many Allisons and very few Ellisons, and these Allison
families - very often carrying the first names of John, Robert
and William - moved on down into Virginia and then on to
South Carolina. This makes tracing the path of William Ellison
and his sons from Ireland to Philadelphia and on to South Caro-
lina very difficult. It is hoped that future researchers will sep-
arate out the genealogies of these Allison and Ellison families.

NOTES CHAPTER I

- 1 Rev. John Hodgson, History of Northumberland (Newcastle, 1840) Part III v III p 158
- 2 Richard Welford, Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed (London, Walter Scott Ltd. 1895) v II p 145
- 3 Hodgson, Part II v III pp 346 ff; also Robert Surtees, His-
tory and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, Gates-
head Section (Sunderland, Hills and Co. Fawcett St. 1909)
pp 32 ff
- 4 Surtees Society, Visitations of the North v 122 (1912) pp 176-177
- 5 Welford, v II p 145
- 6 Paul Murray Kandall, The Yorkist Age (Doubleday and Co.
N. Y. 1965) pp 277-278
- 7 Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, Archaeologia Aeliana

CHAPTER THREE

WILLIAM ELLISON AND FAMILY TRADITION

1. WILLIAM ELLISON - name of wife unknown
Issue:
 - i William Ellison
 - ii Andrew Ellison
2. iii John Ellison
3. iv Robert Ellison
 - v dau. who m. ___ McAlister of South Carolina

Early attempts at tracing the family history resulted in documents that were passed down through generations of branches of the family in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. They generally tell the same story, but as it usually happens when information passes through many hands, there are inaccuracies and some confusion. The Dis-makes manuscripts (mentioned in the preface) state that early tradition of the family was recorded in an old English Bible brought over from Ireland. John Bailey Adger, "My Life and Times, 1810-1890", states that John Ellison (2) had written the history of the family "in many pages" in a family Bible that was destroyed when the home of John's son, William, was burned. William then made a statement of what he remembered to be in the Bible, and this along with a statement made by John, son of Robert (3), of what he knew about the family, were the sources of the information passed down in the family.

According to this tradition, the Ellisons were of English origin, immigrating to Ireland during a period of religious persecution. They were landed proprietors called "Lairds" in the Bible (this was the term used for the landed gentry of Scotland and Northern Ireland). The name of the town in which they settled was not remembered, but was believed to be on the border between two counties. Robert, the youngest son, was born in County Antrim and John Bailey Adger assumed that the two counties were, therefore, Antrim and Derry. An elder brother, head of the family, participated in one of the uprisings and was executed. The family property was confiscated by the English government. It is not clear

which generation the uprising is referred to. The revolution occurred in 1798, and the army fought the armies of the Orange, and tradition of this revolution by the English. A George Ellison was known that he was a to America.

It seems likely that the area of Ireland that the two families intermarried in America. (See Adger, Duneane Parish of Upper Duneane borders on County Duneane American Ellisons were there were destroyed as possible. It is known Randalstown, six miles from filed by William Allison in 1790, Andrew Allison joining Duneane Parish a later time. Randalstown and during the revolution the headquarters of the marched from here and iron were basic and bleaching of linen area.²

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family history resulted in through generations of Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, the same story, but as it passes through many some confusion. The Dis- (the preface) state that recorded in an old English John Bailey Adger, "My that John Ellison (2) y "in many pages" in a n the home of John's son, made a statement of what nd this along with a state- 3), of what he knew about information passed down

Ellisons were of English ng a period of religious prietors called "Lairds" for the landed gentry of he name of the town in red, but was believed to es. Robert, the youngest d John Bailey Adger as- herefore, Antrim and e family, participated in ed. The family property nment. It is not clear

which generation this elder brother represents, nor which uprising is referred to, but historically the facts would fit the revolution occurring in 1688-89 when Northern Ireland fought the armies of King James II in support of William of Orange, and tradition also claims participation in the events of this revolution by the family. The property was likely confiscated by the English government of King James in Dublin. A George Ellison was a defender of Londonderry according to William R. Young, "Fighters of Derry",¹ but it is not known that he was a relative of William Ellison who came to America.

It seems likely that the Ellisons came from the same area of Ireland that the Adger family came from, since the two families intermarried so extensively after coming to America. (See Adger family history). They came from Duneane Parish of Upper Toome Barony, County Antrim, which borders on County Derry. Names similar to those of the American Ellisons were found in this area but records of the time in which William Ellison's family would have lived there were destroyed, and, therefore, no documentation is possible. It is known that in 1686, Ann Ellison filed a will in Randalstown, six miles from Duneane. In 1785, a will was filed by William Allison in Tulaghobey, Duneane Parish, and in 1790, Andrew Allison filed a will in Drummaul Parish adjoining Duneane Parish. Many Allisons lived in the area at a later time. Randalstown is located in Drummaul Parish, and during the revolution of 1688, this parish was frequently the headquarters of the Earl of Antrim's regiment which marched from here to attack Londonderry. At one time coal and iron were basic industries here, and weaving of textiles and bleaching of linen are other prominent industries of the area.²

Since Robert was supposed to have been two years old when coming to America, it is assumed that William and his family came to America in the year 1744. They came into Pennsylvania as so many of the Scotch Irish did, having been offered freedom and tolerance by William Penn. Little is known about the experiences of the Ellisons in Pennsylvania, but according to tradition, William and his wife died in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

After the death of their parents, the four sons and one daughter moved into South Carolina. Tradition states that the brothers, William and Andrew, remained bachelors, and the sister married a Mr. McAlister, but little is known about them. There was a William McCalester listed as one of the volunteers of Robert Ellison's company in the Revolutionary War,³ and later his name appears on the list of those of Col. Richard Winn's regiment who had "gone off with the British". His two hundred acres on Jackson's Creek - the area in which the Ellisons lived - was to be confiscated.⁴ In 1798, William McCallister (sic) again bought land in this area, according to Fairfield County deeds.⁵

William Ellison received a grant of three hundred acres of land next to land of Robert Ellison on a branch of Little River in 1785.⁶ This must have been the brother as the sons of John and Robert by the name of William were children at this time. In 1798, William Ellison was selling part of this land, granted in 1785, and was living in Charleston at this time.⁷ There seems to be no record of Andrew Ellison in Fairfield County.

NOTES CHAPTER III

Sources of family tradition:

MSS of Elizabeth Patterson Ellison Dismukes, copies courtesy of Dr. C. J. Dismukes. Some are in her handwriting, but the authors of most of them are unknown.

John Bailey Adger, My Life and Times, 1810-1890, (Richmond, Va. Presbyterian Committee of Publications) ch 1 "Our Ancestry"

Genealogical Records, James Edward Oglethorpe Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists, Atlanta, Georgia (1939-41)

1 William R. Young, Fighters of Derry, (London, 1932) courtesy of the Ulster Scot Historical Society, Belfast, Northern, Ireland

2 Information on Ellisons-Allisons in the Duneane area from the Ulster Scot Historical Society

3 South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine v 1 no 2 p 195

4 Carolina Genealogist, Col
Confiscations p 8

5 Fairfield County Deeds, W

6 State plats Bk 11 p 102. De

7 Fairfield County Deeds, W

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Oglethorpe Chapter,
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- 4 Carolina Genealogist, Colonial Records - Attainers and Confiscations p 8
- 5 Fairfield County Deeds, WPA records #446
- 6 State plats Bk 11 p 102, Dept. of Archives, Columbia, S. C.
- 7 Fairfield County Deeds, WPA records #446

CHAPTER FIVE

ROBERT ELLISON

3. ROBERT ELLISON (William 1) b. County Antrim, Ireland, 1742, d. March 8, 1806,¹ m. 1st, November 6, 1772, Elizabeth Potts, ² b. about 1750 in Ireland, d. January 15, 1793,³ both are bur. at the Ellison homestead cemetery; m. 2nd Jane (Jennie) Seawright
Issue: 1st wife
- i Susanna Potts Ellison b. January 12, 1774, d. September 10, 1804
 - 20. ii William Ellison b. 1775
 - 21. iii John Ellison b. 1777
 - iv Robert Ellison b. July 17, 1779 (lost at sea after 1806)
 - v Mary Ellison b. June 27, 1781, d. September 14, 1788
 - 22. vi Sarah Elizabeth Ellison b. 1783
 - vii Andrew Ellison b. March 1, 1786, d. September 21, 1799, bur. Scots Presbyterian Church cemetery, Charleston, S. C.
 - 23. viii James Ellison b. 1788
 - ix Joseph Ellison b. September 20, 1790, d. (will dated 1842, pro. 1844)⁴

As stated in chapter four, Robert Ellison got an "English" education in Pennsylvania, and became a deputy surveyor when he came to South Carolina after the death of his parents. His name is found on land plats, and a set of survey instruments is listed among his possessions at his death.

There are many pre-Revolutionary grants of land recorded for Robert Ellison.⁵ The earliest date found on these land transactions was November 1, 1767, the survey date mentioned in chapter four. This was for 150 acres on a spring of Little River, and was surrounded by vacant land. It was probably the original homestead site. On December 7, 1772, just after his marriage to Elizabeth Potts, 400 acres were surveyed for him on Watts Branch of Jackson's Creek. In his will, he states that he lives on the head branches of Jackson's Creek. The old homestead cemetery can be found in a wooded spot off of the highway going from Winnsboro to Newberry, and is about

two miles from the town of Winnsboro. The old homestead is a large rock with a ditch beside it surrounded by a wall with another more modern wall with several graves. There are several Ellison gravestones. There are also several other graves with names such as Kennedy, M. Robertson in the cemetery. Robert Ellison was the headquarters for a company of volunteers during the Revolutionary War. One wonders if these graves were built during the Revolutionary War. The home was destroyed and was re-built, but was again burned during the Confederate War.

Robert Ellison also owned land on Wateree Creek, and land on Little Wateree Creek. Just after the town of Newberry, Robert Ellison purchased from the trustees of the trustees for the charter of the town of Newberry on Washington Street, and the old town of Newberry on Street. These were sold in late 1780s to the children of Robert Ellison.⁷

Elizabeth Potts, wife of Robert Ellison, is reported to have been the daughter of John Potts, but there is no evidence to prove this marriage did occur in Charleston. It is possible that a descendant of a sister of Elizabeth Potts remained in Ireland, and he said that his married sister came to South Carolina from Ireland. The Council Journals of the Council of South Carolina show that on February 23, 1779, John Potts petitioned for bounty land, having served in the army of Gregg from Belfast, Ireland: For 100 acres of land, John Potts - 100 acres of land. The ages of the children of John Potts - 58, Sarah Potts - 57 (said to be Robert as no land was granted to her), Elizabeth Potts - 21, Elizabeth Potts - 15 (evidence of land), and Robert Potts - 14 (children's names are not given, but they are listed as Potts was one of the volunteers in the Revolutionary War soldiers' names are listed in his will. It, therefore, was the family of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ellison.

two miles from the town of Winnsboro. A low wall of large rocks with a ditch beside it surrounds the cemetery, and another more modern wall with an iron gate surrounds the Ellison gravestones. There are many field stone type graves with names such as Kennedy, Moore, Watson, Weldon, and Robertson in the cemetery. Robert Ellison's home was once headquarters for a company of Revolutionary soldiers,⁶ and one wonders if these graves were for victims of the Revolutionary War. The home was destroyed during the war and was re-built, but was again burned in 1865, during the Confederate War.

Robert Ellison also owned land above the mouth of the Wateree Creek, and land on Lick Creek, a branch of Wateree Creek. Just after the town of Winnsboro was laid out, Robert Ellison purchased from John Winn (one of the petitioners for the charter of the town) four lots, one fronting on Washington Street, and the others fronting on Congress Street. These were sold in later years by children and grandchildren of Robert Ellison.⁷

Elizabeth Potts, wife of Robert Ellison, is said by tradition to have been the daughter of Thomas Potts of Charleston, but there is no evidence to support this, although the marriage did occur in Charleston. John Bailey Adger tells of meeting a descendant of a sister of Elizabeth Potts, who remained in Ireland, and he said that all of the family except this married sister came to South Carolina directly from Ireland. The Council Journals of the Province of South Carolina show that on February 23, 1768, the following persons petitioned for bounty land, having arrived on the Snow Betty Gregg from Belfast, Ireland: Robert Potts, granted 200 acres of land, John Potts - 100 acres of land, Elizabeth Potts - 100 acres of land. The ages of the following were listed: Robert Potts - 58, Sarah Potts - 57 (she was evidently the wife of Robert as no land was granted her at this time), John Potts - 21, Elizabeth Potts - 15 (evidently near enough 16 to be granted land), and Robert Potts - 14 (considered a minor).⁸ Relationships are not given, but they appear to be a family. Robert Potts was one of the volunteers of Robert Ellison's company of Revolutionary War soldiers, and Robert Potts was a witness to his will. It, therefore, seems most likely that this was the family of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ellison. John

Potts died without heirs and left his land to his brother, Robert. In 1808, Robert Potts' widow and his son, John, are selling this land inherited from the brother, John.⁹

Robert Ellison's son, John, says of his father, "He volunteered in the Revolutionary War and being a man of indomitable will and energy, he organized forthwith a company of which he was a Captain under General Moultrie, fought boldly and was promoted to Major." He continues, telling of Robert's experiences in the war. "At Stono his horse was killed under him. In the retreat from Augusta to Charleston under Moultrie, he was daily engaged in skirmishes. The American army reached Charleston first, but he, while skirmishing, was taken prisoner, carried to Charleston, then to John's Island, then to Dry Tortugas and cruelly treated for two years. His wife alone and unprotected with five children was molested by the depredations of the Tories, depriving her of everything, tore her hair by the roots, which marks she bore through life. She, upon little pack horses with her little ones and Newry, an old servant, left for Charleston, hoping to find protection in her relatives. The old servant, Newry, persuaded his wife and children and other servants, Londonderry and Belfast, to follow him and serve the family at the camps. He traveled keeping watch, all concealing themselves in the woods at the glimpse of anyone in the rear or front of them. After reaching Charleston, your Grandmother (John is speaking to his niece) hired out these servants for her support."¹⁰

He tells how a hired man left to care for the home was attacked by the Tories and although he escaped with his life, the house was burned. Eventually when Elizabeth returned, the neighbors built her a house and cared for her until Robert was released from prison.

Tradition also states that Robert, while imprisoned, was offered his freedom if he would take the oath of allegiance to the King of England, and this he refused to do.

The papers of the first Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina have been published in the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, and among these papers is the original petition of the people to the Council of Safety for the purpose of forming a company of militia

with Robert Ellison as Captain, tenant, and John Ellison as September 2, 1775.¹¹

Robert Ellison never applied and, therefore, his experience but John Weldon, a member of receive a pension for his service pension traces the activities of company, and it verifies the basic states that he lived near "Win Craven County, South Carolina volunteer company of cavalry under Winn as Lieutenant Colonel, and nel. They were marched to the rest of Col. Richardson's of a body of Tories called Sco them under an officer by the

In explanation of this first "Scofilites" were a group of under Col. Schophel had early Regulators when they had ass country" South Carolina. The from the crown when they were and, therefore, organized the Revolution first began. They Old 96 District, and Col. Richardson ordered to go after these Tories under the command of Col. for many winter months and it was known as the "Snow C were successful in their mis

John Weldon continues, s home and was sent to Charleston again returning to Winnsboro the same officers, (Capt. R he was sent again to Charleston under the command of Col. period of garrison duty the vans Island took place. After and dismissed until further

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with Robert Ellison as Captain, James Sanders as 1st Lieu-
tenant, and John Ellison as 2nd Lieutenant. It is dated Sep-
tember 2, 1775.¹¹

Robert Ellison never applied for a pension or bounty land
and, therefore, his experience in the war is not on record,
but John Weldon, a member of his company did apply for and
receive a pension for his services.¹² His application for this
pension traces the activities of Captain Robert Ellison's com-
pany, and it verifies the basic facts of family tradition. He
states that he lived near "Winnsborough" in St. Marks Parish,
Craven County, South Carolina, and that he joined a volun-
teer company of cavalry under Captain Robert Ellison, John
Winn as Lieutenant Colonel, and William Richardson as Colo-
nel. They were marched to the Congaree River and joining
the rest of Col. Richardson's regiment, they went in pursuit
of a body of Tories called Scofilites, and captured a group of
them under an officer by the name of Fletcher (sic).

In explanation of this first statement of Weldon's, the
"Scofilites" were a group of South Carolinians, who serving
under Col. Schophel had earlier come into conflict with the
Regulators when they had assumed law enforcement in "up
country" South Carolina. The "Scofilites" had received help
from the crown when they were threatened by the Regulators,
and, therefore, organized themselves as Tories when the
Revolution first began. They had attacked at Cambridge in
Old 96 District, and Col. Richardson and his militia had been
ordered to go after these Tory groups, and one of them was
under the command of Col. Fletchal. This campaign lasted
for many winter months and the snowfalls were so heavy that
it was known as the "Snow Campaign of 1775". However, they
were successful in their mission.

John Weldon continues, saying that the company returned
home and was sent to Charleston for a month's garrison duty,
again returning to Winnsboro. Later under the command of
the same officers, (Capt. Robert Ellison and Lt. Col. Winn)
he was sent again to Charleston and this time the troop was
under the command of Col. Mathew Singleton, and during this
period of garrison duty the Battle of Ft. Moultrie on Sulli-
vans Island took place. Afterward they were marched home
and dismissed until further notice.

In June 1776, a British expedition attempted to take the fort on Sullivan's Island which was under the command of William Moultrie, and was later named for him. The people of Charleston feared that the city itself would be taken, and the patriots met the British with such force that they were able to repel the attack, and for the next three years South Carolinians did not have to defend their state against the British.

During this three year period, there were troubles with the Indians and the Georgia frontier asked South Carolina for aid in their battles with the British. John Weldon explains that the Robert Ellison Company mustered monthly and was considered in the service even though they were at home. He tells how the company was called to St. Marys on the Georgia frontier and participated in what was called the Florida Expedition under Col. Williamson. They returned home and somewhat later they were sent to Augusta, where the regiment was divided; one part marched to Augusta under Col. Winn, and the other part marched to Orangeburg under the command of Robert Ellison, then acting as major. At this point, John Weldon received an arm injury and was sent on furlough, but his brother, Samuel, came in as his substitute, and John continues describing the activities of his brother. From Orangeburg, the troop marched towards Charleston retreating from General Provost, and his brother remained with the company until after the Battle of Stono between General Lincoln and General Provost.

John Weldon's report follows accurately the historical events as they happened. In 1779, General Lincoln did attack Augusta, since the British had been successful in taking this city and were strongly fortified in Savannah. He was compelled to fall back toward Charleston as General Provost, the British officer in Savannah, decided to march toward it. General Lincoln formed a camp at Orangeburg and later these militiamen did hasten to Charleston to give aid to William Moultrie in the defense of the territory around Charleston. Col. Moultrie lists groups available in Charleston at this time in a letter contained in his "Memoirs", and in this list he mentions riflemen from the corp of Major Ellison.¹³

The British gathered in force at Stono Ferry, a place of

strategic importance to the River kept lines open toward Charleston. This river flows between the two points to Charleston harbor. One of the points was by Lincoln to take Stono, but the British moved from James Island the two points to Port Royal. Again Lincoln was the enemy, but was forced to retreat. At this time, General Clinton, the arena of the war, moved into the British army, took the state of South Carolina fell under British protection to the persons who would take a special oath of allegiance. He pledged not to fight against the British. He was put in charge and he prepared an order, that all patriot soldiers were to be for the British or surrendered. At some time during these events, some were taken prisoner and very likely were taken to St. Augustine and the island of Florida.

Returning to John Weldon's report, Robert Ellison again until he was taken prisoner of his old troop, "Col. Winn's" men, prisoners and his captain had been taken. It was after the fall of Charleston that all patriots to give themselves up to the British and his men joined General Provost and others continued with a guerrilla war in the marshes and hidden places. A major point in the war occurred at the Battle of Stono, which eventually total victory came to the British.

In 1776, just after the British evacuated Sullivan's Island, in Charleston, the Declaration of Independence was signed. Some of the patriots involved in the Revolution now formed the Mount Zion Society was formed for the education of youth, and the Camden District. It was chaired by John Weldon, its president, and Robert Ellison.

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Ferry, a place of

strategic importance to them because navigation of the Stono River kept lines open toward Savannah, Georgia for them. This river flows between James and Johns Islands adjacent to Charleston harbor. One unsuccessful attempt was made by Lincoln to take Stono, but later with Moultrie attacking from James Island the two successfully drove Provost to Port Royal. Again Lincoln went out toward Georgia to meet the enemy, but was forced to withdraw to Charleston, and at this time, General Clinton sailing down from the northern arena of the war, moved into Stono Inlet with a large body of the British army, took the city of Charleston, and the whole state of South Carolina fell under British control. Clinton offered protection to the persons and property of those who would take a special oath of allegiance to George III, and who pledged not to fight against the British. However, Cornwallis was put in charge and he proceeded to issue a much stronger order, that all patriot soldiers should either take up arms for the British or surrender themselves as prisoners. At some time during these events, Robert Ellison became a prisoner and very likely was sent to Dry Tortugas as tradition says, as the most ardent patriots were shipped out to St. Augustine and the islands.

Returning to John Weldon's report, he does not mention Robert Ellison again until he tells of taking command of some of his old troop, "Col. Winn and Major Ellison then being prisoners and his captain having joined the British." This was after the fall of Charleston and Cornwallis' order for all patriots to give themselves up as prisoners. John Weldon and his men joined General Sumter who along with Marion and others continued with a kind of guerilla warfare from the marshes and hidden places in South Carolina, until a turning point in the war occurred at the Battle of Kings Mountain, and eventually total victory came for the Americans.

In 1776, just after the British fleet had been driven back at Sullivans Island, in Charleston harbor, the Declaration of Independence was signed. South Carolina was not actively involved in the Revolution now, and it was at this time that the Mount Zion Society was formed with the purpose of promoting the education of youth, and specifically to build a school in the Camden District. It was chartered in 1777, with John Winn as its president, and Robert Ellison and William Strother as the

wardens.¹⁴ McGrady in his History of South Carolina states, "It is a curious and interesting fact that the very first instance in which names of English Churchmen and Huguenots on the coast and the Scotch Irish Presbyterians of the upper country are commingled is in the establishment of a school."¹⁵ Charlestonians feared that Charleston would be taken by the British and they would be driven "up country", and they were happy to cooperate in this endeavor. The school was built, at first merely a log cabin with one and a half stories and one chimney. Not only did Charleston fall to the British, but Winnsboro was occupied by Cornwallis, and the school was closed during this time. It re-opened in 1784, and in 1785 was granted a charter as a college, and a few years later a finer building was built. When the decision to place a theological seminary in South Carolina was made, Mt. Zion requested that it be incorporated into their college, but the Board of Directors decided to place it at Columbia.

Copies of the minutes of the Mt. Zion Society, dating from 1783 can be found at the South Caroliniana Library at Columbia. Tradition states that in 1784, Robert Ellison rode to Rowan, North Carolina to persuade Thomas H. McCaule, distinguished minister and graduate of Princeton to become president of Mt. Zion College. The minutes, which were very brief and incomplete, merely state that Rev. McCaule appeared before the committee and was hired. Robert Ellison's name is mentioned often as being present and heading committees, and other Ellisons listed as attending members were John Ellison and Henry Ellison (relationship of Henry to Robert is not known).

At his death, Robert Ellison had extensive land holdings and divided all of his land equally between his sons. His son, Robert, was living at the time he made his will, and the home in which he lived was willed to him. Robert was appointed guardian of Joseph Ellison, and John was appointed guardian of James Ellison, as they were minors at the time. The will requested that Joseph provide his own food and clothing until he was of age and took over the management of his own property, as "idleness is the parent of vice and always injurious to youth". His "riding chair" was left to the use of his daughter, Sarah, and Mary, wife of William Ellison. He divided his slaves among all of his children, giving one to William's oldest daughter, Elizabeth, and one to John's oldest son,

Robert. Among them was New so faithfully cared for Elizabeth to Charleston, during the Rev

Susanna Potts Ellison was because of her death occurring ried David Ellison Dunlap, son District, and the name of Ellis out of friendship as there is no rying a Dunlap earlier. He wa lege, and licensed to preach in called to the young town of Col byterian church there. He ser holding services in the Legislat in the legislature to suppleme one of the first teachers of the was an early trustee of the Co his wife died on the same day, age of thirty-three, and she at ner of the cemetery of the Fir bia is a small area enclosed b the graves of the first pastor c be found. The inscription read could not one suffice?"¹⁷

Joseph Ellison became a pr bia, and he and Margaret Adge wife was the daughter of Willia ily history). They are both buri Church cemetery in Columbia.

NOTES CHAPTER V

- 1 Date and place of birth came notice, Charleston Courier, this life on the 8th instant at District, Major Robert Ellis South Carolina Historical and p 330
- 2 Marriage recorded in the Re published by D. E. Huger Sm (Charleston, S. C. 1927) p 20

South Carolina states, "at the very first in-
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Robert. Among them was Newry, probably the same one that
so faithfully cared for Elizabeth and her family on their way
to Charleston, during the Revolutionary War.¹⁶

Susanna Potts Ellison was not listed in the will of Robert
because of her death occurring before her father's. She mar-
ried David Ellison Dunlap, son of Samuel Dunlap of Waxhaws
District, and the name of Ellison had probably been given him
out of friendship as there is no indication of this family mar-
rying a Dunlap earlier. He was graduated from Mt. Zion col-
lege, and licensed to preach in 1793, and in 1794, he was
called to the young town of Columbia to help establish a Pres-
byterian church there. He served in a missionary capacity,
holding services in the Legislative Hall and serving as a clerk
in the legislature to supplement his income. Later he became
one of the first teachers of the Columbia Male Academy and
was an early trustee of the College of South Carolina. He and
his wife died on the same day, with a severe fever; he at the
age of thirty-three, and she at the age of thirty. In one cor-
ner of the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Colum-
bia is a small area enclosed by a low concrete wall, where
the graves of the first pastor of that church and his wife can
be found. The inscription reads, "O'Death, insatiate archer,
could not one suffice?"¹⁷

Joseph Ellison became a prosperous merchant in Colum-
bia, and he and Margaret Adger Ellison had no children. His
wife was the daughter of William Adger, (See the Adger fam-
ily history). They are both buried in the First Presbyterian
Church cemetery in Columbia.

NOTES CHAPTER V

- 1 Date and place of birth came from family tradition. Death
notice, Charleston Courier, March 20, 1806, "Departed
this life on the 8th instant at his plantation in Fairfield
District, Major Robert Ellison in the 64th year of his age."
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine v 29
p 330
- 2 Marriage recorded in the Register of St. Phillips Parish,
published by D. E. Huger Smith and A. S. Salley, Jr.
(Charleston, S. C. 1927) p 204 - death and marriage dates

- of Robert Ellison also found in the manuscript containing information copied from John Ellison's Bible
- 3 Death date of Elizabeth Potts Ellison is found on gs in Ellison family cemetery, which also states that she was in the 43rd year of her life - some have recorded the date from the gs as 1795, making her born in 1752, which agrees with age 16 for Elizabeth Potts, arriving from Ireland in 1768 (see page 35) - date copied from John Ellison's Bible appears to be 1793
 - 4 Names of children and dates from MS copied from John Ellison's Bible
 - 5 Royal land grants and plats, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
 - 6 Revolutionary Claims against South Carolina, Edited by A. S. Salley, v 3 p 63 - indent of Thomas Saint mentions their quarters being at Robert Ellison's home
 - 7 Fairfield County Deeds - WPA records no 439 orig. nos 155-161
 - 8 Protestant Immigrants of South Carolina, 1763-1773, Janie Revill (Genealogical Pub. Co. 1968) pp 70 78
 - 9 Fairfield County Deeds - microfilm Bk S p 171
 - 10 John Bailey Adger, My Life and Times 1810-1890 (Richmond, Va. 1899) pp 27-28
 - 11 S. C. H. & G. Magazine v 1 no 2 pp 195-196
 - 12 General Services Administration, National Archives, Washington, D. C. John Weldon file S 32053
 - 13 Bibliography for the Revolution in South Carolina:
 - Johnson, Joseph, "Traditions of the American Revolution" (Charleston 1851)
 - Moultrie, William, "Memoirs of the American Revolution" (New York 1802) - Major Ellison mentioned p 447
 - Alden, John Richard, "A History of the American Revolution" (New York, Knopf 1969)
 - 14 FitzHugh McMaster, History of Fairfield County, (State Commercial Printing Co., Columbia, S. C. 1946) p 96
 - 15 Edward McGrady, History of South Carolina Under the Royal Government, 1719-1776 (McMillan Co., London 1899) p 502
 - 16 Fairfield County wills v 1 1787-1819 sec 5 p 33
 - 17 George Howe, History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina (Duffie & Chapman, Columbia, S. C. 1870) v1 p 595
 - Edwin L. Green, History of Richland County (R. L. Bryan Co., Columbia, S. C. 1932) v 1 pp 188 242

CHAPTER SIX

WILLIAM ELLISON, SON OF F

20. WILLIAM ELLISON (Robert
2, 1775,¹ d. 1833,² bur. Ell
February 6, 1798, Mary Ann
Issue:
 24. i Elizabeth (Betsey)
 25. ii Isabella Ellison b.
 26. iii Sarah Dunlap Elliso
 27. iv Mary Ann Ellison b
 28. v William Harrison E
 29. vi Harriet Ellison b. 3
 30. vii Robert Emmett Ell
 31. viii Margaret Gray Elli
 - ix Joseph Ellison b. 1
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At this time, Charleston was
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The Charleston directory of bus
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tory published in 1801 has five E
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CHAPTER SIX

WILLIAM ELLISON, SON OF ROBERT

20. WILLIAM ELLISON (Robert 2 William 1) b. September 2, 1775,¹ d. 1833,² bur. Ellison homestead cemetery, m. February 6, 1798, Mary Ann Harrison³

Issue:

- 24. i Elizabeth (Betsey) Ellison b. _____
- 25. ii Isabella Ellison b. 1804
- 26. iii Sarah Dunlap Ellison b. 1806
- 27. iv Mary Ann Ellison b. 1808
- 28. v William Harrison Ellison b. 1810
- 29. vi Harriet Ellison b. about 1812
- 30. vii Robert Emmett Ellison b. 1815
- 31. viii Margaret Gray Ellison b. 1817
- ix Joseph Ellison b. 1819, d. September 19, 1822, bur. Ellison cemetery

William and his brothers, John and James, left home at an early age and went to Charleston. This must have been in keeping with Robert's philosophy, as stated in his will, of putting young people on their own resources at an early age to avoid the pitfalls of idleness. Although Fairfield County was 150 miles away, the Ellisons seemed to maintain a close association with the city of Charleston. Robert was married there, and John lived there, and married there twice, before moving "up country". The extent of this early association with Charleston is not clear from tradition. The young Ellison sons went there to enter business, and after clerking for others for a few years, obtained businesses of their own.

At this time, Charleston was a city of Alleys, Streets, and Lanes; a city of wharves, counting houses, shopkeepers and tradesmen. It was a busy port city, and also served as a resort town during the "sickly months" for planters from the surrounding areas and for gentlemen from the West Indies. The Charleston directory of business published in 1784 lists the firm of Ellison and DuPont, 3 Bedons Alley. The directory published in 1801 has five Ellison listings: John Ellison, shopkeeper, 232 King St.; William Ellison, grocer, 57 King St.; Henry Ellison counting House at Beale's Wharf; Ellison

and Mulligan, grocers, Cat's Row; and Stephen H. Ellison, turner, 99 Tradd St. John and William are the sons of Robert, but relationships (if any) of the other Ellisons is unknown. By 1806, William Ellison, 62 King St. is listed as a merchant with residence in Columbia. Later, however, William returned to Fairfield County and became a planter, living on the old homestead. A record is found of William Ellison, in 1830, delivering an address to the Fairfield Agricultural Society, protesting the tariff and encouraging the development of the silk industry.⁴

In 1828, the "Tariff of Abominations" had been passed giving protection to manufacturing industries of the north, but placing a great barrier on the world markets of rice and cotton from South Carolina. It was this tariff that John C. Calhoun fought so bitterly, and that eventually prompted his theory of nullification. The years 1820-30 were critical years for the state of South Carolina. The tariff and the spread of cotton growing in the frontier states had brought a decline in the prosperity from "King Cotton". The depressed economic conditions caused a swelling tide of emigration out of South Carolina into the new states to the south. John and James Ellison had moved on down to Georgia by 1830, but William remained in Winnsboro. It was not until 1850, that some of his children and grandchildren had also joined in the move across the frontier and had bought cotton land in Louisiana.

24. ELIZABETH (Betsey) ELLISON (William 3 Robert 2 William 1) b. _____, d. _____, m. Samuel William Chambers
Issue:
- i _____ Chambers, m. Fannie Smith
 - ii Elizabeth Chambers m. Robert Clark
 - iii Samuel Chambers
 - iv William E. Chambers⁵

25. ISABELLA ELLISON (William 3 Robert 2 William 1) b. 1804 (c. r.) d. September 13, 1870, in 67th year of her life (gs), bur. Presbyterian cemetery, Winnsboro, m. 1st William Adger (see Adger family history); 2nd, May 28, 1832, George W. Boggs, b. Pickens District, S. C.
Issue: 1st husband

32. i Joseph Ellison Adger b. 1823
ii Susanna Adger b. 1825, d. October 18, 1826

- iii William Law Adger
2nd husband
33. iv William Ellison
v George Ernest Boggs
bur. 26, 1900, bur. Winnsboro, S. C. for life, 6th S. C.
vi Thomas A. Boggs
bur. Presbyterian federate soldier,
vii Sam Boggs b. 184

William Adger died when Isabella later married Dr. Georgian minister, graduate of Columbia. Immediately after their marriage he sailed for India on board the "Black Warrior" as a missionary for seven years. After the nugger, 170 miles in the interior. William Ellison Boggs was born in 1804. When his health failed, they returned to Winnsboro. Boggs continued serving as a minister. A field Sketchbook shows the house which he purchased in 1850. While the house was owned by E. Boggs, son of Rev. George W. Boggs, to have purchased the home in Winnsboro, the family home in which William Adger lived when he was a minister in Winnsboro.

32. JOSEPH ELLISON ADGER
William 1) b. September 2, 1823, bur. Bossier Parish, Louisiana
Issue:

- i Joseph Ellison Adger
- Issue: i Joseph Ellison Adger
- ii John B. Adger
- iii Alex Adger
- iv Sidney Adger
- v Morris Adger
- vi Margaret Adger
- vii Mary Adger
- viii Mattie Adger
- ix Ethel Adger

Smith
m. Knight
er
ston

Chambers 5 Sarah
m. Westbury

Mattie Mae Murray

y
oun Street

RS (Margaret S.
Robert 2 William 1)
ennings, b. 1864
d Caroline Amanda

rairey
Brown
y Louis Gilbert
Jr.

ngs m. Walter Allen

Bonnette
Bonnette
Bonnette
d. age 1 year
Rhoad

36. HARRIETT CHAMBERS (Sarah Dunlap 4 William 3 Robert 2 William 1) b. 1836, d. ca. 1905, m. Luther Myers b. 1831, d. before 1922, son of Alex Myers, b. in Germany
Issue: i Alexander Luther Myers b. 1855, d. 1858
ii Sarah Isabell Myers b. 1856, d. 1858
iii Mary Myers b. 1859, m. 1st John Futrell, 2nd Hastings
Issue: i Johnnie Futrell
ii Willie Blanchard Futrell
possibly issue by 2nd marriage
iv Dr. Willie Myers
v Hattie Myers
vi Jim Myers
vii Albert Myers 9

27. MARY ANN ELLISON (William 3 Robert 2 William 1) b. 1808 (c. r.), m. Col. Alexander William Yongue, son of Samuel Whorter Yongue who was a minister, teacher, and 1st trustee of the University of South Carolina
Issue: i Samuel Whorter Yongue b. May 30, 1831, m. October 6, 1857, Elizabeth Rabb, b. December 26, 1840, d. January 19, 1926
ii William Ellison Yongue b. 1834, d. 1918, m. Amanda Jane Pickett, b. 1838, d. 1913
Issue: i Minnie Adger Yongue b. February 29, 1864, d. November 10, 1931, m. October 15, 1890, Dr. John Creighton Buchanan, b. August 15, 1862, d. February 28, 1943
Issue: i Ethel Buchanan m. F. M. Sanborn
two other children
iii Robert Ellison Yongue m. Dupre
iv Henry Alexander Yongue m. Alice Brooks 10

28. WILLIAM HARRISON ELLISON (William 3 Robert 2 William 1) b. 1810, d. December 1876, Rocky Mounty, Bossier Parish, Louisiana, 11 m. May 7, 1839, Elizabeth Ann Adger, 12 b. 1820, d. December 8, 1873, dau. of Robert and Ann Adger (see Adger Family History)
Issue:

40. i Sarah Ellison b. 1840
ii William Adger Ellison b. 1841 (c. r.), d. May 31, 1862, Battle of Seven Pines, Confederate War, bur. Presbyterian cemetery, Winnsboro