

the army and was with Hampton's Cavalry at Smithfield, Virginia, at the time of the surrender.

When Sherman's troops came through the Monticello section some of his men took quarters in the Martin home. The handsome rosewood piano which is still in the drawing room of the old dwelling is said to have been responsible for the house being spared. Some of the officers were music lovers and songsters and a member of the family played for them by request during their stay. When they left they thanked the musician for entertaining them and stated that they would not burn the house.

The plantation passed from R. L. Martin to his son, Doctor D. H. Martin. Doctor Martin's sister, Mrs. Julia Martin Simms, who was on the staff of Winthrop College at Rock Hill, South Carolina for thirty years, restored and occupied the old place as her home and lived there until her death. The present owner, David H. Martin, bought the property from his uncle, Doctor D. H. Martin, and now resides here with his wife. They love the old homestead and care for it with pride and affection.

The building is in excellent condition, having been modernized and restored and completely redecorated. Large, handsome mantels adorn the main rooms. Though simple in design they are well proportioned and dignified. The rooms are wainscoted to chair-rail height and are either plastered or panelled above. The wide, naturally finished flooring boards and the simple but well designed stair add to the charm of the interior which is furnished with antiques and heirlooms acquired through the generations by the family. One unusual piece is an elegant English-made press that came with the Martins to America, as did the two graceful canopy beds. The dining room is furnished with a unique suite that dates back to the prosperous days "before the war." In one corner of this room is an enormous corner cupboard of unusual design and filled with cut glass, silver, and old china. Above the table in the center of the room is a beautiful brass and glass kerosene lamp chandelier. There is not a room in the old house that does not have some furnishings that were used by former occupants of the bygone days.

FURMAN INSTITUTION

The FURMAN INSTITUTION was chartered and established in 1825. This was an academical school and a theological seminary for the education of youth sponsored by the Baptist of South Carolina. Doctor James Furman, the spiritual father of the school, was the son of Richard Furman who came to South Carolina as a surveyor before the Revolutionary War from New England. The family was interested in education. Their school was first opened in Edgefield, South Carolina, in 1827 but due to financial difficulties and other reasons it was moved to the High Hills of the Santee at Statesburg. It operated there for a few years and was moved again, this time to Fairfield County.

After the Reverend Doctor Jonathan Davis of Fairfield County was made Chairman of the Board of Trustees a tract of land consisting of 557 acres was purchased in his county and the school was opened there. The location

was a little more than three miles west of Winnsboro. At first a frame building of thirty by one hundred and twenty feet was built to house the students, classrooms, and library. This was in 1837. In May of the same year the building and its contents were destroyed by fire. One student, a Mr. Goddard of Georgetown, South Carolina, perished in the flames.

The school was operated on the manual labor plan. Each student worked a task in the field every day to help defray his expenses.

In 1838 two more buildings were erected. One was of three stories and was built of brick. This was used for an administration building, classrooms, and chapel. It still stands atop a high, barren hill, vacant and weather-beaten, like a gaunt ghost of the past. The second building was also of brick construction. It is a rather attractive, spacious, two story structure with a one story piazza across the front. It was used as a residence for the faculty. Now it is the home of the Timms family who have lived here for many years.

Besides the two brick buildings there were a dozen or more small barracks buildings eighteen by sixteen feet in which the students lived.

During the years that the school remained in Fairfield it had a struggle to remain in operation. In a short while the manual labor department proved to be a failure. This was closed in 1841. The classical school dragged on for some time longer but was finally forced to close for a while; then it was reopened. The department of Theology, however, continued to flourish and grew to be the best school of its kind in the entire South.

In spite of the progress made in the Seminary the Baptists raised more funds and decided to move the school again. In 1851 it was taken to Greenville, South Carolina. The new Furman planned to offer courses in law and medicine and was rechartered as Furman University. It has grown now to be one of the largest and most popular institutions of learning in the state. Several years ago the campus was moved again; this last time from the City of Greenville to a beautiful site at the foot of the mountains a few miles west of the city.

HEYWARD HALL

KINCAID – ANDERSON – HEYWARD

This imposing manor house is of pre-Revolutionary construction. It was built by Captain James Kincaid in 1774, shortly before the war.

The house itself is a large square building designed on Georgian lines with a hipped roof covering the building and with porticos at the entrance. The thick walls are constructed of old English bricks that were brought to this country as ballast for ships. The locks, grill-work, ornaments, and hardware all came from the mother country. A great solid mahogany stairway is one of the main features of the house. All of the mantels are elegantly carved and beautifully proportioned. The woodwork and trim was also done by hand.

Ever since its erection this old house has been a show place but in comparatively recent years it was renovated and completely restored. Great