

Fairfield Museum

From: Megg Farrell [meggarrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 04, 2014 5:11 PM
To: Fairfield Museum
Cc: Avery, Sharon [DCA]
Subject: Re: Info/ Court Case

Also last thing! Sorry I just keep thinking of things.

I read an anecdote about Reuben Harrison on a genealogical website but now that website is down! But I wanted to know if you had ever heard of something like this. I'm actually going to CC Sharon on this because maybe she has some ideas as well.

So I read that Reuben Harrison wanted to marry this young woman after his first wife died. His children were very much against it. They apparently took the wheels off his carriage so he couldn't go into town and get married. They basically were trying to shut him up in the house. But apparently he got away on horseback and ended up marrying her.

→ Harrison

Have you ever heard this?

On Tue, Feb 4, 2014 at 5:05 PM, Megg Farrell <meggarrell@gmail.com> wrote:
Do you have any documents on Reuben Harrison other than the runaway slave articles?

On Tue, Feb 4, 2014 at 4:52 PM, Megg Farrell <meggarrell@gmail.com> wrote:
We actually found Michelle Daniels! Which is great! And we believe Dr. Boyd was working as a teacher for Nicholas Peay and was listed as a physician John Boyd. His wife may or may not have been Cherokee

On Tue, Feb 4, 2014 at 4:50 PM, Fairfield Museum <fairfieldmus@truvista.net> wrote:

We have a couple of Af. Am. Harrison family reunion files. I am going to ask a volunteer to see if the address of Michelle Daniel. I am trying to track down the Dr. Boyd, but there appear to be several candidates.

-Pelham

From: Megg Farrell [mailto:meggarrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 04, 2014 3:01 PM
To: Fairfield Museum
Cc: horsemurph@yahoo.com; Leonard Caldwell; Eddie Killian
Subject: Re: Info/ Court Case

Hello,

So we believe that Lenora, Nicholas P. Harrison's wife, was the daughter of a Dr. John or P. Boyd. We saw a Dr. Boyd on the map of Longtown sent to us by Pelham. We are also trying to find proof that John Harrison did in fact father slaves. If any of you have any information on that, that would help greatly. The descendant we are researching is related to Nicholas's daughter Tillie or Lillie Harrison who was born in Fairfield 1884 and died in Jacksonville in 1964.

We are also trying to hunt down a Michelle Daniels who apparently has a photo of Nicholas P. Harrison with a Reuben Harrison. Sharon Avery, who is a friend of Pelham's has a copy of it but got it from Michelle. We do not have a recent contact for this woman but are desperately trying to locate her to get a hold of this photo. If any of you were in contact with her in your research we would love to get a hold of her. I believe she was related to Nicholas P Harrison via his daughter Ella. Ella had Marguerite who married a Daniels and there is one son of hers, Rudolph, who must have been Michelle Daniel's father.

Any info on these inquiries would be wonderful.

Meaghan Farrell

On Mon, Feb 3, 2014 at 3:48 PM, Fairfield Museum <fairfieldmus@truvista.net> wrote:

Megg, I will be out of town tomorrow and was out all of this morning, but Eddie will be in to work on this early tomorrow. I think he had tried to get in touch with you on Friday.

Please refresh my memory about who married Dr. Boyd. I glanced at the Boyd files, but as the Boyd file is about as full as the Harrisons, we need a few more clues. Eddie might have to do some land research at the court house to follow up on this particular Dr. Boyd who appears on the 1876 map in the Longtown area.

I am copying this to my friends Marilyn Murphy and Leonard Caldwell as they both are related to the Harrisons. Marilyn has done a good bit of research on the Harrison ancestors of her husband, so can perhaps weigh in on any connections she may have made to John Harrison, Jr., Nicholas P. Harrison, etc. I copy here my questions from my Friday email to you: *I am wondering if it would help in our research to know some key known facts. If Mr. Gates is interviewing a descendant of Nicholas P. Harrison, it would help for us to be able to pull up more recent census records, perhaps in Florida to track backwards in some of the records we might have here. Do we know of any siblings of his, or of later generations? Also, Eddie needs to know your time frame as he will not be in the museum regularly until next Tuesday, but can come in on Monday to continue working if need be. I am sending his telephone number in case you need to contact him over the weekend. It is 803-747-9906.*

If you can give us any leads on the Florida information, it might help us. I'll be back in on Wednesday and hopefully you will have gotten a good bit of information by then!

-Pelham

From: Megg Farrell [mailto:meggfarrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 10:42 AM
To: Fairfield Museum
Subject: Info/ Court Case

Hey Pelhem & Ed,

I didn't hear much from you guys after you did some research at the museum. Were you able to find anything interesting on our Harrison? I also wanted to check in and see if you could give us anything on the Dr, Boyd who lived next to the Harrisons. We saw him on the map and we believe he is also a relative of our guest.

We have another request as well. Sharon gave me the information on a court case between John Harrison and the family of his grandkids over some slaves he was in charge of. She listed a few places that may have he documents and said you guys may have that.

Here is what she wrote to me:

"

Fairfield District

Court of Equity

Bills, 1860-9

John Harrison, Jr. and Mary Harrison, by their uncle Robert H. Edmunds, Jr.

vs.

John Harrison, Sr.

Notes from Answer of John Harrison, Sr. (**grandfather** of Mary Harrison and John Harrison, Jr., children of Richard B. Harrison and Mary Edmunds Harrison, now both deceased). John Harrison Sr. had acted as the children's guardian and kept their slaves at his plantation.

Answer dated: 02 July 1855.

Harrison admits (that the slaves) have been very unfortunate since they came into his possession five or six having died, but he denies any willful neglect or mismanagement on his part.... for within the same time on the same plantation he has lost a great many of his own negroes, to wit about forty...

The Defendant submits in further answering the names and ages of the surviving negroes...Robin about forty years of age. Mary about thirty-three years of age. Harriet about nineteen years of age. Harry about thirteen years old. Rhoda about eleven years old. Turner about nine years old. Maggy about five years old. Charity about eleven years old. Reuben about eighteen months, and Creasy about two years of age.

Defendant cannot speak of the ages of those who have died further than that they were all children except one who was a grown woman.

Court Order.

The court ordered that the slaves belonging to John Harrison Jr. and Mary Harrison be sold...as they were losing money on their slaves which they had inherited.

Report on Sales:

Robin, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$1005
Mary and her child, Creasy, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$800
Harriet and her two children, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$1240
Harry, purchased by William Kelly	\$750
Rhoda, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$720
Turner, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$705
Charity, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$760
Maggy, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$630

When I was taking notes concerning this equity case I was primarily concerned with researching the slave identified in the documents as Harriet - later known as Harriet Edmunds who married Peter Harrison, one of John Harrison, Sr.'s slaves; however, I remember the court documents as including information regarding Harrison's management of his plantation, housing provided to slaves, etc.

This court case is available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. The records have been microfilmed so they may also be available in Winnsboro at the Fairfield County Museum or the Winnsboro Public Library.

"

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

Fairfield Museum

Eddie

From: Megg Farrell [meggfarrrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 4:46 PM
To: Fairfield Museum
Cc: horsemurph@yahoo.com; Leonard Caldwell; Eddie Killian
Subject: Re: Info/ Court Case

check for newspapers from Dr. Boyd from Longtown - also Boyd file

As for Dr. Boyd. Lenora Boyd is Nicholas P. Harrison's wife and she was the daughter of a Dr. Boyd from South Carolina. Basically we know that because her death certificate she put a Dr. P. Boyd as her father, but the only physician we found in the area was a John Boyd. So we've put her father down as Dr. John or P. Boyd.

As for there descendants, Nicholas P. Harrison and Lenora Boyd had a Tillie or Lillie Harrison who was born in Fairfield but died in Duval County. *near Miami, I think*

The biggest thing we could use help with is finding that court case. If you have happen to have it in your file that would be amazing!

Meaghan

On Mon, Feb 3, 2014 at 3:48 PM, Fairfield Museum <fairfieldmus@truvista.net> wrote:

Megg, I will be out of town tomorrow and was out all of this morning, but Eddie will be in to work on this early tomorrow. I think he had tried to get in touch with you on Friday.

Please refresh my memory about who married Dr. Boyd. I glanced at the Boyd files, but as the Boyd file is about as full as the Harrisons, we need a few more clues. Eddie might have to do some land research at the court house to follow up on this particular Dr. Boyd who appears on the 1876 map in the Longtown area.

I am copying this to my friends Marilyn Murphy and Leonard Caldwell as they both are related to the Harrisons. Marilyn has done a good bit of research on the Harrison ancestors of her husband, so can perhaps weigh in on any connections she may have made to John Harrison, Jr., Nicholas P. Harrison, etc. I copy here my questions from my Friday email to you: *I am wondering if it would help in our research to know some key known facts. If Mr. Gates is interviewing a descendant of Nicholas P. Harrison, it would help for us to be able to pull up more recent census records, perhaps in Florida to track backwards in some of the records we might have here. Do we know of any siblings of his, or of later generations? Also, Eddie needs to know your time frame as he will not be in the museum regularly until next Tuesday, but can come in on Monday to continue working if need be. I am sending his telephone number in case you need to contact him over the weekend. It is 803-747-9906.*

If you can give us any leads on the Florida information, it might help us. I'll be back in on Wednesday and hopefully you will have gotten a good bit of information by then!

-Pelham

From: Megg Farrell [mailto:meggfarrrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 10:42 AM
To: Fairfield Museum
Subject: Info/ Court Case

Fairfield Museum

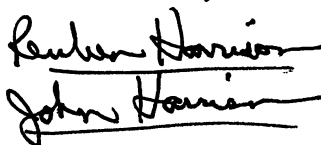
From: Megg Farrell [meggfarrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 4:46 PM
To: Fairfield Museum
Cc: horsemurph@yahoo.com; Leonard Caldwell; Eddie Killian
Subject: Re: Info/ Court Case

As for Dr. Boyd, Lenora Boyd is Nicholas P. Harrison's wife and she was the daughter of a Dr. Boyd from South Carolina. Basically we know that because her death certificate she put a Dr. P. Boyd as her father, but the only physician we found in the area was a John Boyd. So we've put her father down as Dr. John or P. Boyd.

As for there descendants, Nicholas P. Harrison and Lenora Boyd had a Tillie or Lillie Harrison who was born in Fairfield but died in Duval County.

The biggest thing we could use help with is finding that court case. If you have happen to have it in your file that would be amazing!

Meaghan

Portraits 

On Mon, Feb 3, 2014 at 3:48 PM, Fairfield Museum <fairfieldmus@truvista.net> wrote:

Megg, I will be out of town tomorrow and was out all of this morning, but Eddie will be in to work on this early tomorrow. I think he had tried to get in touch with you on Friday.

Please refresh my memory about who married Dr. Boyd. I glanced at the Boyd files, but as the Boyd file is about as full as the Harrisons, we need a few more clues. Eddie might have to do some land research at the court house to follow up on this particular Dr. Boyd who appears on the 1876 map in the Longtown area.

I am copying this to my friends Marilyn Murphy and Leonard Caldwell as they both are related to the Harrisons. Marilyn has done a good bit of research on the Harrison ancestors of her husband, so can perhaps weigh in on any connections she may have made to John Harrison, Jr., Nicholas P. Harrison, etc. I copy here my questions from my Friday email to you: *I am wondering if it would help in our research to know some key known facts. If Mr. Gates is interviewing a descendant of Nicholas P. Harrison, it would help for us to be able to pull up more recent census records, perhaps in Florida to track backwards in some of the records we might have here. Do we know of any siblings of his, or of later generations? Also, Eddie needs to know your time frame as he will not be in the museum regularly until next Tuesday, but can come in on Monday to continue working if need be. I am sending his telephone number in case you need to contact him over the weekend. It is 803-747-9906.*

If you can give us any leads on the Florida information, it might help us. I'll be back in on Wednesday and hopefully you will have gotten a good bit of information by then!

-Pelham

From: Megg Farrell [mailto:meggfarrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 10:42 AM
To: Fairfield Museum
Subject: Info/ Court Case

Hey Pelhem & Ed,

I didn't hear much from you guys after you did some research at the museum. Were you able to find anything interesting on our Harrison? I also wanted to check in and see if you could give us anything on the Dr, Boyd who lived next to the Harrisons. We saw him on the map and we believe he is also a relative of our guest.

We have another request as well. Sharon gave me the information on a court case between John Harrison and the family of his grandkids over some slaves he was in charge of. She listed a few places that may have he documents and said you guys may have that.

Here is what she wrote to me:

"

Fairfield District

Court of Equity

Bills, 1860-9

John Harrison, Jr. and Mary Harrison, by their uncle Robert H. Edmunds, Jr.

vs.

John Harrison, Sr.

Notes from Answer of John Harrison, Sr. (**grandfather** of Mary Harrison and John Harrison, Jr., children of Richard B. Harrison and Mary Edmunds Harrison, now both deceased). John Harrison Sr. had acted as the children's guardian and kept their slaves at his plantation.

Answer dated: 02 July 1855.

Harrison admits (that the slaves) have been very unfortunate since they came into his possession five or six having died, but he denies any willful neglect or mismanagement on his part.... for within the same time on the same plantation he has lost a great many of his own negroes, to wit about forty...

The Defendant submits in further answering the names and ages of the surviving negroes...Robin about forty years of age. Mary about thirty-three years of age. Harriet about nineteen years of age. Harry about thirteen years old. Rhoda about eleven years old. Turner about nine years old. Maggy about five years old. Charity about eleven years old. Reuben about eighteen months, and Creasy about two years of age.

Defendant cannot speak of the ages of those who have died further than that they were all children except one who was a grown woman.

Court Order.

The court ordered that the slaves belonging to John Harrison Jr. and Mary Harrison be sold...as they were losing money on their slaves which they had inherited.

Report on Sales:

Robin, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$1005
Mary and her child, Creasy, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$800
Harriet and her two children, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$1240
Harry, purchased by William Kelly	\$750
Rhoda, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$720
Turner, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$705
Charity, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$760
Maggy, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$630

When I was taking notes concerning this equity case I was primarily concerned with researching the slave identified in the documents as Harriet - later known as Harriet Edmunds who married Peter Harrison, one of John Harrison, Sr.'s slaves; however, I remember the court documents as including information regarding Harrison's management of his plantation, housing provided to slaves, etc.

This court case is available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. The records have been microfilmed so they may also be available in Winnsboro at the Fairfield County Museum or the Winnsboro Public Library.

"

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

Fairfield Museum

From: Megg Farrell [meggfarrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 04, 2014 3:01 PM
To: Fairfield Museum
Cc: horsemurph@yahoo.com; Leonard Caldwell; Eddie Killian
Subject: Re: Info/ Court Case

Hello,

So we believe that Lenora, Nicholas P. Harrison's wife, was the daughter of a Dr. John or P. Boyd. We saw a Dr. Boyd on the map of Longtown sent to us by Pelham. We are also trying to find proof that John Harrison did in fact father slaves. If any of you have any information on that, that would help greatly. The descendant we are researching is related to Nicholas's daughter Tillie or Lillie Harrison who was born in Fairfield 1884 and died in Jacksonville in 1964.

We are also trying to hunt down a Michelle Daniels who apparently has a photo of Nicholas P. Harrison with a Reuben Harrison. Sharon Avery, who is a friend of Pelham's has a copy of it but got it from Michelle. We do not have a recent contact for this woman but are desperately trying to locate her to get a hold of this photo. If any of you were in contact with her in your research we would love to get a hold of her. I believe she was related to Nicholas P Harrison via his daughter Ella. Ella had Marguerite who married a Daniels and there is one son of hers, Rudolph, who must have been Michelle Daniel's father.

Any info on these inquiries would be wonderful.

Meaghan Farrell

On Mon, Feb 3, 2014 at 3:48 PM, Fairfield Museum <fairfieldmus@truvista.net> wrote:

Megg, I will be out of town tomorrow and was out all of this morning, but Eddie will be in to work on this early tomorrow. I think he had tried to get in touch with you on Friday.

Please refresh my memory about who married Dr. Boyd. I glanced at the Boyd files, but as the Boyd file is about as full as the Harrisons, we need a few more clues. Eddie might have to do some land research at the court house to follow up on this particular Dr. Boyd who appears on the 1876 map in the Longtown area.

I am copying this to my friends Marilyn Murphy and Leonard Caldwell as they both are related to the Harrisons. Marilyn has done a good bit of research on the Harrison ancestors of her husband, so can perhaps weigh in on any connections she may have made to John Harrison, Jr., Nicholas P. Harrison, etc. I copy here my questions from my Friday email to you: *I am wondering if it would help in our research to know some key known facts. If Mr. Gates is interviewing a descendant of Nicholas P. Harrison, it would help for us to be able to pull up more recent census records, perhaps in Florida to track backwards in some of the records we might have here. Do we know of any siblings of his, or of later generations? Also, Eddie needs to know your time frame as he will not be in the museum regularly until next Tuesday, but can come in on Monday to continue working if need be. I am sending his telephone number in case you need to contact him over the weekend. It is 803-747-9906.*

If you can give us any leads on the Florida information, it might help us. I'll be back in on Wednesday and hopefully you will have gotten a good bit of information by then!

-Pelham

From: Megg Farrell [mailto:meggfarrell@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 03, 2014 10:42 AM
To: Fairfield Museum
Subject: Info/ Court Case

Hey Pelhem & Ed,

I didn't hear much from you guys after you did some research at the museum. Were you able to find anything interesting on our Harrison? I also wanted to check in and see if you could give us anything on the Dr, Boyd who lived next to the Harrisons. We saw him on the map and we believe he is also a relative of our guest.

We have another request as well. Sharon gave me the information on a court case between John Harrison and the family of his grandkids over some slaves he was in charge of. She listed a few places that may have he documents and said you guys may have that.

Here is what she wrote to me:

"

Fairfield District

Court of Equity

Bills, 1860-9

John Harrison, Jr. and Mary Harrison, by their uncle Robert H. Edmunds, Jr.

vs.

John Harrison, Sr.

Notes from Answer of John Harrison, Sr. (**grandfather** of Mary Harrison and John Harrison, Jr., children of Richard B. Harrison and Mary Edmunds Harrison, now both deceased). John Harrison Sr. had acted as the children's guardian and kept their slaves at his plantation.

Answer dated: 02 July 1855.

Harrison admits (that the slaves) have been very unfortunate since they came into his possession five or six having died, but he denies any willful neglect or mismanagement on his part.... for within the same time on the same plantation he has lost a great many of his own negroes, to wit about forty...

The Defendant submits in further answering the names and ages of the surviving negroes...Robbin about forty years of age. Mary about thirty-three years of age. Harriet about nineteen years of age. Harry about thirteen years old. Rhoda about eleven years old. Turner about nine years old. Maggy about five years old. Charity about eleven years old. Reuben about eighteen months, and Creasy about two years of age.

Defendant cannot speak of the ages of those who have died further than that they were all children except one who was a grown woman.

Court Order.

The court ordered that the slaves belonging to John Harrison Jr. and Mary Harrison be sold...as they were losing money on their slaves which they had inherited.

Report on Sales:

Robin, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$1005
Mary and her child, Creasy, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$800
Harriet and her two children, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$1240
Harry, purchased by William Kelly	\$750
Rhoda, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$720
Turner, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$705
Charity, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$760
Maggy, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$630

Harrison admits (that the slaves) have been very unfortunate since they came into his possession five or six having died, but he denies any willful neglect or mismanagement on his part.... for within the same time on the same plantation he has lost a great many of his own negroes, to wit about forty...

The Defendant submits in further answering the names and ages of the surviving negroes...Robbin about forty years of age. Mary about thirty-three years of age. Harriet about nineteen years of age. Harry about thirteen years old. Rhoda about eleven years old. Turner about nine years old. Maggy about five years old. Charity about eleven years old. Reuben about eighteen months, and Creasy about two years of age.

Defendant cannot speak of the ages of those who have died further than that they were all children except one who was a grown woman.

Court Order.

The court ordered that the slaves belonging to John Harrison Jr. and Mary Harrison be sold...as they were losing money on their slaves which they had inherited.

Report on Sales:

Robin, purchased by Robert H. Edmunds	\$1005
Mary and her child, Creasy, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$800
Harriet and her two children, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$1240
Harry, purchased by William Kelly	\$750
Rhoda, purchased by John Harrison, Sr.	\$720
Turner, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$705
Charity, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$760
Maggy, purchased by Robert H. Edmonds	\$630

When I was taking notes concerning this equity case I was primarily concerned with researching the slave identified in the documents as Harriet - later known as Harriet Edmunds who married Peter Harrison, one of John Harrison, Sr.'s slaves; however, I remember the court documents as including information regarding Harrison's management of his plantation, housing provided to slaves, etc.

This court case is available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. The records have been microfilmed so they may also be available in Winnsboro at the Fairfield County Museum or the Winnsboro Public Library.

"

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

When I was taking notes concerning this equity case I was primarily concerned with researching the slave identified in the documents as Harriet - later known as Harriet Edmunds who married Peter Harrison, one of John Harrison, Sr.'s slaves; however, I remember the court documents as including information regarding Harrison's management of his plantation, housing provided to slaves, etc.

This court case is available at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. The records have been microfilmed so they may also be available in Winnsboro at the Fairfield County Museum or the Winnsboro Public Library.

"

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

--

MeggFarrell

201 403 5075

www.MeggFarrell.com

Scan Log

E-mail Sent

Date: Monday, 2014-02-10 14:31

To: meggfarrell@gmail.com, fairfieldmus@truvista.net, fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net

From: fairfieldmus@truvista.net

Subject: John & Nick Harrison

Message: census, death notices, etc

Attachments: image2014-02-10-143055.pdf

Scan Log

E-mail Sent

Date: Wednesday, 2014-02-05 22:16

To: meggfarrell@gmail.com, fairfieldmus@truvista.net

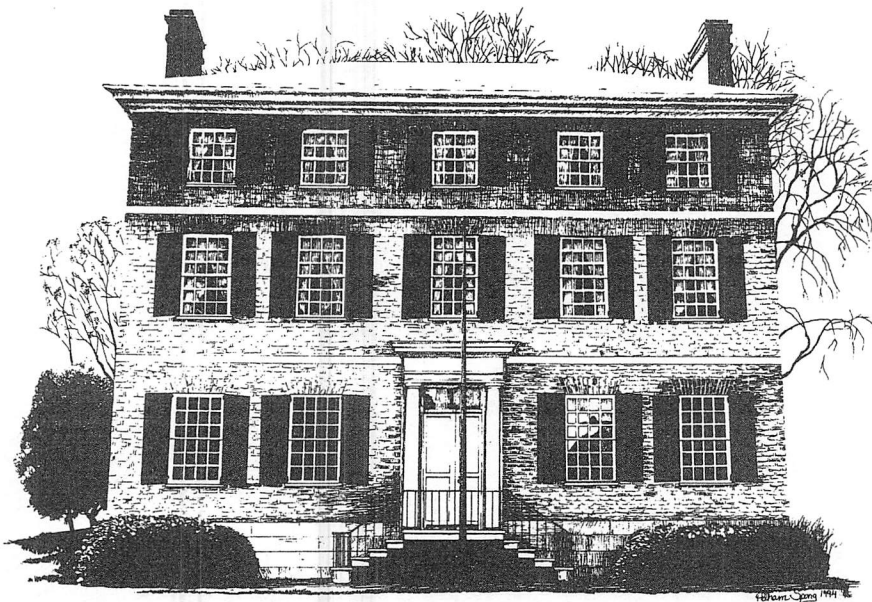
From: fairfieldmus@truvista.net

Subject: Plantation Info

Message:

Attachments: image2014-02-05-220751.pdf

A FAIRFIELD SKETCHBOOK



JULIAN STEVENSON BOLICK

LONGTOWN

by

CHARLES E. THOMAS

LONGTOWN, the easternmost settlement in Fairfield, and the oldest in that part of the county, is perhaps the least chronicled. It is probably due to its antiquity that much of LONGTOWN's early history has been lost, for many of its oldest and grandest homes have been destroyed by fire and other ravages of time and war.

"Through the wooded land ran a picturesque Indian trail" is the way one historian described the beginning of LONGTOWN. This was the Indian fur-trade route from North Carolina and the Piedmont area of South Carolina that followed the western slope of the Wateree River south to the Santee River and Georgetown, Charleston, and Savannah. LONGTOWN is said by Fitz-Hugh McMaster in the HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY (Columbia 1946) to have first been known as LOG-TOWN because of the log houses built along the Indian trail, the name later becoming LONGTOWN. In any case it has been well named, for it is hard to define the limits of LONGTOWN.

The "town" of LONGTOWN is that area which borders the Ridgeway-Camden Road and covers the area from near Fairview, the old Ridgeway Hunting Club, southwest to the Kershaw County line, and east from the Wateree River to Dutchman's Creek, and west to the old Winnsboro Road.

The earliest settlers in LONGTOWN came from North Carolina and Virginia, and were Quakers, Episcopalians, French Huguenots, Presbyterians, and Baptists; about the same time came Swiss, Dutch, and German Roman Catholics, Dutch Huguenots, and Lutherans from across Broad River on the west side of Fairfield County. Printed records indicate that Nicholas Peay came from Hanover County, Virginia, to Pine Tree, now Camden, about the time of the Revolutionary War, and built MALVERN HALL in LONGTOWN. About the same time Charles Tidwell came down the Indian Trail to LONGTOWN from the area of Jamestown, Virginia, and settled in the Bryant Hill section of LONGTOWN. His grave at Bryant Hill Cemetery, with his birth-date of 1690, might well be the earliest gravestone extant in the county.

LONGTOWN was also discovered by the German and Swiss settlers of Richland and Lexington Counties before the Revolution, for we have the record of Colonel David Myers of the Brick House, Bluff Road, near Columbia, owning plantations along the Wateree in Fairfield County soon after 1786 when his mother was reimbursed for a "black horse taken for public service" for the use of the Continental Army. His father, Jacob Myers, was paid for "144 days militia duty in 1787-88." Colonel Myers' son, John Jacob Myers, M.D., lived at SOLITUDE plantation in LONGTOWN, noted as a "luxurious and imposing structure and the scene of lordly hospitality, many celebrities being entertained there." Dr. Myers represented Fairfield County in the state House of Representatives in 1840-41. He served as assistant surgeon to a regiment which escorted the Marquis de la Fayette from the North Carolina border to Columbia on his visit to South Carolina in 1824. It is reasonable to surmise

that from this and the foregoing statement that General de la Fayette was entertained at SOLITUDE in Fairfield County, as well as in Camden and Columbia.

Other early LONGTOWN settlers were the Machettes, Wagners, and Zieglers from Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, and the Robertsons, Harrisons, Dixons, Picketts, Reeves, Stewarts, and Joneses through Virginia and North Carolina from England, France, Scotland, and Ireland. The Tidwells were English and the Peays French Huguenots. McMaster writes, "Before the Confederate War much wealth was accumulated, finer, larger homes were built, and so the name of LOG-TOWN became LONGTOWN." There was an academy near the Kershaw County line, with Professor McCandless (or McCandlers) in charge. He was said to have come from Georgia and was an "educator of high type." Boarding students came from Camden and Liberty Hill with day scholars from the entire LONGTOWN area. The professor had many visits from the irate mothers, whose sons he is said to have whipped on frequent occasions.

Austin Ford Peay, the son of Nicholas Peay of MALVERN HALL lived at FLINT HILL in Fairfield County. He was known as the "wealthiest man in that section." When he made a trip to Camden or Columbia, he travelled at night with a mattress put in his carriage in order not to lose sleep and to be fresh for his day in town. This could well have been the origin of Mr. Pullman's first railroad sleeping cars. When in 1809 there was an embargo on the export of cotton, Mr. Peay decided to take his cotton to market. He went in his carriage, escorted by a long wagon train to Philadelphia from FLINT HILL. It is recorded that his cotton was sold for \$25,000.00, a handsome price. He died at FLINT HILL in 1841 and was buried on his plantation, now flooded by the Wateree power development. The gravestones in this cemetery can be seen at low water. In the United States Census of 1860 the farms of the estate of N. A. Peay are listed at \$253,000.00, by far the largest in Fairfield County.

MELROSE, called the grandest plantation house in upper South Carolina, was built at LONGTOWN above the Wateree by Austin Peay's son, Nicholas Adamson Peay. It has been described as a "massive structure of brick, stone, and marble of thirty rooms, broad piazzas and wide halls." It is said by descendants of his slaves to have had a garden on the roof with a pool in which fresh fish were kept for use at the table. The mansion was equipped with a water system supplied by fresh springs below the hill on which MELROSE was situated. Water was pumped to the roof by a hydraulic ram. Colonel and Mrs. Peay, the former Martha Cary Lamar, died before the Confederate War. Colonel Peay had served in the Seminole War in Florida in 1835. He represented Fairfield County in the state Senate in 1856, and died in office the next year.

When Sherman's Army invaded Fairfield County, MELROSE was one of the few plantation homes burned in the southeastern part of the county. The story is that a Union soldier rode his horse up the marble steps, through the piazza of MELROSE into the front hall. Tying his horse's reins to the ceiling candle chandelier, the Federal soldier rambled through the house and found the wine cellar where he lingered and imbibed too long. Soon other soldiers

set fire to Fairfield's finest mansion, and the drunken soldier and his horse were consumed in the flames.

WISTERIA, the Tidwell-Myers family home, just across from the present Harrison-Dixon home in LONGTOWN, is said to have been saved by Nicholas Peay Myers, an intrepid Confederate son of the Peay-Myers families in LONGTOWN. Family tradition admits that Nick, a brave young man, acted as a spy for the Southern cause. He is reputed to have saved many helpless women and children, and even to have ambushed a few Yankees. He was wearing a Union Captain's uniform and insignia when he ordered the Yankee soldiers away from WISTERIA and saved his home from the torch. It is said that there were "Yankee skulls" in the attic at WISTERIA until Mrs. David William Tidwell (the former Mattie Myers) had them buried with the family and slaves at Bryant Hill Cemetery some time before WISTERIA was accidentally burned about 1935.

WISTERIA was one of the fine LONGTOWN plantation houses and was full of history, lore, and tradition. There were grease spots on the walls and even the ceilings of some of the upstairs closets where the Myers and Tidwells hid their hams and pork shoulders before Sherman's raid. These same bedrooms were papered after the war with Confederate money, it having become valueless, and paper being scarce.

LONGTOWN's Baptist Church was a great force in the early years when MELROSE commanded the area. It has been the burial place of some of the earlier families. The church building no longer remains, however, the Presbyterian Church which flourishes today has generally been supplied by the pastor of Ridgeway's historic Aimwell Church. Its cemetery is now the burial place of many influential LONGTOWN families, some of whom had been among the earliest settlers.

In 1854 when the Episcopalians in Ridgeway were building St. Stephen's Chapel, Colonel N. A. Peay offered to give \$100.00 on the condition that the new church be built east of Ridgeway on the LONGTOWN Road "for the convenience" of his sister, Mrs. John Myers, the former Sarah English Peay. Colonel Peay was not an Episcopalian, and it was understood that Mrs. Peay was not to know of the gift as she, the devout member of another denomination, would not approve. Colonel and Mrs. Peay are buried in LONGTOWN's Baptist Cemetery, with one of the most imposing monuments in the state. Until the days of the Confederate War Mr. Richard Matchette of Dutchman's Creek and the LONGTOWN Myers attended Saint Stephen's in their colorful native Dutch costumes. Contemporaries describe them: "the men in knee-length pantaloons with big silver buckles and matching silver buckles on their shoes and belts; long flowing coats with wide leather belts and silver buckles; and broad-brimmed, low-crowned black and white hats. The ladies wore long skirts that touched the ground, colorful blouses with full sleeves, bright bonnets with flowing bows, under which their long, blond, tightly plaited tresses hung over their shoulders — and some below their waists, so long was their beautiful hair." The Dutch Episcopalians were devout and loyal Huguenots and Protestants.

WISTERIA was perhaps most noted for its fox hunts, although it is recalled that "the hounds disturbed Mrs. Tidwell's fine Wagnerian ear." Her descend-

ants have inherited her ear for music. There were eight Tidwell sons, and more horses and hounds, and so with a few friends a fox hunt was easily organized at WISTERIA. It began with a pre-dawn breakfast served by Hence, a slave born at WISTERIA; the menu: steak, eggs, hominy, and biscuits, for the day would be a long one, especially if the fox happened to be a red one. The hunt crossed Tidwell Flats toward Wateree to the east of Dutchman's Creek to the north and west. If a grey fox was hounded around Bryant Hill Cemetery, the chase might be a short one, but if it was red, the hunt would go as far as FLINT HILL or BUCKHEAD or even across the river to Liberty Hill. However, no matter what time the fox, whether red or grey, was stopped by the hounds, the hunters returned to WISTERIA to find one of Mrs. Tidwell's and Hence's magnificent WISTERIA dinners ready for them.

Dutchman's Creek is another historical landmark of the early influence of the German-Swiss-Dutch families like the Myers, Matchettes, Zeiglers, and others who settled in this part of Fairfield County and gave their name to the creek.

History records the many wild animals of the Wateree-to-Broad-River area of Fairfield. They are listed as deer, foxes (red and grey), raccoons, wildcats, opossums (our only marsupial), cottontail rabbits (hare), grey and flying squirrels, wharf and blue rats, wood and muskrats, minks, weasels, leather-winged bats, moles, and mice. Among the one hundred or more birds mentioned, many are still native to the area; others are extinct or are today rare, like pileated woodpeckers, blue and white herons, and wild turkeys. Deer are said to have been common in the area until 1880, and about the same time Mr. Hugh S. Wylie is reported to have said that he saw "Not thousands but hundreds of thousands, possibly millions of wild pigeons in flight. They would darken the sky." He adds that wild turkeys were plentiful as well. Both the great naturalists, Alexander Wilson and John James Audubon, described seeing wild pigeons in such numbers as this earlier in the century in various parts of America.

But alas, WISTERIA burned in 1935 and the Tidwell lands are now a part of the extensive Bowater Paper forests. Time, war, and fire have taken many of LONGTOWN's ante-bellum mansions — and its finest, like MALVERN HALL, SOLITUDE, MELROSE, and WISTERIA. However, many of the descendants of these early Fairfield County families remain, some nearby and others scattered throughout the state and the neighboring states. LONGTOWN has a proud heritage and a long, rich history, full of thrilling facts and colorful fancy.

Among the families that settled at LONGTOWN before and during the Confederate War were the Rosboroughs, Walkers, Hunters, Parkers, Boyles, Rions, Edmunds, Ollevers, Mobleys, Stuarts, Spurriers, Boyds, Hamiltons, Rochelles, Crowders, Haynes, Mellichamps, Boulwares, Bolicks, Moores, Crumptions, Dixons, Gozas, Wilsons, and Martins. The above-mentioned families are only those who owned lands along the main roads that pass through the section.

After the death of Darling Jones the place passed to his son, Abram Jones, who continued to use it in the same manner as his father. The Jones' entertained on a lavish scale, and this fine old home was the social center of the community where the Virginia reels, quadrilles, and cotillions were danced. It was probably an inspiration for the fabulous Peay mansion, MELROSE, which was built in the 1850's.

When the Confederate War ended, there was a great change at BLINK BONNIE. The war had cost the Jones family their fortune. The plantation was sold at public auction and was bought by W. O. Robertson, who with his family occupied the place for many years. When the Robertson family moved away, BLINK BONNIE was used as a stage house or "station." Then it was rented to a long succession of tenants. Finally, after falling into bad repair, it became vacant for some time, a sad reminder of bygone splendor.

This deplorable plight ended in 1950 when the plantation was purchased by the M. A. Kirklands. Kirkland, a native of Camden and a descendant of the Kirklands who were among the first settlers in this section before the Revolutionary War, had long admired the old place. He and his talented wife began a restoration of the house immediately after they bought the property. Today BLINK BONNIE again stands proud and majestic in all the magnificence and grandeur that made her famous in the past. The present owners still have plans to further glamorize and embellish the house and grounds.

DIXON HOUSE

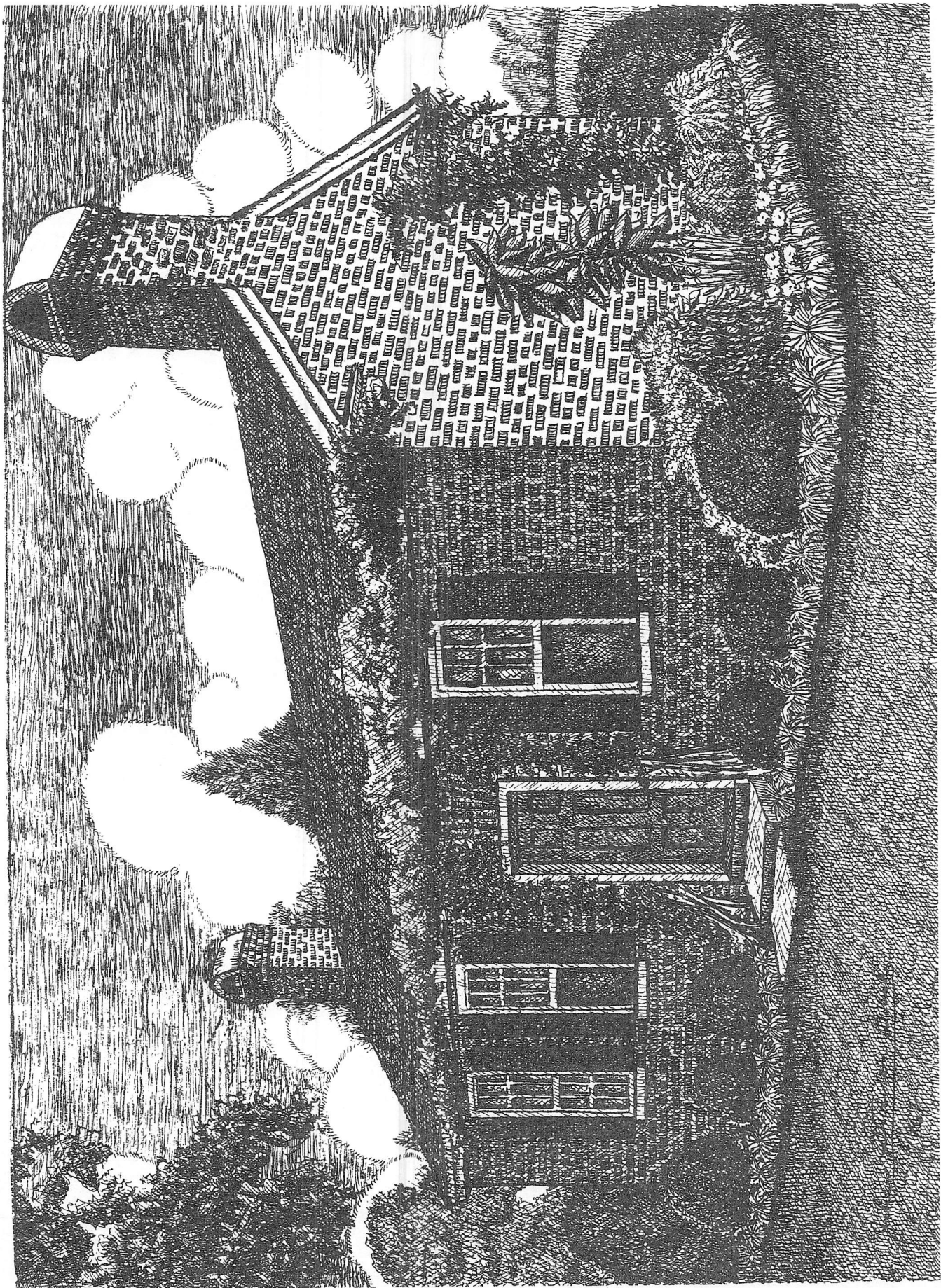
HARRISON – MOORES – HARRISON – DIXON

This old landmark is sadly in need of restoration but it still stands, defying time, in spite of its sad plight. The front doorway is still beautiful and outstanding in design, giving the old place a lasting semblance of dignity and refinement.

The place belonged to Reuben Harrison, a Revolutionary soldier. In the period before the war he was associated with Thomas Woodward, the "Regulator," in keeping law and order. He was twice married; Lucy Burge was the first wife and Nancy Kirkland the second. He died in 1835 and left each of his eight children two thousand acres of land. In addition to this he built homes for his three daughters, leaving the home place to his widow for her life.

One daughter, Frances, married a Brevard. Her home was behind the Darling Jones House and was built similar to it. It was razed a few years ago but the fine old mantels and woodwork were saved and are now still in use in a house near Camden. Nancy, the second daughter, married a Rochelle, and their big three-story house stood on a hill near what is now "Fairview," The Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center. It finally fell into disuse and was taken down a few years ago. The third daughter, Mary, married Charles Moore, and their house is the only one left standing of the many Harrison homes.

About 1830 all of the daughters and their families sold their property and moved West. John Harrison bought most of his family's estate as his brothers and sisters moved away. He was a very rich man, owning thousands of acres of land and listed as one of the largest slave owners in the upcountry. He



BLINK BONNIE KITCHEN

was also a sportsman and lover of fine horses. His animals were raced on all of the South Carolina tracks, taking many honors and trophies. His son, Eli Hunt Harrison, who married Elizabeth Fleming Douglass, became owner of the Moores' place. Eli and his three sons were all in the Confederate Army. His daughter, Lucy Rives, married Samuel Dixon, from Liberty Hill and owned and lived at the Moores' place which is now called the Dixon place. It is still owned and occupied by their daughters who are all well along in years.

John Douglass Harrison, Jr. came back by way of Washington, D. C. after his service in the Confederate Army. He was a barefooted, ragged, scantily clothed young man as he made the long homeward journey by foot. In passing through the nation's capital he encountered unusually large crowds of people on the streets. After inquiring he learned that they were waiting for President Lincoln's funeral procession which he waited for and witnessed.

When he finally reached home his mother saw that he had a proper hero's welcome. He was given a hot bath, fresh clothes, a wholesome, festive supper and a clean, soft bed in which to relax and sleep to his heart's content.

Before awaking the following morning a detachment of Federal troops rode up to the house. They told the inhabitants that they were looking for the notorious Nick Myers (his family's home was across the road from the Harrison place) and with no more ado entered and began to search the house. When they found young Harrison asleep in his bed they seized him, thinking that he was Myers, and dragged him into the yard with the intention of hanging him to the nearest tree. The boy's mother and others of the household pleaded for him and told the soldiers that they did not have the man that they were seeking. Finally the leader of the group agreed to send to a nearby plantation for someone to further identify the prisoner. When the good neighbor appeared on the scene he said, "For God's sake, John, what are they hanging you for?" This statement satisfied the Federals that they had the wrong man so they removed the rope from his neck, untied his hands and hurried on their way in search of "Old Nick."

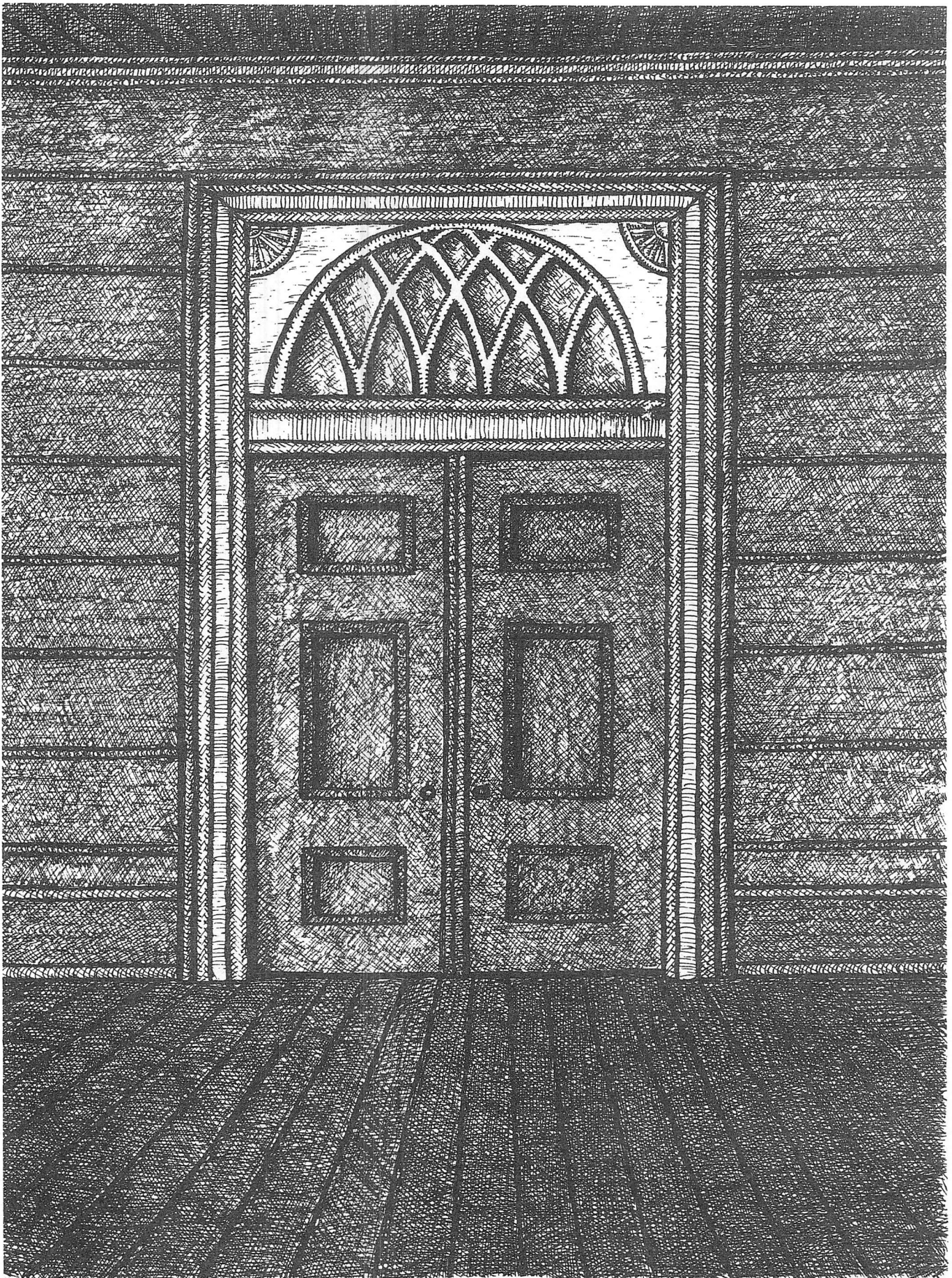
Mrs. Robert Hayne McKelvey, the former Edna Dixon, one of the present owners of the old house, states that according to family tradition Cornwallis passed by and rested at the site of this place on his way from Camden to Winnsboro during the Revolutionary War.

GOZA HOUSE

TIDWELL – HARRISON – ROCHELLE – HARRISON – GOZA

This old house stood on a high hill below FAIRVIEW until it was razed during the past decade. This sketch is done from a picture that was made before the house was dismantled.

The property on which the house was located was a part of the original Harrison tract that was granted the first of that family to come to South Carolina from Virginia before the Revolutionary War. Reuben Harrison, a son of the first settler, owned this property after the Revolution. He built the house for one of his daughters who married into the Rochelle family. The Rochelles moved West with other members of the family in the 1830's and in 1835 Mrs. Rochelle's brother, John Harrison, purchased her property.



DIXON PLACE (DOORWAY)

Longtown Began As

Indian Fur Trade Route

(Editor's Note: This article dealing with the early history of the Longtown section of Fairfield County was written for The News and Herald several years ago, and the author is unknown.)

Longtown, the easternmost settlement in Fairfield, and the oldest in that part of the county, is perhaps the least chronicled. It is perhaps due to its antiquity that much of Longtown's early history has been lost, for many of its oldest and grandest homes have been destroyed by fire and other ravages of time and war.

"Through the wooded land ran a picturesque Indian trail", is the way one historian has described the beginning of Longtown. This was the Indian fur trade route from North Carolina and the Piedmont area of South Carolina that followed the western slope of the Wateree River south to the Santee River and to Georgetown, Charleston and Savannah. Longtown is said by Fitz Hugh McMaster in his "History of Fairfield County" (Columbia, 1946) to have been first known as "Log-town" because of the log homes built along the Indian Trail, the name later becoming Longtown. In any case, it has been well-named for it is hard to define the limits of Longtown. The "town" of Longtown is that area which borders the old Ridgeway - Camden Road and covers the area from below Fairfield Manor, the old Ridgeway Hunting Club, southeast to the Kershaw County Line, and from the Wateree River to the east to Dutchman's Creek and the old Winstboro Road to the west.

The earliest settlers in Longtown came from North Carolina and Virginia, and were Quakers, Episcopalians, French Huguenots, Presbyterians and Baptists, and at about the same time came Swiss, Holland and German Roman Catholics, Dutch Huguenots and Lutherans from across the Broad River on the far west

side of Fairfield County. Printed records indicate that Nicholas Peay came from Hanover County, Virginia, to Pine Tree, now Camden, about the time of the Revolutionary War, and built "Malvern Hill" in Longtown. At about this same time, Charles Tidwell came down the Indian Trail to Longtown from the area of Jamestown, Virginia, and settled in the Bryant Hill section of Longtown. His grave at Bryant Hill Cemetery, with his birthdate of 1690, might well be the earliest gravestone extant in the county.

Longtown was also discovered by the German and Swiss settlers of Richland and Lexington Counties before the Revolution for we have records of Colonel David Myers of the Brick House, Bluff Road, near Columbia, owning plantations along the Wateree in Fairfield County soon after 1786 when his mother was reimbursed for a "black horse taken for public service" for the use of the Continental Army. His father, Jacob Myers, was paid for "144 days militia duty in 1787-88". Colonel Myers' son, John Jacob Myers, M.D., lived at Solitude Plantation in Longtown, noted as a "luxurious and imposing structure and the scene of lordly hospitality, many celebrities being entertained there." Dr. Myers represented Fairfield in the State House of Representatives in 1840-41. He served as assistant surgeon to a regiment which escorted the Marquis de La Fayette from the North Carolina border to Columbia on his visit to South Carolina in 1824. It is reasonable to surmise from this and the foregoing statement that General LaFayette was entertained at "Solitude" in Fairfield County, as well as in Camden and Columbia.

Other early Longtown settlers were the Matchetts, Wagners and Zeiglers from Holland, Germany and Switzerland, and the

sons, Picketts, Haynes, Reeves, Stewarts and Joneses through Virginia and North Carolina from England and France, Scotland and Ireland. The Tidwells were English and the Peays French Huguenots. McMaster writes, "Before the Confederate War much wealth was accumulated, finer, larger homes were built, and so the name of Logtown became Longtown." There was an academy near the Kershaw County Line, with Professor McCandless (or McCandlers) in charge. He was said to have come from Georgia and was an "educator of high type". Boarding students came from Camden and Liberty Hill with day scholars from the entire Longtown area. The professor had many visits from the irate mothers, whose sons he is said to have whipped on frequent occasions.

Austin Ford Peay, the son of Nicholas Peay of Malvern Hill, lived at Flint Hill in Fairfield. He was known as the "wealthiest man of that section". When he made a trip to Camden or Columbia, he traveled at night with a mattress put in his carriage in order not to lose sleep and to be fresh for his day in town. This could well have been the origin of Mr. Pullman's first railroad sleeping cars. When in 1809 there was an embargo on the export of cotton, Mr. Peay in his carriage escorted a long wagon train of cotton to Philadelphia from Flint Hill, which he sold for \$25,000 it is recorded. He died at Flint Hill in 1841 and was buried on his plantation, later flooded by the Wateree Power development. It is said that the gravestones can be seen at low water. In the U.S. census of 1860, the farm of the estate of N. A. Peay is listed at \$253,000, by far the largest in Fairfield County then.

"Melrose", called the grandest plantation house in upper South Carolina, was built near Flint Hill by Austin Peay's son, Nicholas Adamson Peay. It has been

described as "a massive structure of brick, stone and marble of thirty rooms, broad piazzas and wide halls." It was said by descendants of his slaves to have had a garden on the roof with a pool in which fresh fish were kept for use at the table. The mansion was equipped with a water system supplied by fresh springs below the hill on which "Melrose" was situated. Water was pumped to the roof by an hydraulic ram. Colonel and Mrs. Peay, the former Martha Cary Lamar, died before the Confederate War. Col. Peay had served in the Seminole War in Florida in 1835. He represented Fairfield County in the State Senate in 1856, and died in office the next year.

When Sherman's army invaded Fairfield County, Melrose was one of the few plantation homes burned in the southeastern part of the county. The story is that a Union soldier rode his horse up the marble steps through the piazza of Melrose into the front hall. Tying his horse's reins to the ceiling candle chandelier, the Federal soldier found the wine cellar where he imbibed too long.

Soon other soldiers set Fairfield's finest mansion on fire, and this drunken soldier and his horse were consumed in the fire.

"Wisteria", the Myers-Tidwell family home which stood just across from the Dixon home (still standing) in Longtown, is said to have been saved by Nicholas Peay Myers, an intrepid Confederate son of the Peay-Myers families of Longtown. Family tradition admits that Nick, a brave young man, acted as a spy for the southern cause. He is reputed to have saved many helpless women and children, and to have even ambushed a few Yankees. He was wearing a Union captain's uniform and insignia when he ordered Yankee soldiers away from Wisteria and saved his home from the torch. It is said that

the attic at Wisteria until Mrs. David William Tidwell (the former Mattie Myers) had them buried with the family and slaves at Bryant Hill Cemetery sometime before Wisteria was accidentally burned about 1935.

Wisteria was one of the fine Longtown plantation houses full of history, lore and tradition. There were grease spots on the walls and even the ceilings of some of the upstairs closets where the Tidwells hid their hams and pork shoulders before Sherman's raid. These same bedrooms after the war were papered with Confederate money, it having become valueless and paper being scarce.

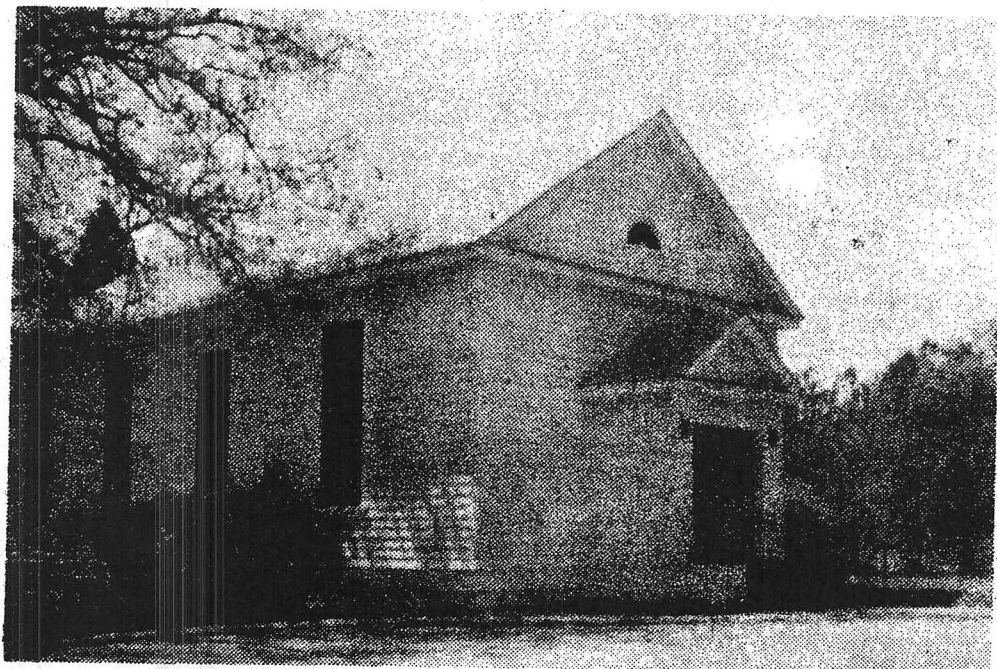
Longtown's Baptist Church, now gone, was a great force in the early years when Melrose commanded the area. It has been the burial place of some of the earliest families, although the church building no longer remains. The Presbyterian Church, which still flourishes today, has in its cemetery the burial places of many influential Longtown families, some of whom were among the earliest settlers.

In 1854, when the Episcopalians in Ridgeway were building St. Stephen's Chapel, Col. N. A. Peay offered to give \$100 on the condition that the new church be built east of Ridgeway on the Longtown road for the convenience of his sister, Mrs. John Myers, the former Sarah English Peay. Col. Peay was not an Episcopalian, and it was understood that Mrs. Peay was not to know of his gift since she would not approve, as the devout member of another denomination. Col. and Mrs. Peay are buried in Longtown's Baptist Church cemetery, with one of the most imposing monuments in the state. Until the days of the Confederate War, Mr. Richard Matchett of Dutchman's Creek and the Longtown Myers attended St. Stephens in their colorful, native Dutch costumes. Contemporaries describe them: "the men in knee length pantaloons with big silver buckles, and matching silver buckles on their shoes and belt, long, flowing coats with wide leather belts and silver buckles, broad brimmed, low crowned black and white hats; the ladies in long skirts which touched the ground, colorful blouses with full sleeves, bright bonnets with flowing bows, under which hung their long, blonde tightly platted tresses hang-

below their waists, so long was their beautiful hair". The Dutch - Episcopalians were devout and loyal Huguenots and Protestants.

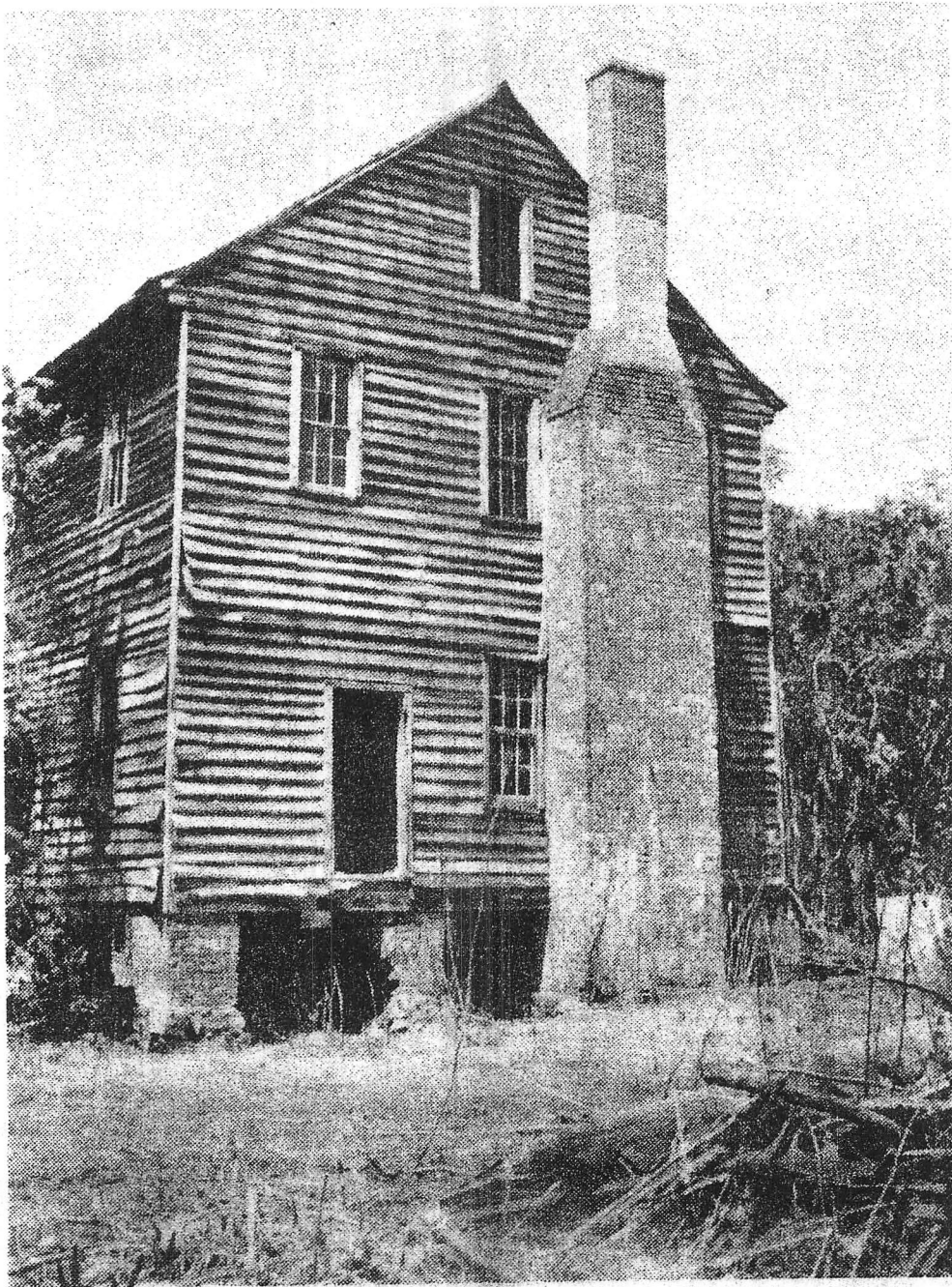
Wisteria was perhaps most noted for its fox hunts, although it is recalled that "the hounds disturbed Mrs. Tidwell's fine Wagnerian ear". Her descendants inherited her ear for music. There were eight Tidwell sons, and more horses and hounds, so with a few friends a fox hunt was easily organized at Wisteria. It began with a pre-dawn breakfast served by Hence, born a slave at Wisteria. The menu might be steak and eggs, hominy and biscuits, for the day would be a hard one, especially if the fox

turned out to be a red one. The hunt crossed Tidwell flats toward the Wateree to the east or Dutchman's Creek to the north and west. If a grey fox was hounded around Bryant Hill Cemetery, the chase might be a short one, but if it was a red fox the hunt could go as far as Flint Hill. However, no matter what time the fox, red or grey, was stopped by the hounds, the hunters returned to Wisteria to find one of Mrs. Tidwell's and Hence's magnificent dinners ready for them.



Early Burial Place

The cemetery at Longtown Presbyterian Church has the remains of some of the members of Longtown's most influential families. The church maintains an active congregation, and the building and the cemetery are both well cared for by the membership.



Long Remainder of Past

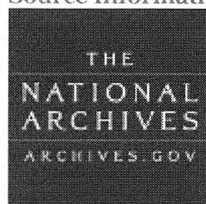
The Dixon plantation house at Longtown stands still as a lone reminder of the early years of that Fairfield County community, when graceful columned homes stood for a way of life since gone. From such elegant mansions as Wisteria, Melrose, Solitude and Malvern Hill rode forth fox hunters intent on the chase. Melrose, one of the finest of these mansions, is said to have had a garden on its roof. The Dixon house remains in the family; the current owner is John Dixon.



1860 United States Federal Census

Name:	Capt j R Harrison		
Age in 1860:	40		
Birth Year:	abt 1820		
Birthplace:	South Carolina		
Home in 1860:	Fairfield, Fairfield, South Carolina		
Gender:	Male		
Post Office:	Winnsboro		
Value of real estate:			
Household Members:	Name		Age
	<u>Capt j R Harrison</u>		40
	<u>M A J Harrison</u>		37
	<u>John R Harrison</u>		6

Source Citation: Year: 1860; Census Place: *Fairfield, Fairfield, South Carolina*; Roll: *M653_1219*; Page: *210*; Image: *425*; Family History Library Film: *805219*.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Eighth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1860 Federal Census.

© 2014, Ancestry.com

John R. Harrison, "United States Civil War Soldiers Index, 1861-1865"

Name: John R. Harrison
Name Note:
Also Known As Name:
Also Known As Note:
Event Type: Military Service
Military Beginning Rank: First Lieutenant
Military Beginning Rank Note:
Military Final Rank: Captain
Military Final Rank Note:
Military Side: Confederate
Military Side Note:
State or Military Term: South Carolina
Military Unit: 7th Battalion, South Carolina Infantry (Nelson's) (Enfield Rifles)
Military Unit Note: (Nelson's Batt'n.)
Military Company: B
Military Company Note:
Note:
Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate
Affiliate Publication Title: Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of South Carolina.
Affiliate Publication Number: M381
Affiliate Film Number: 14
GS Film number: 881980

Citing this Record

"United States Civil War Soldiers Index, 1861-1865," index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/F9VZ-52Z> : accessed 10 Feb 2014), John R. Harrison, 1861-1865.



1870 United States Federal Census

Name:	John R Harrison
Age in 1870:	51
Birth Year:	abt 1819
Birthplace:	South Carolina
Home in 1870:	Marshallville, Macon, Georgia
Race:	White
Gender:	Male
Post Office:	Oglethorpe
Value of real estate:	

Household Members:	Name	Age
	<u>John R Harrison</u>	51
	<u>Eliza L Harrison</u>	20
	<u>John Harrison</u>	3
	<u>Lucy Harrison</u>	1
	<u>John Harrison</u>	16
	<u>Lunsford S Harrison</u>	20
	<u>Clarissa Dorsey</u>	28
	<u>Arabella Dorsey</u>	6
	<u>Eliza Dorsey</u>	8
	<u>Daniel Dorsey</u>	7/12

Source Citation: Year: 1870; Census Place: Marshallville, Macon, Georgia; Roll: M593_163; Page: 513B; Image: 411; Family History Library Film: 545662.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com. 1870 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.



Original data:

- 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.
- Minnesota census schedules for 1870. NARA microfilm publication T132, 13 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

Description:

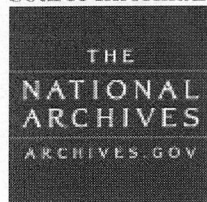
This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1870 United States Federal Census, the Ninth Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age at last birthday, sex, color; birthplace, occupation, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1870 Federal Census.



1880 United States Federal Census

Name:	John R. Harrison	
Age:	61	
Birth Year:	abt 1819	
Birthplace:	South Carolina	
Home in 1880:	Marshallville, Macon, Georgia	
Race:	White	
Gender:	Male	
Relation to Head of House:	Self (Head)	
Marital status:	Married	
Spouse's Name:	Eliza L. Harrison	
Father's Birthplace:	South Carolina	
Mother's Birthplace:	South Carolina	
Neighbors:		
Occupation:	Farmer	
Cannot read/write:		
Blind:		
Deaf and Dumb:		
Otherwise disabled:		
Idiotic or insane:		
Household Members:		
	Name	Age
	<u>John R. Harrison</u>	61
	<u>Eliza L. Harrison</u>	32
	<u>John R. Harrison</u>	13
	<u>Lucy L. Harrison</u>	11
	<u>William H. Harrison</u>	8

Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: Marshallville, Macon, Georgia; Roll: 156; Family History Film: 1254156; Page: 564C; Enumeration District: 037; Image: 0343.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1880 United States Federal Census [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2010. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. All use is subject to the limited use license and other terms and conditions applicable to this site.

Original data: Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description:

This database is an index to 50 million individuals enumerated in the 1880 United States Federal Census. Census takers recorded many

Lenora Harrison in household of N Harrison, "United States Census, 1900"

Name: Lenora
 Harrison
 Titles and Terms:
 Event Type: Census
 Event Year: 1900
 Precincts 3-4,
 Geigers,
 Baldwin &
 Event Place: Precinct 7,
 Moncrief,
 Duval, Florida,
 United States
 District: 36
 Gender: Female
 Age: 50
 Marital Status: Married
 Race: Black
 Race (Original): B
 Relationship to Head of Household: Wife
 Relationship to Head of Household (Original): Wife
 Number of Living Children: 9
 Years Married: 32
 Birth Date: Jun 1850
 Birthplace: North Carolina
 Marriage Year (Estimated): 1868
 Immigration Year:
 Father's Birthplace: North Carolina
 Mother's Birthplace: Alabama
 Mother of how many children: 16
 Sheet Number and Letter: 12A
 Household ID: 212
 Line Number: 17
 The U.S.
 National
 Archives and
 Records
 Administration
 (NARA)
 Affiliate Name:
 Affiliate Publication Number: T623
 GS Film Number: 1240167
 Digital Folder Number: 004120038
 Image Number: 00572

	Household	Gender	Age	Birthplace
Head	N Harrison	M	51	South Carolina
Wife	Lenora Harrison	F	50	North Carolina

Son	N Harrison	M	18	South Carolina
Daughter	Lillie H Harrison	F	16	South Carolina
Son	Eugene Harrison	M	14	Florida
Daughter	Rosebud Harrison	F	12	Florida
Son	Vanduson Harrison	M	9	Florida

Citing this Record

"United States Census, 1900," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M3DY-49Y> : accessed 10 Feb 2014), Lenora Harrison in household of N Harrison, Precincts 3-4, Geigers, Baldwin & Precinct 7, Moncrief, Duval, Florida, United States; citing sheet , family 212, NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1240167.

Dr. J. J. Boyd of Spartanburg May 1901 at 83 married Thompson I. Edwards

September 8, 1881 Issue

Mrs. Lucy R. Harrison, relict of the late **John Harrison Sr.**, died at the residence of **Dr. John Boyd** in this county on Tuesday at the age of eighty-eight.

*DR. P. Boyd
Lenora (daughter?) mol.
Nicholas R. Harrison*

September 13, 1881 Issue

Miss Carrie Means, daughter of the late **Dr. David C. Means**, died at her mother's residence on Tuesday at the age of fourteen

*Tillie or
Lillie*

Mrs. C. B. Souter, living in the Cedar Creek section, died on Saturday. She was ninety-four years of age.

Mrs. Grace Lakin, the widow of the late **C. J. Lakin** and daughter of **Gen John Pearson**, died at her home in this county Saturday last. She was ninety-nine year of age. The funeral services were held at Little River Baptist Church and she was buried in the adjoining burying-ground.

September 17, 1881 Issue

Mr. Calvin Gibson died on Thursday at the age of seventy-one.

October 5, 1881 Issue

Major John Woodward Durham, formerly of Fairfield County but more recently of Chester County, died at his residence on the 29th of September of heart disease at the age of forty-five. He leaves a wife and five children.

Mr. Thomas Lauderdale Sr. died at the residence of **Mr. John M. Lemmon** on Wednesday last at the age of eighty-eight. He was born in County Down, Ireland on January 20, 1793 and immigrated to this country in 1817. He married **Miss Mary McMullen** and moved to the Salem neighborhood. He was buried at Jackson's Creek (Lebanon) Church.

October 12, 1881 Issue

Laura McCants, the infant child of **Mr. James Glenn McCants**, died on Wednesday.

October 26, 1881 Issue

Mrs. Anne G. Johnston, wife of **Col. Wm. Johnston** of Charlotte and mother of **Mrs. T. R. Robertson** of this place, died on the 13th inst. in Charlotte. Her father, **Dr. Franklin Graham**, was a son of **General Joseph Graham** of Lincoln County, North Carolina, moved to Memphis early in life where he died.

November 2, 1881 Issue

William H. Williams died in Winnsboro on Saturday the 29th instant of consumption at the age of forty-one. He was a private in Co. G, of the Sixth Regiment. He was buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard.

November 16, 1881 Issue

Mrs. Lavinia Nooks died on Monday at the age of ninety years, ten months and twenty days.

Mrs. Eleanor F. Miller died on last Tuesday at Ocala, Florida. She was the widow of the late **Col. Hugh Miller** and mother of **Mr. A. P. Miller** of this place. She resided most of her life in Winnsboro but of late lived with her sons in Florida, **Hugh L. Miller** and **D. A. Miller**. She was seventy years of age. Her remains were interred in Ocala.

December 7, 1881 Issue

Mrs. Elvira C. Rabb, wife of **Mr. Wm. S. Rabb** of this place, died on Sunday at the age of fifty-five. She was the daughter of the late **John Chaplin** of Beaufort and leaves a husband and daughter. The funeral services were held in the Episcopal Church and she was interred in the cemetery.

*1850 Census
John Boyd wife Nancy
son David*

J. Hendrix McLane died at the residence of **Dr. V. P. Clayton** in Columbia on Tuesday. His first wife was a daughter of **Maj. C. W. Fawcett** of this county. His second wife was a **Miss Anna Friend**. He was buried in Feasterville.

An infant daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gooding** died on Monday and was buried at the A. R. P. Church.

September 6, 1894 Issue

dit?
William Cook has died at the age of 60. He was a Confederate Veteran.

Capt. John R. Harrison died at the residence of his son in Florida on August 5th at the age of 75. He was the eldest son of **John Harrison Sr.** of Longtown and married as his first wife the eldest daughter of **Osmund Woodward** of this town. He served in the 6th S. C. V. and after the war moved to Georgia where he has since lived.

Mrs. A. E. Chaplin died recently. She was a daughter of the late **John. M. Fripp** of Morgan's Island, Beaufort.

September 11, 1894 Issue

Mr. John Townley died in Dalton, Georgia on Wednesday of typhoid dysentery in his seventieth year. His remains were interred in West Hill Cemetery. He came to Dalton in 1867 from Columbia, S. C. and had lived there ever since. He married a daughter of the late **T. D. Oxner** and is a brother-in-law of **Mrs. Fannie Smith** of this place.

September 13, 1894 Issue

Mrs. Annie S. Graddick, aged eighty-six years, died at her home near Union Church several days ago. She was buried at old Bethel.

September 19, 1894 Issue

Mr. J. D. Harden, the eldest son of **Mr. James Harden** who lives near Little River, died Saturday from being thrown out of his buggy. He leaves a wife, (formerly **Miss Alice Gladney**,) a father, two sisters and one brother. He was buried at the Lebanon Church.

September 26, 1894 Issue

An infant of the **Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick** died Saturday from cholera infantum at the age of two and was buried at Concord Church.

October 3, 1894 Issue

Abram Chappell, colored, died last Sunday from injuries received while cutting down a tree.

Mrs. Dr. Center, stepmother of **Mr. J. N. Center** of this place, died at Marion on Tuesday. She was over eighty. She was a **Mrs. Waring** previous to her marriage to **Dr. Center**, who died several years ago. They left no children except those of Dr. Center's first family.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of **Rev. James Douglas**, died at her home in Blackstock on Saturday. She was a former **Miss McDowell** from Sumter County. She leaves a husband and several children and was buried at Concord Church.

October 17, 1894 Issue

An infant of **Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Friday** passed away in Florida recently. **Mr. R. H. Jennings** is the father of **Mrs. Friday**.

Bob McCullough, a colored man who lives near Blackstock, dropped dead at his house on Tuesday. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Scan Log

E-mail Sent

Date: Wednesday, 2014-02-05 16:22

To: meggfarrell@gmail.com, fairfieldmus@truvista.net

From: fairfieldmus@truvista.net

Subject: Reuben in Rev. War & Buffalo Story

Message:

Attachments: image2014-02-05-162142.pdf

A
HISTORY
OF THE
UPPER COUNTRY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA,
FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIODS
TO THE
CLOSE OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

BY
JOHN H. LOGAN, A. M.

VOLUMES I & II

Published in Association with
UPCOUNTRY HISTORY MAKERS
Winnsboro, South Carolina



THE REPRINT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
Spartanburg, South Carolina

2009

A
HISTORY
OF THE
UPPER COUNTRY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA,
FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIODS
TO THE
CLOSE OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
BY
JOHN H. LOGAN, A.M.

VOL. I.

PUBLISHED BY
S.G. COURTENAY & CO., CHARLESTON,
P.B. GLASS, COLUMBIA.

1859

volume of history. My aims and views
 and widened field, and I came, at last,
 tion of the people. From them, if it
 I have written anything, or brought
 to a better knowledge of the history of
 of their noble institutions and State,
 accomplished.

in the country, cut off, in great part,
 which is deposited much information
 and a large portion of its composition
 comes from labor in the Academy.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. — PAGE 1.

Early appearance of the Upper-Country ✎ Uncultivated and unabused by
 the Indians ✎ The Upper-Country defined ✎ The origin of its peculiar
 features and soil ✎ The richness and magnificence of its scenery ✎ Primi-
 tive beauties of the territory of Fairfield ✎ Opinion of Lord Cornwallis ✎
 Wild Buffaloes, &c.

CHAPTER II. — PAGE 15.

The Deer of Primitive Times ✎ Their great abundance ✎ Associated with
 many animals of prey, whose screams and howls at Night made the Forests
 hideous ✎ The Villages of Greenwood and Cokesbury ✎ An Old Hunter
 ✎ John Duncan, of Duncan's Creek ✎ Ancient Buffalo and Deer Licks ✎
 The Meriwethers, Wardlaws, Moores, Browns, McAlasters, and Logans,
 of Little Wilson's Creek ✎ Idle and Disorderly Persons begin, just after
 the Revolution, to wander over the country, to the great annoyance of the
 peaceable residents ✎ Legislative enactments in regard to them ✎ The
 Indian method of dressing a Deer-skin ✎ The famous Bezoar stones of the
 Cherokees ✎ Elks, &c.

CHAPTER III. — PAGE 36.

The Panther ✎ Wild Cat ✎ Adventure of Sally Whitaker in the present ter-
 ritory of York ✎ The last Panther seen on Long-Cane ✎ Old John Ravelin
 and Capt. John Sanders ✎ The Catamount ✎ Adventure On Indian Creek
 ✎ The Wolf ✎ Adventure of Robert Long on Duncan's Creek ✎ Old James
 Mosely near Grindal's Shoals, &c.

Bartram, in the narrative of his passage from this same ancient trading post, in 1773, by old Fort Charlotte to the Cherokee towns at the head of the Savannah, describes a spot, not far from the latter place, where he found large quantities of moss-covered bones, of both men and buffaloes, lying scattered indiscriminately over the ground.

The Cherokee Indians called the buffalo *yanasa* the very great bull, or the Bull of God; and this, says Adair, was the universal name among all the tribes of North America, for this animal—a presumptive proof of their common origin. The women fabricated from its thick, shaggy hair, a kind of cloth of great use among them for its warmth and durability. The gay young warriors often wore locks or rolls of this fur, drawn through their long slitted ears; and on great festive or military occasions, mounted upon their brows, already sufficiently hideous from paint, a pair of buffalo horns, with the appendage of the tail, also, in its proper place.

The skins of the buffalo and the bear, formed the chief coverings for their beds; and like the white hunters, they destroyed great numbers of the former animal simply for their skins and tongues. (*Logan's Note: Adair*) In the year 1760, a Mr. Graves, an old man, crossed the Wateree at Grave's Ford, and formed a settlement in the present territory of Fairfield. When his people had kindled their camp fires, soon after passing the river, he looked into the larder, and announced to the company that their meal and meat were both entirely exhausted; "but," said he, "as we crossed the river, I saw tracks in the paths, leading up from it into the woods, which must be those of the buffalo. Let the young men take their guns and waylay the trails, and they will, no doubt, soon take us a fresh supply of meat."

Reuben Harrison, who was one of the party, immediately formed a hunting band, and going out, as directed, was not long in killing three fat buffaloes, which they succeeded in bringing into the encampment. After cutting from their carcasses what they needed for their present necessities, the rest was divided into small pieces, and spread upon a log, to cool, during the night. The wolves, however, of the neighboring swamps, having got scent of it, surrounded the camp, with the most hideous howlings, and

when day-light came, scarcely halting. (*Pearson's MS.*) "But," adds our chronicler,

The venerable Busby, who lived ten years, related, that he had often seen buffaloes on the Long Meadows of Fairfield. (*Note: Pearson's MS. History of Fairfield.*)

In the time of the old hunters, the stream in the Buffalo District, that stream was famous for its abundance. The valleys of the cane pastures afforded inexhaustible game. The buffaloes sought the buffalo here, more frequently than in that region. They not only sought them as game with greater ease; but they were often killed by plunging into the water, as the Hon. Wm. C. C.

When closely pursued, and being passed in fierceness by any other animal, those who knew well his habits, were not so easily taken. His huge head, ponderous shoulders, and rapidity along over rolling hills as

Far back, in primitive times, the hunters were solely with bow and spear, and contented at the present day, on the one pasture to another, in a solid line, entered a herd, and singling out the quarters, with their flint-pointed arrows, were accustomed to hunt them out.

They occasionally resorted to fire, when moving in large herds; but, however, they found them in a

is passage from this same ancient trading
 site to the Cherokee towns at the head
 of the river, not far from the latter place, where he
 discovered bones, of both men and buffaloes,
 scattered over the ground.

The buffalo *yanasa* the very great bull, or
Adair, was the universal name among all
 the Indians of this animal—a presumptive proof of their
 origin indicated from its thick, shaggy hair, a kind
 of fur for its warmth and durability. The gay
 and soft rolls of this fur, drawn through their
 eyes on private or military occasions, mounted upon
 decorated from paint, a pair of buffalo horns,
 were placed, in its proper place.

The bear, formed the chief coverings for
 the Indians, they destroyed great numbers of the
 bears and tongues. (*Logan's Note: Adair*) In
 the year 1781, a white man, crossed the Wateree at Grave's
 in the present territory of Fairfield. When
 he saw the first fires, soon after passing the river, he
 joined the company that their meal and
 bread; "but," said he, "as we crossed the river,
 we went up from it into the woods, which must
 have been taken by the Indians; the
 Indians take us a fresh supply of meat."

The rest of the party, immediately formed a
 circle, was not long in killing three fat
 buffaloes, bringing into the encampment. After
 they were skinned they were needed for their present necessi-
 ties, and spread upon a log, to cool,
 and covered, of the neighboring swamps, having
 been, with the most hideous howlings, and

when day-light came, scarcely half of the game could be found. (*Logan's Note: Pearson's MS.*) "But," adds our chronicler, "the loss was easily supplied."

The venerable Busby, who lived to the advanced age of one hundred and
 ten years, related, that he had often seen, at one time, three thousand buf-
 faloes on the Long Meadows of Little River, in the same territory. (*Logan's
 Note: Pearson's MS. History of Fairfield.*)

In the time of the old hunters, or as late as when the early settlers were
 building their cabins on Buffalo Creek, on lands now embraced in York
 District, that stream was famous for its herds of the animal from which it
 derives its name. The valleys of this stream are exceedingly fertile, and their
 cane pastures afforded inexhaustible pasturage. The hunters, we are told,
 sought the buffalo here, more frequently than in any other of their haunts
 in that region. They not only found them in great numbers, but secured
 them as game with greater ease; for, after being shot, they seldom escaped
 by plunging into the water, as they often did on Broad River. (*Logan's Note:
 Conversation of the Hon. Wm. C. Black, of York District.*)

When closely pursued, and brought to bay, the buffalo was not sur-
 passed in fierceness by any other animal of these wilds; and it is said by
 those who knew well his habits, that, heavy and awkward as he was, with
 his huge head, ponderous shoulders, and projecting hump, he was swifter
 than either the deer or elk. His great strength enabling him to plunge
 rapidly along over rolling hills as well as level plains.

Far back, in primitive times, the Cherokee Indians hunted the buffalo
 solely with bow and spear, and on foot; and from its habit, so often wit-
 nessed at the present day, on the prairies of the West, of marching from
 one pasture to another, in a solid, compact body, the stealthy savages easily
 entered a herd, and singling out their victims, brought them down, at close
 quarters, with their flint-pointed arrows. At a later period, however, they
 were accustomed to hunt them on horseback, and armed with the rifle.

They occasionally resorted to the well-known method of driving
 them, when moving in large herds, over steep precipices. It was not often,
 however, they found them in a situation to allow of this advantage; and

A
HISTORY
OF THE
UPPER COUNTRY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA,
FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIODS
TO THE
CLOSE OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

BY
JOHN H. LOGAN, A. M.

—•••—
VOL. II.
—•••—

A JOURNAL OF PERSONALITIES,
REMINISCENCES, TRADITIONS
AND HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

After the defeat of the British at Blackstock's, the wreck of the British troops engaged in that fight dropped down to Mrs. Dansby's near Broad River. The poor old widow was forthwith ordered out of the dwelling with her children. She refused to go: force was threatened. She bid defiance to force. "I will not say what I am, but *you* say I am a British subject, and if so, I have the rights of a British subject until I am legally divested by the verdict of a jury. If you must needs have a shelter, go take the kitchen, and make the best of it." They took her at her word, and British officers, scarlet-clad, and trimmed off with gold lace, and decorated with gold epaulettes, were glad to find an asylum in poor old Martha Dansby's kitchen. Such is the effect of indomitable resolution exerted in the right spirit, in a good cause. Many of the British officers and soldiers wounded at Blackstocks died here. Among the rest, and chiefest in all that constitutes the man and the hero was Major Money. He was connected with some of the highest names in old England, and distinguished for scholarship, kind-heartedness and gallantry. The day he was summoned from the kitchen to another world, the pewter on the shelf rattled with the excess of his convulsive agonies, and he cried out often: "Come on, brave boys. We value none of them but Tom Sumter and Will Washington."* (*Tarleton wrote to Cornwallis that... "Lieutenant [John] Money was wounded, not dangerously," but later reported that he had died of his wounds. Money's rank was penned "town major" in a personal signature. —editors.*)

Major Money is particularly mentioned, because, strange to say, his English friends were never apprised of his fate, and not thirty years ago inquiries were made after him. He sleeps on the hilltop where he breathed his last, and the winds have long since whispered his requiem.

Besides contributing many brave men to the regiment of Rangers (Col. Thomson's,-- Capt. Woodward's company) afterwards to Sumter's and sometimes to Marion, Fairfield sustained the great cause with a noble spirit.

After the drawn battle of Hobkirk Hill, which the British claimed as a victory, Greene passed over the Wateree at Grave's Ford, and encamped on the N. bank of Sawney Creek. His vigilant adversary, Rawdon, crossed

the Wateree at Camden, and marching that stream. The creek was not large, impracticable. Here the two armies n to retire without a battle. Rawdon dro and Greene with his wretched force, a thinned by two battles, and scrawny w Harrison's. They needed everything. ' kind heaven, slackened nothing of pu fully forward to happier times and br with Sumter in his perils, his partial su like a soldier, and he felt like a man. I the army breadstuffs, vegetables, fat c remained at his bivouac for a whole w Harrison. When about to march, havi host a certificate for the bountiful su Harrison, "we are all engaged in the sa all you have received. Your success will

In one of his marches through t cavalry halted at Ingleman's Mill, on V Owen's Creek. His object probably was Col. Junes [*Innes*], who was posted at Strother's, afterwards Clap's). Washing The commissary, Mr. Hutchinson, wa lived near, to ascertain the chance of men, and food for the horses; and if th to provide for their transportation to Washington's men and horses were ab son's farm. And he too, like his friend present or prospective.

THE TORIES. - A word may be sa darkest period of the war, President R cast a gleam of hope across the glo

at Blackstock's, the wreck of the British
 ped down to Mrs. Dansby's near Broad
 uthwith ordered out of the dwelling with
 orce was threatened. She bid defiance to
 t *you say* I am a British subject, and if so, I
 t until I am legally divested by the verdict
 a shelter, go take the kitchen, and make
 er word, and British officers, scarlet-clad,
 and decorated with gold epaulettes, were
 ld Martha Dansby's kitchen. Such is the
 erted in the right spirit, in a good cause.
 d soldiers wounded at Blackstocks died
 in all that constitutes the man and the
 onnected with some of the highest names
 ed for scholarship, kind-heartedness and
 ned from the kitchen to another world,
 with the excess of his convulsive agonies,
 1, brave boys. We value none of them but
 on."*(*Tarleton wrote to Cornwallis that...
 ounded, not dangerously,*" but later reported
 oney's rank was penned "town major" in a

mentioned, because, strange to say, his
 ised of his fate, and not thirty years ago
 e sleeps on the hilltop where he breathed
 since whispered his requiem.
 ave men to the regiment of Rangers (Col.
 ompany) afterwards to Sumter's and some-
 ed the great cause with a noble spirit.
 bkirk Hill, which the British claimed as
 : Wateree at Grave's Ford, and encamped
 . His vigilant adversary, Rawdon, crossed

the Wateree at Camden, and marching up encamped on the south side of
 that stream. The creek was not large, but the banks were high, steep and
 impracticable. Here the two armies met face to face, and both concluded
 to retire without a battle. Rawdon dropped down towards the low country;
 and Greene with his wretched force, almost naked, swarming with vermin,
 thinned by two battles, and scrawny with famine, took post at Mr. Reuben
 Harrison's. They needed everything. They tented under the blue arch of
 kind heaven, slackened nothing of purposes and resolve, and looked man-
 fully forward to happier times and brighter days. Mr. Harrison had been
 with Sumter in his perils, his partial successes, and his defeats. He thought
 like a soldier, and he felt like a man. He ordered his people to forward to
 the army breadstuffs, vegetables, fat cattle and fat sheep in plenty. Greene
 remained at his bivouac for a whole week, living on the hospitality of Mr.
 Harrison. When about to march, having no strong box, he tendered to his
 host a certificate for the bountiful supplies he had furnished. "No," said
 Harrison, "we are all engaged in the same great cause. You are welcome to
 all you have received. Your success will be my pay."

In one of his marches through the uplands, Washington's corps of
 cavalry halted at Ingleman's Mill, on Wilkinson's Creek, sometimes called
 Owen's Creek. His object probably was to watch the motions of the British
 Col. Junes [*Innes*], who was posted at Scherer's Ferry (afterwards called
 Strother's, afterwards Clap's). Washington was out of money and supplies.
 The commissary, Mr. Hutchinson, was sent over to Phillip Pearson, who
 lived near, to ascertain the chance of procuring meat and bread for the
 men, and food for the horses; and if these necessary articles could be had,
 to provide for their transportation to the destitute camp. For one week
 Washington's men and horses were abundantly furnished from Mr. Pear-
 son's farm. And he too, like his friend Harrison, waived all compensation
 present or prospective.

THE TORIES. - A word may be said in apology for the Tories. In the
 darkest period of the war, President Rutledge, whose genius could alone
 cast a gleam of hope across the gloom that rested upon the country,

the reorganization of the militia in 1796, he
 eral, and some years after Major-General
 at 1793 he beat Gen. Sumter for Congress
 umer at the ensuing election. About 1796
 elected to the U. S. Senate, and Winn suc-
 , and held that high appointment by man-
 1812. He was twice very fully opposed, and at
 it opposition. He belonged to the Jefferson
 ting the whole course of his public life was
 timent. Gen. Winn was a highly respectable
 efficient speech, however, he made about
 he War of 1812. The bill looking to the war
 e army, made provision for calling into the
 egiments. A federal member ridiculed the
 ans with raw volunteers. Winn was stung,
 the Speaker replied to him, that "he had
 l seen how that description of troops could
 ritish veterans who considerably out num-
 1 beat British veterans in the open field. I
 ed regiment of his favorite veterans, and I
 a regiment of volunteers, we will have a
 (popping his hands emphatically) *my head*
 lently displayed signs of discomfiture, and
 ulated Winn for his triumph.
 eakness of putting his hand to paper as
 had the money to pay. Between 1795 and
 e amount of \$50,000. In his long absences
 hat was good in their own eyes—that is,
 mployer. His plantation was unproductive
 were not prosperous. He sold his lands at
 aching heart from his ancient seat, and a
 ds he owned on Duck River (Tennessee).

Here, after some years, in the depths of the solitude, and amidst strangers,
 he breathed his last at a good old age. Gen. Winn was upwards of six feet
 in height, and indefinitely well formed. His countenance was noble and
 majestic, and beamed with the warmth of benevolence and kindness. His
 port was noble, and his manners dignified and elegant.

THOS. WOODWARD removed with a large family from Virginia, and
 settled in Fairfield, S.C., about 1765. Took an active part in the Regula-
 tion in putting down the Scofieldites in 1775, app'd a Captain in Col. Wm.
 Thomson's regiment of Rangers, and aided in the defence of Charleston
 in 1776, with his regiment. As Capt. W. was now near sixty years of age, he
 resigned and returned to his home. —where he aided efficiently in keeping
 the Tories in check. He was a terror to evil-doers, and the dry bones of
 the Tories shook at the very name of Woodward. About eight years after
 peace he lost his life in heading a party in attacking and breaking up a
 gang of thieves. He was considerably over common size, possessing strong
 but agreeable features, and his form was symmetry itself. (He was ever
 regarded as one of the heroic men of Fairfield. L. C. D.)

EUTAW BATTLE-- STATE TROOPS.—The able and distinguished Gen.
 Henderson was placed in chief command of the mounted State troops, and
 history has done them nothing but justice in ascribing to them the highest
 praise. That part of them who acted on horse-back performed their part to
 admiration. They charged upon the enemy, poured in their dreadful rifle shots,
 or pistol shots as the case required, with the alacrity and coolness of veterans.

Fairfield's' population during the Revolution was about equally divided
 between the Whigs and Tories. Among the former is enumerated Adjutant
 James Thurston, Benjamin May, Isham and Daniel Dansby and Reuben
 Harrison.

COL. JOHN CHRISTIAN SENF was a native of Saxony, landed at New
 York as an engineer in the Hessian troops, having the rank of Captain.
 In his own country he had heard every evil spoken of the Americans and
 their cause. But Senf was of a noble nature, and he was determine to judge
 for himself. He read the State papers, and such pamphlets as had been

MARRIAGES - BRIDE

Bride	Groom	Year	Book	Page
Arledge, Sarah	Arick, Lee D.	1838	NN	18
Austin, Elizabeth	Lewis, John L.	1810	T	282
Cassity, Pateince	Havis, John	1838	MM	562
Colley, Mary	Trapp, John	1788	A	51
Courtrier, Charlotte H.	Thomas, John P.	1836	MM	197
Dowd, Elizabeth	Buch, John	1828	HH ₁	473
Freeman, Nancy	Kennedy, William	1812	V	168
Gibson, Lucy	Barker, Samuel	1808	R	250
Gladden, Elizabeth	King, Edward	1822	DD	155
Godbolt, Elizabeth	Knighton, Isaac	1812	U	273
Hancock, Lucy	Robertson, William	1814	W	248
Hollis, Eliza	Adams, George	1822	DD	236
Knox, Susanah	Starke, Reuben	1798	L	125
McMeekin, Elizabeth	McKance, Robert	1812	V	97
Muse, Nancy J.	Taylor, John	1863	WW	394
Pickett, Kisannah	Pickett, Micayah	1810	T	34
Reynolds, Nancy	Harrison, Reuben	1835	LL	341
Ringer, Rebecca	Boyer, Michael	1827	HH ₁	81
Robertson, Nancy	Bell, John	1819	AA	171
Starke, Sarah	Barber, James	1813	W	118
Starke, Susannah	Pickett, Shepherd	1807	R	161
Sutton, Martha E.	McDowell, Thomas	1841	NN	514
Thompson, Sarah	Arledge, Samuel	1823	EE	21
Timmons, Rachel	Mills, Thomas	1817	Y	528
Timmons, Rachel	Mills, Thomas	1817	Y	530
Timmons, Rachel	Mills, Thomas	1818	Z	324
Walker, Mariah	Mills, Thomas	1826	GG	112
Washington, Catherine	Stone, Samuel	1820	BB	148
Watson, Ann	Robinson, William	1811	U	12

1850 John P. Proctor

Dr. John Boyd (1828-1894) buried at Immanuel St. Stephens

Dr. John Boyd moved to

Winnsgore in 1886 / tried in St. Johns rectory in 1890
(where present rectory is now)

1895 J. B. Boyd m. Delphine Proctor father of Wm. Clarence Boyd
is a son of Dr. John Boyd who married Aunt Beattie
Julie Boyd (m. Dr. Olin Sawyer) is also a daughter of Dr. J. Boyd

Reuben 1775-1835
 Son Tom 1819-1860 m. Nancy ~~Reynolds~~ ^{Sarah Burgess}
 or 1850 land valued at \$100,000
 "Old John" 500 acres
 ↓
 John Rives Harrison
 Delton Battalion C. B.
 to Fla.