



The President`s Page

Dear Fellow Genealogist,

We here at the Chester District Genealogical Society wish you a beautiful Christmas. It has been a year of turmoil and strife and probably will be for a long time. However, we have to keep up our work in finding the ancestors that went before us. It is important to know about those responsible for our being here. They shaped our lives much more than we will ever be aware of. So, in light of that little bit of philosophical tidbit, we rest our case.

Our year at the Society has been a busy one. We have received some new books and some of our members have shared their work on their families with us. For this, we are most appreciative. We still need your help in sending articles you may like to share with the other members, so be sure you remember to send them to us. The "Bulletin" is usually typed 4-5 weeks before you receive it. By the 1st of the month prior to the month, as November 1st, for the December publication, the "Bulletin goes to the printer. We will gladly accept material for publication any time however.

The renewal sheets are in this Book. Please fill them out as soon as possible and mail them back. It really makes it easier on the volunteers to do as much renewal work as possible at one time. Even if you have already renewed, we would appreciate your filling out the blanks and returning them. We keep them in our files, so if there is any question about your membership or names to be put in the Surname book, we have a reference.

If you have some time to spend on research, let us know. We can always use people in different areas of the country to do research for our members. Send us your name and address/E-Mail and we will pass it on when we have people asking for help. They can get in touch with you and you can set up fees, if any, and what or how far you are willing to search. We will not be involved except to give your name and leave it up to the people wishing help.

Again, we wish you a joyful Christmas and prosperous New Year. Looking forward to hearing from you.

George, and the helpers at Chester District Genealogical Society

September 10, 1953

They Say * * *

"No greater calamity can befall a people than to break utterly with its past; and if we forget our ancestors we ourselves are unworthy to be remembered."

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DAVISON McDOWELL DOUGLAS (1869-1931)

This sketch is dictated by Dr. Douglas, himself. The State is fortunate to have and to which it adds a brief resume of his work at the university.

Davison McDowell Douglas was born four miles east of Blackstock, June 20, 1869. His father was the Reverend James Douglas, who was a son of John Douglas and a grandson of Alexander Douglas. Alexander Douglas came from County Antrim in 1790 and settled in the old Jackson Creek neighborhood in Fairfield County six or eight miles west of Winnsboro. His mother was Margaret McDowell, the daughter of Davison McDowell, who married Katherine McCrea, the daughter of Thomas McCrea. Thomas McCrea lived in Williamsburg County, was a member of Indiantown Presbyterian church in Williamsburg County, and fought in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Francis Marion. His wife was Katherine DuBose, a daughter of Isaac DuBose, who was a son of Jonathan DuBose, and a grandson of Isaac DuBose, who came from Normandy, France, and settled in Georgetown about 1678.

Doctor Douglas' father, the Reverend James Douglas, graduated from Davidson College in 1848 with first honor. He later graduated from Columbia Theological Seminary and was licensed to preach by Bethel Presbytery. His first pastorate was in Lancaster, and his second pastorate was in Winnsboro. Later he became president of a woman's college in York, but later returned to his old home near Blackstock on account of his health. Here his son spent most of his boyhood.

He was prepared for college by Professor L. W. Dick. His home was four miles from Blackstock. He walked the distance with the exception of a few months in the winter when the horses were not busy on the farm.

After Doctor Douglas' preparation for college, which included the reading of about two books in Caesar, studying Greek one year, going into algebra to quadratics, and studying English grammar for about one year, he secured a position to teach at Flint Hill in the eastern part of Fairfield County. He received \$30 a month and paid \$8 for board. During one year of teaching he saved about enough to attend college one year. He entered Davidson College in 1890.

After spending one year in Davidson College, Doctor Douglas was elected principal of the school at Lowrysville in Chester County, where he taught two years. He was guaranteed a salary of \$45 a month, but the school met with unusual success and the

attendance was so much larger than expected that he took over the school for what he could make out of it and cleared something like \$600 the first year and \$700 or \$800 the second year. After this experience he gave up teaching and returned to Davidson. He graduated with the degree of A. B. from Davidson College in 1895, having taken the last three years in two.

In the fall of 1895 Doctor Douglas entered Louisville Theological Seminary but remained there only one year. The next year he stayed out of the seminary and supplied the Bowling Green and Ramah churches in York County, then entered Columbia Seminary and graduated with the degree of B. D. in 1899. The same year he took the degree of M. A. from the University of South Carolina. That fall he entered Princeton Theological Seminary and Princeton University.

While at Princeton Doctor Douglas had the privilege of taking jurisprudence and politics under President Woodrow Wilson, and English under Dr. Henry Van Dyke and Professor Bliss Perry, who later became editor to *The Atlantic Monthly*. He also studied systematic theology under the great B. B. Warfield, considered at that time the greatest exponent of Calvinistic theology in America.

After leaving Princeton Theological Seminary, Doctor Douglas took charge of the religious work at the Sapphire Hotel at a salary of \$50 a month. He usually preached four times Sunday-about 10:30 in the parlor at Fairfield Hotel, in the chapel at 11:30, somewhere out in the mountains that afternoon, and to the employees, who were white people, about nine o'clock at night. After staying there a few months he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Brevard, N. C. and at Davidson River about four miles from Brevard.

During his stay in Brevard, Doctor Douglas married Miss Lydia Welch of Pittsburg, Pa. After staying in Brevard four years he accepted a call to Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., where he remained seven years. While in Baltimore he took work in the Johns Hopkins University two and a half years.

In 1911 Doctor Douglas became president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, located in Clinton. The college was estimated to be worth about \$150,000, had an enrollment of 87 students, over half of them in the subfreshman class and nearly half of them coeds from Clinton. There were about six men on the faculty and the expense of running the college was about \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year. He stayed there fifteen years and six months. When he left the assets of the college were about \$1,200,000, the enrollment was 276, both of the subfreshman and coeducational features had been abolished and the annual budget for running the college amounted to over \$80,000 a year.

Among the outstanding gifts received for the college under Doctor Douglas' administration were \$100,000 given by C. E. Graham; \$100,000 given by Col. Leroy Springs for the erection of a gymnasium; \$40,000 paid and \$50,000 more promised by John T. Woodside of Greenville, to be paid as soon as certain conditions were fulfilled; \$25,000 from Chicago, and \$60,000 or \$75,000 from the people of Clinton. Beside these large gifts there were numerous contributions of \$5,000 or \$10,000.

While Doctor Douglas was president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina he had many overtures to take up other work but always chose to remain at the Presbyterian College. In the summer of 1926 he was elected president of the University of South Carolina. After considering the matter for about three months he decided to accept and took charge of the work January 1, 1927.

Doctor Douglas was moderator of the Synod of South Carolina, Presbyterian Church, and also a member of the board of trustees of the Columbia Theological Seminary in Atlanta. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternity, the Kappa Sigma social fraternity and Omicron Delta Kappa.

Dr. Douglas crowned his career as President of the University of South Carolina, but he made his reputation during the happy years of his middle life as President of Presbyterian College. He was held in high honor and esteem for many reasons, but the Presbyterian College will be his lasting monument.

WHAT WAS IMPORTANT TOWN NOW RENTS FOR \$90 A YEAR

PINCKNEYVILLE, S.C., COURT CENTER FOR LARGE PIEDMONT AREA 100 YEARS AGO, NOW OCCUPIED BY TENANT FARMER—HAD COURTHOUSE, JAIL, ETC. — SETH THOMAS OWNED BLOCKS.

Pinckneyville, S. C., a town that was a real town as towns went back yonder in 1791 when this country was young—a place that boasted then a courthouse and jail of latest architectural design of the times; a first class tavern; bar-rooms, general stores and every thing; now rents for three bales of cotton a year. That rental, about \$90 at prevailing prices, pays for the remains of the courthouse and jail; the old hanging ground and several hundred acres around where solemn and serious judges; noted barristers, high sheriffs in three cornered hats and carrying broad-swords, and other court dignitaries and hangers on, walked 140 years ago. The rent, plenty high perhaps for an ordinary Union county farm some seven miles distant from Lockhart, nearest considerable market, would prove surprising, no doubt, to the pioneer citizens of Pinckneyville buried in the vicinity could they know that the town which flourished in their day and for which they entertained fond hopes of becoming the metropolis of the South Carolina Piedmont had fallen into decay.

PICKNEY FERRY ABANDONED

Accompanied by Postmaster Lon L. Dowdle of Sharon who pointed the route there, a newspaper reporter on a recent Sunday visited the site, of old Pinckneyville, only to find that not enough of its original magnitude, grandeur and glory remains to name it now a hamlet, much less a village of any importance. Indeed were it not for the facts of history and court records to show one would never dream that the present almost isolated spot

was once the seat of justice for a wide scope of the piedmont including the present counties of Spartanburg, Union, York, Cherokee and Chester. That justice seat is now a residence occupied by J. T. McCullough, tenant farmer who rents the place from Ben Foster of Union, who has owned the historic place many years. Pinckney Ferry, across Broad River three-quarters of a mile distant where most traffic from the York side crossed in the old days, has long been discontinued as a ferry. But a busy place in its day was that ferry.

HOW PICKNEYVILLE HAPPENED

The historian, Dr. David Ramsey, is authority for the statement that in 1789, the circuit courts of South Carolina were made more beneficial and convenient by being invested with complete original and final jurisdiction. In 1791 it became necessary to create two additional districts and thus Pinckney and Washington were added to the other seven districts of Beaufort, Charleston, Georgetown, Orangeburg, Camden, Cheraw and Ninety-Six. York and Chester were taken from Camden and Union and Spartanburg were taken from Ninety-Six to create Pinckney district, named for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, eminent lawyer and statesman.

The general assembly appointed a commission composed of General Edward Lacy, Col. Baylis Earle and Col. William Farr to locate a site for Pinckney courthouse. They selected this spot in Union county; some sixteen miles from Union and several miles southwest of Bullock's Creek church over in York; a spot hardly a mile from the ferry on Broad which was called Pinckney Ferry also in honor of Charles Cotesworth.

But the new district courts were short lived. In 1798, the judicial system was again revised. The nine districts were abolished and circuit courts beginning with 1800, when the new statute became effective were held in each county. Thus York has been the courthouse of York district, Union of Union, Spartanburg of Spartanburg, etc., since 1800. Yet Pinckneyville had gotten more than a start as a nustling center and really Pinckney Ferry was worth as much and a lot more than the courthouse from a commercial standpoint.

The first settlers at Pinckneyville were making not only a town but had dreams evidently of an upcountry metropolis there like Charleston in the low country. Indeed streets in old Pinckneyville were named after Charleston streets for there is on record a deed where Elizabeth Bankhead sold nine lots in Pinckneyville to Thomas C. Taylor in 1809 and the streets "Broad, Water, Meeting and Trade" as mentioned in that deed. Further back they proposed a college or university and in 1797 the assembly passed an act bestowing a charter on "Alexandria college to be at Pinckneyville and to be named for the distinguished patriot, educator, physician and minister, Dr. Joseph Alexander. He was the first pastor of Bullocks's Creek Presbyterian church across Broad on the York side. He conducted a boarding school at Bullock's Creek and once had among his pupils, the boy Andrew Jackson later to become president of the nations.

COLLEGE NEVER MATERIALIZED

But Alexandria college never materialized. It occupied the attention of Bethel presbytery; but for some reason, it wasn't built. The only educational institution Pinckneyville ever had was one of the old field schools of the times. Indeed no church was ever built in the village, the nearest being Tabor Presbyterian on the Union side and Bullock's Creek over on York ground.

Among the earliest settlers at Pinckneyville were Thomas Taylor and Daniel McMahan, both sons of Erwin McMahan, a peddler, who came to Pinckneyville in 1804 and set up a large store. Taylor came in about the same time, bought land and established a tavern, famous for its food and comforts far and wide. According to old traditions he and McMahan were bitter enemies and engaged in several law suits and probably fistfights about lines and property titles. A neighbor is said to have owned a pair of oxen, one of which he named McMahan and the other Taylor, "because" he explained, "they never pulled together."

The story goes that old man Taylor before he died June 19, 1832, requested his body be buried near the home of Daniel McMahan so that McMahan would see his grave and be reminded of him everyday. It must be true because the Taylor vault is located right in the heart of what was once Pinckneyville and near the spot where stood the home and store of old Daniel McMahan. The grave is now in a neglected state, the marble box having fallen through vicissitudes of the years.

When Pinckneyville flourished stage coaches took the place of trains for most traffic and Pinckneyville entertained many stage coach travelers who crossed the river at the ferry. Four horses were driven to pull the heavy coach. The horses were changed every 10 miles and mail as well as passengers and their baggage was carried in the coaches. The stage drivers were accustomed to blow their horns one long and distinct blast on the York side as they approached Pinckney Ferry and after that one short blast for each passenger. Thus Thomas Taylor and his good wife would know how many guests to expect for dinner or supper. It is related that the chickens became so accustomed to being chased after the blowing of the stage horn they would run for their lives when they heard the blast.

The stage coaches, however, were not the only means of passenger and freight traffic. Broad River was used a great deal. The Charleston "Times" of May 28, 1801, carried an account of William Buford's trip from his home on Broad River near Pinckney courthouse through the Santee Canal to Charleston. He passed down Broad River, through the canal to Columbia, down the Congaree and Santee and thence through Santee Canal to Charleston. Buford traveled in a boat built on his own plantation, and carried his own cotton-60 bales. Scores of planters of York and Union carried their cotton to market by means of the river.

SETH THOMAS LAND OWNER

Seth Thomas, famed clock manufacturer of Plymouth, Litchfield county, Conn., once had a branch factory across the river from Pinckneyville at Bullock's Creek. It was conducted by Thomas E Suggs, the clocks having wooden wheels and works and considered a great improvement over the old "Grandfather" type now so much in demand,

in that they could be set on the mantel. Seth Thomas, originator of the clocks that still bear his name and are world famous, once owned six acres of lots in Pinckneyville, selling them in 1847 to J. F. Walker.

Judge William Smith, only man ever elected to the United States senate from York county and bitter political foe of John C. Calhoun, lived at Pinckneyville for a time, afterward moving to Alabama. Congressman Joseph Gist once had residence there.

But Pinckneyville was not to survive. Coming of the railroads: changing of the districts and general movement of the people caused the village to sink into a decline from which it never recovered. Even Daniel McMahan, pet enemy of old man Thomas Taylor moved away. At least his bones are some distance removed from those of the inn keeper because McMahan was buried over in Bullock's Creek cemetery when he passed in 1846.

Some have it that the old courthouse at Pinckneyville was a wooden structure instead of the real red brick structure now standing there. Their contention is that is old courthouse was purchased by Daniel McMahan in 1813 for the purpose of conversion into a dwelling for the McMahans. The building they occupied was burned in 1871 or 1872. The same story is the present brick building now the domicile of Farmer McCullough and family was the old store of David McMahan and that the old red brick jail is all left of the public buildings of Pinckneyville. But since the two brick buildings remaining today are of similar construction and pattern there is good ground to believe they are the same built to serve as public buildings for Spartanburg, Union, Chester and York in days ago.

This article was taken from a newspaper dated Sunday December 27, 1931

DEATH CLAIMS Dr. S. Jordan

Following a long period of ill health, Dr. Septimus Jordan passed away at his home at Richburg Wednesday morning at 2:30 o'clock. For the past few weeks his condition had been critical. Funeral services were conducted this morning at eleven o'clock from the home at Richburg, after which interment was made in cemetery. The Reverend J. M. Flowers, pastor of the Fort Lawn Baptist church, officiated.

Dr. Jordan was born in the Bascomville section of Chester County, a son of the late Josiah Calhoun and Eunice Montgomery Jordan and was fifty-one years of age. He studied three years at Clemson College, and then completed the course at the Medical College of Charleston. Upon his graduation he began the practice at Summerton, later returning to his native community, where until ill health developed, he enjoyed a large practice. He also formerly operated a successful drug business at Richburg. He was an honorary member of the Chester County Medical Association, and was a former member of the South Carolina Medical Association. He was a member of the Fort Lawn Baptist church; was a Shriner, and stood high in Masonry. A man of versatile talent and attractive personality, Dr. Jordan enjoyed the warm friendship and adoration of innumerable citizens throughout the county who became acquainted with him in social and business ways

during his active life in this section, and to all of these his death comes as a great personal loss. Dr. Jordan took an active interest in the civic affairs of his home community and was one of Richburg's leaders in every phase of public service.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Martha Marion Jordan; two daughters, Miss Martha Marion Jordan, a student at Winthrop College; Miss Ellen Maurice Jordan of Richburg; six brothers, Joseph Griffith Jordan, Chester county, William Green, James Henry, Claude Bernard, Jesse Uriah and Lucius Montgomery Jordan, all of the Bascomville community of Chester county.

---From the CHESTER NEWS, Friday February 17, 1939

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR DR. SEP JORDAN

Richburg-----Final rites for Dr. Septimus Jordan, well-known Richburg physician and druggist, who died at his home here Wednesday, February 15th, were conducted Friday morning at 11 o'clock by Rev L. M. Flowers, pastor of the Fort Lawn Baptist church, assisted by Dr. R. A. Lummus of Edgmoor, Rev. W. F. Harris of Aiken, Dr. J. T. Dendy of Rock Hill, and Rev. Mr. Montgomery.

The services were attended by a large number of friends and relatives and the floral offerings in beautiful profusion, were numerous, giving mute evidence to the popularity and esteem of the man who for so many years gave comforting help to those of his community. Active Pallbearers were Dozier Jordan Great Falls Mr. Wilson Jordan, Mr. Claude Jordan Jr., Mr. William Joe Jordan all of Richburg; Robert C. Jordan of Madison, N. C., Jack Gregory of Charlotte, N. C; Mr. Marion Barber of Richburg; Dr. Jay O. Barber, Jr., of Clover and Mr. Benjamin Thornton of Greenville. Honorary pallbearers were medical doctors of Chester county and medical college school mates from over the State.

Helping with the flowers were Mesdames E. R. McCarter, George Thomas, S.A. Marvin, Y.M. Patrick, Virgie Martin, E.L. Chapman, Leslie Faschnot, Jay O Barber, Jr., T. M Barber, Emmett Conniffe, J. N. Johnson, J. Steele Caldwell, Misses Marion Ross, Margaret Jordan, Emma Eunice Jordan, Jean Jordan, Virginia Martin and Thelma Hicklin.

_____From the Chester News, Friday February 24, 1939

GREEN FERGUSON FAMILY

Green Ferguson was born in Chester County, South Carolina, June 24, 1812. When he was 45 years old, he and three Chester County friends went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, arriving December 29, 1866. The friends were J. A. Thomas, John Coleman and

W. F. D. Cousar. The four sailed on to San Paulo State where Green Ferguson remained, never to return to his native land. His three friends returned home.

Green Ferguson died in Santa Barbara, San Paulo, June 28, 1905, when 84 years of age. He is buried at the North American Cemetery, or Campo Cemetery.

Minerva Charlotte Rowell, born March 11, 1830 in Chester County, became Green Ferguson's wife ca. 1848. She was a daughter of Jeremiah "Jerry" and Mary C. Sills Rowell and granddaughter of Isaac and Susannah Morris Rowell and Richard and Charlotte Clark Sills. Her earlier ancestors are believed to have lived in Greensville and Brunswick Counties, Virginia.

Green Ferguson was son of Henry and Sarah Reeves Ferguson and grandson of Adams and Elizabeth(?) Ferguson and William and Mary Young Reeves. This link probably stems from James and Ann Ferguson of Goochland County, Virginia, ca. 1740.

Green and Minerva C. Ferguson were members of Harmony Baptist Church in Chester County until they went to Brazil. Their eldest son, Turner Edward, was also a member. Green was a deacon and treasurer. He had a strong and beautiful voice and liked to sing and conduct for the people of the congregation and visitors in his home.

Green and Minerva had twelve children. When they sailed for Brazil they left behind Isaac, Franklin and "Buddy" who died as infants and are buried in Chester County.

Green came to Rio de Janeiro first. Minerva, on June 19, 1868, arrived with children, Turner Edward, 18, Frederick Brown, 8, Fanny Elisa, 7, Mary Green, 6, and William Stowe, 18 months. In Brazil were born John S., Minerva, Robert Lee and Wade Hampton.

When Green Ferguson left for Brazil it is said that he was running away from the government of Reconstruction since he had done things for which he knew he could be imprisoned. But I have been unable to find any information proving that in spite of intensive and extensive research in Brazil and U.S.A.

When the Civil War began it is said that he was chosen to stay at home to care for the soldier's families and to catch slaves and deserters. As a member of the Harmony Baptist Church he and his brother-in-law had the responsibility to provide for widows, children and old people, especially those who had lost someone during the war.

Green Ferguson, when he arrived in Brazil, bought some land and through his hard labor made a good home and a good living for his family. He bought some slaves, and his son Turner helped him very much.

Before his death he gave a portion of his property to each of his sons. Today we can still see an old house not far from the cemetery of the North Americans built by William Stowe, Green's youngest son born in Chester County. The bricks were made by William Stowe Ferguson and have an "F" on each one. I keep two samples of them.

The Fergusons were among other North American Baptists coming from several states of the U.S.A., that founded the First Baptist Church in my country. It was in Santa Barbara, San Paulo State, September 10, 1871. Minerva was "for 30 years a member of the Baptist Church," 18 of them in Chester and 12 in Brazil.

Today the descendants of Green Ferguson and Minerva C. Ferguson are spread throughout Brazil. Among them are ministers, missionaries, lawyers, engineers, dentist, physicians, teachers, farmers, planters, psychologists, etc.

There are rich and poor families married to Brazilians, Italians, Japanese, Germans, British and others for a truly international connection. They speak Portuguese, their native language. Some of them can also speak and write English. They are Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Saints of the Last Days or Seventh Day Adventists.

Fanny Elisa Ferguson, daughter of Green Ferguson and Minerva Charlotte Ferguson was born in Chester County but went to Brazil with her parents when she was eight years old.

She married William F. Thomas, a native of Arkansas in Santa Barbara, San Paulo State, October 11, 1877. When she died July 10, 1906, she left nine children: Edward, Martha Ethel, Anne Hope, Arthur, Kate, Arlindo, Eugenia, Lee Hampton and Ruben being the youngest at five years of age. Arlindo was the last to die at age 88 in San Paulo in October, 1981.

Ann Hope became the first young Brazilian Baptist girl to be a missionary of the Foreign Mission Board of Southern Baptist Convention. She married the Rev. John B. Parker. During their furlough in 1923, she died in Fort Worth, TX. Mrs. Hollis Kannenferg, her oldest daughter lives in Washington, D. C.

Another daughter, Eugenia, married the Rev. R. Petrowsky, a Baptist minister in Rio de Janeiro. They had five children: Betty (the author of these lives), Eudora, Elmer, Lovie, and Berry. Betty is married to A Antunes de Oliveira, has written a reference book, "North America Through Rio de Janeiro."

The above article was submitted by a long time friend of our Society, Mrs. Betty Antunes de Oliveira. We thank her for thinking of us.

ROCK HILL'S EARLY DAYS

From the Yorkville Enquirer
Mr. David Hutchison recalls some
Interesting Historical Events
Tuesday, May 9, 1922

City had population of less than 100 at earliest recollection-How a rattler did saloon-keeper Howe to death-first church building was moved in from distance of three miles-woman was in charge of the first school-ministers took charge of election to insure fair count.

There is only one man living in Rock Hill today, who has been a citizen of the city for more than 60 years and who can testify from personal recollection to the rapid-growth of Rock Hill from a mere hamlet to its present population of more than 10,000. This man who has observed all the scenes in this wonderful movie of Rock Hill's progress is Mr. David Hutchison, now 69 years of age; whose memory is keen and whose recollections include every incident worth while over that long period. In fact, Mr. Hutchison is eminently fitted to write a most interesting history of Rock Hill, and if he could be persuaded to do so the work would be one of the greatest value to citizens of younger years in the city and of value to those coming on. Mr. Hutchison talked most interestingly to the correspondent the other day about Rock Hill as he first knew it-a village of a few scattered houses, before the War Between the States, and he told of numbers of facts and incidents that have never been published.

CITIZEN SINCE 1858

It was in 1858, that Mr. Hutchison then a lad of about five years, moved to Rock Hill with the family of his father, the late A.E. Hutchison. There were only a few houses in the ragged little village and the stores could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The first store keepers were D.C. Roddey, brother of the late Capt W. L. Roddey, James Bynum, and Dan A Button. Bynum ran a store on the corner where the National Union bank now stands. It was a little bit of a store, according to Mr. Hutchison, and there was not a great deal of business to do. Dan A Button had a candy shop in Rock Hill before the Civil war and since a shoe shop was a necessity to any town in the days when all shoes were made by hand, David Gordon had the first shoe shop in the town, it being located where the Citizens Bank and Trust company now stands. There was a little postoffice and express office combined in the early days which was first conducted, according to Mr Hutchison's recollection by Miss Marie Hutland, a maiden who long ago moved away from Rock Hill.

GROWTH BEGAN AFTER THE WAR

But it was not until after the close of the war that Rock Hill gave any promise of becoming the live city that it is today and according to Mr. Hutchison, the late J M Ivey deserves as much if not more credit, than any other man for its growth. Mr Ivey came to Rock Hill from the Waxhaw section of Lancaster county about 1866. He started a general merchandise business and he also bought cotton. In a short time it became noised abroad over York, Chester and Lancaster counties that Ivey would pay more for cotton than any other buyer. Farmers began carrying their cotton to Rock Hill from miles and miles around. They would sell to Ivey and would purchase supplies from him to be carried back to their farms extending over a wide territory. They other merchants and other business people came in and Rock Hill commenced to be a "Good Town". Thus from the day that the late J.M Ivey came to town, Rock Hill began to be a "Good Town."

THE FIRST CHURCH

Ebenezer, two miles west of Rock Hill, which is now considered the city's principal suburb, was a much larger and much more important place than Rock Hill, according to Mr. Hutchison's earliest recollections. Ebenezer Presbyterian church was the place of worship for Presbyterians for twenty miles around and in the late fifties the few people who composed the village of Rock Hill worshipped at Ebenezer, because they had no house of worship of their own. In those days, however, there was a small Presbyterian chapel located on lands of Capt. Frank Workman, about three miles south of Rock Hill. But the people of Rock Hill, insisting that they should have a church in the village, finally secured an agreement whereby the chapel could be moved into Rock Hill. About 1863 this chapel was moved to Rock Hill on the site where the present handsome First Presbyterian church now stands. It was a very small building. Its seating capacity not being more than 60-75 but it was plenty large to serve the needs of the congregation of those early days. The first pastor was Rev. R. E. Cooper, who has long since gone to his reward. Later on, the Methodists built a church where the Baptist church now stands. That was about 1868. A Masonic lodge was organized in Rock Hill about this time and for a long time the Masons had their lodge hall in the second story of the Methodist church. Later the Methodists sold their property to the Baptist and built on the lot where St. John's Methodist church now stands.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

The first school house, according to Mr. Hutchison, occupied a site near where the Fennell infirmary now stands. This school was taught by Miss Lizzie Ross, a daughter of the late Rev. R. A. Ross, D.D., who was for many years pastor of Sharon A. R. P. church. That was about 1862. Only one teacher was employed and the school house was a one-room affair. Miss Ross taught some thirty or more children, all of them very small and one of whom was Mr. Hutchison. One of the best known academies in the upcountry just before the war was Ebenezer academy, which was conducted at Ebenezer by Col. Gad Alston. Young men from a number of counties came to Ebenezer to sit under the instruction of Col Austin, so great was his reputation as a school master. After his death his son, Captain Butler Alston, succeeded him, and he taught both at Ebenezer and Rock Hill.

THE FIRST HOTEL

The first tavern or hotel ever established in Rock Hill was conducted by a man named Bolus. It was located where the Rock Hill Hardware Store is now located. Landlord Bolus had a mighty fine garden which he worked himself, and he was therefore at no great expense in boarding his patrons. That was before the war when travelers were few, and Mr. Bolus gave up the hotel business after a short while because of lack of customers. Later Mr. David Gordon entered the hotel business and kept a tavern about where Reid's furniture store is now located. The town fire bell was fastened in a tower at Gordon's hotel. There was a rope suspended from the bell and the custom was for the first person observing a fire to rush for the bell, thus informing the villagers of impending danger to property.

Mr. Gordon conducted a hotel for a number of years. It was here that General Wade Hampton was entertained in Rock Hill during the memorable campaign of 1876.

BAR ROOM DAYS

One of the principal businesses in Rock Hill in the early days was the grog shops or bar rooms. Mr. Hutchison remembers when there were seven on Trade street, the street leading from the Southern depot. They were all very close together and they did rushing business despite the fact that the village population was small. Almost everybody drank liquor in those days and people of the country surrounding used to furnish plenty of customers. Those were rough days in Rock Hill, comparable to a way to the wild and woolly west, "because" said Mr. Hutchison, in telling about it, "from 1875 to 1880 there was an average of about one killing a week in Rock Hill and the bar rooms were responsible for practically all of them. In fact it was dangerous for citizens to walk on the street between the depot and the National Union bank in those days and ladies were never seen on the streets on Saturdays. It was in January, 1881, that an election was held on the question of prohibition. The dries carried the day by a majority of one vote after the hardest kind of a fight.

"The ministers of the town stayed by the polls all that day, to insure a fair count. The whiskey men worked hard during the campaign prior to the election and they busied themselves with hauling their friends to the polls that day. There were a lot of hard words spoken and rough talk that day, but strangely enough there were no scraps.

"Up until a short time before the election some of the best business men and leading citizens were opposed to prohibition. Their argument was that if the bar rooms were driven out the people would not trade in Rock Hill, and the prediction was made that grass would soon be growing in the streets."

"But an incident that occurred about two weeks before the election turned the tide. An inoffensive Negro was killed by a well known white man while in a drunken frenzy. The Negro was innocent and it was clear to everybody that cold blooded murder had been committed, although alcohol was the cause. Some of those who had opposed prohibition the strongest ceased their fight and the town went dry, though by only one vote."

RATTLER KILLED BARKEEPER

In talking of the days when Rock Hill was a wet town, Mr. Hutchison recalled the incident of the death of J. M. Howe, a barkeeper who died from a rattlesnake's bite.

"Howe was a soldier of the Northern army who settled in the village of Rock Hill after the war. When he first settled here he established a tailoring business, but that didn't make money fast enough and he opened a bar. He soon became his best customer. It happened that after he had been in a bar room business some time, D. A. Barnett, who lived on Catawba river, caught a huge rattlesnake and sent it to Howe, who put the snake in a glass cage where it remained for several months, an object of curiosity and interest to frequenters of the place.

“One day Howe, who was very much intoxicated, boasted to a number of friends that he could handle the snake without harm to himself and that he proposed to take it out of his cage. This he attempted to do, when the snake suddenly bit him on the finger. Howe then threw the snake from him and reached for a bottle of liquor. But his system was so filled with liquor already that it would not serve to counteract the poison and he died within an hour. The snake was killed by some of those who had witnessed the tragedy”.

KU KLUX DAYS

Mr. Hutchison has a vivid recollection of Reconstructions days and the operation of Ku Klux Klan men in the section. He also recalls during the Civil War the burning of the bridge of the Southern railway over Catawba river between Rock Hill and Fort Mill, then the property of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. The bridge was burned by troops of General Stoneman, who led an attachment of Sherman`s army from Yorkville to Ebenezer and thence to Fort Mill and Charlotte, burning the bridge after sprinkling it with oil. As a child he recalls hearing his elders tell of the killing of a young man of Ebenezer by Stoneman`s troops near Catawba river, when the young man had remonstrated with them for carrying off cattle.

Hardly an incident worth while that has transpired in Rock Hill in the past sixty-four years has escaped the memory of Mr. Hutchison, the oldest male citizen of Rock Hill and he unquestionably has in his own mind the most complete history of one of the most remarkable cities in the state. Sixty four years have passed since he knew the village of less than 100 people practically all of whom he could call by name and since he saw the clerks in the stores throw corn and other foods to the chickens and pigs and cattle that roamed Main street at the main corner, where hundreds and hundreds of people now pass daily, but in his bright mind and keen intellect it is all so fresh as if it had occurred just yesterday.

Note: Today Rock Hill is 33 miles in area and 50,000 residents.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM THE PALMETTO STANDARD, CHESTER, SC, 1852

Compiled by Ellen Bramlett Clarke

September 1, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ At the residence of Elias Mitchell, on Sunday, the 26th ult. by John Davis, Esq., Mr. JAMES BRIANT to Miss WINNEY CRANFORD – both of the York District.

▲ On the same day, by Jno. Davis, Esq., Mr. THOMAS HUTSON to Miss HANNAH MELTON, both of this District.

▲ On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. A. W. Miller, Mr. T. S. FAYSSOUX and Miss MELINDA, eldest daughter of Isaac McFadden of this District.

▲ On Thursday, the 26 ult., by James S. Turner, Esq., Mr. ASA H. LEE to Miss NANCY CATHARINE LUCAS, second daughter of William Lucas, all of this District.

DIED.

▲ In Columbia, S.C., on Wednesday, 25th August ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. ROBERT LATTA, aged 69 years.

▲ At the home of her brother Dr. J. F. Bryant, in this District on the 27th of June, 1852, MARY A. BOYD, consort of Samuel W. Boyd. Aged 32 years, 3 months and 23 days. She leaves a numerous body of friends to mourn her early fate. She died in the triumphs of the gospel, giving testimony of the truth of that religion which she had for a number of years professed.

September 8, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ On the 31st of August ult., by R. H. Fudge, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM RINGSTAFF, of North Carolina to Miss SARAH MARTIN, of Chester District.

▲ On the 2nd inst., by Rev. C. M. Porter, Mr. ISALIAH D. COLEMAN, of Chester District and Miss HARRIET R. DAVIS, of Fairfield.

DIED.

▲ At his residence in Chester District on the first instant, Mr. JAMES C. HICKLIN, aged about 36 years. He died of typhoid fever. He leaves a widow, three children and a large acquaintance to mourn his loss. He was much esteemed by all who knew him. "Blessed are the dead that died in the Lord."

▲ At the residence of her father, on Tuesday, the 31st of August, Miss RACHEL C. BOYD, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Boyd, aged 23 years, 6 months and 17 days.

Why lament the christian dying?
Why indulge in tears of grief?
Calmly on the Lord relying,
She can greet the opening tomb.

September 22, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ On Thursday the 16th, by Rev. E. J. Mernardie, Mr. JAMES T. OWENS of this place, to Miss ELIZABETH, second daughter of Samuel and Malasa Evans of this District.

When two fond spirits thus united,
In affection's mantle blended;
May they share the bliss by heaven invited,
And serve their God unoffended.

And may their married life ever be
A life of joy and love;
As sweet as that which spirits taste
In heavenly fields above

And calmly may they float adown
Life's ever varied river;

And lastly wear a shining crown
Where love abides forever.
A. H. W.

September 29, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ On the 23^d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Banks, Mr. JOSEPH M. WHITE to Miss NANCY A. WESTBROOKS, all of this District.

DIED.

▲ At the residence of her father, James F. Wherry, in this District, on Saturday evening, the 25th inst., Mrs. AMANDA F. CRAWFORD, consort of Dr. Robt. A. Crawford, in the 25th year of her age. In this bereavement, a large circle of endeared relatives and friends, and a fond and affectionate husband are left to mourn. Her gentleness of manner and amiable disposition won the love of all who knew her; and deep is the sorrow with which her loss is deplored. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Fishing Creek, and in her protracted illness manifested that patience and resignation which spring from the Christian's hope.

▲ On the morning of the 26th inst. John Knox aged near eighty years. He was not old enough to shoulder his gun in defence of his country during the Revolutionary struggle for Independence, but was of sufficient age to recollect the roar of the enemy's guns, which made a widow of his mother and left him fatherless. He inherited from his ancestors a heart which was never subdued, nor was ever known to quail under difficulties. He was a man of strong passions and great decision, a true friend to those he respected. Deceit so common in latter days was a currency he never trafficked in. He has left a widow and children even to great grand child to mourn the loss of a departed patriarch.

▲ Departed this life, upon the 19th inst., in the vicinity of Cedar Shoals, in Chester District, S. C., after a painful illness of four weeks, ESTHER MILDRED, infant daughter of Matthew and Jane E. Elder, aged eleven months and ten days. She was lovely in life, peculiarly amiable during the protracted period of her poignant sufferings and beautiful even in death.

"This tender bud so fresh and fair
Call'd hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In paradise would bloom."

N. B. – *Due West Telescope and Watchman & Observer* will please copy.

▲ At the residence of her Fathers' in Perry County, Alabama, on the 3^d of September, after an illness of three days, REBECCA J. SMITH, infant daughter of James H. and Jane E. Smith, aged 22 months and three days.

NOTE: *Ult.* or *Ultime* means previous month; *Inst.* or *Instant* means present month.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM THE PALMETTO STANDARD, CHESTER, SC, 1852-53 (continued) –Compiled by Ellen Bramlett Clarke

October 7, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ On the 22d of September, by the Rev. Wm. Kerr, E. T. McKEOWN, of this District, to Miss SARAH H. HOFFMAN, of North Carolina, Gaston County.

▲ On Thursday, the 20th September, by Rev. S. C. Hinton, Mr. GEORGE LATIMORE, late of York District, to Miss MARY S., eldest daughter of Mrs. N. Hudson, of this place.

The happy stars that have risen
Have their pathway bright,
I trust will ever shed o'er them
A ray of sweet delight.
They have given their hands away
And pledged their marriage vows,
And now the snowy bridal wreaths
Doth gird their youthful brows.

DIED.

▲ On Tuesday the 14th September, ult., of Typhoid Fever, at the residence of her father, Miss ELIZABETH OWENS, daughter of Green Owens, aged 17 years and 10 months. The deceased was a kind and affectionate daughter, and her purity of heart and gentleness of manner, won deeply on the confidence of all who knew her. Sadly do her weeping friends and relations mourn her early departure; but they are consoled in the thought that she has found a resting place in the home of the pure and good.

▲ Died at the Moultrie house, Sullivan's Island, at half-past 4 o' clock, on the 23^d inst., Mr. T. W. KENNEDY, of the firm of O'Neale, Hill and Kennedy, of this city, aged about 33 years. Mr. Kennedy had but a few months since removed from Columbia to this city, and during his brief sojourn among us had won the concern and attachment of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Charleston Mercury*.

October 20, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ In Lowndes County, Miss., on the 23^d of September ult., by the Rev. Samuel D. Johnson, Mr. JAMES MONROE EGGER (son of Hugh and Mary Egger) to Miss EMILY, daughter of Alexander Morris, formerly of York District. J. E.

DIED.

▲ Of Consumption, at the residence of her father, in Lowndes County, Miss., on the 3^d of September ult., Mrs. POLLY HENRY, wife of John Henry, and daughter of Samuel Davis and grand-daughter of Rev Wm. C. Davis, of York District, deceased. She has left a disconsolate husband and two small children. J. E.

▲ At the residence of her father, in Lowndes County, Miss., on the 22nd September ult., Mrs. NANCY V. PORTER, consort of Mr. John Porter, and daughter of John J. and ELIZABETH GASTON, formerly of Chester District, — aged 21 years and 7 months. She was laid in her coffin with her infant in her arms, a lovely but solemn sight. She leaves a numerous body of friends to mourn her loss; but they rejoice in the assured hope that their loss is her unspeakable gain. J. E.

November 10, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ At Columbia, S. C., by the Rev. Dr. Thornwell, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., Dr. JAMES McF. GASTON, of Chester, to Miss SUSAN BRUMBY, daughter of Professor Brumby of S. C. College.

▲ At Nathan Ford, York District, on the 20th ult., by Rev. A. Whyte, COL. J. BROWN LEWIS, of Chester, to Miss MARGARET JANE, only daughter of Rev. A. Whyte.

OBITUARY.

▲ Died at his residence in Chester District, on Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., BENJAMIN CASSELS, aged about 80 years.

November 17, 1852

MARRIED.

▲ On Tuesday, the nineteenth of October, by Moses M'Keown, Esq., ANDERSON MAYO, Esq., to Miss ANNA M'KEOWN, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh S. M'Keown, all of this District.

DIED.

▲ At his residence in this District, near Beckhamville, on Wednesday the 10th inst., FRANCIS INGRAM, aged 69 years. The deceased was a worthy citizen and a kind neighbor and friend.

NOTE: *Ult.* or *Ultime* means previous month; *Inst.* or *Instant* means present month.

This copy of The History of Fairfield County, South Carolina, by Ederington has been retyped by Victoria A. Pickrell in 1998. I have done this to make the text easier to read, and reduce the number of pages.

Since this was originally typed, many improvements have been made in reproducing typewritten documents by means of the computer. It is for those descendants of the early settlers of Fairfield County, that I have done this. Several of my ancestors came from this area, and Ederington's articles have been of great value in doing research.

It is my hope that this newer and more legible copy will be of help to others seeking information on their forebears.

Victoria A. Pickrell
312 Docurt Hills, Pittsboro, NC
October 1998

A manuscript history published in the *News and Herald*, a newspaper of Winnsboro, S.C. in installments, on the dates as indicated with each installment herein.

The original newspapers file containing this history may be found in the SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY, Columbia, SC. At this time they are very fragile, and some parts of the papers are missing, So far as I know, the complete file does not exist elsewhere, and soon these will be too old to handle. If by typing and binding these records I have preserved for posterity data that might otherwise be lost to them, then I am amply rewarded.

Mrs. B. H. Rosson, Compiler, Richard Winn Chapter, D.A.R., Jenkinsville, S.C.

Mrs. A. H. Mabin, Chapter Genealogist

F. D. Whitmire, S.C.

Mrs. G. D. Foxworth, State Genealogist, Marion, S. C.

Original copy owned by Mrs. B.H. Rosson and copied by W. T. Castles, Jr. EDERINGTON 'S HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

BY WILLIAM EDERINGTON

New York, N.Y.

WILLOW PUBLISHING COMPANY

Post Office Box 284

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From *News and Herald*, Winnsboro, S.C. Friday May 3, 1901

Fairfield History

Representatives in Congress and in State Conventions -County Officials — Other Interesting Items

From EDERINGTON'S HISTORY

To the present and succeeding generations of Fairfield County, I respectfully dedicate this little volume as a duty I owe to them in perpetuating the memories of a few of their ancestors, and as a token of my love for my native county.

William Ederington
The Author

INTRODUCTION

“Old people tell of what they have seen and done; children of what they are doing, and fools, of what they intend to do.”

As I am now perhaps the only one alive who knew some of the first settlers in Western Fairfield and a few of their immediate descendants, I may be pardoned for undertaking the arduous task of preserving for posterity the meagre knowledge I have retained of them from memory, besides what I can glean from “Mills Statistics of South Carolina” and “Woodward’s Reminiscences.”

I am well aware of the fact that my homely phraseology will not bear the inspection of the hypercritic, but as I write for the masses, I shall be well compensated if I can please them. The time has past to compile a complete historical biography of Fairfield District, as important material has been lost by the death of the old settlers and no record kept of important facts. The reader will pardon the meager account given of some men and families, as my knowledge of them being limited personally and historically. Where I have given full biographies, my correspondents furnished the material, or I knew

them personally, or received my information from history.

As I was born in the extreme Western portion of Fairfield, and my correspondence limited in the middle and eastern portion of it, the reader will pardon the omission in this work, of any mention being made of persons fully entitled to a record in history. The author will take pleasure in yet giving them a place in an appendix to the little work. But for urgent solicitations from friends I should not have undertaken this book at my advanced state of life, and hope the readers of it will pardon any errors or omissions.

The friends to the work have been very kind in furnishing material for it. I will here state that during my illness I was greatly indebted to a young friend, a descendant of two prominent families spoken of in this work, for the interest manifested in copying my reminiscences, and letters from correspondents, relative to my book.

“When I remember all
The friends, so linked together,
I’ve seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted
When lights are fled
Whole garlands dead,
And all but me, departed!”

I shall begin by giving a few extracts from Simm’s Geography of South Carolina.

“Fairfield was first settled by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina. It derived its name most probably from the grateful appearance which it made in the eyes of the wanderers, weary with long looking for a resting place. It is bounded on the north by Chester District, on the south by Richland, on the west and northwest by Broad River, which divides it from Union, Newberry and Lexington, and on the northeast by the Wateree and Catawba Rivers, which separate it from a part of Lancaster and Kershaw.

Fairfield is on an average 32 miles in length and 23 in width.

“The soil is very various, combining the best and the worst of the up-country. The lands on the water courses are rich and inexhaustible, cotton of the short staple variety, is much cultivated. The small grains grow well in Fairfield, wheat and oats in particular. The main rivers are the Broad and the Wateree, both of them containing fertile islands, some of them in cultivation,”

Fairfield has an inexhaustible supply of the finest granite for building, several quarries are now in successful operation. A branch railroad has been built from Rockton, a station three and one half miles below Winnsboro, on the C. C. & A. Railroad, running about five miles in a westerly direction, to the quarries owned by Major T. W. Woodward, Col. James Rion, and Col. A. C. Haskell.

There is a remarkable rock not far from the railroad to Columbia, four miles below Winnsboro, called from its appearance, “Anvil Rock.”

The population of Fairfield County in 1880 was 27,765 and the number of acres was 454,757.

Winnsboro is the seat of justice and the town of most importance in the county. It is a healthy and pleasant stop, thirty miles from Columbia, and one hundred and fifty miles from Charleston. It is on the dividing ridge between the Broad and Wateree Rivers. The town stands on an elevation of more than five hundred feet above the ocean. The lands around are fertile, undulating and greatly improved.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 8 March, 1784, John Winn, Richard Winn, and John Vanderhorst were authorized to have it laid out as a town. It was incorporated December 20, 1832. Tarleton says that Lord Cornwallis, after learning of the defeat of Ferguson at Kings Mountain, selected Winnsboro as a place of encampment in October, 1780. It presented good advantages for supplies from the surrounding country. He remained there until January 1781. His marquee was near the oak in front of Mt. Zion College. After inquiry, General Sherman, in February 1865 placed his marquee on the same spot. During the Revolutionary War, a large military hospital was located on the premises now occupied by George McMaster and was used by both armies in turn. The British dead are buried at what is now the front yard, and the Americans in the rear. Mt. Zion College had its origin before the Revolutionary War. It was granted a charter on the 13th of February, 1777, by the General Assembly then in session in Charleston, to John Wynn, Robert Ellison, William Strother, and others. The school was discontinued when Cornwallis occupied the town in 1780-81. In 1784, Rev. T. R. McCaule, of Salisbury, N.C. took charge of the school and a new charter was obtained in 1785.....the foundation was laid for a large brick building, 44 X 54 feet, and two stories high, and cabins were built for the accommodation of boarders. Afterward, during the administration of J.W. Hudson, under whom, from 1834 to 1838, the institution acquired a reputation so extensive within the limits of the Southern States, the building was greatly enlarged. First, a three-story brick building was added to the rear and then similar additions were made to the north and south sides of the main building. The splendid structure was destroyed in May 1867 by an accidental fire, greatly to the grief of the community.

A one-story brick building was soon after erected on the original foundation, at a cost of about \$3,500. In 1878, a public graded school was established by consent of the Mt. Zion Society, under the able management of R. Means Davis. This has been continued under his successors to the present time. In 1885, just one hundred years from the granting of the original charter, it was determined, if possible, to revive the collegiate feature of the institute and in connection with the graded school to furnish to the youth of our county the opportunity of obtaining a complete, practical education at home at a minimal cost. After various plans had been discussed and abandoned, a joint meeting of the Mt. Zion Society and the citizens of the town was held, at which it was determined to issue bonds of the town to the amount of \$75,000, for the purpose of erecting such additional buildings as were needed. Accordingly, on the 25th of May 1886, ground was broken for the foundation of the large and well arranged brick building. This is just completed August 1886, and contains eight large well lighted and well ventilated school rooms, furnished throughout with improved seats, desks and all necessary apparatus. The Board of Trustees has recently elected Professor W. H. Witherow of Chester, principal of the school. He was still principal in 1898.

As the Ordinance of Nullification which was passed by a convention in Columbia, SC, in November 1832, is a matter of history, I speak of it. It is said that there never was such an array of talent in our State before as was assembled in that body. James Hamilton, Jr. was then Governor of our State. Some of the members of the convention were Robert Y. Hayne, Chancellor Harper, Job Johnston, George McDuffie, Robert J. Turnbull, F. H. Wardlaw, Armistead Burt, Stephen D. Miller, John L. Wilson, Daniel E. Huger, John B. O'Neal, C. J. Colcock, John S. Richardson, R. W. Barnwell, R. B.

Rhett, B. F. Perry, R. J. Manning and F. H. Elmore. The ordinance was to go into effect March 1, 1833.

There was wild excitement all over the State. The Buckhead troop of cavalry, of which I was a member, commanded by Capt. Thomas Lyles, who was afterward promoted to the rank of Major, was ordered to be in readiness at a moment's warning, to aid in carrying out the provisions of that ordinance. President Jackson issued what was called his "Bloody Proclamation" for the purpose of forcing our State into submission. Governor Hayne issued one in defiance, declaring the State a sovereignty and calling on all good patriots to sustain him, It was fortunate for us that Henry Clay offered in Congress a compromise of the tariff act, which was accepted, reducing gradually for ten years the duties on all imports to 20 percent *ad valorem*. It was violated, and remained so ever since. The delegates to the Nullification Convention elected from Fairfield Co., S.C., November 1832, were William Harper, J. B. McCall, E. G. Palmer, D. H. Means, and William Smith.

The reader will naturally feel a deep interest in all that pertains to the late great Civil War. I will give a brief account of the Secession Convention and a record of the names of the members from Fairfield County who signed the ordinance. The Secession Convention met in Columbia Early in December 1860, but smallpox appearing in the city, it adjourned to Charleston. The Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession December 20, 1860. The delegates to it from Fairfield were William S. Lyles, John Buchanan, David H. Means, and Henry C. Davis. Men of firmness, sound sense and tried fidelity to the interests of their State. The first mentioned died April 1862, the second, the same year. Col. John H. Means was killed at the Second Battle of Manassas, and Col. Henry C. Davis died of heart disease, August 27, 1886, near Ridgeway.

There was a meeting in Columbia of the Secession Convention in September 1862, and in the election held to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of William W. Lyles and John Buchanan, William J. Alston and William R. Robertson were elected. The latter introduced in that body resolutions of regret, saying, "Since you all met together, General John Buchanan, Major William S. Lyles, and Colonel John H. Means have paid the last debt of nature and passed to the Great Beyond. The two former in beds of languishing, the last only a few days since on the plains of Manassas, on the field of battle, at the head of his command. All three of the deceased were natives of Fairfield District, and gentlemen of marked character. Each of them filled posts of honor and distinction and had contributed to the social, moral, and political prestige of Fairfield." Col. Means had been killed so short a time before the meeting of the convention that there was no one sent to fill his place.

The reader will pardon me for saying I was a Nullifier and a Secessionist from principle. I was a strict adherent to the doctrine set forth by Mr. Jefferson in his Kentucky resolutions and an adherent of Madison's and John C. Calhoun's States-Rights Doctrines. We fought, and fought in vain, and though our banner may never again be unfurled,

"He that complies against his will is of his own opinion, still."

Fairfield is now entitled to three representatives in the Legislature and one Senator. This county has furnished the State with one governor, John Hugh Means.

The congressmen from this county have been Richard Winn, William Woodward, and W. W. Boyce. They served before the War. In 1884, Gen. John Bratton was elected to fill the unexpired term of John H. Evins, of Spartanburg, who died whilst a member from this congressional district.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE

S. Johnson, Samuel Alston, David R. Evans, A. F. Peay, John Buchanan, N. A. Peay, E. G. Palmer, John Bratton, Henry A. Gaillard, and Thomas W. Woodward.

The Representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature before the War were P. E. Pearson, James Barkley, William Bratton, John B. McCall, A. F. Peay, William Brown, J. Davis, Thomas Lyles, David Montgomery, I. Bonner, G. H. Hunter, B. B. Cook, J. Buchanan, J. D. Kirkland, J. A. Woodward, D. McDowell, D. H. Means, J. J. Meyers, E. G. Palmer, J. D. Strother, W. J. Alston, O. Woodward, J. B. Means, J. R. Aiken, S. H. Owens, W. W. Boyce, J. T. Owens, W. R. Robertson, D. Crosby, H. H. Clarke, J. N. Shedd, R. B. Boylston, W. M. Bratton, J. B. McCants, Henry C. Davis, and T. W. Woodward.

At the session of the Legislature in 1860 which called the Secession Convention, Edward G. Palmer was in the Senate and R. B. Boylston, T. W. Woodward and James B. McCants in the House of Representatives. Of the Senators and Representatives who served before and during the Civil War, there are now but three alive: W. W. Boyce, now of Virginia, S. H. Owens, of Marion County, Florida, and T. W. Woodward, who is now Senator from Fairfield.

During and since the Civil War Thomas McKinstry, Bayliss E. Elkin, W. J. Alston, J. R. Aiken, H. A. Gaillard, T. S. Brice, R. C. Clowney, A. S. Douglas, G. H. McMaster, John W. Lyles, C. E. Thomas, Charles A. Douglas, Hayne McMeekin and S. R. Rutland have served in the House of Representatives.

After the war, in 1876, Gen. John Bratton was elected to the Senate; in 1880, Mr. Henry A. Gaillard, and in 1884, Major T. W. Woodward.

These three have also been consecutively county chairman of the Democratic Party since 1876; Major Woodward succeeding General Bratton in 1878. They have also been delegates to numerous State conventions. Major T. W. Woodward was for several years president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society; he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1872. Also, to the Taxpayers Convention, which made an ineffectual appeal to President Grant to relieve the State in her hour of dire distress.

CLERKS OF THE COURT AS GIVEN FROM THE RECORD

**John Milling, from 1785 to 1793, 8 years
David Evans, from 1793 to 1797, 4 years
Samuel W. Yongue, from 1797 to 1818, 31 years
James M. Elliott, from 1828 to 1846, 18 years
A. W. Yongue, from 1846 to 1850, 4 years
O. R. Thompson from 1850 to 1858, 8 years
B. Clowney, from 1865 to 1877, 12 years
W. H. Kerr, from 1877 to 1886 (present date)**

ORDINARIES AND PROBATE JUDGES

D. Evans, from as far back as 1789, then John Buchanan from about 1800 to 1825 then J. R. Buchanan, James S. Steward, G. W. Woodward and James Johnson. William Nelson was made Probate Judge in 1870, then J. J. Neil. O. R. Thompson was elected in 1876. J. R. Boyles was elected in 1878 and still holds the office.

John Milling is supposed to have preceded James Muse as sheriff, then John Barkley, James Barkley,

Hugh Barkley, Archibald Beatty from 1820 to 1824, William Moore to 1828, A. W. Yongue to 1834, Hugh Barkley (sic) to 1838, D. G. Wylie to 1842, J. Cockrell to 1848, Richard Woodward to 1852, R. E. Ellison to 1856, Richard Woodward to 1860, E. F. Lyles to 1864, E. W. Oliver to 1868, L. W. Duval to 1875, Silas W. Ruff to 1879, J. B. Davis from August 1879 to December 1880, John D. McCarley from 1880, now in office.

It may not be amiss here to mention the hanging of Shadrach Jacobs. In the year 1809 or 1810, Ezekiel Wooley, a constable, had a state warrant to arrest Shadrach Jacobs, and while riding with Capt. Andrew Feaster towards and near Jacob's residence, Capt. Feaster was killed by a rifle ball fired by Jacobs. The account given and proved in court in 1829 or 1830, twenty years afterwards, when Jacobs was tried and convicted of the murder, was that Jacobs had shot Feaster thinking he was Wooley. It seems that Wooley asked Feaster to change horses not long before the latter was shot, and it being near dusk in the evening, Jacobs could not discriminate between them, Feaster being on Wooley's horse. Jacobs absconded to the wilds of Georgia soon after the act was committed, and his whereabouts was discovered twenty years after and he was arrested and brought to Winnsboro, convicted of murder, and hanged in 1829 by Sheriff Moore, In this instance was verified the truth of the lines from the German:

“Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceedingly small,
And patiently he stands waiting,
Til with exactness grinds he all.”

Although it was evident that Jacobs killed Capt. Feaster through mistake, yet his purpose was murder, and besides, his general character was that of a villain. And at the time of trial there was a requisition for his body from the Governor of Georgia.

There will be a continuation of this article in the March “Bulletin” beginning with David Evans-Richard Winn.

BETHESDA METHODIST'S HISTORY
A STORY OF 100 YEARS OF FAITH

(The following history of Bethesda Methodist Church from 1894 to 1954 was prepared and written by Kate Johnson chairman, and Pauline Jackson and Katie Ford, Members of the History Committee). It appeared in The Chester Reporter on August 18, 1954.

William Lewis of Revolutionary memory was a member of the Methodist Church. He and his neighbors—Picketts, Jacksons, and others—erected a crude log hut on the lands then owned by Col. A. F. Peay in the vicinity of what is now Bucklick. This they called Shady Grove. At that time the Methodists were not objects of popular favor, especially in that locality. The ministers were threatened with mob violence if they continued at Shady Grove.

In consequence of these threats, Bethesda Church was organized. This was in 1812. That portion of the worshippers who resided in this vicinity proceeded to erect a house of worship at a place then known as “Grant's Old Field”. This house was located a few hundred yards in a

southerly direction from the Piney Grove Negro Baptist Church.

OLD FIELD CHURCH

For many years the name, "Grant's Old Field" clung to Bethesda with unaccountable tenacity. Frequently "Grant" was dropped and the "Old Field" retained. Many years ago the preacher sent to this circuit on his first round, being as he supposed near the church, asked a young man, whom he chanced to meet, the distance to Bethesda church. He declared his ignorance of the existence of a church bearing such a name. He was then asked the distance to the "Old Field Church." This question he answered promptly.

The names of the persons who contributed to the building of the first house of worship are: The Rev. John Pickett, a local preacher, Foster, Piper, Jackson, Gibson, Lewis, and Graham, commonly called "Grimes,"

OLD CHURCH ROLL

The following are some of the names which were on the church roll many years ago—Lewis, Piper, Jackson, Stokes, Graham, Barber, Ellison, Blackstrom, Reynolds, Pickett, Howze, Brown, Grant, Wilson, Walker, Mills and Templeton. All of these have gone to their rewards by few, if any, have any descendants bearing their names and connected with the church here. Their places are occupied by others.

Owing to the inconvenience of the location or the condition of the building, another house was built on the west side of the road that extended northerly from the residence of John O. Jackson where the Rocky Mount Road intersects. This was in the late 1830's or early 1840's

THE PRESENT CHURCH

The present house of worship is a neat and commodious brick building, erected in 1854-1855 by the untiring efforts of the Rev. L. A. Johnson, pastor at that time. The means to erect this building were mainly contributed by Dr. William E. Hall and his brother, Mr. Daniel Hall.

Dr. William E. Hall was the wealthiest man of this community. He was his own manager and attended to the slaves on his five plantations in South Carolina. He also owned two plantations in Georgia, which he frequently visited. His crops were paying ones. He was the best of neighbors and a very benevolent man.

No one went to him for a favor and came away empty handed. His slaves loved him devotedly and some of them, even after Emancipation, could not speak of him without tears running down their cheeks. He was a strong pillar in Bethesda Church. He was the great uncle of the late Mr Sam McCormick of this community.

In the Office of the Clerk of Court of Fairfield County we find the following deed recorded in Book "UU," page 314, dated April 30, 1855, from Louisa A Hall to Bethesda Church: "Louisa A Hall to P.H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James B. McCully—State of South Carolina, Fairfield District, and State aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to me in hand well and truly paid by Phillip H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James B McCully and -Barber Ferguson at and before the sealing of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby

acknowledged have given, granted, bargained, and sold and by these presents do give bargain and sell unto the said Phillip H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James B McCully and Barbara Ferguson:

All that tract of land containing two acres situate lying and being in the District of Fairfield aforesaid on both sides of the road leading from Winnsboro to Rocky Mount Ferry whereon the new Bethesda Church now stands having such shape forms marks and boundaries as are represented on a plat made by G. B. Montgomery, Sr., Deputy Surveyor and hereunto annexed.

RIGHTS TO WATER

Together with all and singular the rights members hereditaments appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise incident or appertaining. Also for the consideration of onsaid , I the said Louis A. Hall have granted and confirmed and by these presents do grant and confirm unto the said Phillip H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, and James B. McCully and Barbara Ferguson, the right to pass over my land to get water for the use of the congregation worshipping at Bethesda Church aforesaid from a spring in my field if the spring without the fence shall fail— Provided However that this shall not be construed to mean such right of way as will entitle the said Phillip. H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James B. McCully and Barber Ferguson to pull down my fence or make a road to the spring aforesaid by the mere right to pass over my land for the purpose above mentioned and the said Phillip L. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James E. McCully and Barber Ferguson shall erect and do keep up a gate at their expense and egress to and from the spring aforesaid.

ORIGINAL TRUSTEES

To have and to hold all and singular the said premises with its appurtenances and the right of way subject to the restrictions aforesaid in the said Phillip H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James B McCully and Barber Ferguson and their successors in office.

In Trust never the less and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents that the said Phillip H. Pickett, John T. Matthews, James Wilson, James B. McCully and Barbera Ferguson and their successors in office shall hold all and singular the said land and right of way to and for the use benefit and behalf of the congregation known as the Bethesda Congregation worshipping after the manner and form of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. And if any vacancy or vacancies shall occur in the membership of said trustees by death resignation or otherwise then and at times thereafter such vacancy or vacancies to be filled according to the rules and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

INFLUENTIAL CHURCH

The congregation of Bethesda has generally been small, yet the quarterage paid by these benevolent and liberal brethren brought some of the best talent in the conference to this work. During their lives Bethesda was a prominent factor in every circuit in which it was placed. Six of the members of this old church have entered the ministry and served in the South Carolina Conference.

First was Absolom Brown who entered the conference in 1828. He died in 1833 and was buried in Montgomery County, N. C. He was an uncle of the late James L Brown of this section

Hugh A C. Walker was admitted in 1831. He died in 1888. and is buried in Marion County, N. C.

John R. Pickett was admitted in 1845. He died in 1870 and his remains rest in the Methodist Cemetery in Winnsboro, S. C. It is said his ministry brought more than ten thousand persons into the communion of the church.

Phillip H. Pickett was admitted in 1835. He traveled two years and located. He settled on a farm near the Falls and continued to reside there until his death in 1862. He is buried at Bethesda. He served in neighboring churches from the time of his location until his death.

A MATHEMATICIAN

James Tillman Kilgo was admitted in 1850. He died in 1888 and is buried in Marlboro County. It is told of him that he was so proficient in mathematics in his schoolboy days that his teacher called him Archimedes. He had three sons in the ministry. One was president of Trinity College, now Duke University, Durham, N. C. The other two were members of the South Carolina conference.

Edward L. King was admitted in 1839. He died in 1875 and his ashes repose in Columbia, S. C. He was an uncle of Honorable P L. Hardin, Bascomville Senator from Chester county. He had a son, the Rev. J. Rufus King, in the North Georgia Conference. Since 1850 Bethesda has sent out no ministers.

FIRST GROVE

Mrs. Rodgers, a shouting member of this church for many years, was the first to be laid to rest in the churchyard. This was in 1855. Since that time many have been buried there.

ALEX W WISE

Judge Alexander Wise died June 11, 1929. He would have been 90 years old next September, a distinguished Confederate veteran and former judge of probate of Chester county for 12 years and prior to that magistrate of the Halsellville township for 18 years. He died quietly at his home on Church street Tuesday morning at 10:10 o'clock. He was one of Chester's most highly esteemed and greatly admired citizens, and his death caused great sorrow throughout the entire county.

The funeral services will be conducted Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Calvary Baptist church in the western part of Chester county by the pastor, the Rev. Edgar W. Davis, assisted by the Rev. M. L. Bannister, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, and the interment will be made in the graveyard of the church.

Judge Wise was one of the two surviving members of the five companies—Calhoun Guards, Chester Blues, Catawba Guards, Pickens Guards, Chester Guards—that left Chester April 11, 1861,

to serve in the Confederate army. He saw the first gun fired at Fort Sumter. When he enlisted he was 21 years of age. He served the first 12 months in the Sixth South Carolina regiment, and was four months in the Fifth regiment, until after the battles around Richmond. Judge Wise then went into the First South Carolina cavalry, where he served until the end of the war, April 26, 1865. He distinguished himself on many battlefields for great bravery. His comrades have said of him, that he seemed to have in his makeup no such things as fear, and no matter how fiercely the battle raged he would go into any part of it, and though hundreds of times in the midst of shot and shell he came through it all with scarcely any wounds of note. His notable bravery and service put him in line for some excellent staff positions in the army. However, he preferred to stay in the ranks, where he felt like he could be of more service.

Judge Wise served in Company D, First South Carolina cavalry, under Capt. Alex Walker for some time. He carried the body of Capt. Robbins Jones of York off the battlefield, where he was shot to death.

As judge of probate of Chester county he served with eminent satisfaction until he retired in 1927, attributed to advancing years. Hundreds of couples throughout the Carolinas felt honored to have been married by this brave soldier.

He was a native of the Baton Rouge section of Chester county, being born September 13, 1839, being the son of the late Daniel and Rhoda Stokes Wise. His father moved to Chester county from Lincolnton, N. C. when he was 18, and grew to be one of the leading contractors of this section. Judge Wise's great-grandfather, Frederick Wise, migrated from Holland to Lincolnton, and after his death left his estate to his son, John Wise, Judge Wise's grandfather.

Judge Wise went to school at the age of five years and at the age of 15 began work on this father's cotton plantation. At 16 he launched out for himself and began a building career, along with an older brother. They built houses, churches, bridges, etc.

The year following the close of the war he was married to Miss Martha Alice Wilkes, daughter of John Wesley and Cynthia Cornwell Wilkes, and took over the cultivation of the old Wilkes plantation about seven miles from Chester. For 46 years he cultivated the soil of that vast old plantation and directed with fine profits for many years the labor of many former slaves and their descendants. He served for 18 years as magistrate of his township, Halsellville, and achieved a reputation among lawyers for ability and fairness with which he presided at his court.

He left the plantation in 1912 and moved to this city, and in 1915 was elected judge of probate, in which official position he served until 1927. He retired on account of the infirmities of age. It can be said with credit to Judge Wise, however, that his retirement from his official position was of his own volition. No other candidate would announce himself until he first consulted Judge Wise, and was assured that he had no intention of continuing public life.

Judge Wise is survived by six children as follows: Mrs. H. C. Wilkes, Mrs. Belle Douglas and Miss May Wise of Chester, Mrs. James W. Knox of Chester, A. C. Wise of Greenwood and Miss Wesley Wilkes Wise of Chattanooga, Tenn. Three children, Dr. J. B. Wise, Miss Rhoda Luella Wise and Levi Furman Wise, died some years ago. He is also survived by 19 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. He was a member of Calvary Baptist church. His wife died April 14, 1918.

LADIES OF LEGEND

by Teresa Thomas
The Charlotte Observer

The very first lady of legend in North Carolina was an Indian. She was Lady Granganimeo, wife of Chief Granganimeo, who welcomed Captains Arthur Barlow and Philip Amidas when they landed in July of 1584. They had been sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh to “search out and find the strange new land”. They found the natives kindly, friendly and ready to trade. Chief Granganimeo visited their vessels and although they could not communicate by words their friendly intentions were evident in the gifts of fish, fresh fruit and meat that the natives brought. In exchange, the captains gave them bread, wine and meat.

The next time the Chief returned to the strange ships with wings he brought his wife, Lady Granganimeo, and his two daughters. Captain Barlow left an account of the visit in which he told us that the lady was short but “very well-favored, though bashful.” He goes on to say that she wore a long mantle and apron of beautiful fringed deerskin. Bound low about her forehead, holding back her heavy black hair, was a band of white coral and long strings of pearls were suspended from her ears. The daughters, Barlow records, were dressed, as well as their mother with the exception that their ear rings were copper pendants.

Her first visit on the ships of the white strangers intrigued Lady Granganimeo so that she came often, always accompanied by a large group of women, most of whom remained on the shore, and sometimes she brought her baby and his nurse. After a time the English decided the courteous thing to do was to return these visits, so one sparkling summer morning Captain Barlow set out in a boat to make the 20 mile trip to Roanoke Island where Granganimeo lived

It soon became evident that the Chief was not at home for, as the boat neared the shore Lady Granganimeo came running down to meet the white men. She gave swift orders and some of the warriors drew the boat to the shore, others waded into the surf and lifting the strangers on their backs, carried them ashore so that they should not get wet in the rather rough waves.

The village of the Indians proved a surprise to the visitors. It was no cluster of wigwams but “nine houses built of cedar, and fortified about with sharp trees driven into the ground to keep out their enemies.” A well-built road led to the entrance of this stockade. Granganimeo’s house boasted five rooms, opening out of one another. The first, into which the visitors were ushered, was the reception hall. The one beyond was the dining room. The next two were sleeping rooms where the family slept on mats spread on the floor. The inner room was used solely for worship and held the household god.

In spite of the efforts of the Indians, Captain Barlow and his men had received a drenching in coming ashore and as soon as they had been made welcome to the Chief’s house, Lady Granganimeo began to see to their comfort. “She herself took great pains to see to all things ordered in the best manner she could”. Barlow wrote later, she indicated by signs that the white men should sit down close to a roaring fire in the outer room and dry their clothes. While they did so, she set some servants to washing and drying their stockings and others to bathing their feet in warm water.

The Indian lady must have been a truly remarkable hostess for Barlow's account goes on to say that she set the household to bustling: dispatching some to the fish weirs for choice fish, others to the fields for vegetables. The daughters set the table and helped prepare the meats, while the children were sent scurrying for grapes and melons.

A broad shelf placed against the wall was the table and the dishes, as described by Barlow, were "wooden plates made of sweet timber, and the pots were very large, white sweet earthen vessels." The first dish that the Indian hostess served was "wheat-like furmetti," probably a form of cornmeal mush. Next came fish, roasted and boiled as well as roasted and boiled venison. Then the Englishmen were introduced to a vegetable they had never before tasted but which in future was to form a substantial part of the world's diet, the potato. There were many other root vegetables of which the white men did not know the name. The dessert course consisted of melons, raw and cooked, accompanied by many other fruits and with wine to top it off.

While the feast was in progress, several Indians who had been out hunting game came in carrying their bows and arrows. The English, fearing a trick, leaped up and snatched up their weapons. Lady Granganimeo wrung her hands in despair and made frantic gestures of peace to the white men. She appeared so distressed that the Englishmen put down their weapons, realizing she intended them no harm. To show them that they were safe in her home, she ordered the hunters disarmed and their weapons broken and cast upon the floor. The hunters themselves were beaten, and driven out of the gates, which seems hardly fair under the circumstances.

Rain began to fall as night came on but Captain Barlow did not accept Lady Granganimeo's invitation to spend the night. Instead he went back to his small boat and pushed off to what he considered a safe distance from the shore. Although the white men were no longer guests in house the Indian woman did not consider that her hospitality was at an end. She sent mats to cover and protect them from the rain and a hot supper cooked and served in earthen pots. Not content with this she set, as a pledge of good faith, a guard of many men and about thirty women who kept vigil on the shore through out the rainy night.

It was such actions as this that prompted Captain Barlow, later to write of the Indians he found in the land that was to become our State of North Carolina. "A more kind and loving people cannot be found in all the world". And the Lady Granganimeo, who was outstanding for her simple, natural charm, courtesy and hospitality, was as surely entitled to her title of "lady" as any lady of the white man's society.

QUERY

(02-40)-**Ellison, Goins-Jamison**, Sabrina, 7900 Corder Dr., Charlotte, N. C. 28212-E-mail:

detangers@aol.com-- Looking for descendants of Charles Ellison, and Katie:Winnsboro and Chester, SC. Evans and Racheal Goins, Fairfield county, Winnsboro, S C

SAMUEL WYLIE-1783-1853
Of Fairfield County, S C
His Bible owned by the
Late James Caldwell Wylie,
Glenn Ridge, New Jersey

SAMUEL WYLIE –

Death and marriage records have been transposed by me as I copied the date..Andrea.

SAMUEL WYLIE—SON OF Mary (Moore) and Joseph Wylie. Born 8 April 1783; died 5 July 1853. Married January 30, 1806 to Sara Aiken.

SARA AIKEN—Daughter of Hannah and William Aiken .Born 24 June 1785; died 10 January 1876.

WILLIAN WYLIE—Son , born 30 August 1807; died 2 August 1885
Married 6 May 1834 to Martha Strange

JOSEPH ALEXANDER WYLIE—Son, born 30 June 1809; died 27 August 1869.
Married 2 February 1832 to Lucretia Jones.

ROBERT WYLIE—Son, born 22 March 1811; died 5 March 1892.
Married 7 October 1840 to Lucinda Walker.

MARY ANN WYLIE—Daughter, born 23 August, 1813; died 21 December 1887.
Married 7 May 1841 to Adam Walker.

MARTHA WYLIE—Daughter, born 11 February, 1816; died 10 July 1821

SAMUEL AVANDER WYLIE---Son, born 27 April 1818; died 13 August, 1862.
Married 7 February, 1844 to Jane R Caldwell.

JAMES J Wylie—Son, born 29, July 1821; died 30 October, 1851
Married 28 November, 1844 Minerva McCullough.

INFANT—Son born 8 March 1824; died 8 March 1824

SARAH E WYLIE—Daughter, born 7 May , 1825; died 24 March 1833.

JANE MALINDA WYLIE—Daughter, born 4 May 1829; died 17 April, 1904.
Married 2 March 1871 to William R. Spence.

Notes: in Bible on scraps of paper: LEE WYLIE was the oldest son of Martha A Strange and William Wylie.

JAMES CALDWELL WYLIE was the only child of Jane R Caldwell and Samuel Avander Wylie.
SAMUEL WYLIE and wife Sarah Aiken, moved from Fairfield County to Chester County in the fall of 1831 and settled near Hopewell, A R P Church. (46902-Rock Hill Public Library, S. C.)

**N. C. FORDS PLAYED IMPORTANT PART
IN EARLY HISTORY**

BRIDGE OVER YADKIN RIVER NAMED TRADING FORD BRIDGE;
Structure on Highway No. 10, near Salisbury, marks scene of important spot in Revolutionary War—Ford used by Indians and Colonists.
From: "Charlotte Observer", Sunday, March 5, 1933 by Julia Goode Eagan.

The handsome bridge, spanning the Yadkin river just northeast of Salisbury on highway No. 10, has recently been given the official name of "Trading Ford bridge." This name was bestowed by the state highway commission at the instigation of Hon. Walter (Pete) Murphy, of Rowan, one of the state's most eminent historians. In the colonial and Revolutionary eras in North Carolina, perhaps no other spot is of more genuine significance, and it is gratifying that this beautiful bridge should stand as a memorial to these early chapters. If you glance downstream to the right, going north, you can see from this bridge the actual site of Trading Ford, some 300 yards beyond the large power plant at Dukeville.

And as you round the picturesque bends above the river you will notice a monument bearing the following inscription:

"TRADING FORD"

"General Nathaniel Greene, in his masterly retreat from the British army and Lord Cornwallis, crossed the Yadkin at Trading Ford, one-half mile southeast of this spot, February 2-3, 1781.

A sudden rise in the river prevented the passage of the British, and permitted the American army to escape and prepare for the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Erected 1929 by the North Carolina Historical commission and citizens of Davidson county.

Nearby in a smaller marker erected by the State Historical commission, the board of commissioners of Davidson county, the Rotary club of Lexington, North Carolina: Site donated by Tallassee Power company, whose lake now covers the Ford. This lake has a shore line of 336 miles."

The name Trading Ford originated from the fact that beside this easy ford of the Yadkin had grown up, in the days before the white man came, an Indian trading village known as Sapona Town. The Yadkin itself is supposed at one time to have been called the Sapona river. This ford at Sapona Town lay on the original Indian "Trading Path" from Virginia to the Catawba and other southern Indians, and later formed a part of the famous "Old Wilmington Road." Along this trail each season passed colorful caravans of pioneers and Indian traders.

100 HORSES IN CARAVAN

Professor W. K. Boyd, of Duke, in his delightful book, "The History of the Dividing Line," writes interestingly of this Trading Path. Formerly a hundred horses were employed in one of these caravans, under the conduct of 15 or 16 people only. The wares were made up into packs and carried upon horses, each load being from 150 to 200 pounds,

with which they were able to travel about 20 miles a day, if forage happened to be plentiful. All the early travelers who have left descriptions of the Indian Trading Path are agreed that the country, along the Yadkin, particularly near Sapona Town, "was exceedingly fertile on both sides, abounding in rank grass, and prodigiously large trees, and for plenty of fish, fowl, and venison, is inferior to no part of the northern continent." When the traders reached Trading Ford and Sapona Town, it was customary for them to remain several days to fatten their horses on the rich herbage, and to rest their bone wearied bodies by as an old account puts it, "to recruit their horses flesh as well as to recover their own spirits."

A few days rest, and they were up and away along the trail to Swearing Creek, a few miles beyond, where tradition says the traders were in the habit of taking a solemn oath never to reveal any unlawful proceedings that might occur during their sojourn among the Indians. Perhaps a mile southeast of Salisbury the trail ran between Dunn's mountain and the town, parallel to the railroad tracks. It was over this very Indian Trading Path that the early settlers in North Carolina, especially the Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania and Virginia, wended their way into this Piedmont section.

As the Tallissee Power company's lake now covers "Trading Ford", it is hard to visualize it as it was in its early days. The roadway leading up from the riverbank is quite distinguishable even today, its deep ruts winding off into the woodland and the higher ground beyond. A row of "stobs" formerly marked the ford quite clearly, warning the traveler of the deeper waters below. At this spot also a ferry was early established. At an Assembly held at New Bern, October 23, "in the Ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George III. . . in the year of our Lord, 1769," it was enacted that "the ferry crossing the Yadkin river where the Trading Path crosses below the island be a public ferry, and that no other ferry shall be kept on the said river within four miles above or below same."

Near the site of Sapona Town are a number of Indian mounds, and many fragments of pottery, weapons, blue flint, arrow heads and other relics have been found. The largest mound, Indian Hill, within 100 yards of the river, was evidently once the fort used by the Sapona Indians. Just above the ford, on the island, was the Indian burying ground. All of this island except a mere tip is submerged in the lake at present.

FORDS WERE IMPORTANT

Passing on to the American Revolution, one is impressed, in considering the period, with the part played by fords in the development of the country and in the military strategy of the war. Lord Cornwallis appreciated it, for when he was preparing to enter North Carolina, he says, he "decided to march by the upper in preference to the lower roads leading into North Carolina. because fords being frequent above the forks of rivers, my passage there could not easily be obstructed. Just how easily his passage could be obstructed he learned later, to his sorrow.

This article will be concluded in the March "Bulletin".

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