

THE FORDS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

Volume I

by

Sidney Ford Tatom

**PROPERTY OF
FAIRFIELD GENEALOGY ROOM
THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER
3-057 SCDAR**

CHAPTER II

NATHANIEL FORD, Sr.

N1 NATHANIEL¹ FORD, Sr. was born about 1753 and died in 1843. He married **Sinah Cloud**, birth and death dates unknown. The *FORD HISTORY* says that Nathaniel Ford Sr. came from Caroline County, Virginia, and settled on Dutchman's Creek in Fairfield County, South Carolina, prior to the Revolution, the year unknown. "*Near this place he ended his earthly pilgrimage in 1843 in the nineteenth (sic) year of his age.*" Nathaniel's birthdate is thus calculated to be 1753 though later in the HISTORY he is reported to have been about age thirty three at "*the outbreak of hostilities*" (phase two began in 1781 in South Carolina) which would push his birthdate back to as early as 1747. Nathaniel was buried in a Ford family graveyard now submerged under the waters of the Wateree River which was flooded to create Lake Murray Recreational Area. Thus there are no visible gravestones which can be checked for dates or other information. Most of the courthouse records from Caroline County, Virginia, were lost in fires both in the American Revolution and Civil War, and to date Nathaniel has been untracable to that county. Nathaniel married Sinah (*sic*) Cloud, daughter of William Cloud and Alis (*sic*) Hardin, probably in Fairfield County. The Clouds were Quakers, and Alis Hardin's father, Mark Hardin, was a French Huguenot immigrant. (Alis' mother was Mary Hogue.)

Sinah is remembered as a beautiful woman with dark hair who unfortunately became partially bald before her death. Nathaniel is described in the family history as "*of stout muscular frame about six feet and two or three inches high and of dark complexion. He was possessed of a good intellect, but his education was quite limited. He was very fond of the social glass and indulged so freely that (his) property dwindled away to nothing in the latter part of his life. He served as a magistrate for many years, was a Mason, and as he never connected himself with any branch of the Christian Church, his religious predilections are unknown. It was thought that he was tainted with Deism. In his last illness (when) he was asked his thoughts concerning the future, his reply was, 'God gave the soul and to Him it will return'. After he passed away his face had the appearance of a quiet sleep at the end of a long and eventful life.*" (L. M. Ford)

Nathaniel first appears in Fairfield County, South Carolina, public records when he is awarded eight pounds, eleven shillings, and five pence for service as a private in the American Revolution: in 1781 for 60 days footman duty on an expedition at Orangeburgh in Gen'l. Sumter's Brigade, and in 1782 for 60 and then 120 days at Orangeburgh and Four Isles, in Gen'l. Henderson's Brigade. He served under Capt. Thomas Starke. (*SC Revolutionary File No. 56, 20 June 1785*)

L. M. Ford reports, "*In the Revolution he espoused the cause of the colonists against King George. In his latter days he often fought over the battles in which he was engaged, not much of this is now remembered. He was about thirty three years old when the hostilities began. ...He was in several skirmishes and battles, among them Cowpens, Orangeburgh, Fort Moble, and Eutaw Springs are remembered. At Cowpens he received a bullet, which lodged just under the skin of an arm. It could be seen and felt plainly; often he was requested to have it taken out, (but) his reply was, 'It shall go to the grave with me' -and it did. He retained until his death the musket he used in the service. When Sherman's Army passed though it was in the possession of his grandson John L. Ford, (and) they intended to break it up, but upon hearing its history left it uninjured. The last known of it William B. Ford, son of John L. Ford had possession of it; this was several years ago; he may still have it.*

"*On one occasion he received a furlough at Orangeburgh, (and) set out on foot to visit his home on Dutchman's Creek. After trudging all day, night came upon him some four or five miles above the present site of Columbia, in a deep ravine near what was known to wagoners as Joe Brown's*

Hill before the day of the railroads. Here he rested during the night at the root of a large white oak. When he halted and thought of arrangements for the night the wolves were howling fearfully; he discharged his musket, reloaded it, sat on the root of the tree with his faithful gun between his knees and rested as best he could. Little did he think that in less than three fourths of a century in that same ravine the whistle of the steam engine and the thundering of trains would reverberate."

The scene now shifts from Fairfield County to Edgefield County, South Carolina. On **29 Aug. 1787**, Martin Cloud sold a Nathaniel Ford 75 acres of land in Edgefield County on the Beaver Dam Creek waters of Turkey Creek bounding SE on Levy Jester's (*sic*) land and bordering on John Olephant and Martin Cloud. The purchase price was 25 pounds sterling. (*Deed, Rec. date not given, Edgefield County, SC Deed Book 3, p. 37*)

A Nathaniel Ford is listed in the **1790 South Carolina Census** in Edgefield County with a household consisting of:

1 free white male over age 16
3 free white males under 16
3 females.

On **7 Jan. 1793**, a Nathaniel Ford received a State Land Grant for 385 acres in 96 District in Edgefield County on the Branches of Beaver Creek Dam of Turkey Creek of Steven's Creek of the Savannah River bounded SW and NW by Lewis Jester (*sic*), NW by Martin Cloud, and E, SE and SW by Nathan Johnsons. The recording cost was 16 shillings sterling. The document states that the land had been surveyed on 22 Feb. 1787. (*South Carolina Land Grants Vol. 30, p. 430*)

On **11 Jan. 1794**, Nathaniel Ford sold 300 acres of the land described above to John Olephant for fifteen pounds sterling (*Deed Rec. 26 June 1795, Edgefield Co., SC Deed Book 12, p. 190*). After this date Nathaniel Ford no longer appears in Edgefield County. There are no other deeds indicating what became of the other 160 acres he owned. This Nathaniel is presumed to be the same as the Nathaniel of Fairfield County. If so we don't know why he purchased land in Edgefield County away from his siblings and why he returned to Fairfield County. Martin Cloud may have been a cousin of Nathaniel's wife Sinah Cloud. William Hardin, also a resident of Edgefield County and a witness to Martin Cloud's Will, made 22 June 1793 (*Rec. 21 Feb. 1806, Edgefield Co., SC Will Book A, p. 218*) may have also been a relative, but there is no proof.

On **2 Aug. 1793**, Nathaniel Ford received a South Carolina State Land Grant for 273 acres in the District of Camden on Dutchman's Creek in Fairfield County, bounded on the NE and SE by William Briant's (*sic*) land, E by James Porter, SW and NW by Hezekiah Ford (his brother) SW by James Graves (connected to Hezekiah Ford) and Robert Craig, SE by Richard Stratford, and the other side vacant. (*Grant, Rec. 11 Sept. 1793, SC State Land Grants, Vol. 35, p. 280. Survey, Fairfield Co. SC Deed Book Vol. 31, p. 544.*)

On **20 Aug. 1793**, James Hardage gave an indenture of trust to Nathaniel and Hezekiah Ford for slaves (not named) and 200 acres of land described as "*the plantation where the said James now lives*", located on the south branch of Dutchman's Creek in Fairfield County, part of a tract of 3,000 acres granted to John W. Donald on 7 May 1765, "*together with all the houses, outhouses, ways, waters, trees, fences, orchards, tenements, and herds*". Witnesses were Quinten Hoy and Willis Cason. (*Indenture, Rec. date missing, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book 1, p. 20*) James Hardage is in his old age and wishes to settle his estate in his lifetime on daughters Jemima, wife of Mathew McCreight, and Sarah, wife of William Briant (Bryant). This is a strange document. McCreight and Bryant pay 500 pounds sterling to James Hardage, with the intent that they shall have use of the property, but it is not clear who is in actual possession.

On **14 Dec. 1793**, William Bryant sold Nathaniel Ford Sr. 100 acres of land on Dutchman's Creek for 65 pounds sterling. This land, part of an original grant to John Payne on 24 Nov. 1774, had been purchased on 10 Sept. 1792 by William Bryant. William Bryant and Sarah Bryant signed the deed, which was witnessed by John Byrd and Hezekiah Ford (brother of Nathaniel). (*Indenture, Rec. 24 Jan. 1798, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book L, p. 140.*)

On **21 Feb. 1794**, James Hardage's property was divided between Jemima and Mathew McCreight and Sarah and William Bryant via a quit claim deed signed by the husbands as well as James Hardage and Nathaniel and Hezekiah Ford. Quentin Hoy was a witness. (*Articles of Agreement, Rec. 24 June 1794, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book I, p. 200.*) The McCreights received 250 acres of land, "one Negro wench Jenny", stock, household furniture, and plantation tools. The Bryants received "two Negro fellows, Eleck and Simon, one wench Violet, her child Jenny, and their future issue". The relationship between the Hardages and the Fords is not known.

At the **July Term 1796** of the County Court, William Street sued Nathaniel Ford and Jonathan Belton for a debt on an Attachment Bond. (*Fairfield Co., SC, Minutes of the County Court, p. 116*) (Jonathan Belton was the husband of Martha Peay, daughter of Keziah Ford and Nicholas Peay.)

On **20 Nov. 1797**, Nathaniel purchased from Betty Burge for 130 pounds sterling three negroes, a woman named Jamer, a negro man named Patty, and a boy named James. (*Bill of Sale, Rec. 22 Jan. 1798, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book, Vol. L, p. 129*). Jonathan Belton was the only witness. Betty (Elizabeth) Burge is believed to have been Nathaniel's sister.

At the **January Term 1798**, of the County Court, a jury was empaneled and sworn to try the case of Street vs Ford and Belton. (*Fairfield Co., SC, Minutes of the County Court, p. 153.*) The details and outcome of this case are unknown.

Later in the year, **15 Oct. 1798**, Nathaniel sold the negroes he had purchased in 1797 back to Betty Burge for the same amount of money he had paid for them. (*Bill of Sale, Rec. 18 Oct. 1798, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book, Vol. L, p. 252.*) Witness was William Nettles, the grandfather of Zachariah Nettles, Jr., who married Nathaniel's daughter Sarah (Sallie).

Nathaniel purchased 188 acres on Dutchman's Creek for \$500 from William Bryant on **18 Dec. 1798**. (*Indenture, Rec. 22 Sept. 1806, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book Q, p. 135*). Signatories were William and Sarah Bryant. Witnesses were Hezekiah Ford (brother), Bartlett Smith (brother-in-law of Hezekiah), and John Barr.

On **Wednesday, 16 Jan. 1799**, Nathaniel Ford and Jesse Ford served as Grand Jurors.

The 1800 South Carolina Census shows Nathaniel Ford in Fairfield County with a household expanded to the following:

<u>Free white males</u>	<u>Free white females</u>	2 slaves
2 under 10	3 under 10	
1-10 to 15	1-10 to 15	
2-16 to 25	1 over 45	
1 over 45		

On **14 Jan. 1801**, Nathaniel Ford was named as security when Elizabeth Burge (sister), relict of Burrell Burge, was named guardian for her four children. (*Fairfield Co., SC Will Book 4, p. 5-8*)

On **29 Jan. 1801**, Nathaniel Ford was witness to a receipt for Elizabeth Burge's portion of her

husband's estate. (*Guardianship, Fairfield Co., SC Will Book 2, p. 162*)

On **13 July 1807**, Nathaniel purchased one negro woman and child from Benjamin Reynolds for \$650 (*Bill of Sale, Rec. 4 Aug. 1807, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book R p. 59*). Witnesses: Austin Peay (nephew) and Gardner Ford (son)

On **18 Apr. 1809**, Nathaniel sold slaves, a negro woman Pat, gal Edy, boy Amber, and child Davis for \$1270 to William Armstrong. (*Bill of Sale, Rec. 18 Apr. 1809, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book R, p. 59*). Witnesses were Austin Peay (nephew) and Moses Duke. William Armstrong borrowed \$1125.71 from Austin Peay to make this purchase pledging all his property, slaves, and furniture as collateral. The Armstrongs were connected to Nathaniel Ford through the marriage of his daughter Mary to George Armstrong. Moses Duke was the husband of Nancy Burge, daughter of Burrell Burge (deceased) and Elizabeth Ford. For exploration of the implications of this document, see Chapter 13, Elizabeth Ford Burge Armstrong.

The **1810 South Carolina Census** reports:

1 male 45 and up	1 female 45 and up	3 slaves
1 male 26-45	2 females 10-16	
1 male 16-26	3 females to 10	
1 male 10-16		

Sons John and Gardner are listed in their own households in 1810.

Nathaniel sold 125 acres (originally part of a 500 acre grant to William Bryant on 4 May 1789) adjacent to Gardner Ford's land for \$400 to James Ford on **19 Feb. 1810**. (*Deed, Rec. 20 Feb. 1810 Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book X, p. 183*). Witnesses were Robert W. Armstrong and _____ Walker. This deed is accompanied by an indecipherable survey map. Gardner and James Ford are Nathaniel's sons.

Nathaniel Ford was a Justice of the Peace in Fairfield County when he signed a deed and executed a release to John Ford (son) on **24 and 27 Feb. 1815**.

The **1820 South Carolina Census** shows in residence at Nathaniel Ford's household:

1 male over 45

3 females between 16 and 26.

The absence of a female over 45 suggests that Sinah Ford may have died or could be living elsewhere. Nathaniel's five sons are shown in separate households.

Nathaniel next sold 268 acres (two parcels of land) on the south side of Dutchman's Creek (part of the 1793 grant to Nathaniel) to Hezekiah Ford (son) on **21 Feb. 1820**, for \$1400. (*Deed, Rec. 26 Feb. 1820. Fairfield Co. SC Deed Book BB, p. 144*).

On **31 July 1821**, Nathaniel Ford signed a Deed of Bargain and Sale for \$762.01 & 1/2 to John Ford (son) pledging as security negro slaves Tim, Lara (*sic*), Jena, and Fanny. This document stipulates that if Nathaniel defaults on payment of the debt, John may "*peacably and quietly ... enter into any or all the messuages (dwellings), lands, or tenements of the said Nathaniel and to take the several negro slaves above mentioned in his custody and possession*". John may keep the slaves or, if he sells them, he is to return to Nathaniel any surplus from the sale. (*Deed, Rec. 3 Dec. 1821, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book CC, p. 1221-1223*.)

The **1830 South Carolina Census** for Fairfield County does not list Nathaniel Ford Sr. He may have been the older man mentioned living with John Ford.

1834. (*Deed, Rec. 21 Apr. 1834 Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book LL, p. 184*). Witness: C. D. Ford (Charnal Durham Ford, son of John Ford and grandson of Nathaniel).

Of the 561 acres Nathaniel Ford Sr. owned in Fairfield County, we can account for the sale of only 383 acres. One wonders what happened to the remaining 178 acres.

On 22 Sept. 1843, George B. Coleman applied for Letters of Administration of the estate of Nathaniel Ford, and the citation was signed by John Buchanan, Ordinary. On 23 Oct. 1843, an administration bond for \$2000 was signed by George B. Coleman, James B. Coleman, and James Yongue. (George B. Coleman and James Yongue were Nathaniel's sons in law.) However, there is no estate settlement in the probate file, and we do not know what constituted Nathaniel's estate or how such estate may have been distributed. (*Fairfield Co., SC Probate File 80, Packet 139*)

Issue of N1 NATHANIEL¹ FORD, SR. and Sinah Cloud:

1 N2 John² Ford m. Lucretia Durham

2 N3 Gardner Ford m. Elizabeth (Betsy) Griffin

3 N4 James Ford m. Keziah Ford

4 N5 Nathaniel Ford Jr., m. (1) Elizabeth Long, (2) Ann Griggs

5 N6 Hezekiah Ford m. Keziah Ford Burge

6 N7 Mary Ford m. George Armstrong

**7 N8 Sarah (Sallie) Ford, m. (1) Zachariah H. (Jack) Nettles, (2)___Crumpton
(3)___DeLashnitt**

8 Annie Ford, m. Gardner L. Ford

9 N9 Elsie Ford m. James Yongue

10 N10 Martha Ford, m. George B. Coleman

11 Unknown, died in infancy

REFERENCES AND NOTES:

All Will Books, Deeds, Land Grants, Minutes of the County Court, and Revolutionary War Records are found in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

Nathaniel Ford's children are identified in L. M. Ford's *FORD HISTORY*. Reference to this work will be used in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER III

JOHN FORD

1 N2 JOHN² FORD was born between 1780-1784, died after 1850, married on 12 Jan. 1802, **Lucretia (Creasy) Durham**, born 30 Sept. 1788, died 4 Nov. 1816. (L. M. Ford) She was the daughter of Charnal Durham, a soldier of the American Revolution. John and Lucretia were born and lived all of their lives in Fairfield County. Their burial sites are unknown. The Durhams, along with the Fords, resided on Dutchman's Creek near present day Ridgeway, South Carolina.

John appears to have been the oldest son of Nathaniel Ford Sr. His marriage (1802), first legal transaction (1806), and subsequent censuses allow an estimate of 1780-1784 for his birth. His brother Gardner was born in 1784. John was the only one of three surviving sons who remained in South Carolina near Nathaniel Ford Sr. (Gardner Ford migrated to Barbour County, Alabama, James Ford died in Fairfield County in 1831, Nathaniel Ford, Jr. migrated to Coosa County, Alabama, and Hezekiah Ford, to Talbot County, Georgia.) John does not appear in public records after 1850 or in the 1850 or 1860 censuses, so his death date is thought to be after 1850.

John received a *State Land Grant (Vol. 53, p. 192)* on 5 May 1806 for 188 acres on Dutchman's Creek adjoining John Payne and Solomon Lunsford. (*Survey, 17 Feb. 1806, Vol. 39, p. 263.*)

The 1810 South Carolina Census shows John's household to consist of
one male 26-45, one female 26-45 (unknown)
one male to10 one female 16-26
 three females to10.

On 29 Oct. 1814, John purchased 386 acres on Wateree Creek for \$1000 from Charnal Durham, his father-in-law. (*Deed, Rec. 30 Jan. 1815, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book W, p. 386.*)

On 24 Feb. 1815, John purchased 150 acres for \$800 from John Pickett. (*Deed, Rec. 24 Feb. 1815, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book X, p. 49-50.*) Signed by Nathaniel Ford (Sr.), J. P. Witnesses: John Harrison and Hezekiah Ford, brother of John.

On 27 Feb. 1815, Nathaniel Ford, named as Justice of the Peace, executed a release of the above property to John Ford, (*Release, Rec. 25 Apr. 1815, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book Y, p. 48.*)

Thomas Wigfall signed a release to John for 300 acres in St. Mark's parish in Old Craven County on the branches of Dutchman's Creek on 23 Oct. 1815. (*Deed, Rec. 27 Feb. 1817, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book Y, p. 248. Survey, 14 June 1812.*)

On 19 Feb. 1819, the Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book (*Indenture, Rec. 20 Feb. 1819, Vol. AA, p. 104*), states that "George Armstrong (brother in law married to John's sister Mary Ford) stands indent to John Ford in the sum of \$552.50". As collateral, Armstrong pledged 1 bay horse, 5 head cattle, 4 head hogs, 3 beds and bedsteads and furniture, 2 trunks, 1 desk, 1 cupboard, 2 tables, 6 chairs, 2 stacks fodder, 5 bushels corn, kitchen furniture, 2 saddles, and 1 side saddle. There are no further records indicating whether or not the debt was paid or whether the Armstrongs lost all their possessions. Note a similar arrangement between William Armstrong and Nathaniel Ford Sr. on 18 Apr. 1809.

The 1820 South Carolina Census shows John's household to consist of
two males 26-45 one female over 45 27 slaves (*my count*)
one male 16-26 one female 16-26 14 persons engaged in agriculture

one male 10-16 two females 10-16 1 naturalized foreigner

Lucretia had died in 1816. We still don't know who the older woman was nor the identities of the two extra males. They would not be siblings since John's four brothers are recorded as separate householders in 1820. Jno. M. Coleman, in a deposition given in 1847, said he lived with John Ford in 1819-1820. The Colemans were connected to the Fords through the marriage of John's youngest sister Martha Ford to George B. Coleman.

Refer back to the *Deed of Bargain and Agreement* made between Nathaniel Ford Sr. and John Ford on **31 July 1821**. Nathaniel Sr. pledged three slaves a collateral for a debt of \$762.01&1/2 owed to son John. Again there are no subsequent records indicating what happened. Note that the debt is specified down to one half cent.

On **23 June 1823**, Nathaniel Ford Jr. (brother) signed an indenture to John for a \$700 debt. He assigned negroes Diana and her two children Mary and Rachel as collateral. The mortgage was due 1 Feb. 1825 with interest. Witnesses were Charnal D. Ford (son of John) and Thomas Poole. (*Indenture, Rec. 15 Nov. 1823, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book EE, p. 193.*) Once more the outcome is unknown.

Hugh Y. Neil (wife Eliza J.) sold John Ford 158 acres for \$1422 on **3 Dec. 1824**. (*Deed, Rec. 4 Jan. 1825, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book FF, p. 98.*)

The **1830 South Carolina Census** shows in John Ford's household:

one male 70-80	no females
one male 50-60	40 slaves
two males 15-20	

Since Nathaniel Sr. does not appear in this census, he may be the older man, though the age recorded is off by 10 years. Identity of the two younger males is still unknown.

On **11 May 1833**, John Neil (wife Margaret) paid John Ford \$1200 for 180 acres granted to John Neil on 5 May 1806 and another 39 acres adjacent to Hezekiah Ford's land on Dutchman's Creek. (*Deed, Rec. 11 May 1833, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book KK, p. 480.*) This Hezekiah was John's brother and the land mentioned is part of the 268 acres Hezekiah purchased from Nathaniel Ford Sr. in 1820.

On **11 Feb. 1837**, Benoni Robertson sold John Ford 52.5 acres on Dutchman's Creek for \$306.75. (*Deed, Rec. 27 May 1837, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book MM, p. 392*; a survey map is included.) Benoni Robertson was the father of Thomas George Robertson who married John's granddaughter Martha Amanda Jones.

The **1840 South Carolina Census** shows one male 60-70 and 80 slaves in John's household.

On **14 Apr. 1840**, John Ford purchased 450 or 550 acres from John Harrison for \$4400. (*Deed, Rec. date missing, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book NN, p. 410.*)

After 1840 John Ford's fortunes declined markedly. On **12 Nov. 1842**, Sheriff A. B. Yongue sold 384 acres of John Ford's land to levy \$1446.72 in response to a suit brought by John Harrison and others. The land was described as adjoining James Rosborough, Goin B. Hunter, Jim Ross, James Fogg, and T. Thomas and lying on the east side of the Columbia Road and past P. Thomas. The land was purchased by B. Hall and T. P. McGee of Charleston, who bid and paid \$4428 on 24 Oct. 1844. I. S. Stewart, P. C. and T. Frankland, P. P. signed the document. (*Deed, Rec. 2 Mar. 1846,*

Sworn 4 Mar. 1846, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book PP, p. 194)

On 14 Apr. 1843, John Ford signed an indenture to N. A. Peay (Nicholas Adamson Peay was the son of Austin Ford Peay, the son of Nicholas Peay and Keziah Ford. John Ford and Austin F. Peay were first cousins and had been associated in business over the years.) "John Ford is indebted to said N. A. Peay by bond ... in the sum of sixty thousand dollars, conditioned for the payment of certain debts, assumptions, contracts, and liabilities therein set forth and ... described for the payment of which said debts... the said N. A. Peay is security by endorsement or otherwise for the payment thereof either in his own right or as executor of the last Will and Testament of A. F. Peay deceased..." John conveyed to Nicholas, "... all that plantation or tract of land lying and being in the District of Fairfield on the waters of Dutchman's Creek and on the waters of Wateree Creek bounded on the north by Daniel Goins and David Aiken's land, on the east by land belonging to John Ross, John Bryant, and George R. Hunter, and on the south by land belonging to James Rosborough and E. G. Palmer, and on the west by lands belonging to Major (___) Robinson and Nathaniel Ford, containing on the whole 2300 acres, more or less, which lands were purchased by said John Ford from various persons... The said John Ford, his executors or administrators shall, will, and duly pay unto N. A. Peay the sum of sixty thousand dollars with interest thereon according to the bond and conditions thereof mentioned..." It was agreed that "...it shall and may be lawful to and for the same John Ford, peaceably and quietly to hold, use, occupy, possess, and enjoy all and singular the premises above granted and released and every part thereof with the appurtenances and to have and receive and take the rents, issues, and profits thereof to his own particular use and behoof..." John Ford signed the indenture and witnesses were Jos. A. Black and Wm. Harris. (*Indenture- Deed of Land, Sworn and Rec. 1 May 1843, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book OO, p. 213-214*)

On the same date, 14 Apr. 1842, John Ford mortgaged slaves, livestock, and household furniture to his son, C. D. Ford. "I, the said John Ford am indebted to C. D. Ford by bond... in the sum of \$30,000...for debts, assumptions, contracts and liabilities for which C. D. Ford is security...do bargain and sell ...in open market and deliver unto the said C. D. Ford the following slaves: Jack, Becky, Baldwin, Rachell, Anna, Murphy, Nelson, Madison, Silla, Dave, Judy, Mary, Rose, Charlotte, Hannah, Austin, Adam, old Tom, Sarah, Winny, Rose, Betsey, Fanny, Emeline, Ruben, Nathan, Lige, Mimey, Liss, Nancy, Hillard, Harvey, Anthony, Dilly, (P___), Fany, Dave, Hester, Aley, Simon, Tiny, Dinah, Elleck, Harry, old Charlotte, Jenny, George, Caroline, Sarah, Leah, Amy, Phillip, Osborne, Martha, Wyatt, Phebe, Levy, Sarah, Lisy, Charles, Sandy, William, Jim, Isaac, Joe, (Renah), Mary Ann, Martha, Cuzy, Betty, Harriott, Eliza, Jackson, Tom Jackson, Richard, Aggy, Elin, Adam, Lindy, Amy, Racnell, Green, York, Mary, and Charlotte together with the following property: 30 head of mules and horses, 60 head of cattle, 50 head of sheep, 60 head of hogs together with all the household and kitchen furniture." If John paid the debt, the agreement would become null and void. If he should default, C. D. Ford could take the property into his custody and possession to use or sell or dispose of, returning the "overplus if any". John Ford signed the agreement and Jos. A. Black and Wm. Harris were witnesses. (*Mortgage, Sworn and Rec. 1 May 1843, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book OO, p. 214-215*)

Strangely, on the same date, 14 Apr. 1843, John Ford mortgaged to C. D. Ford the same land (2300 acres) he had just mortgaged to N. A. Peay claiming that he owed his son \$30,000. The same conditions and stipulations applied, and no date was set for repayment. (*Mortgage of Land, Sworn and Rec. 1 May 1843, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book , p. 215-216*) John Ford signed the agreement and witnesses were Jos. A. Black and Wm. Harris.

Even stranger, on 14 Apr. 1843, John Ford, citing the \$60,000 he owed N. A. Peay, mortgaged all of his personal property- the slaves, livestock, and household and kitchen furniture named in the mortgage to C. D. Ford- to N. A. Peay. (*Mortgage of Personal Property, Sworn and Rec. 1 May*

1843, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book 00, p. 216-217) John Ford signed the agreement which was witnessed by Jos. A. Black, Wm. Harris, and J. Elliott, C. C. P.

On 14 Apr. 1843, John Ford gave penal bond to N. A. Peay for endorsing notes for payment of his debts: \$6220 to the Bank of the State of South Carolina, another \$4000 to the same bank, \$5000 to the Commercial Bank of Columbia, \$3200 to the Bank of Camden, and \$625 to the same bank. (The total was \$19,045.) John's notes to the Banks were signed by both N. A. Peay and David Aiken, John's friend and neighbor. John and his cousin A. F. Peay (now deceased) had been securities for Nathaniel Ford Jr., John's brother, for \$11,000 or \$12,000 plus interest owed to James Pickett, as well as for another of Nathaniel's debts for \$4500, and also bond for \$3500 given by Nathaniel Jr. as guardian of the person and estate of their deceased brother James Ford. (See Chapter V - James Ford and Chapter VI - Nathaniel Ford Jr. for details of Nathaniel's financial affairs.) Conditions set forth in this document were that John was responsible for these debts and that N. A. Peay and the estate of A. F. Peay were to be kept harmless - a stipulation that was to have serious repercussions for David Aiken. The notes to Nicholas were to be paid 60 days after endorsement. (Bond, Sworn and Rec. 1 May 1843, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book 00, p. 217)

On the same date, 14 Apr. 1843, John Ford gave penal bond to his son C. D. Ford for \$30,000. More of John's debts are set forth. "John Ford is security with C. D. Ford for the payment of a certain debt by Nathaniel Ford to Hiram Shannon in the sum of \$1200, and John Ford is also indebted to Hiram Shannon for \$600 by note, C. D. Ford, security."

Other debts:

William Hall
 Daniel Hall
 James Cathcart
 Isaac Arledge
 Ralph Jones (note)
 Elizabeth Hawkins
 Jesse Drafts
 A. Brown
 M. A. M. Leggo
 G. B. Hunnemaker
 Bank of Camden
 Robert W. Palmer
 I. F. Marshall
 James A. Kennedy
 James Fenton
 A. Yonque

\$1105- C. D. Ford security
 1400- C. D. Ford security
 550- C. D. Ford security
 1550- C. D. Ford security
 680- endorsed by C. D. Ford
 330- endorsed by C. D. Ford
 250- endorsed by C. D. Ford
 500- endorsed by C. D. Ford
 1300- endorsed by C. D. Ford
 250- endorsed by C. D. Ford
 750- endorsed by C. D. Ford, John W. Durham, and N. B. Fogg
 (discounted)
 700
 200- bond by C. D. Ford
 800- bond by C. D. Ford
 60- bond by C. D. Ford
 600

The total of all these debts came to \$11,025. John Ford signed the document and Jos. A. Black, W. Harris and J. Elliott, C. C. P. were witnesses. (Bond, Sworn and Rec. 1 May 1843, Fairfield Co. SC Deed Book 00, p. 219)

John Ford was apparently unable to pay off his notes in the sixty day time frame agreed upon, and on 3 Aug. 1844, N. A. Peay agreed to buy in all the property of John Ford for C. D. Ford. C. D. Ford would then "take the property so purchased off his hands at the prices he gave for the same". N. A. Peay was to deliver the property to C. D. Ford as soon as C. D. made the sum safe. C. D. Ford assigned his share in the proceeds (the sheriff) and agreed to indemnify Peay from loss. Testator was to N. A. Peay to A. W. Yonque (the sheriff) and agreed to the agreement. (Assignment of property, Sworn and Rec. 18 Aug. 1845, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book PP, p. 75)

CHAPTER IV

GARDNER FORD (II)

2 N3 GARDNER FORD (II) was the second son of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. The designation II is used to distinguish him from Gardner Ford, Sr., brother of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. Gardner II was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1784 and died in Barbour County, Alabama, on 22 Aug. 1854. These dates are engraved on his tombstone in the Fellowship Church Cemetery, located about two miles from Midway, Barbour County, Alabama. Fellowship Church was destroyed by fire many years ago, and the abandoned cemetery is covered with thick, overgrown vegetation. The Ford family graves were extremely difficult to locate and are in poor condition- some of them sunken. My 1988 photographs are probably the only record of their existence. Gardner's death date is confirmed in the *Barbour County Orphan Court Record Book, Vol. 6, p. 173*. He married **Elizabeth (Betsy) Griffin**, daughter of Eli and Rachel Griffin of Fairfield County prior to 1811 (according to a deposition made by her mother in 1821). Since their oldest child, William G. Ford was born in 1809, an estimated date of marriage would be 1808. Elizabeth Griffin was born in Fairfield County, South Carolina, in 1791 and died in Barbour County, Alabama, on 17 May 1851. She is buried beside Gardner in the Fellowship Church Cemetery.

L. M. Ford has little to say about Gardner Ford except that he "*espoused Betsy Griffin, daughter of Rachel Griffin, and by some persons Betsy was considered of doubtful virtue.*" (L. M. Ford does not elaborate on this unflattering comment.) "*She bore three sons and one daughter, Martha. This family first removed to Georgia and thence to Barbour County, Mississippi.*" (This is an error. Barbour County is in Alabama.) "*There Martha married Sauls and the sons married there also. The names of their wives are not known. Gardner died many years ago a very wealthy man.*"

Gardner first appears in the South Carolina public records on **22 Aug. 1809**, when he received a State Land Grant for 399 acres in the District of Fairfield on the Branch Waters of Dutchman's Creek of the Wateree River bounded on the NW by John Neely and on the SW by Robert Coleman. Other neighbors were ___ Elbert and B. Jackman. A survey map is included. (*South Carolina State Land Grants, Book 2, Vol. 42, p. 135*) Gardner would have been 25 years old at the time.

On **10 Sept. 1817**, Gardner sold his brother Hezekiah Ford 125 acres (part of the Cornelius Malone grant) for \$900. (*Deed, Rec. 1 Jan. 1821, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book BB, p. 364-5*) Witnesses were Ann Ford (unknown), Nathaniel Ford (father or brother) and Alexander Ford (unknown). Nathaniel (Sr.) signed as Justice of the Peace. A release was signed by Elizabeth Ford, wife of Gardner Ford (*ibid, p. 366*).

The **1820 South Carolina Census** shows:

1 male 26-45 (Gardner was age 36)	1 female 26-46 (Elizabeth was age 29)	7 slaves.
3 males to 10	1 female to 10,	
1 male 10-16		
4 persons were engaged in agriculture.		
Note there is an extra male child under age 10.		

On **5 May 1821**, Gardner and Elizabeth Ford filed a Bill for Partition in the Fairfield County Equity Court against Rachel Griffin and others (James Griffin, Thomas Griffin, John Griffin, Leroy Griffin, Sarah Griffin, wife of Thomas Merredith, Fanny Griffin, wife of Charles Pickett, Peggy Griffin, wife of John Davis, Amelia Griffin, wife of Samuel K. Oates, and Polly Griffin). (*Fairfield Co., SC Equity File ___, 1821*). The Fords claimed that at Eli Griffin's death in 1811 he was in

CHAPTER V

JAMES FORD and KEZIAH FORD

3 N3 JAMES FORD was the third son of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. In the 1800 Federal Census for Fairfield County, SC, two males 16-26 and one male under 16 are living in the household of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. The two older males would have been James and Nathaniel, Jr., and the youngest, Hezekiah. Based on the 1830 census James was probably born between 1780 and 1790. His first land acquisition in 1812 (when he would have been at least 21 years of age) places his birthdate around 1791. James' death can be dated on or slightly before **20 Oct. 1831**, when his widow requested that Letters of Administration be issued for his estate. James married **G4 KEZIAH FORD**, daughter of **G1 Gardner Ford** and **Magdalen Love**. James and Keziah were first cousins. Keziah was born around 1788 (1870 census) and died probably between 1870 and 1880. (Some family sources give the name Eliza Keziah. Legal records identify her simply as Keziah, which will be used in this chapter.)

Of James and his family L. M. Ford reports, "*James Ford married a kinswoman and a daughter of some of the Fords aforementioned. Her mother's name was Maggie and she was related to the Grahams. She bore two sons William and James. James Ford died in 1830 and was buried on a hill in Dutchman's Creek where repose the ashes of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. and his wife. This land was once the property of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. but now of Loyd Davis who informed the writer in the summer of 1903 that he lived in the house built by Gardner Ford. Soon after the death of the father James Ford the entire family went to Alabama when last heard of they lived on the Tombigby River.*" (Note: James death date is off by one year. It is not known which Gardner Ford built the house mentioned above.)

James appears in the South Carolina public records first on **20 Nov. 1812**, when he purchased 300 acres of land for \$1500 from David Cupit, described as 300 acres granted to Cornelius Malone and sold to Michael King Byrd. (*Deed, Rec. 15 Apr. 1815, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book Z, p. 205.*) (Michael King Byrd was the brother of Sela/Celia Byrd, wife of Hezekiah Ford, Sr.)

In an Indenture dated 1 Oct. 1832, and part of the estate settlement of James Ford, deceased, Keziah Ford identified 125 acres as having been deeded to James Ford by Nathaniel Ford, Sr. on **29 Sept. 1815**. (Note: this deed is not shown in the *Index to Fairfield Co. Deeds* and would account for a large portion of Nathaniel Sr.'s missing acreage.)

In the **1820 Federal Census** James' household consisted of
1 male 26-45 1 female 26-25,
1 male to 10 no slaves

Next, on **3 Dec. 1821**, James received a State Land Grant of 13 1/4 acres on Dutchman's Creek. (*SC Land Grants, Vol. 64, p. 155.*) This property was surveyed by David Cupit on 11 Aug. 1814, and an attached survey map shows a strange flattened triangular plot. Neighbors were Drury Walker, Abraham Ferguson, Daniel Cupit, and Nathaniel Ford (father).

James is shown in the **1830 Federal Census** as having a household expanded to
1 male 40-50 1 female 30-40,
1 male 5-10 17 slaves
1 male to 5

James G. Ford, in his complaint filed 12 Nov. 1850, states that he had just come into his majority the previous year (1849), so he would be the younger son enumerated. Missing is the son "to 10" mentioned in the previous census.

CHAPTER VI

NATHANIEL FORD, Jr. and KEZIAH FORD GUNTARP

4 N4 NATHANIEL FORD, Jr. was the fourth son of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. He was born about 1794 in Fairfield County, South Carolina and died, according to L. M. Ford, at age 71 in 1865. Because Nathaniel and his second family resided in Coosa County, Alabama from about 1844 forward, it is likely that he died and was buried there, but there are no cemetery or other records available for verification.

Nathaniel's first wife was **Elizabeth Long**, who, according to L. M. Ford, was born in about 1792 in Chester County, South Carolina, and died at age 78 on 11 Jan. 1870, in Fairfield County, South Carolina. She is buried in the Long Family Burying Ground in Fairfield County. Elizabeth was the daughter of John Long and Hannah McFadden. She had two sisters, Mary Long, who married James Griffin, and Senna Long, who married Thomas Griffin. James and Thomas Griffin were the sons of Rachel and Eli Griffin and brothers of Elizabeth Griffin, who married Nathaniel Ford Jr.'s brother Gardner Ford (II).

Nathaniel Ford Jr. and Elizabeth Long were the parents of one daughter, Keziah Ford, and four sons, John Long Ford, Hezekiah Ford, Aaron Ford, and Robert Ford. Hezekiah died young, and the surviving sons remained in Fairfield County, South Carolina. (L. M. Ford)

Nathaniel's second marriage was to **Ann Griggs** on 22 Sept. 1852, by J. M. Butler, M. G., in Coosa County, Alabama. (*Coosa Co., AL Marriage Book B, p. 192*) Divorce was not legalized in South Carolina before 1868, or in Alabama before 1876. Prior to 1876 a divorce in Alabama required approval of the State Senate. There is no record in the Coosa County Courthouse of Nathaniel's divorcing Elizabeth in Alabama. Thus the legality of Nathaniel's second marriage is in question. There were three sons from this second union, Wyatt Nathaniel Ford, Bartlett Hilliard Ford, and William Riley Eugene Ford, all residents of Coosa County, Alabama as adults. Only William Riley Eugene Ford is documented as a son of Ann Griggs. L. M. Ford does not mention any of these sons in his comprehensive family history.

L. M. (Lucius Milton) Ford, son of Robert Ford, the fourth son of Nathaniel Ford Jr., wrote more extensively about Nathaniel Jr. and his descendants through Elizabeth Long than about any of the other children of Nathaniel Ford, Sr. He reports:

"Nathaniel Ford Jr. married Elizabeth Long, daughter of John Long, Chester County, date unknown. She bore to him one daughter Keziah and four sons, John Long, Hezekiah, Aaron, and Robert. This proved a very unhappy union and they separated in 1829 and never lived together again. Ann Griggs lived in the family and caused many of the troubles which led to this unhappy result. He always made ample provision for his cast off family although living a very evil life with Ann Griggs. ...Nathaniel Ford, Jr. was sold out by the sheriff in 1843. In the fall of 1844 he, R.W. Palmer and George Armstrong went to Coosa County Alabama. He took with him a few slaves, a wagon and a team of four animals, these were claimed by Ann Griggs. Here he lived until his death in 1865, about 71 years old. He was a large man about 6 ft. 3 in. high and weighed at one time 240 lbs., quite fine looking, very heavy beard and black hair. His education was very limited, intellectual facilities were much above mediocrity, possessed an indomitable energy, was remarkably successful in business, accumulated a considerable fortune which he risked in his too great self confidence and lost all, and died in poverty and obscurity neglected and forsaken by Ann Griggs for whom he cast off his wife and family. Although a wicked man and indulged freely in some of the vices of the day, he was naturally inclined to religion and scarcely ever said what he

intended to do without the proviso, 'If God wills' or 'Should God spare my life'. He prayed often when living in open violation of God's law, had he lived in a different place and with different environments very likely he would have been a man of remarkable piety. It is said that he professed religion and joined the Baptist Church some years before his death."

Nathaniel Ford, Jr. first appears in the public records in the **1820 South Carolina Census** with a household consisting of:

1 male 26-45	1 female 26-45	1 slave
4 males to 10	1 female to 10	

On **26 June 1823**, Nathaniel, who owed his brother John Ford \$700, assigned negroes Diana and her two children Mary and Rachel as collateral. The mortgage was due 1 Feb. 1825 with interest. Charnal D. Ford (nephew, son of John Ford) and Thomas Peel signed as witnesses. (*Indenture, Rec. 15 Nov. 1823, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book EE, p. 193*)

The **1830 South Carolina Census** shows Nathaniel Jr.'s household to have grown to:

1 male 40-50	1 female 30-40
1 male 20-30	1 female 20-30
1 male 15-20	1 female 15-20
3 males 10-15	

The identity of the male 20-30 is unknown. He is not Nathaniel Jr.'s youngest brother Hezekiah, who was only two years younger. The female 20-30 is likely Ann Griggs. This census indicates that Nathaniel Jr. was considered part of this household when the enumeration was made. L.M. Ford's comment that Nathaniel and Elizabeth separated in 1829 is thus an estimate. Nathaniel Jr.'s son Wyatt Nathaniel was born 30 Jan, 1831, and is believed to have been the son of Ann Griggs instead of Elizabeth Long Ford. It is not known who Ann Griggs was and why she was living with the family. The birth of her first son may have triggered the separation of Nathaniel Jr. and Elizabeth. Wyatt Nathaniel and his two younger brothers went with Nathaniel and Ann to Alabama in 1844, grew up in their household, and in 1870 Ann, age 63, was living with Wyatt Nathaniel Ford. It would appear highly unlikely that if any one of the boys had been the sons of Elizabeth Long that she would have allowed him to be removed from South Carolina and raised by the woman who broke up her family.

Note: In 1820 two Grigg families are registered in Fairfield County.

The household of Elizabeth Grigg shows:

1 male 16-25	1 female 45 and up
1 male 10-16	1 female 10-16
1 male to 10	

The household of William Grigg shows:

1 male 26-45	1 female 45 and up
	1 female to 10

Ann Grigg would have been age 14 in 1820 and could have been the younger woman in the household of Elizabeth Grigg. Without additional information about these families, identification is impossible.

Nathaniel was appointed one of the appraisers of the James Ford estate on **4 Nov. 1831**. (See Chapter V)

On **2 Dec. 1831**, Nathaniel Jr. sold 15 acres to William Moore for \$135.93 (*Deed, Rec. 9 Jan. 1832, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book KK, p. 189.*)

He sold John Ford (brother) 95 acres for \$1045 on **4 Feb. 1832**. The land is described as part of 300 acres originally granted to Stephen Miller on 28 Sept. 1772 and lying on Gamble's Branch and Horse Branch of the Wateree River. Nathaniel did not sign the deed but made his mark. (*Deed, Rec. 13 July 1832, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book KK, p. 302.*)

Nathaniel Jr. was appointed for a second appraisal of some of the property of James Ford on **13 Feb. 1832**. (Chapter V)

On **21 Aug. 1832**, Nathaniel Jr. bought 99 1/2 acres for \$995 from Jane Gamble. (*Deed, Rec. 21 Aug. 1832, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book*.)

He was appointed Administrator De Bonis Non of the James Ford estate on **14 Jan. 1833** and made his mark on the final estate settlement on **20 Dec. 1834** as well as on an addendum **1 Jan. 1835**. (Chapter V)

On **5 Jan. 1835**, Nathaniel Jr. purchased 187 acres on Wateree Creek for \$1950 from Daniel F. and Jesse Stevenson. (*Deed, Rec. 5 Jan. 1835, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book NN, p. 108*)

On **11 Feb. 1837**, he purchased 32 1/2 acres for \$812.50 from Benoni Robinson (wife Ruth Ann). John L. Ford (Nathaniel's son) witnessed the deed. (*Deed, Rec. 27 May 1837, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book MM, p. 391. Survey map on p. 392.*)

James Rosborough sold Nathaniel Jr. 58 1/2 and 171 acres for \$3100 on **8 Oct. 1838**. (*Deed, Rec. 26 Jan. 1839, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book NN, p. 108.*)

Nathaniel Jr. bought 205 1/2 acres for \$6000 from G. William Jones on **6 Nov. 1838**. (*Deed, Rec. 26 Jan. 1839, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book NN, p. 109.*)

He purchased 22 4/5 acres from Benoni Robinson on **6 Nov. 1838**, for \$687.80. (*Deed, Rec. 26 Jan. 1839, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book NN, p. 110.*)

On **28 Jan. 1839**, he purchased 166 acres for \$1403.05 from Hugh Rosborough. James P. Pool and James M. Simpson witnessed the deed. On **28 Jan. 1840**, Mariah Rosborough signed a relinquishment. (*Deed, Rec. 11 Sept. 1843, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book OO, p. 260-261*) Mariah Rosborough was the daughter of John Ford, Nathaniel's brother.

Nathaniel Ford, Jr. does not appear in the **1840 South Carolina Census**. However, his two oldest sons, John Long Ford and Aaron Ford appear as separate householders in this census.

In **1840** Nathaniel entered into a complicated series of business transactions with Col. William Moore, who appears to have been a neighbor. Documentation of these transactions is found in the response of David Aiken to a complaint filed by Moore in 1845 against Nathaniel Ford and David Aiken. (*Equity File #3, 1847, Fairfield Co., SC*)

On **2 Mar. 1840**, Nathaniel Ford entered into an agreement with William Moore to purchase for \$24,000 a plantation lying on the Waters of the Wateree bounded by lands belonging to Thomas Hall, John Ford, Nathaniel Ford, and others and containing 782 1/2 acres. Nathaniel was to pay off William Moore's debts, which totaled \$15,920, pay Moore \$4000 in cash, and to give his note for the remaining \$4080. The note was payable in two years without interest. Moore owed \$2000 to the Branch of the Bank of South Carolina, \$1000 to the same bank on a judgement involving a James (? McArckle), two notes totaling \$2720, one to the Bank of Camden and the other to the Branch of the Bank of the State in Camden, \$4000 to the Planters and Mechanics Bank, \$1200 to the Bank of South Carolina in Charleston, and \$5000 to John Kilpatrick for two separate notes. The agreement was signed by Nathaniel Ford and William Moore and witnessed by Jas. Cathcart and Robert Cathcart. (*Exhibit A, ibid.*)

On 24 Mar. 1840, Nathaniel Ford entered into an agreement with David Aiken for purchase and division of William Moore's land. This agreement does not include a survey and it is not clear how many acres each party is to have. The property line is to run as follows: " *Beginning at Hartin's old corner (which is also a corner of said Ford's land) to run southwardly across a small branch, supposed about three hundred yards, to a point on the hill in the old field; thence south eastwardly to a white oak in the lane standing about fifty yards from the branch on the side of the road leading from said Ford's lands towards Winnsborough; thence to the (_____ illegible) at the head of the lane; thence to a hickory corner of said Moore tract & of Rosborough's land- thence along said Rosborough's line until it comes to said Ford 's land. Said David Aiken is to have all the land embraced with the aforesaid purchase from Moore lying North & Northwest of the above line and said Ford is to hold the balance.*"

The portion of the payment each party was to assume was to be determined by the quantity and quality of the land, but David Aiken was to pay \$2 more per acre for his land than Nathaniel Ford was to pay. All terms of the agreement between Ford and Moore were to be honored, and as soon as Ford received a deed of conveyance from Moore, he would make another deed of conveyance to Aiken. The agreement was signed by Nathaniel Ford and David Aiken and witnessed by D. McDowell and M. H. Clarke. (*Exhibit A, ibid*)

From this point forward, the mechanics of the land transactions become very confusing. Nathaniel bought 216 acres from William Moore for \$5071.78 on 17 Sept. 1840. (*Deed, Rec. 13 Feb. 1841, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book NN, p. 390.*) Also on 17 Sept. 1840, Moore gave David Aiken a deed of conveyance for \$18,514.40 for 553 acres.

On 5 Oct. 1840, a document signed by William Moore, Nathaniel Ford, and David Aiken, and witnessed by James R. Aiken, states that the lands of William Moore are to be sold at public auction because of sundry judgements against him. However, "...the price at which said land may be sold by the sheriff be what it may, the terms of the original bargain shall be complied with". (*Exhibit B, Equity File #3, 1847*) On 9 Oct. 1840, Nathaniel Ford bid \$500 for 216 acres belonging to William Moore. The land, valued at \$1919 1/2, was sold by Sheriff David G. Wylie to Nathaniel Jr. (*Deed, Rec. 13 Feb. 1841, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book NN, p. 387.*) It is not clear why a sheriff's sale was held only about three weeks after the lands were conveyed to Ford and Aiken unless Moore's creditors had prior claim to his assets. In his response to a complaint brought against Ford and Aiken by Moore in 1845, Aiken states that the \$4000 in cash promised Moore was paid directly to the sheriff to be applied to executions in his office against Moore. Surprisingly, this was not the last Nathaniel Ford and David Aiken heard from William Moore.

L.M. Ford says that in the fall of 1841 Nathaniel Jr.'s youngest son Robert went into business with Joseph Kennedy under the name of *Ford and Kennedy* intending to sell groceries and speculate in cotton in Columbia, South Carolina. " *This firm did business entirely on a credit obtained by endorsement of notes by Nathaniel Ford, Jr. and James R. Aiken to Shannon & McGee, Charleston, S.C. This firm of Ford and Kennedy was forced to close. When the books of Ford and Kennedy were straightened and the notes all came in, the debt of the firm amounted to \$10,000 more than the assets. The books of the firm showed a profit of more than \$500. Joseph Kennedy was a notorious gambler and obtained money on the credit of the firm and lost it in the gambling halls which he visited nightly.*"

From this point forward, Nathaniel's fortunes declined. On 20 Oct. 1842, he sold M. A. M. Leggo (father in law of his oldest son John Long Ford) 353 acres for \$1775. The land is described as part of a grant to Morton Waring on 28 Nov. 1775 and part of another grant to James Rutland (100 acres), date not given, both lying on the Wateree Creek waters of the Wateree River adjoining John Rosborough to the north and David Aiken to the south and west. A survey map is included. J. L.

Rosborough to the north and David Aiken to the south and west. A survey map is included. J. L. Ford and Aaron Ford (Nathaniel's sons) witnessed the deed, which was sworn on 11 Nov. 1842. Elizabeth Ford relinquished her interest in the property and her dower rights on 12 Nov. 1842, making her mark. Witnesses were Isiah Neely and M. F. D. Edwards. (*Deed, Rec. 5 Dec. 1842, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book OO, p. 145*)

On 22 Oct. 1842, the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County, ruling in favor of Jonah Parker of Richland County, who had brought suit against Nathaniel Ford, issued a writ of scire facias to levy \$1358.49 and costs. Alexander W. Yongue, Sheriff of Fairfield County seized 160 acres of Nathaniel's land, which was sold at auction. The land is described as lying on the east side of the road from Winnsboro to Camden by Long Town, adjoining John Ford, David Aiken, and others. The sale was completed on 24 Oct. 1843, with the highest bid, \$950, made by David Aiken. Witnesses were James R. Aiken and Thomas B. Ligon. (*Deed, Rec. and Sworn 25 Mar. 1844, Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book OO, p. 358.*)

On 30 Oct. 1842, Nathaniel Jr. sold 504 acres for \$3528 to David Aiken. Some of the land was part of a 300 acre tract granted to Maphin Muler on 26 Sept. 1772, lying on a small branch of the Wateree Creek waters of the Wateree River. A certified survey map dated 22 Oct. 1842 is included. Witnesses were A. R. Thompson and James R. Aiken. Elizabeth Ford signed a relinquishment of her interest and dower rights on 15 Dec. 1842, Witness, J. M. Rutland, J. P. *Deed, Rec. and Sworn 14 Jan. 1843*)

"About 1843, her children having left her and scattered, Mrs. Nathaniel Ford, Jr. broke up housekeeping and lived with her children until her death. ... For many years prior to her death her health was not good. At one time in her life she weighed nearly 200 pounds. She was a member of the Baptist Church for about 35 years and in young womanhood was considered pretty." (L. M. Ford)

Finally, on 14 Mar. 1844, Sheriff Alexander W. Yongue of Fairfield District, acting on a writ of scire facias issued on 24 Feb. 1843, by the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County, seized the "goods and chattels and lands and tenements of Nathaniel Ford to levy the sum of \$5500, damages and costs". Suit had been brought against Nathaniel by Shannon and McGee of Charleston. Six hundred acres in Fairfield District adjoining Benoni Robertson, John Ford, John Tidwell, and others were sold at public auction and purchased by Robert Hughes, acting for David Aiken for \$3730, the highest sum bid. Witnesses were J. S. Stewart and Geo. W. Lad (sic). A. W. Yongue signed the deed. (*Deed, Rec. and Sworn 14 Mar. 1844 Fairfield Co., SC Deed Book OO, p. 343*)

Land purchases (recorded in deeds) made by Nathaniel Jr. totaled \$19,117.08 for 1508.8 acres. (The sum does not include debts paid for William Moore.) He sold 967 acres for \$6483.93 and lost 760 acres, sold at auction for \$6450, a total of 1727 acres. I am unable to account for the 218.2 acres over and above what he purchased.

There are no records indicating how many slaves Nathaniel Ford, Jr. owned or whether any slaves were sold to satisfy his debts.

L. M. Ford says that in the fall of 1844 Nathaniel moved with Ann Griggs to Coosa County, Alabama. They were accompanied by George Armstrong (husband of Nathaniel Jr.'s sister Mary Ford) and R. W. Palmer (husband of Cynthia Armstrong, daughter of George and Mary Ford Armstrong).

There are no business transactions recorded in the name of Nathaniel Ford, Jr. in Coosa County,

On **8 Mar. 1845**, the Fairfield County Court of Equity issued a subpoena for Nathaniel Ford and David Aiken to appear in court on 20 March instant to respond to a complaint filed against them by William Moore (filed **9 Mar. 1845**). In a Bill for Discovery and Relief, Moore alleged that David Aiken had wholly refused to fulfill the agreements entered into in 1840, that Nathaniel Ford had not paid him \$4000 in cash or given his note for the balance of \$4080. Further, Ford had paid few if any of the debts, notes, and judgements set forth in the agreement. Moore said he entered into the contract in order "*...to realize the large sum of \$4000*" and that he would have turned the notes of Nathaniel Ford and David Aiken into "*great advantage in business transactions*". Moore further states that he can't say what payments were made, that the sheriff is now beyond the limits of the state in parts unknown and that the official books (presumably kept by the sheriff) were improperly kept. Nathaniel Ford, by then wholly insolvent and without property to attach, was at the time also beyond the limits of the state in Coosa County, Alabama. Moore asks for immediate payment (with interest) of \$4000 as well as the balance owed him and an accounting of which of his old obligations have been paid.

Nathaniel Ford did not respond to the subpoena, but David Aiken rendered a scathing response on **7 July 1845**, complete with documentation which contradicted Moore's allegations in entirety. Aiken said that he was not a party to the original agreement between Nathaniel Ford and William Moore. When Nathaniel Ford entered into the agreement with Moore, he expected his brother John Ford to join him in the purchase of all or part of the land. John Ford declined, and when Nathaniel found himself unable to carry out the purchase without assistance, David Aiken agreed to help Nathaniel Ford in fulfilling the agreement. Aiken stated that on **11 Apr. 1840**, he himself paid David G. Wylie then Sheriff of Fairfield County, \$4000 in cash to be applied against executions against Moore in the sheriff's office. It was not the duty or business of Aiken to determine how this money was applied to Moore's obligations, and accounting was the responsibility of the sheriff. All of the debts owed by Moore were paid by the defendants, and a schedule of payments was attached to Aiken's response. Another debt for \$105.25 was added to the \$15,920 in debts to be paid for Moore. The purchase price of the land was reduced from \$24,000 to \$23,586.12 because on survey the land was found to contain only 769 acres. Moore executed deeds of conveyance to Nathaniel Ford for 216 acres @ \$5071.68 and to David Aiken for 553 acres @ \$18,514.40 on **17 Sept. 1840**. (Aiken subsequently purchased Ford's share of the land.) Of the remaining \$4080 due Moore, Nathaniel Ford gave a note for \$1146, and David Aiken gave a note for \$2934. Moore, however, continued to run up small debts and to send his creditors to Aiken to be paid. What Aiken owed Moore was exhausted in payment of these subsequent debts until **2 Mar. 1842**, when he refused to pay anything else for Moore. In addition, Aiken charged Moore for blacksmith work and for an undetermined number of bricks he had allowed Moore to take from his (Aiken's) kiln to build a chimney. Moore refused to tell Aiken how many bricks he had taken though he was supposed to pay for them.

In addition, Aiken said that he had heard that Moore had tried to persuade his relatives, the heirs at law of his late father, Maj. Henry Moore, to join him in legal action to try to take away the land David Aiken now held. The request was "*indignantly rejected*". Moore had also applied for bankruptcy under the "*late act of the Congress of the United States, commonly called the Bankrupt Law*" and his petition was pending. Aiken's solicitor, D. W. Dowell questioned whether Moore had any legal right to call on Aiken for an account. (*Equity File #3, 1847, Fairfield County, SC*)

A final order was issued by the court on **12 July 1847**. Only \$78.88 was due Moore, however, an old judgement for \$175.52 dated **22 Jany. 1831**, (David Elkin vs James Hartin and William Moore) had been settled by Aiken, and the Commissioner stated that the defendants had fully accounted to the complainant and the case was dismissed. (*ibid*) (Note: David Elkin was the son in law of John Ford.)

The scene not shifts to Coosa County, Alabama.

The **1850 Alabama Slave Schedule** shows:

Coosa County- Hatchett Creek:

<u>Nathaniel Ford</u>	<u>John Brown</u>
1-65-f	1-50-m
1-45-m	1-28-m
1-22-f	1-24-m
1-18-m	1-27-m
1-5-m	1-9-m
1-3-m	

Nathaniel Ford is not listed in the 1850 Federal Census Index. The above slave schedule prompted a page by page search of the actual census records, which produced the following:

The 1850 Alabama Census :

Alabama, Coosa County, Hatchet Creek District, 3 Oct. 1850

p. 94, Dwelling 103, Family 103

Nathaniel Ford- 55- m- farmer- real estate value, \$1000, no value on personal proptery, b. SC

Ann Ford- 45- f- b. SC

Wyatt Ford- 20- m- b. SC

Bartlett Ford- 14- m- b. SC

Railey Ford- 8 or 9- m- b. SC (Riley)

George Bishop- 18 -m- b. SC (unknown)

Alabama, Coosa County, Hatchet Creek, District 3, 3 Oct. 1850

p. 93, Dwelling 97, Family 97.

John Brown- 49- m- farmer- no value on real estate or personal property- b. NC

Elizabeth Brown- 22- f- b. NC (Elizabeth Clarkie Brown)

Mary Brown-20- f- b. NC (Mary Bennett Brown)

Joseph Brown- 14- m- b. NC

Susan Brown- 19- f- b. A (Susan Catherine Brown)

Alez Brown- 10- f- b. AL (Ala Dwight Brown)

(Note: Mary Bennett Brown listed above was to become the second wife of Wyatt Nathaniel Ford, and Alabama Dwight Brown married Bartlett Hilliard Ford.)

On **12 Nov. 1850**, James G. Ford, son of James Ford, sued Nathaniel Ford Jr. in the Fairfield County, South Carolina Court over the administration and settlement of his father's estate. (Chapter V)

22 Sept. 1852, Nathaniel Ford Jr. and Ann Griggs were married in Coosa County, Alabama. (Their son Wyatt Nathaniel was married in the same county the previous year.)

On **14 Feb. 1859**, the Fairfield County, South Carolina Court ruled against Nathaniel Jr. in the case brought by James G. Ford and ordered him to pay \$2386.60 plus interest on \$2287.69 from 1 Jan. 1835, forward. (Chapter V) Since Nathaniel, Jr. was residing in Alabama outside of the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Courts, and since available records indicate that he had no assets, personal or in property, it would seem unlikely that James G. Ford ever collected the money awarded him. There is no further information about the resolution of this matter.

The **1860 Census for Coosa County, Alabama** shows Family 180, p. 248 as:

Nathaniel Ford, Sr.- age 66, white male, born in SC, no occupation given, no value assigned to real estate or personal property, cannot read or write

Ann- age 54, white female, born SC, no value assigned to real estate or personal property

Bartlett H.- age 23, white male, schoolteacher, born SC, value of personal property \$500

Riley- age 18, white male, born SC, farm laborer, value of personal property \$2000

On p. 239, family 123 consists of:

Wyatt N. Ford- age 29, white male, born SC, farmer, real estate valued at \$1500, personal property, \$2000

Mary B. Ford- age 30, white, female, born NC

John B.- age 6, white, male born AL

Emma- age 3, white, female, born AL

In 1862 Ann Ford appears in Coosa County, Alabama records signing deeds as "mother" with her son Riley E. Ford.

Nathaniel Jr. died in 1865, and in the 1870 Coosa County Census all three Ford sons were in their own separate households. Ann Ford was then living with her oldest son, Wyatt N. Ford. No information is available about Ann's death date or place of burial. She does not appear in the 1880 Coosa County Census.

Issue of N4 NATHANIEL FORD, Jr. and Elizabeth Long:

1. N173 KEZIAH FORD, b. abt. 1811, d. 19 July 1864, Blacksburg, SC, (family records)bur. Antioch Baptist Church cem., Blacksburg, SC, m. Alfred Ebenezer Guntharp, b. ca 1790-1800 (1840 census), d. after 1854, Richburg, Chester Co., SC. Alfred E. Guntharp was a farmer all his life. After his death, "...his estate was hopelessly involved and his family dependent. The widow saved a little from the wreck and removed in 1854 to York County, S.C. and purchased a tract of land on which the town of Blacksburg was afterwards built. This removal occurred before the marriage of any of the children except Osborne. The building of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad and the location and building of the town of Blacksburg was the source of much profit to some of her children. With the exception of Osborne and Martha I think all her children are dead." (L. M. Ford) Keziah and Alfred Guntharp were the parents of one son, Osborne Robert Guntharp and five daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, Hannah, Vitha, and Sarah (Sallie) Guntharp. The birth order of the children has been deduced from available census records.

Note: Different spellings of the family name are found in various records and on tombstones: Guntharp, Guntharpe and Gunthorp. Descendants consider the first spelling, Guntharp, to be correct. Variations in spelling below are simply reproductions of the records where the name is found.

Alfred Guntharp appears in the 1840 Chester Co. SC Census with a household consisting of:

1 male 40-50 1 female- 20-30 11 slaves
1 male 5-10 3 females to 5 5 individuals working in agriculture

Note: the age of the oldest female does not correspond with the d.o.b. given by family for Keziah and may be an error.

Alfred Guntharp does not appear in the 1850 SC Census.

On 10 May 1845, Mary E. Gaither made two deeds of trust for land and slaves to Alfred E. Guntharp. Mary was providing for her daughter Vitha Huger Gaither Ford, wife of Robert Ford. On 12 (Aug.) 1854, and again on 18 Dec. 1854, A. E. Guntharp made deeds of conveyance to Robert Ford. Details of these transactions are provided in Chapter IX. Alfred E. Guntharp does not

Robert Ford. Details of these transactions are provided in Chapter IX. Alfred E. Guntharp does not appear in any public records after 1854 and is assumed to have died sometime after 1854. (Note: The family relationships are interesting: Mary Elizabeth Guntharp married Jeremiah Gaither (Sr.). Mary Elizabeth was Alfred E. Guntharp's sister. Robert Ford, Mary's son in law, was the brother of Keziah Ford Guntharp.)

Keziah Guntharpe does not appear in the 1860 SC Census either in her own household or with any of her children.

Issue of Keziah Ford and Albert Ebenezer Guntharp:

(1) N174 OSBORNE ROBERT GUNTHARP, b.14 Jan. 1833, d. 8 July 1919, bur. Berea Cem., Blacksburg, SC, m. (1) Martha Thompson, b.1832, d.____, m. (2) unknown. Martha was the daughter of Ethelred Thompson and Sallie Guntharp, sister of Alfred E. Guntharp. Thus Osborne and Martha were first cousins.

A family source (author unknown) reports: "*Osborne R. Guntharpe served as Lieutenant in some Co. of the 5th Regt. S. C. I. His service lasted the entire war and (he) was well thought of both as a soldier and an officer. In one battle both thighs were broken by some ball. This caused him much suffering and (he) was in hospital many months. He recovered and returned to his command and remained with it until the collapse. His conduct during Ku Klux times was rather reprehensible. He made many life long enemies by his actions. After the war he made boots and shoes a while, (was) then a carpenter some time, (and was) then some time on the bridge and trestle gang on the Air Line R.R.*" L. M. Ford adds: "*...last heard of he (Osborne) lived in Shelby, N. C., and ran a little grocery store.*"

Writing of his grandfather, Adolphus Lamar Little says: "*My mother's father was Osborne Guntharp, who early made his home in what is now Cherokee County, South Carolina, at that time York County. A greater portion of what were the Guntharp lands is now in the town of Blacksburg. ...When war was declared my grandfather immediately volunteered and enlisted in the First South Carolina Volunteers. He was with this regiment until he was wounded in the retreat from Gettysburg. He entered the army as a private and when wounded was acting captain as all superior officers were killed or wounded. My grandfather was wounded in the hip and was an invalid for the remainder of the war and spent that time in a hospital in Richmond, Virginia. If my memory serves me correctly, my grandmother went there to help nurse him and brought him home either just before or just after the surrender. Most of the trip had to be in a covered wagon, as there were no railroads in operation at that time. My grandfather was a cripple the rest of his life but not sufficient to keep him from following a gainful occupation. In addition to being a farmer, he was a first class carpenter. He followed this trade until he had to retire on account of age. Later, when the Southern Railroad was completing their lines from Washington to Atlanta, Georgia, he had the contract for a great many bridges and tressels over this line between Charlotte, North Carolina, and Atlanta, Georgia. At that time there were no steel structures as there are now and all were built of timbers. Some of these structures were long and of considerable height. The timbers had to be well fitted and constructed so as to stand great loads. They were put together with what were called tongues and grooves, etc. This required great accuracy in cutting and had to be laid off by by one who had a great deal of knowledge of mathematics. My grandfather laid off practically all of the work, I am told, and supervised the cutting and shaping of them. All of the large timbers were prepared in a yard many miles, at times, from where they were to be used but each piece was prepared and numbered and fit with perfection. After that I can remember that he had the contract of bridges on a line running from Marion, North Carolina, to Camden, South*

Carolina. It is now a branch of the Southern. ... He had a yard for the preparation of the timbers near the tracks going out of town southeast. ...All of the bridges on the main line that he erected have given place to steel and cement structures now, but some of those built by him on this branch line still stand though timbers have, of course, been replaced from time to time.

"As long as my Grandfather Guntharp's work was near enough to his home, he made his home at the old home place with his family that were still with him. As the line moved on toward Atlanta, he found it more convenient to move further on, that he might be near his work. He located at Central, South Carolina. It was decided that it would be best to lease the place for a number of years. I have been told that my grandmother held the title to the land. I don't know whether it was her portion of her father's estate that had been given to her or whether it was the combined lands of my grandparents. She leased the lands to J. M. Allison. In leasing it, there was no provision made for the protection of the timber or other natural resources of the land. This was a bad mistake on the part of my grandparents. The land was to a great extent covered with virgin forests. Stately pines which reared their proud heads to the sky and spreading oaks that had withstood the test of time fell victims to the axe and saw, recklessly destroyed. Much of this land was not suitable for cultivation but the timber represented a great deal of wealth within itself." Attempts to stop the cutting only enraged the leasee, who continued cutting, boasting that when his lease expired one would be able to stand on a stump and see the entire Guntharp plantation. Suddenly, Martha Guntharp died and the heirs were able to have the lease cancelled. Unfortunately, most of the timber was gone. The property was later sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs.

Osborne Robert Guntharp appears in the following SC Censuses:

1860 Census for York Co., SC, Boydtown Post Office, p. 492

O. R. Guntharpe- age 27, white male, born NC, farmer, real estate valued at \$260, no value on personal property.

Martha S.- age 28, white female, domestic b. SC

Charlotte- age 8, white female

Alfred- age 6, white male

Sallie- age 2, white female

Ella- age 1, white female

All born in SC

1870 Census for York Co., SC, Yorkville Post Office, p. 479

O. R. Guntharpe- age 36, white male, farmer, real estate values at \$840, personal property valued at \$400

Martha S.- age 36, white female, keeping house

Charlotte K.- age 17, white female

Alfred E.- age 15, white male, farm laborer

Sarah (L)- age 11, white female

Ella V.- age 7, white female

Martha O.- age 5, white female

Oscar- age 2, white male

1880 Census for SC-Pickens, Central Twp.

Vol.__(illegible), ED 133, sheet 44, line 19

O. B. Guntharpe- white male, age 45, born SC (O. R. Guntharp)

M. S. -wife- 45- b. SC

G. B. -son- 18- b. SC
M.O.- dau.- 17- b. SC
Oscar- son- 12- b. SC
Edgar- son- 8- b. SC
Ernest- son- 4- b. SC

This census is confusing because of the likely misspelling of the name Guntharp and incorrect second initial. Also, the son G. B., age 18 does not appear in the 1860 and 1870 censuses. M. O. may be Martha O. Guntharp. She is followed by Oscar from the 1870 census and two new younger brothers.

Issue of Osborne Robert Guntharp and Martha Thompson:
a **Charlotte K. Guntharp**, b. abt. 1853, d. ____

b **N175 ALFRED E. GUNTARP (II)** b. abt. 1855, d. ____, m. (1) **Alice Allison**, 12 Jan. 1868, d. 30 Nov. 1890, m. (2) **Bessie Allison**, b. 14 Jan. 1933, d. 8 July 1919 (Note: the designations II and III below are the assignment of the compiler to separate three Alfred E. Guntharps.)

Issue of Alfred E. Guntharp (II) and Alice Allison:
a **Arthur G. Guntharp (Bud)**, b. 25 Jan 1890, d. 19 May 1947, Athens, GA

Issue of Alfred E. Guntharp (II) and Bessie Allison:
b **Edward B. Guntharp (Bee)**, b. 3 Aug. 1896, d. 21 Dec. 1931

c **Jenny Guntharp**, b. ____, d. ____, m. (1) **Jesse Lee Duncan**, m. (2) **Max Jones**

d **Jay Guntharp**, b. 5 Feb. 1899, d. 23 Nov. 1901

e **Otis Guntharp**, b. 26 Apr. 1901, d. 27 Dec. 1938

f **N176 GEORGE GUNTARP**, b. 3 Sept. 1904, Blacksburg, SC, d. 5 Feb. 1976, Athens, GA, m. 20 Dec. 1924, Athens, GA, **Eler Estelle Holder**, b. 3 Jan. 1910, Hightower, AL, d. 1 May 1996, Athens, GA. Both bur. Evergreen Memorial Cem., Athens, GA. Eler was the daughter of Bell Thomas Holder and Martha Virginia Ward.

Issue:

(a) **N177 BARBARA VIRGINIA GUNTARP**, b. 24 Jan. 1930, m. 11 Mar. 1952, Bolton, GA, **Donald Robert Brown**, b. 15 Feb. 1932, d. 12 Mar. 1981, son of Calvin S. Brown and Lottie Belle Bennett.

Issue:

i **N178 SHARON ELAINE BROWN**, b. 3 July 1953, m. 10 Mar. 1973, **Robert Everette Noles**

Issue:

i. **Christofer Stephan Noles**, b. 22 Mar. 1976, m. ____ 2000, **Rebecca Nelson**, b. ____

ii **N179 DONALD ROBERT BROWN, JR.**, b. 6 Apr. 1959, m. (1) **Shiela Joyce Holloway**, div., m. (2) **Florence Jessica Bellar**, div.

CHAPTER IX

AARON FORD and ROBERT FORD

Issue of Nathaniel Ford, Jr. and Elizabeth Long, continued:

3. N378 AARON FORD, b. 1817, d. ca 1886, m. (1) Carolina Kennedy, b.____, d.____, m. (2) Nancy Craig, b. ca 1818, all in Fairfield Co., SC. Aaron Ford was the second son of Nathaniel Ford, Jr. and Elizabeth Long. Carolina Kennedy was the daughter of William Kennedy and ____.

He appears in the following census records:

1840 SC Census, Fairfield Co., p. 186

1 male- 20- 30 1 female- 15- 20 7 slaves
1 male- 5- 10 3 individuals working in agriculture

1850 SC Census, Fairfield Co. Dwelling 1115, Family 1116, p. 275

Aaron Ford- 33- w- m- b. SC- planter- value of real estate: \$1400

Nancy- 32- f- w- b. SC

Francis- 6- f- w- b. SC

Robert- 4- m- w- b. SC

Next door in Dwelling 1116, family 1117 are:

James Craig- 60-m-w-b. SC-planter-value of real estate, not given

Jane- 60-f-w

Eliza- 16-f-w

This family are probably Nancy's parents and sister.

The 1850 Slave Schedule indicates that Aaron Ford owned 6 slaves.

1860 SC Census, Fairfield Co., HH 540, p. 231

Aaron Ford- 43- m- w- carpenter/planter- real estate value \$1532, no value on personal property- b. SC

Nancy- 42-f-w

W.A.- 19-m-w

Frances E.- 16-f-w

Robert M.- 14-m-w

Martha J.- 4-f-w

The 1860 Slave Schedule shows that Aaron Ford owned only one slave.

1870 SC Census, Chester Co., Rossville TWP, p. 180

Aaron Ford- (65)- m-w-farmer- real estate value \$4200

Frances

Robert

Martha

Immediately below this family on p. 180 is listed:

Aaron Ford- 40-m-b

Charlotte- 39-f-b

and children ages 19,16, 14, and 12

The only Aaron Fords listed in the 1880 SC Census are black and are living in Fairfield County.