TOWN OF WINNSBORO

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD

OLD IN CULTURE YOUNG IN IDEAS

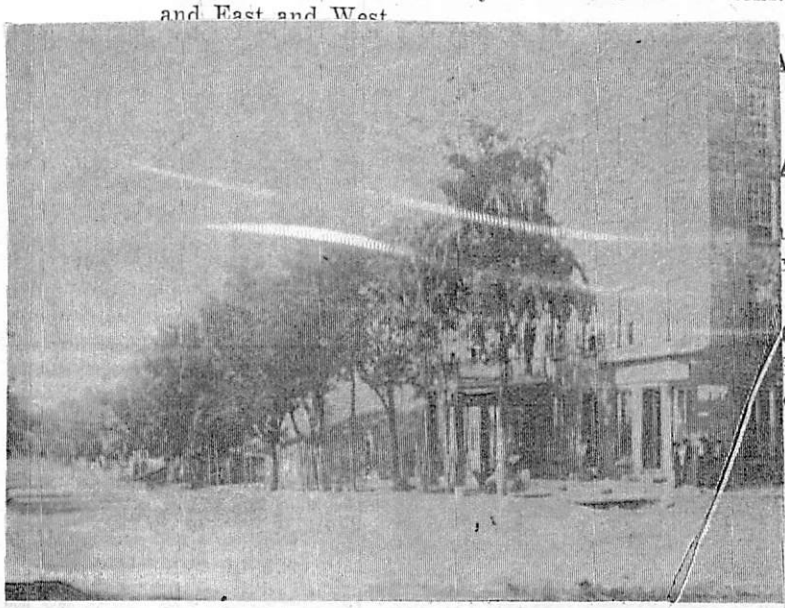
LOCATION—Fairfield County is located in the North Central part of South Carolina.

AREA — Fairfield County comprises a land area of 706 square miles.

POPULATION — Approximately 20,713 residents.

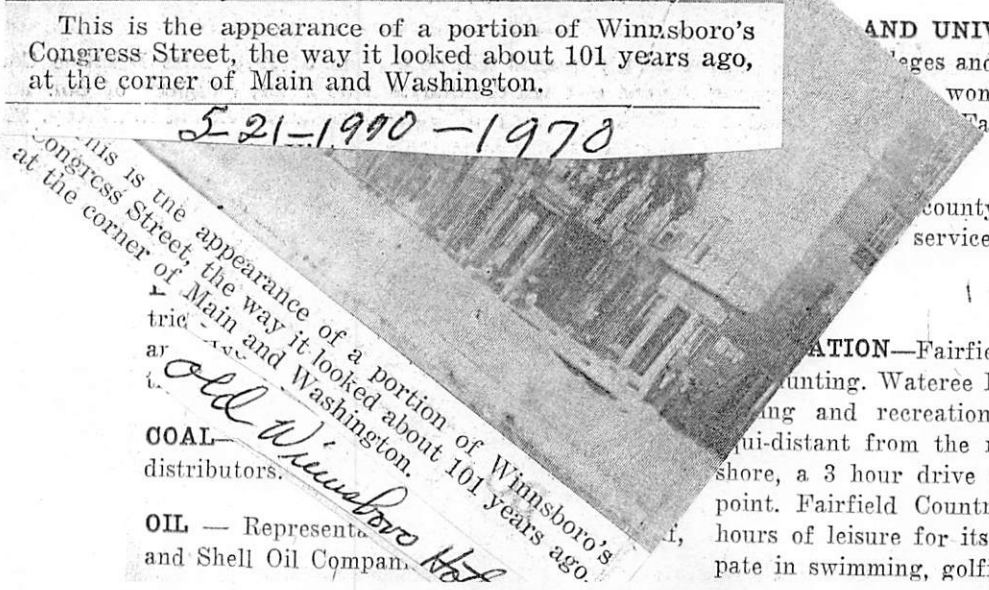
CLIMATE — The climate is mild, temperate in nature with well distributed rainfall throughout the year.

RAILROADS — Two lines of the Southern Railway traverse the county North and South and East and West.



This is the appearance of a portion of Winnsboro's Congress Street, the way it looked about 101 years ago, at the corner of Main and Washington.

5-21-1900 - 1970



This is the appearance of a portion of Winnsboro's Congress Street, the way it looked about 101 years ago, at the corner of Main and Washington.

Old Winnsboro Hotel

COAL— ... distributors.

OIL — Represent... and Shell Oil Compan...

TELEPHONE SERVICE—General Telephone of the Southeast and Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

INDUSTRIAL STREAMS—Broad River and Jackson Creek and tributaries.

INDUSTRIAL SITES — Excellent sites for large and small plants are available.

WATER SUPPLY—Water from Sand Creek, Mill Creek and Mill Creek Reservoir.

RESERVOIR CAPACITY — 100,000,000 gallons.

LTH FACILITIES—A modern hospital, the County Health Center.

ANCIAL INSTITUTIONS — Three banks assets of $8,000,000 and one Building & Assn. with assets of over $3,000,000 serve county.

OOLS — 12 modern elementary schools 3 high schools serve the county. Facilities de closed circuit educational T.V.

FACULTY — All teachers must have a elors Degree and be certified to teach ubject assigned to them.

AND UNIVERSITIES—There are ges and universities white and women and co-educational Fairfield County.

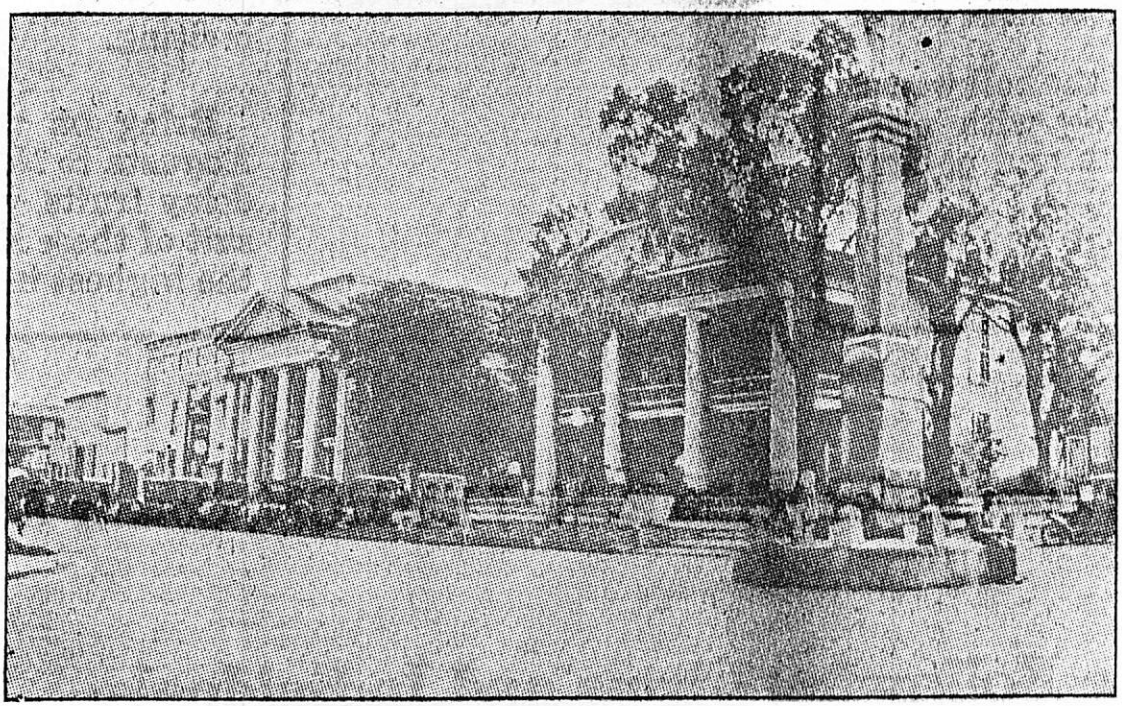
county library in Winnsboro service throughout the coun-

ATION—Fairfield County affords fish- unting. Wateree Lake offers year round ng and recreation. Fairfield County is ui-distant from the mountain and the sea-shore, a 3 hour drive will put one at either point. Fairfield Country Club offers endless hours of leisure for its members who participate in swimming, golfing, and tennis.

Town of Winnsboro

A Good Town To Live In

Court House and Bank at Winnsboro



"Even The Birds Love It"

Natives of Winnsboro have in the past come in for quite a bit of good natured "joshing" concerning their "strange attachment" to the town of their birth. Even stranger to some is the lingering fondness for Fairfield that many former citizens, who have been away for numbers of years, seem still to cherish. Fitz Hugh McMaster, of Columbia, is one of these and in his frequent feature articles for The State he never misses an opportunity to boost Fairfield. After reading his recent article on Mt. Zion, a Columbian, who has connections here, remarked facetiously: "I'm sure now that even the birds must love it."

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO

By Mary Robertson.

As truly as the greatness of life is not measured by years, is the fact that the worth of a town is not measured by its extent or population. For Winnsboro while just a small town today had its beginning before the American Revolution and has from then to the present time ever contributed to the welfare and progress of the county and state.

Although the first settlement in what is now the incorporated town was not made till 1770 by Col. Richard Winn, members of the Winn family had moved from Virginia to this district several years before. And a permanent settlement had been made three miles south of town on the Camden road by Thomas Woodward, the Regulator, as early as 1761. He came here from Virginia, at the time South Carolina called upon her sister states for and against the Cherokee Indians, and the remaining years of his life were spent in patriotic service in the neighborhood of Winnsboro. And it is as impossible to separate the growth and history of Winnsboro from the history of the county as it is to separate a great tree from the soil from which it draws its strength and yet retain its life.

From its earliest days as a hamlet we find Winnsboro and its surrounding district fortunate in possessing the environments essential to attract and become the home of fine families of various nationalities, and widely different religious, beliefes and ideas of occupation. Among the early settlers whose sterling qualities helped build the village were the Woodwards who had been connected with English history from the conquest of theisland by William, the Conqueror in 1066. There were several prominent Scotch-Irish families. Two of these were the Buchanans, who were influential in the southern part of Ulser; and the McMasters, whose ancestors are traced back to the Isle of Mull. Other settlers came in rapidly and it was soon a thriving little village called "Winnsborough" and familiarly known all over the district as the "Borough".

If there is any one factor that has done more than any other to promote the growth and progress of the town it is Mt. Zion Institute, which may be called its twin sister, for the history of the two is inseparable. Mt. Zion was established in 1777 with a Mr. Humphrey as first teacher. The first school house was of logs and about two hundred yards west of the present building.

The Mt. Zion Society was organized by Robert Buchanan, Thomas Woodward, Joseph Kirkland, Francis Adams, Robert Ellison, John Kennedy, John Milling, David Milling, John Winn, William Strother, Richard Taylor and Thomas Taylor. The Mt. Zion Society was the first organization in the history of South Carolina, which tended to draw together the distinct sections of the state—the "up country" and the "low country". This is shown in some of its charter members being residents of Charleston. The Mt. Zion Society took for its preamble and rules verse 1 of Chapter 60 and verse III of chapter 61 of Isiah. Surely the planting of these men has been glorified for to them belongs all credit for Winnsboro's fine educational institute. Truly the light has shown brilliantly upon their work, for it has been the means of shedding intellectual light upon thousands. And these have set a light upon the old home town by which men of coming time and distant place shall read the name of Winnsboro and forget it not.

It is needless to say men of our little town served faithfully in the War for American Independence. Among the officers Winnsboro furnished were Captain John Buchanan, mentioned for gallantry at Cowpens; Captain Robert Ellison, Captain Thomas Woodward, Col. John Winn and Col. Richard Winn. William Woodward, a lad of seventeen, was mentioned for bravery at the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

However, the chief incidents of Revolutionary history in connection with Winnsboro arises from the short residence of Cornwallis here after the Battle of King's Mountain, (from Oct. 1780 to Jan. 1781). He had his headquarters on the Mt. Zion campus. While here the British had a military hospital opposite the present A. R. P. cemetery or what is now the Mrs. T. H. Ketchin premises. The hospital was used in turn by both British and Americans. The British dead were buried in the front yard and the Americans in the rear. During Cornwallis' residence here an attempt to shoot him was made by John and Minor Winn. They were captured, tried and sentenced to death, but through the intercession of Col. John Phillips were pardoned. It is a generally accepted fact that the circumstances leading to naming the district Fairfield came about in this way. On one of Cornwallis' daily rides he was going down Camden road and was known to exclaim: "What fair fields!" Such an expression coming from an invader naturally made a lasting impression and led to naming the district "Fairfield."

Thus we see since 1781, the history of Winnsborough and Fairfield has been one. And those who have helped make one have helped make the other and those who have cast a shadow on one has let it fall on both.

Immediately following the Revolution many fine families cast their lot in Winnsboro and its vicinity. Most of these came from Virginia. Among those who have lent of their time and talent to the upbuilding of the community are the Greys, Barcleys, McCreights, Jordans and Robertsons.

First mention of Winnsborough in the acts of the General Assembly was on March 8th, 1785 in an act establishing fairs and markets in the town of Winnsborough. The same year by a petition from John and Richard Winn and John Vanderhorst the village was laid out, chartered and made the county seat of the district of Fairfield. The Court House was soon erected (the same court house that is still in use) but then it had no porch or steps in front and was neither overcast or plastered.

(To be continued).

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO

By Mary Robertson.

(Continued from past week)

The year following Professor Hudson's death a monument was erected to his memory on the campus, directly in front of the school house. While Professor Hudson possessed all the qualities of heart which endear men to their associates the reason a stately monument marks his last resting place is his eminence and success as a schoolmaster. (And the body of Professor Hudson had been laid to rest on the campus). The monument consists of three flights of fine white granite quarried on the old Kincaid estate, cut by Thomas Crawford of this district. Upon the granite stands a marble pedestal with beautifully mounted base and cornice, which was designed by William White of Charleston. The inscription on the western face is in Latin and was provided by Professor C. P. Pelham, a former teacher of Mt. Zion . This inscription as the initials indicate is for the Mt. Zion Society chartered in 1777 and the English version is as follows:

M. Z. I.
1777
James Wilson Hudson.

for twenty-three years the president (with unparalleled success) of Mt. Zion College. In a career so extended, he both learned and taught many things highly worthy of note. A finished scholar with great powers of discipline and firmness of purpose, in the discharge of every duty he appeared conspicuously pre-eminent in exceeding as a teacher. That praise which he for himself has won this marble cannot so much as celebrate.

The inscription on the Southern face surmounted with three links in relief, is

In Memory of
Brother James W. Hudson
DeKalb Lodge No. 6
I. O. and O. F.

The inscription on the Northern face, the square compass and G being in relief, is

In Memory Of
Brother James W. Hudson
of
Winnsboro Lodge No. 11
A. F. M.

On the Eastern face is:

Sacred
To the Memory
of
James Wilson Hudson
Born October 4th, 1802
Died September 21st, 1857.

While Professor Hudson was in charge of Mt. Zion, Mrs. Catherine Ladd founded a prominent institution of learning in town. She first conducted a school at Monticello, later her influence became far-reaching through the school she held in Winnsboro. Hers was a school where girls received moral, mental and spiritual training. This splendid woman devoted herself to this high calling for nearly twenty years and closed her school only when the war cloud broke over the South. Mrs. Ladd had great literary talent and her writing, both prose and poetry, bore the atmosphere and stamp of genius. In her childhood she had been a playmate of Edgar Allen Poe, and though she saw the poet of the Lost Lenore never more, she carried away from his presence an aroma of sweetness, sadness and beauty that lingered in her words and sentences ever more.

During the period immediately preceeding the Civil War, when sectional feeling ran high, Mr. Augustus DesPortes lived in the house (now known as the Boag house) and published a newspaper called "The Register". This paper was celebrated for literary articles written in connection with Secession.

There is a marked contrast between the historical connection of the old town with the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Our little town and the surrounding county were represented in the S. C. Secession Convention. A Winnsboro woman, Mrs. Ladd, who had an artist's temperament for design and a painter's taste for harmony in colors, was one of the originators of the Confederate flag. During the war Mrs. Mary McMaster had charge of the Soldiers' Home in Richmond.

Col. H. K. Aiken, Col. J. H. Means, Gen. Bratton, Capt. H. A. Gailliard and Major Woodward were a few of the brave sons of Winnsboro who went forth to prove to the world that Winnsboroians and South Carolinians in general live up to our motto: "Animis opibusque parati".

The sacrifice of life was not sufficient and when the war was nearly over, Sherman's army must sweep over our county like a tornado bringing a reign of terror. On that memorable 21st of February the Yankees swooped down upon our town like wild Indians. The cherished hope that Winnsboro might be spared was lost in the echoless past.

Sherman's men respected no one or anything in Winnsboro. Liquor was said to have been the destroyer of Columbia, but the destruction of Winnsboro was committed by sober, deliberate malice. They laid in ashes the section of town from the Odd Fellows Hall, where the granite building now stands, down to the building occupied by the Post Office and Merchants and Planters Bank. On the opposite side the fire started at Hillard corner, now Harden's Store, and extended to the Gerig Building, now part of the John H. McMaster estate. Perhaps the only [illegible] committed by a Yankee during the raid was a man of the Masonic fraternity helping Mrs. Ladd save the Masonic jewels while the hall was bruning. But one deed that will forever be a blot on the name of Sherman's men was the burning of the Episcopal Church. At the time of its destruction St. John's parish was the possessor of a bell of unusual size and sweetness of tone, which had been brought from England in 1750 and placed in the Parish church of Dorchester on the Ashley River. In 1840 when Dorchester was deserted, the bell was donated to this parish, where it remained suspended in the belfry till it perished in that useless conflagration.

Besides the loss of public and private property that succumbed to the flames, the inhabitants were as nearly as possible cut off from all outside communication by the destruction of railroads and bridges.

Though the growth of the town was retarded fully twenty-five years, as soon as the war cloud cleared away the sons and daughters of Winnsboro began to repair their losses. During all the "Carpet Bag Rule" and "Reconstruction Days" her people were active workers to secure county and state government for the white citizens. Major Woodward, Captain Henry Gailliard and General Bratton did as much as any three men of the time to redeem South Carolina.

Although the old spelling of the name had been dropped for some years, the present spelling was not officially recognized until December 19th, 1866.

During the first few years following the Civil War there was an exit of settlers from near Winnsboro who settled west of the Mississippi River chiefly in Texas and Louisiana. There is now a town in each of these states named for our old town.

In 1867 the Mt. Zion building built in 1787, was destroyed by fire. It was soon replaced by a one-story building. In 1869 the school was converted into a Military institute, with M. M. Rarrow as instructor, assisted by G. A. Woodward, T. C. Robertson, Jr., M. C. Robertson and J. W. Stewart. In 1876 a public graded school was established under the management of Mr. R. Means Davis. Mrs. Ladd's school was not opened after the war but for many years this splendid woman was an influence in the community and during her last years after she was totally blind, Mrs. Ladd wrote a number of beautiful poems.

In 1885, just a century after the original charter was granted, it was determined to revive the collegiate feature of the institute. After several meetings of the Mt. Zion Society and citizens of the town, bonds were issued to the amount of $7,500 for the erection of the required buildings. In May 1886, work was begun on the large brick structure, which was used until 1922 when it was torn down and replaced by the present

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO

By Mary Robertson.

During comparatively recent years Mt. Zion has had a number of splendid professors. The three who remained longer in the capacity are Professor Witherow, removed by death; Professor Thornwell, who resigned to take up other work and Professor Patton, who is still with us. For many years Miss Emily Obear, one of the few professional women teachers of the state, was a real factor in the school life at Mt. Zion. This writer doesn't believe there is another history teacher quite the equal of "Miss Emily". It was with deepest regret to both old and young that her resignation became known in 1919 when she felt no longer able to continue her school duties. Out of appreciation for all she had meant to her many pupils and as a small token of the esteem in which they hold her, the Fairfield Delegation, voicing the sentiment of the people, arranged for this much loved woman The Obear Fund. But she can never be paid in dollars and cents for the lessons she has taught.

During recent years electric lights, water works and paved streets have been added to the conveniences of the town. New A. R. P., Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches have been built. The pulpit floor of the present Methodist church is constructed of the same plank Bishop Asbury stood on when he visited this charge in 1810.

Now looking back over the hundred and sixty years of her history we find Winnsboro is a historic town for three reasons: First, it is one of the oldest towns in the "up country" and has one of the oldest schools in the state; second, it has sheltered two besieging armies: third, Winnsboro has been the home and Mt. Zion the training place of so many who have shared in shaping the destiny of our state and nation.

The late lamented Col. D. D. Gulick, of constructing the Gulick Cut of the Panama Canal, was one of Winnsboro's heroes of progress. The late Mrs. Neil Pressly, a true daughter of the old fashioned Winnsboro and her much loved husband, spent many years as missionaries in Mexico. They were assisted in this great work by others from Fairfield, among them Miss Macie Stevenson, who is still laboring in that field of service.

Of course during the last twenty five years there has been great changes. The mill village has grown up, and new works have brought in many new people. When the U. S. Rubber Company took charge of the mills here, Miss Isabel Keaton, daughter of the Methodist minister here at the time, wrote the slogan fabric goes around the world in U. S. Tires." Great and marvelous changes have been between the time Captain Kincaid thought out the cotton gin and these days when Fairfield grown cotton goes around the world in U. S. Tires. Within these years Fairfield Blue Granite, quarried just across Mill Creek from that famous old Anderson House, now remodeled and occupied by Mr. Dan Heyward, and granite from Rion has made Fairfield famous for its fine rock.

It is needless to mention that in 1917 the response of Winnsboro boys to the call of liberty was gratifying to the old town's pride. And to speak of all those who have helped to make Winnsboro what it is, both good and bad, would require volumes. But for many of the historical facts of this imperfect sketch we are indebted to Mr. Claude C. Leitner, of Boston; Mr. Tom Ross Robertson, of Raleigh, N. C.; and Mr. Fitz Hugh McMaster and Mr. Joe McCreight, both of Columbia. Of course, these are all sons of Fairfield, who always held in their heart a warm spot for the old home.

In memory of all the noble deeds and glorious lives of all these years Winnsboro has only three public monuments. One is on the campus in memory of Professor Hudson; one was erected in 1902 on the public square by the Daughters of the Confederacy in honor of the Confederate dead of Fairfield; the other is just in front of the steps leading up to the town hall and was erected to the memory of our heroes of the World War.

The accomplishments of Winnsboro's people speak for themselves that sons of our old town have adorned the ranks of soldiers, educators, statesmen and theologians. But perhaps the best thing which can be said in its behalf is that Winnsboro is not like a potato, its true worth is not all under ground.

At the present time Winnsboro is furnishing to the field of ministry Rev. David Lauderdale, of the A. R. P. and Rev. Theodore Bratton, of the Episcopal; the late Rev. Carl Matthews, of the Presbyterian church, was also a son of Winnsboro; Rev. David English Camak, who was one of the founders of the Textile Industrial Institute at Spartanburg, and who won a prize for his beautiful novel, "June of the Hills", is a son of Fairfield. Truly we have doctors and business men and men and women in all walks of life in our county whose lives are shining lights. And of course we have those who are so bad that the town and county have not reached a state of perfetcion and perhaps never will.

So taking all things in consideration, Winnsboro does not sit upon the seven hills and judge the world as Rome is said to have done. She sits upon the dividing ridge of the waters of the Broad and Catawba rivers and looks out over the old red hills of Fairfield with peace and goodwill toward mankind.

In Days of Yore

Writing in the Sesqui-Centennial Edition of The State, Josephine Withers Caldwell has the following to say of Winnsboro in the "long, long ago," The author spent her childhood here:

There were no paved streets, but what was that to a little girl who had been used to running barefoot on the good old red clay of Fairfield? In those far days there was no such thing as a traffic problem, and we children were allowed a great deal of freedom. The street was our chosen playground, and we delighted to adorn the "gulleys" in front of our home with toad-frog houses. Often we pursued the exciting diversion of sailing paper boats in the streams of water that flowed along each side of the street after a rain, or, holding high our skirts, or pants, as the case might be, waded in the swift current. Some of these ditches were lined with small stones, others were just unpretentious dirt. In front of each house was a small wooden bridge, across the drain, and quite frequently a carriage stone and an iron hitching post as well. I remember the stone in front of our door was made from an end taken from one of the State House columns, and it stands there yet in front of my old home. The hiching post was of iron, and on the end was a spirited horse's head.

Friday night was always play night, and we children were allowed to "play out," as we called it, unless we had been guilty of some particular heinous crime. "There ain't no booger mans out tonight" was the favorite game. and I can yet feel the delightful shiver that chased down my spine as I crept past tree after tree in the dimly lighted streets.

There was no brilliant electric light on each corner, such as we have today, but an inadequate gas lamp that illuminated, but dimly, a circle about its base, and threw the rest of the street in delicious, threatening shadows. 3/26/1936

CHRISTMAS DURING YEAR OF 1879-1880

(The following story was written by Mrs. W. H. Ruff, Ridgeway correspondent of The News and Herald.) 1/16/1936

It was during the Christmas holidays in 1879-1880.

There was no Weather Bureau, no Dutch Weather Prophet, not even the triangular-square, white or black flags run up on poles to warn one of a cold wave, storm or intense heat. It just was.

The town waked up around Christmas to find all the unlovely things covered with a blanket of feathery snow, inches deep. The sky like soft gray chiffon.

The Winnsboro Hotel with its hospitable hostess and her attractive daughter was the gathering place for the young folks—the great flat roof an ideal field for snow-balling. There were fierce battles—no man, woman or child passing on the street felt assured that a soft (?) snow ball would not find them.

Then the thermometer began to tumble, reaching within several degrees of zero.

McCants' pond was frozen over, ice six inches thick—from this pond Fritz Habernicht harvested blocks of ice, filling his ice house.

Sleighing became the rage—wheels were removed from buggies and wagons and "runners" put on. The pond was the Mecca for all sleighing parties. One gay young blade, son of a missionary and quite travelled, owned a pair of "real skates", the envy of all the boys as he gracefully skimmed over the ice cutting eights, circles and curves. Happy the girl whom he chose for his partner.

No wood could be hauled—and the heating of the homes became quite a serious problem.

There were two families who were most fortunate—the Editors of The News and Herald, (Mr. J. Reynolds and Mr. Means Davis), had stored away quantities of Congressional Records— bound and unbound, messages of the Presidents, happenings of Congress and Senate—went up in smoke to keep the home fires burning.

A leap year dance was scheduled for New Year's eve—no fire, no dance. During the day there were numerous sleigh rides through the lovely country. This was before the "fence law" was passed and the picturesque "worm rail" fence ran around the farms and pastures. Numerous rails were snitched by the boys and hidden under the hay and robes. These rails were carried into the backyard of the hotel and split. There was warmth and cheer in the parlors of the hotel on New Years Eve.

When the fire bell rang—morning, noon or night, everybody turned out. There was no quick flash of an electric motor truck, with its siren, blazing a trail through the streets. Only the steady plodding of faithful horses harnessed to an old fire engine—hook and ladder companies and bucket brigades. The skating was one day interrupted by the ringing of the fire bell. Arriving on the scene it was found that Old Fort McAlister (Louis Landecker's Bar) was in flames. The cold was so intense that the water from the engine as it ran from the building was frozen into icycles from eaves to ground. History has it that one barrel was found, its staves burnt completely off, and the whiskey frozen in a solid mass.

And we thought last week was cold!

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF WINNSBORO

By Mary Robertson.

(Continued from last week)

Methodism was brought to the Borough by a circuit rider named Jinkins, who came upon an invitation from Mrs. John Buchanan (member of a Presbyterian family). A few meetings were held in the Court House and Captain and Mrs. Buchanan, Captain Harris and Major Moore were among the first to join. Other splendid families soon embraced the Methodist faith, as a result the seed of that denomination sprang up and brought forth abundant fruit. The advent of Methodism did all denominations good. In 1809 Winnsborogh's first Methodist church was built. The next year the charge was visited by Bishop Asbury. Four years later Benjamin Wofford, who afterwards founded Wofford College, was a circuit preacher in this district.

In connection with Wofford College it is a noteworthy fact that Winnsboro men have contributed so much to the advancement of that institute. In the Methodist cemetery is found the shaft to the memory of Rev. John R. Pickett, who was reared near Winnsborough and lived, loved and labored here many years later, passing away in Chester, leaving his entire estate to Wofford College.

A daughter of William Buchanan of the early settlement married Rev. William Carlisle and became the mother of Dr. James H. Carlisle, the much loved president of Wofford College. Dr. Carlisle was born in what is now the Brice home, adjoining the old cemetery where lies the honored dust of many of his ancestors.

Although the town is remarkable for its men of letters it has never been lacking men of arms when a call for soldiers has been made. During the war of 1812 Winnsboro furnished many brave soldiers. Among these were General [illegible] (nephew of John Buchanan of Revolutionary fame), Col. William [illegible] Creight and Col. William Woodward. Winnsboro and Fairfield furnished two companies of soldiers—the Mt. Zion Cadets and the Cedar Creek Riflemen.

In December 1832 the village was incorporated as a town to be governed by an intendent and wardens. The old McCreight home was the first frame house built in the town. McDowell's and Aiken's law ranges were soon added to the business center of town.

In 1837 the Town Clock was erected. It was brought here from England and was brought up from Charleston on a wagon. In those days the building was used for a market place and a small bell in the belfry was rung on days when the town had fresh meat for sale. It is said when the clock was younger than it is now and traffic was less noisy it could be heard striking for a distance of three miles. As the old clock has marked the hours for near this hundred years there have been great changes. It is now the oldest town clock in the United States that is in use. And our people are yet so bad that the Mayor frequently holds court in the town hall on the second floor. And many a drunken bum has lain in the guard house on the ground floor regardless of the passing of the golden hours being registered by the venerable timekeeper.

Since 1844 Winnsboro has had a weekly newspaper—The News and Herald It is the third oldest newspaper in South Carolina and has always been considered one of the most influential newspapers in the state.

Be it said to the credit of Winnsborough and Fairfield County that the first man to cross the walls into the city of Mexico in 1847 was a Fairfield man who enlisted in a military company in Winnsborough.

During the years between the War of 1812 and the Civil War this community made great progress in educational lines. From 1834 to 1857 J. W. Hudson was superintendent of Mt. Zion. His administration was marked by progress and improvement and the school was acquiring a state-wide reputation.

REMINISCENCES OF A DAUGHTER OF THE '60s.

7-27-34

On the highway winding from Winnsboro to Ridgeway, did you ever notice an old cemetery? A number of years ago in the center of the graveyard proper stood an old church, white, four-square, with a recessed porch and columns. This was old Aimwell church. The site of the church was given by Mr. Edward Gendron Palmer, and the church was dedicated in 1859.

There were two doors opening on the porch, and in the enclosed ends were conecaled the steps elading up to the gallery. The servants sat in the gallery.

In the body of the church were three rows of pews, the long pews in the centre, and the short ones on the left were occupied by the women and children who entered the left hand door. To each family belonged a pew but the men and larger boys entered the right hand door and sat in the other short pews.

The space between the first and second pews near the pulpit had been widened to make room for the melodion. The melodion had been given by Miss Sallie Meares and had as many octaves as an upright piano.

The choir was composed of the "Sweet Singers of Israel" in the congregation, Mrs. Henry Davis, Miss Ann Thomas, Miss Mattie Roseborough, sang soprano; Mr. Billy Roseborough, bass, and Mr. John Roseborough, the tenor. If, by chance, the tenor was absent, Mrs. Davis "filled in" with her high soprano. Miss Sallie Mearesplayed and sang alto.

The wall on the "men's side" was marred by queer dark spots, especially where the deacons and elders sat. These spots fascinated me and aroused my curiosity. Later I knew!

After the invocation, the lesson, that long, long prayer, all standing with bowed heads, the hymns, the text. These same deacons and elders leaned over resting their heads in a comfortably solemn manner on the wall, with slowly closing eyes, meditating on the words of the preacher, occassionally nodding jerkily when deeply impressed.

Behind the church, built of sturdy logs, was the Session House, with a huge fire place. In winter a roaring fire was built by the sexton, Yellow Henry. Here the children and others warmed themselves before going into the unheated church. On a freezing day it took heroic religion to keep one's teeth from chattering.

It was Spring now, the church and yard had been beautifully cleared. From far and near the families came, stopping under the trees to greet one another, discuss the crops, the new babies, the spring dresses, dyed, spun, woven—made by the women from cotton grown on the plantations.

Miss Lavinia Robinson always had a purple, like the sweet flowers I gathered for my grandmother to put among the sheets, a splash of color among the somber grays, blues, browns and blacks.

The hats were often made of plaited wheat straw and remnants of the silk dress now frayed and worn. One child was immensely proud of hers, plaited for her by Miss Ann Thomas; the band held by a braided palmetto star.

The planting, spinning, weaving nad cutting out of garments had been laid aside for a time. The new clothes for the family were pressed and folded, the garments made by the seamstresses had been distributed among the servants.

It was the season for the celebration of the Lord's Supper at Old Aimwell church.

On the preecding Saturday there was a service of Preparation—in those busy, hard-working days one found time to attend to one's religion.

Promptly at eleven o'clock every body was seated in church.

In my grandmother's wardrobe at home, carefully done up in canton flannel bags were kept the communion service, a tall silver pitcher, two goblets and two plates.

The week preceding this service these had been cleaned. Happy and proud the child who was allowed, as a reward of good behavior, to touch and clean these sacred vessels.

On this particular Sabbath morning the family was up bright and early. Family prayers had been in the dining room, the house servants sitting in, the children dressed, the family coach driven by Daddy John and drawn by the big sleek bays, Caesar and Anthony, was at the front gate. The footman let down the carpeted steps, assisted the ladies in, put the small girls on the front seat, folded the steps, shut the door, and off we went. The men and boys rode on horseback.

It was a beautiful morning—the spring sunshine glancing through the tall long leaf pines and oaks with their baby leaves casting dancing shadows on the red road winding over hill and dale. The mist twirling and twisting like floating ghosts through the "Sandy Bottoms."

The children were a bit afraid of the "Sandy Bottoms," for several of "sinners" on the plantation had seen big loating fiery balls. (phosphorus) shooting through the night air. Some of them had "fainted away," sure that their sins had found them out.

When we reached the church our long sleeved linen aprons were taken off, our hair smoothed.

The folks were standing in little groups, but this Sabbath there was no laughing nor joking, a solemn serenity seemed to pervade the crowd, only friendly greetings were exchangd.

The pastor and elders were holding a meeting in the "Session House." The candidates for church membership were being questioned as to their faith and belief. To those who had not been christened, the rite would be administered during the service. A large silver bowl held the water.

The long table in front of the pulpit, it must have been twenty feet long, had been arranged before the service. A long wide cloth of fair linen reaching to the floor, and on either side benches. The silver pitcher, goblets and plates were set at the head of the table and covered also with a fair linen cloth. The pitcher held the wine, and the two plates held small cubes of bread, cut from loaves baked several days ebfore. This bread was always furnished by either Mrs. Robert Roseborough, Mrs. Jane Thomas or Mrs. Henry Davis.

Just before the singing of two verses of the hymn, "'Twas on that dark and doleful night," the children, with biscuits, recruited from the long pockets sewed in the seam of their mothers' full skirts, crept out of the church to wander through the church yard. There still stands a tomb, the wonder and admiration of the children, white marble and carved upon it the figure of a young woman, standing beneath a weeping pillow, mourning her mate. Woe betide the forward youth who spoke above a whisper. Even the favorite pastime of calling the "doodles" that lived in the sand under the church was forbidden. Should this rule be broken that Sabbath afternoon was spent memorizing Psalms, hymns, perhaps supperless and early to bed.

During the singing of the hymn the pastor took his seat at the head of the table. The people came up quietly and seated themselves on eitheir side, the men with bowed heads and the women wearing long veils that were raised only enough to allow the goblet holding the wine to reach their lips. The chapter setting forth

Bible. The elders passed the elements; a moment of silent prayer, they returned to their seats.

Then from the gallery came the Negro communicants. Seated around the table they received the Sacrament.

The last two verses of the hymn was sung, the benediction, and the congregation quietly left.

Years have flown. I have strayed from the fold, perhaps because of the days and nights it took me to memorize from the Shorter Catechism, Justification, Sanctification, Adoption and Effectual Calling. Nevertheless, nothing has even thrilled and awed me as a celebration of the Lord's Supper at Old Aimwell Church. D.

A Brief Look at A Bit of History

(By Kathleen Lewis Sloan)

Fairfield County's history goes back to the early days of South Carolina when it was a part of Craven County under the rule of the lords proprietors. It was also a part of Camden District and was created a county in 1785.

Its orignial settlers were the Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, the English and French Huguenots from Charleston and the coastal area, plus a sprinkling of German, Swiss and Welsh. Which of the original, sizable elements arrived first, following the end of the Cherokee War in 1760, is a matter of conjecture. However, a few settlers had come before that time, including Thomas Nightingale who established a cow pen on Little Cedar Creek in 1740 and others between that time and the 60's including Colonel John Lyles and his brother Ephriam who settled about 1745 at the mouth of Beaver Creek on Broad River.

Winnsboro, a proud Up-Country town, the seat of Fairfield, already had some settlers before the mass migrations to the county in the 1760's. The town was named for General Richard Winn, a soldier of the American Revolution, who was a lieutenant governor of South Carolina.

The first plat of the Town of Winnsboro was taken note of by an Act of the General Assembly March 8, 1785. Fourteen blocks or squares were enclosed by Moultrie Street on the south, Fairfield on the north, Walnut on the east and Garden on the west.

the town extended to include 26 blocks. Winnsboro was incorporated as a town in 1832.

The other main town of Fairfield County is Ridgeway which was settled chiefly by Scotch-Irish.

Fairfield County is located in north central South Carolina and has the pleasant advantage of being situated between the sand hills and the plateaus of the Piedmont. Its topography makes it an ideal place to live and provides scenery which is incomparable elsewhere in the state. The land area is 706 square miles and the county is characterized by pine groves, pastures, numerous ponds, red clay and acres of granite. Some of its farm lands are the most productive in South Carolina.

The total land area of Fairfield is 449,000 acres and where cotton once reigned as the chief money crop, today pulpwood, cattle and textiles are main sources of income for its 20,713 people (1960 census). Farms have dwindled to under a thousand, with the average acreage of each being 203 acres.

Forest production is tremendous, with over one-third of the Fairfield County income being derived from this source.

Education has always been paramount in Fairfield and since the establishment of the first schools has been closely tied to religion. The Mt. Zion Society, one of the state's ancient organizations, still assists in the education of worthy students and provides scholarships for deserving pupils for higher education. Fairfield is consolidated into one school district. It has three high schools at strategic locations in the county and 12 elementary schools. Mt. Zion, which was established as a college and which in past years provided South Carolina with some of its best leadership, is now an elementary school.

The buildings are modern and educational programs are superior. Outstanding are the trade, technical, adult and educational television facilities and training.

Fairfield has numerous churches of many faiths, including Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic, Latter Day Saints, Universalist and the Church of God. Of noteworthy beauty is the building of Greenbrier Methodist Church near Winnsboro which is made of Winnsboro Blue Granite, a native stone. The stone wall surrounding the cemetery,

of workmanship.

For the Tricentennial, Fairfield County is making two worthwhile contributions: the restoration of Fortune Springs Park, which will become another of South Carolina's beautiful floral gardens; and the housing of the county museum in the Ketchin building on Congress Street, both in Winnsboro. Across from the latter is one of Winnsboro's most picturesque homes, the Wolfe House, in which the mother of Bernard Baruch was born.

Houses of Fairfield are spectacular throughout the county, and in recent years many have been restored. Among the best known are the Cornwallis House in Winnsboro, the Century House at Ridgeway, Fonti Flora at Monticello, and the R. E. Patrick House at White Oak, and the Kincaid-Anderson House.

Recreation in Fairfield is built around the country club, golf, water sports on the Wateree, parks, and the Sumter National Forest which extends into the western edge of the county.

Fairfield has a slogan which most people will agree with; that it is a place "where profits and pleasant living can be found."

WINNSBORO

1/23/1907

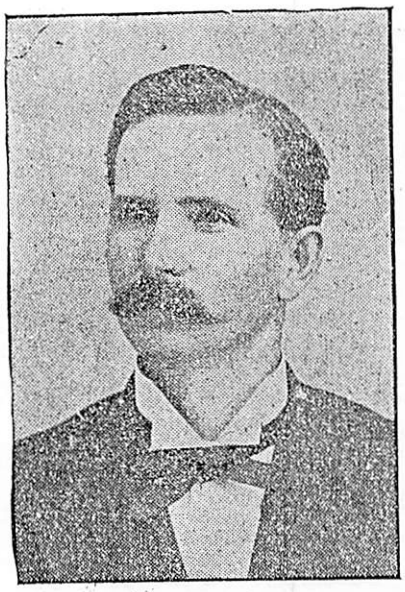
A Town With a History, and One Which is Now Gathering Its Energies for Great Advancement.

Winnsboro does not sit on her seven hills and judge the world as Rome is said to have done. But she does look up from her hills with peace and good will towards all the world. Good fellowship with brotherly love and respect for those things that are true and honest and worth while is the dominating spirit of the town. The simple life is here fully lived. Peace and plenty abound. Education and culture are the lights that shine for Winnsboro.

The following concise facts give a true picture of the town:

Location—Thirty-seven miles north of Columbia, on the divide between the Broad and Catawba rivers, 546 feet above sea level, within 20 miles of great electric power plants on both rivers. Unexcelled advantages as a site for factories of all kinds.

Climate—Equable and healthful annual mean temperature 63 degrees, mean minimum 53 degrees, mean maximum 74 degrees. Annual normal precipitation 45 inches. A good resort for health seekers and tourists.



MAYOR T. H. KETCHIN.

Population—2,500; population of Fairfield county, of which Winnsboro is the county seat, 30,000.

Manufacturing—Fairfield cotton mills, 25,000 spindles, 500 looms; Southern cotton oil mill; Winnsboro Granite quarries; monumental works.

Banking Facilities—The Winnsboro Bank, capital and surplus $150,000, deposits $275,000; Bank of Fairfield (organized Feb. 1, 1906), capital $50,000, deposits $80,000. Three building and loan associations, all doing a prosperous business.

Agricultural Resources—The center of one of the richest farming sections of the State; cotton, grain, hay, dairy products, stock raising. Good lands near town to be had on reasonable terms. Assessed valuation of property $600,000; bonded indebtedness $17,000; municipal tax 5 mills.

Public Works—Electric light plant, cost $20,000, owned and operated by the town, furnishing light at a minimum cost to patrons.

Educational—Mount. Zion institute, founded 1777, ranking second to none as a preparatory school. Public library.

Churches — Associate Reformed Presbyterian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal.

Fraternal Orders—Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

An Historic Highway.

Congress street is the main street of the town. It is along the top of the ridge of red clay hills. It is a historic roadway. Alongside it Col. Richard Winn, the founder of the town, and after whom it was named, built his cabin in the days when buffaloes grazed and wolves hunted under the massive oaks, a few of which still lift their heads in lonely reminder of generations gone. Along this road Cornwallis marched when he made Winnsboro headquarters, and waited for the victory Tarleton was to win, but did not, at Cowpens. Along it then in dismal array he led his red coats to their final surrender at Yorktown. And in later days the fierce and vengeful Sherman came, bringing rage and terror with him and leaving smoke and ruin behind. Crumbling granite foundation stones still attest his ruthless hand along the main street of Winnsboro. Along this thoroughfare, too, were the inns of older days, and up and down it marched the State militia in the muster days, when the "Yaller Blossoms from Jasper" swapped horses and everybody from the major general down to the smallest private in the rear rank got drunk on home-made liquor. Those were good old days and the flavor of them a bit lingers around Winnsboro yet.

Parallel with Congress street are four other streets running north and south. Crossing these streets at right angles, running east and west, are seven streets. The Confederate monument, erected by the devoted women of the county, and chiseled from Fairfield's own granite, marks the very center of the town, at the intersection of Congress and Washington streets. With this as a center the incorporate limits extend a half a mile east and west, and three-quarters of a mile north and south. Facing the Confederate monument is the "Town Clock," a historic building erected in 1837, and with no fac-simile anywhere. It is a town clock, indeed, and though its pendulum has swung for many a day and year, it still keeps good time. It is said, however, to have hesitated for some minutes 10 or 15 years ago when it was pushed up 30 minutes from "sun time" to Washington time.

On the corner opposite the town clock stands the court house, and to the rear of the court house is law range, where great and learned minds of past and present have given answer as suited their purposes to the riddles set by the legislatures. On the corner facing the court house is the county jail, a three-story brick building erected three-quarters of a century ago, but still strong enough to hold the law breakers of this generally law abiding community. It is likely that the jail will give way to a municipal building and be located in a less prominent position.

On both sides of Congress street, for a block on each side of the Confederate mounment, are the principal stores and business houses of the town.

Speaking of the town clock, there was a time when it was the sole property of the town, and when an impatient creditor had it sold under the hammer, buying it himself for 30 cents and presenting it back to the town.

Healthy Town Treasury.

But Winnsboro is in no such bankrupt condition now. Under the excellent management of the present mayor, Mr. T. H. Ketchin, who has been mayor for seven years, the financial condition of the town is excellent. The bonded indebtedness of the town is only $17,000. Of this $7,000 was issued in aid of the Mt. Zion society, and expended for the school building now in use. The remainder was used in building the electric light plant, the property of the town. The electric light plant cost about $24,000, and the difference between the bond issue and the cost has been paid out of the current income of the town. From the current income a certain sum is regularly set aside as a sinking fund. This fund has now accumulated so that now the town has several thousand dollars on hand. The town levy is only five mills.

A man can stand in the northeast corner of Fairfield county and talk to another man in the southeast corner, 40 miles away as the bird flies. He can stand in the northeast corner and talk to another in the southwest, 30 miles away. As a matter of fact, the people of Fairfield have unusual lung development, and this side of the mountains themselves are no higher hills and far-sighted views than are to be found in Fairfield. But that is not the reason the people can talk to one another at such great distances. The facility lies in the fact that the county is covered by a network of telephone wires with Winnsboro as the switchboard. And the telephone lines are under local control. Mr. Thomas K. Elliott is the owner of one system and Mr. James Q. Davis is owner of the other line. Mr. Charles F. Elliott is the manager of the Winnsboro Telephone exchange. Business 'phones cost $21 a year and residence 'phones cost $16 and $18 a year. The service is excellent. The instruments were furnished by the Sumter Telephone Manufacturing company.

The municipal officers are: Mayor, T. H. Ketchin; aldermen, A. B. Cathcart, A. W. Brown, J. H. McMaster, J. F. Davis and A. M. Owens; policemen, W. W. Ketchin and G. S. Dellinger; John J. Neil, clerk of council; board of public works, J. E. McDonald, James P. Caldwell and W. C. Beaty; electrician, W. C. Bell. County officials: Sherif, A. D. Hood; clerk of court, John W. Lyles; supervisor, J. B. Burley; judge of probate, D. A. Broom; treasurer, A. Lee Scruggs; auditor, E. F. Pagan; superintendent of education, T. M. Jordan; senator, W. J. Johnson; representatives, W. W. Dixon, Charles H. Leitner, T. S. Brice; postmaster, Preston Rion.

The fire protection of the town consists of one steamer, one hand engine and one hook and ladder company. It is entirely volunteer. The steamer is cared for by the Alert Steam Fire Engine company. The officers of this company are: C. A. Bolick, president; Louis Landecker, vice president; G. B. McMaster, secretary and treasurer; John Smith, engineer; J. P. Macfie, W. D. Gilbert, Edward Willingham and A. J. Hinnant, directors.

The hand engine and the hook and ladder are in the hands of colored companies which do efficient service whenever there is a fire. The water supply is in a number of cisterns situated at convenient points. Due to the admirable protection afforded the town enjoys an unusually low rate of fire insurance, the rate on dwellings in the residence section being three-quarters of one per cent.

No sketch of Winnsboro would be complete without the Mt. Zion society being a prominent feature. In fact, the history of this society is closely interwoven with the history of the State, founded as it was in

1777. One of the three oldest educational societies in the State, its school became famous in the early days of the State. While other schools of equal merit have been founded since, yet the Mt. Zion academy has lost none of its effectiveness, and it is doing today probably as high class work as it has ever done, which is to say for high school work, none is better done in the State. A more extended notice is to be found in another column. The officers of the society are: President, H. A. Gaillard; senior warden, A. S. Douglass; junior warden, J. Q. Davis; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Ketchin.

The trustees of this historic school are: S. D. Dunn, chairman; J. C. Caldwell, W. G. Jordan, J. A. Brice, W. D. Douglass, J. Frank Fooshe, secretary. The faculty is composed of the following: J. H. Thornwell, superintendent; J. D. Fulp, principal, Misses Emily Obear, Bessie McMaster, Marie McCants, Nannie Phinney; Mrs. T. M. Jordan, music teacher.

Professional and Business Men.

The following is a complete resume of the professional and business firms of the town:

Attorneys at Law—J. G. McCants, J. E. McDonald, A. S. & W. D. Douglass, Ragsdale & Dixon, Buchanan & Hanahan, J. J. Neil and T. M. Cathcart.

Physicians—J. C. Buchanan, R. B. Hanahan, Samuel Lindsay and C. S. Pixley.

Dentists—David Aiken, J. D. McMeekin, A. G. Quattlebaum.

Real estate—C. W. McCants.

Insurance and brokerage—Caldwell & Beaty, J. A. Brice, W. H. Flenniken, J. F. Davis, H. E. Ketchin and W. M. Quattlebaum.

Banking—The Winnsboro Bank, the Bank of Fairfield.

Hotels—The Colonial inn, for tourists, the Winnsboro hotel, Hotel Duval.

Cotton buyers—W. H. Flenniken, representing Sprunt & Sons; James A. Brice, representing O. P. Heath; H. E. Ketchin, representing Sanders & Orr; T. J. Cureton and E. Millett.

Furniture—R. W. Phillips, J. O. Boag, H. E. Ketchin, W. H. Willingham.

Grocers—A. B. Cathcart, M. W. Doty, K. R. McMaster, S. S. Gibson, W. C. Beaty, W. R. Rabb, Andrew Timms, W. R. Doty & Co., DesPortes Mercantile company, J. P. Matthews, H. B. Refo.

Fancy grocers—J. D. McCarley, C. A. Robinson, G. A. White, S. C. Johnston.

Hardware—T. M. Haynes, J. W. Seigler.

Dry Goods—Caldwell Dry Goods company, Ketchin Mercantile company, D. V. Walker & Co., F. M. Clarke, George R. Lauderdale, L. Landecker, B. Mazursky, W. A. Hood & Co.

Drugs—Obear Drug company, McMaster company, John H. McMaster & Co.

Woodworking and machinery—H. W. Hanahan & Co., R. T. Matthews, T. M. Haynes.

Jeweler—C. M. Chandler.

Beef market—John B. Stevenson, B. G. Tennant & Co., John Russell (colored).

Stables—John M. Harden, Maloney & Hall, Owens Live Stock Co., D. A. Crawford, M. W. Doty, W. R. Doty & Co.

Secret Orders.

Winnsboro has local lodges of Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

The following officers were duly installed on Thursday, Dec. 27, 1906, to serve Winnsboro lodge, No. 11, A. F. M., for the ensuing Masonic year: R. B. Hanahan, W. M.; J. E. Coan, S. W.; D. Aiken, J. W.; G. B. McMaster, treasurer; C. M. Chandler, secretary; J. B. Burley, S. D.; C. A. Robinson, J. D.; R. E. Bankhead, J. H. Gibson, stewards; W. V. Stewart, tiler.

Winn lodge, No. 108, Knights of Pythias, was named for Gen. Richard Winn, for whom Winnsboro was named. It was organized Jan. 4, 1901. Grand Keeper of Seals James H. Thornwell, Sr., in the absence of Grand Chancellor George F. von Kolnitz, assisted by brothers Sir Knights J. M. Spratt, W. H. McMurray and W. B. Meacham of Fort Mill; J. F. Williams, McDougal and Graham of Columbia; R. F. Frazier of Chester; Rev. E. P. Taylor, T. E. Dowling and Charles Davis of Winnsboro; organized the lodge. The first member initiated into this lodge was Preston Rion. For the ensuing year there have been elected the following officers: Thomas H. Ketchin, C. C.; John J. Neil, Sr., V. C.; J. B. Burley, prelate; K. R. McMaster, M. W.; Amos E. Davis, Jr., I. G.; J. S. Center, O. G.; T. A. Moore, K. of R. and S.; G. B. McMaster, M. F.; L. E. Owens, M. E.; Preston Rion, D. G. C.; J. H. McMaster, H. B. Refo, A. M. Owens, trustees.

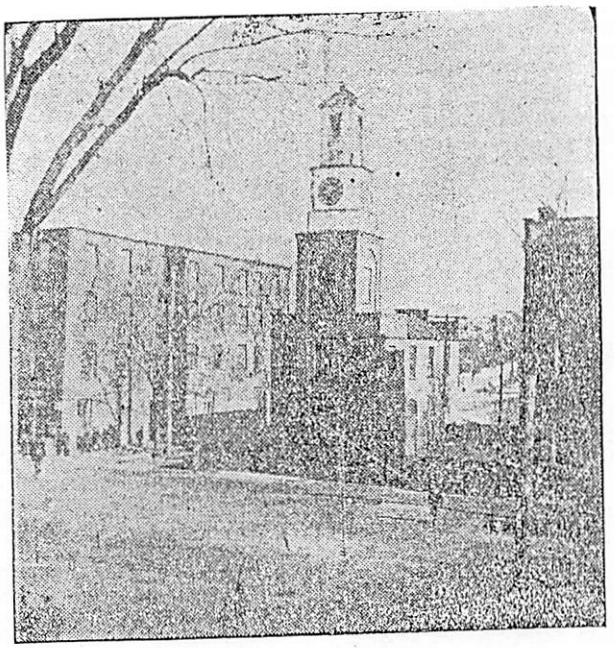
This is one of the first lodges of Knights of Pythias in this State to provide a reading room for its members. This has proven to be an attractive feature for the lodge.

The Woodmen of the World started off about two years ago with a fine enrollment and they too are now near the hundred mark in membership. These are the officers for 1907: W. W. Dixon, consul commander; W. L. Kirkpatrick, adviser lieutenant; D. A. Broom, banker; R. Y. Turner, clerk; R. W. Phillips, escort; C. W. Bolick, watchman; J. H. Gibson, sentry; J. B. Burley, S. F. Castles, W. H. Porter, managers; E. C. Jeter, M. D., camp physician.

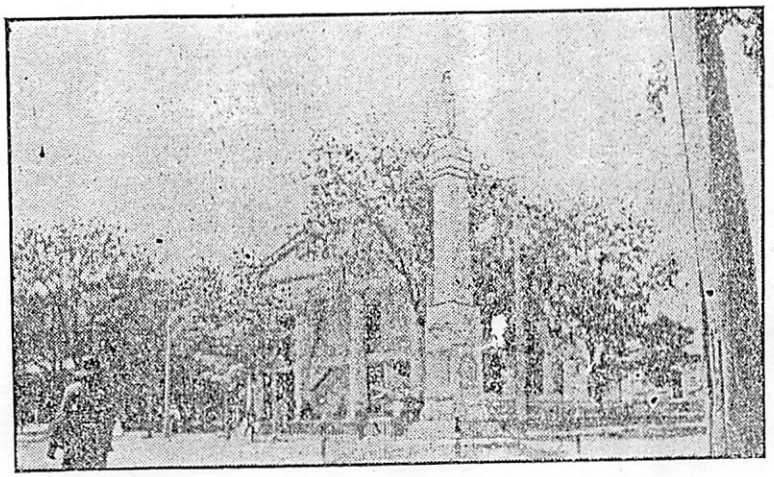
The women of Winnsboro are not behind the men in the matter of organization for the social pleasures and also the betterment of the town. For a number of years there was the Ladies' Memorial association which ended with the completion of its work of building a monument to perpetuate the memory of the brave sons of Fairfield—and a more beautiful shaft one rarely sees. The moving spirit in this heroic work was Mrs. H. A. Gaillard, who went to her reward shortly after her great work was completed. The Daughters of the Confederacy may be said to have taken their place as one of the most flourishing chapters in the State. The name is the John Bratton chapter. Mrs. Mary R. McMaster is president, Mrs. G. H. McMaster and Mrs. R. E. Ellison, vice presidents, and Miss Laura Gerig and Miss Mary Y. Ellison, secretaries.

There is also an organization for civic improvement, the Civic league, Mrs. T. J. Cureton being president and Miss Maggie Aiken secretary. The organization has already secured several desirable changes, all of which have added much to the improved appearance of the town.

Of purely social organizations there are two, the Cultus club and the Round Dozen club. The Cultus club officers are: Mrs. Frank Fooshe, president; Miss Clar[illegible]ty, vice president; Miss Laura Ge[illegible]. The new officers of the Round Dozen club are: Miss Annie Doty, president; Miss Nell Gooding, vice president, and Mrs. J. M. Jennings, secretary.



THE TOWN CLOCK.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AND COURT HOUSE.

Winnsboro Commercial Club.

After many efforts at organization on the part of her business men, Winnsboro now has a commercial club that is alert for the future development of her business interests. The present organization, the Winssboro Comercial club, was organized a year ago with L. T. Baker as president and C. W. McCants as secretary. Immediately upon its organization the members with the assistance of the ladies of the town, headed by Mrs. Sarah DesPortes, set about to secure suitable rooms and to furnish the same. Through the "Kirmess," an entertainment given by the ladies, the sum of $600 was raised, which, together with the membership fees of over $400, gave $1,000. The second floor of the Doty building was at once put in first class shape and up-to-date furniture was ordered. The club now has most desirable quarters with its places of amusement and unusually well furnished reading room and parlor. The monthly meetings are well attended and the club is making itself felt as a business factor in the town. The success that has attended this last effort to get the business men of Winnsboro thoroughly organized has been an impetus to new undertakings. It means great things for the material benefit as well as the social features of Winnsboro. The officers are: K. R. McMaster, president; E. C. Gwaltney and J. M. Jennings, vice presidents; C. W. McCants, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the following: T. H. Ketchin, J. H. McMaster, T. K. Elliott, J. Frank Fooshe, John F. Davis, A. B. Cathcart, W. W. Dixon, J. P. Caldwell, L. E. Owens and C. F. Elliott.

Banking Facilities.

The banking facilities of Winnsboro, as afforded by her two banks, are most adequate. For years the Winnsboro Bank, under the presidency of T. K. Elliott, has stood right to the very front among the financial institutions of the State. No better proof of this than with a capital stock of only $100,000 it has paid each year for several years past a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. and has accumulated a surplus of $50,000. This bank was organized in 1896. Its officers are: T. K. Elliott, president; T. W. Lauderdale, vice president; J. Q. Davis, cashier; W. G. Jordan, assistant cashier; Thos. Jordan, teller; C. F. Elliott, discount clerk. Directors: W. C. Beaty, J. L. Bryson, G. R. Lauderdale, T. W. Lauderdale, T. K. Elliott, J. Q. Davis, A. S. Douglass, I. C. Thomas, J. C. McCants.

Just a year ago the Bank of Fairfield was organized with a capital stock of $30,000, but at the first meeting of the stockholders this was increased to $50,000. That it enjoys the full confidence of business men is shown in the fact that its deposits in the first year reached the $80,000 mark. The officers of this growing bank are: W. R. Rabb, president; T. W. Traylor, vice president; J. M. Jennings, cashier; H. S. Wylie, teller. Directors: W. R. Rabb, T. W. Traylor, J. M. Jennings, T. W. Ruff, J. R. Curlee, J. C. Buchanan, J. W. Hanahan, F. R. McMeekin, D. V. Walker, R. Y. Turner, S. C. Cathcart.

The deposits of the Winnsboro Bank on Jan. 1 were more than they were a year ago when there was only one bank. Adding to this the $80,000 deposits in the Bank of Fairfield and the $10,000 paid into the capital of the building and loan associations, it is shown that the increase in combined deposits of the two banks is just a little less than $100,000 over what they were a year ago.

Both of the above named banks have large cotton warehouses which afford ample warehouse accommodations for the farmers of Fairfield at minimum storage charges.

Savings Associations.

There are three savings associations in Winnsboro. The Home Savings association with a full paid capital stock of $20,000. The officers are: M. W. Doty, president; J. P. Caldwell, secretary and treasurer.

The Young Men's Savings and Loan association, with a paid in capital of $18,000 on 500 shares. The officers are: L. E. Owens, president; John H. McMaster, vice president; H. E. Ketchin, secretary and treasurer. Directors: L. E. Owens, J. H. McMaster, J. F. Davis, A. B. Cathcart, C. A. Stevenson, J. W. Cathcart, T. H. Ketchin, Dr. S. Lindsay, A. M. Owens.

The youngest is the Winnsboro Savings institution. Its officers are: T. H. Ketchin, president; J. W. Cathcart, vice president; A. B. Cathcart, secretary and treasurer. Directors: T. H. Ketchin, J. W. Cathcart, A. B. Cathcart, L. E. Owens, J. H. McMaster, E. C. Gwaltney, J. L. Robinson, C. W. Madden.

A Fairfield Invention.

It is a well authenticated tradition in Fairfield that the honor of inventing the cotton gin is due to one of her sons. So the story goes, Thomas Kincaid, who lived about 10 miles west of Winnsboro, devised a machine for taking the burrs out of his sheeps' wool. Pending the time when he could go to Washington to secure a patent for his invention he closely guarded his machine. He aroused the curiosity of a traveling Yankee, who during an absence from home of Mr. Kincaid got access to the machine and from it made a model which he soon after patented and called the cotton gin. This traveling Yankee is said to have been Eli Whitney. However this may have been, one of Fairfield's sons has patented a cotton planter which means much and will save much to the cotton planters of the South.

The Caldwell Seed Dropper, the invention of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, a leading merchant of Winnsboro, is the only cotton seed planter on the market which will accurately space the seed at uniform intervals, and for this reason it is the most economical planter made, as the saving in seed and the saving of labor in the cultivation of the crop will more than pay for the planter in a single season.

The South has never stopped to think how much money is wasted in planting each cotton crop. Let us figure out and see.

Upon a safe estimate not less than 400,000 tons of cotton seed are used each spring in planting. The seed is sown lavishly in drills—not dropped at certain distances, as corn—and after the plants are up the crop is thinned with a hoe, more than nine-tenths of the young plants being cut out.

Here we find that the seed used in planting a cotton crop would bring in the market at least $6,400,000. As nine-tenths of this is wasted, we see here a total waste of over $5,760,000.

Fortune Park Heights.

This is the name of a splendid suburban development that has just been undertaken in Winnsboro by the Fairfield Land company, which is composed of the following of her young business men. L. E. Owens, J. H. McMaster and J. Frank Fooshe. This splendid property includes a good tract of land between an extension of Vanderhorst street and Fortune park. has been carefully laid out and for the better development of the same several streets have been opened—that is, not only have been marked off, but have been thoroughly graded at an expense of several hundred dollars. There are 25 building lots of one-half or more acres in the heights and no more desirable lots than these are to be found in Winnsboro. They are high and rolling and are all within less than a mile of the town clock. As a cotton mill is in the lower end of town, it is pretty certain that the future development of Winnsboro will be in the northern part. Most of the homes that have been built within the past few years have been in this direction and the constant demand there is for more homes will be filled by the homes that are sure to be built on this suburban property. These lots are to be sold at auction the first Monday in February and Mr. J. Edgar Poag, the hustling real estate broker of Rock Hill, who cuts the earth to suit your taste, will conduct this auction sale, which wil be something new in Winnsboro. As soon as Mr. Poag saw this property he was greatly pleased with it and made the remark that while he had conducted several auction sales in the past he had never seen a property put in better shape than this had been before being offered for sale. A feature that adds much to the desirability of a residence in this section of Winnsboro is that waterworks from the Fortune Park spring will be so easily possible. Then its closeness to the park will add very much to its attractiveness, for few towns of its size have a more promising park than Winnsboro. This park consists of about 20 acres in woods with a fine spring in it. All the undergrowth has recently been cut out and with a little care it can be made a very attractive spot. The big auction sale to be conducted on salesday in February of Fortune Park Heights will afford a splendid opportunity for the purchase of a lot for a home or for an investment.

Manufacturing Enterprises.

Winnsboro has two manufacturing enterprises, a cotton mill and an oil mill. The Fairfield cotton mill was built in 1898. It has a capital stock of $170,000 common and $80,000 preferred. It has 25,000 spindles and 500 looms. The mill is now in a flourishing condition, the past year being the best it has yet had. T. K. Elliott is president; J. W. Cathcart, secretary and treasurer and E. C. Gwaltney, superintendent. The directors are: T. K. Elliott, T. H. Ketchin, W. C. Beaty, A. S. Douglass, T. J. Cureton, J. Q. Davis, S. D. Dunn, L. W. Parker.

The oil mill is a branch of the Southern Cotton Oil company and is a two-press mill. It has been in successful operation for several years under the management of Mr. S. D. Dunn. G. W. Abbott is superintendent.

The probable entrance of the Southern Power company with its lines to this place within the next few months will greatly add to the possibilities of Winnsboro as a manufacturing point.

Pertaining to Publicity.

The only newspaper of the county is The News and Herald, which has been published continuously at Winnsboro since 1844. It has always been reckoned one of the most influential county papers of the State and has had a succession of brilliant editors.

The News and Herald was founded by Mr. E. H. Britton in 1844. Among those who have been editors were: H. A. Gaillard, W. H. Williams, R. Means Davis, John S. Reynolds, Charles A. Douglass, Paul M. Brice and W. D. Douglass. The present editor and proprietor is Mr. J. Frank Fooshe, who is one of the most enterprising citizens of the community. Mr. Fooshe took charge in 1901. Previous to this time The News and Herald had been published tri-weekly. Since Mr. Fooshe assumed the management it has been issued weekly.

Public Hall.

For several years past Winnsboro has not had a suitable place for any public entertainments. But with the new year has come a most desirable change in this respect. The Thespian hall, which has hitherto been used, has been completely overhauled and is now quite an attractive hall. A new piano has been bought and new opera chairs are to be put in at an early date. Messrs. S. D. Dunn, U. G. DesPortes and J. Frank Fooshe have leased the hall for the next three years and this is assurance that Winnsboro will have a high class of attractions. The first entertainment arranged for by the new management is Maro, the magician, and his Saxophone Quartette, who will be in Winnsboro Feb. 1.

Public Library.

In the matter of a public library Winnsboro has made some progress. For five years it has had a small library and reading room, which have been kept open about two hours daily. There are now about 500 volumes in the library and some dozen or more magazines are taken. The library has two small cosy rooms in the town hall. Miss Anna McCants is the efficient librarian.

1/23/1907

Colonial Inn

WINNSBORO, S. C.

(OCTOBER TO MAY.)

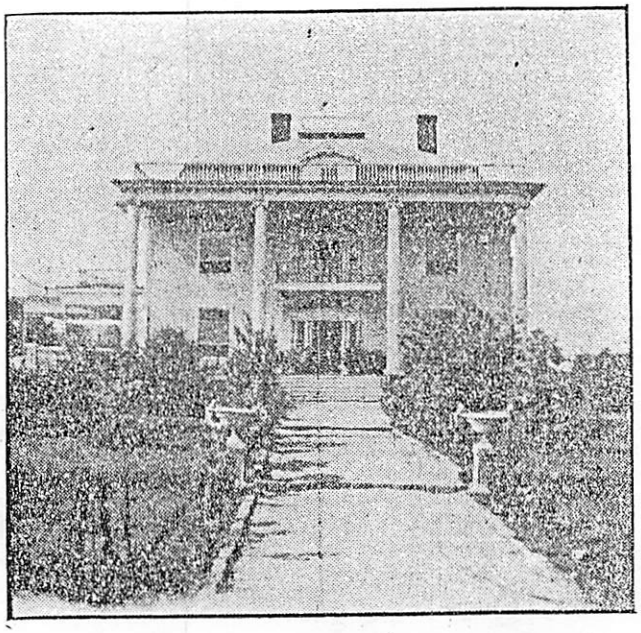
A most charming section of the South for winter sojourning is Winnsboro, South Carolina. It is situated in the central part of the State, about 30 miles from Columbia and Camden, and may be reached in 18 hours from New York City by the Southern Railway.

Winnsboro is on a ridge, 542 feet above sea level, having good drainage, and a climate that is dry, bracing and temperate. The water is pure and soft. There are five churches, a small library, good school and a livery in the town. Quail hunting in the fall and early winter, for which guides and dogs can be secured.

It is here that the Colonial Inn, a small home-like house, with modern conveniences, open wood fires, piazzas, picturesque old-fashioned garden and tennis court, is located. The season is from May to October.

For particulars address,

THE MISSES VANDERHOFF & REYNOLDS.



RESIDENCE U. G. DESPORTES.

An usmistakable sign of the business prosperity of a place is its postal receipts. The receipts for the Winnsboro office for the past year were $4,524.23 as against $4,241.41 for the year previous. There was increase the past year of 41 registered letters, the number for 1906 being 675 as compared with 634 for 1905. The money orders for 1906 were 3,844, for 1905 3,549, an increase of 295 the past year. Ten years ago when Postmaster Rion took charge of the office the receipts were only $2,500, just a fraction more than half what they were the past year. His salary has been increased in these years from $1,200 to $1,800.

The Colonial Inn.

As a background to the finest ornamental garden of shrubs and trees in the State stands the Colonial Inn, on an elevation in the historic old town of Winnsboro. In this garden, planted 52 years ago by Robert Bentham Boylston, are fine specimens of California and Devdar cedars, camelias, japonicas, white, pink and purple Japanese magnolias and a great variety of the handsomest roses in the State. This mansion was built by Thos. P. Ligon for Mr. R. B. Boylston in 1855 and is of a composite architecture,

To Winnsboro Lions Club

1/21/65

Miss Kirkpatrick, Retired Teacher Gives Talk on "Fairfield History"

Miss Lucille Kirkpatrick, retired teacher and school principal and Winnsboro native, spoke to members of the Lions Club Dec. 21, choosing as her subject "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow in Fairfield County."

W. D. Mitchell, club president, presided and M. M. Stewart was the program chairman. The information for the talk was assembled by Miss Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Eloise S. Morris, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Many members felt that the address was one of the highlights of the year. The text follows, in substance:

Fairfield County had a good beginning due to its geographical location and because nature was good to it. Located at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a section known as the Piedmont, it has always enjoyed a delightful climate with few extremes of temperature, substantial natural resources and beautiful scenery. Tradition has it that the county gots its name when Cornwallis remarked in the year 1780, "What fair fields are these." We could have found no name more picturesque for our county and we should be pleased to quote his eulogy on this land. He is reported to have said it this way: "I can conceive no finer region, taking into consideration its fertile soil, mild climate, its long drawn beautiful valleys and glorious highlands."

The Indians were the first settlers of Fairfield. This county was a common hunting ground for many tribes but chiefly the Cherokees, Siouxs, and Catawbas. Remarkable pottery is about the only genuine culture-trait which is a heritage of the past from them. The Indians are now little more than a memory but it is an honored memory. From the first white settlers we inherited and cherish famous names, places and deeds.

The first citizen of Fairfield was a man named Nightengale. In 1740 he established a cow-pen six miles from the present site of Winnsboro at a spot on Little Cedar Creek later owned by General Strother. Soon after a man named Howell formed a similar establishment at a place called Winn's Bridge on Little River, later known as Bell's Bridge. The Bell place, one of the pre-Revolutionary houses in the county, and probably the oldest, is still in use as the home of Mrs. Myrtle Henry Wilkes.

At an early date a few settlers from Charleston came to Fairfield but the first settlers came from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Scotch-Irish were poor, but were proud-spirited, religious and believed in education. Their philosophy was that if you wish to soar with the eagles in the morning you can't hoot with the owls all night. These hard working people, coupled with the cultured aristocrats from Charleston became a people whose influence has been felt down through the ages and their ideas and ideals were passed on to their children, and their children's children. The sturdiness (or may be stubbornness) of the Scotch-Irish tempered by a mingling of the elegance of the English, and the refinement of the Hugenots resulted in a blend finer than any one of the ingredients.

Historians look upon Fairfield County as a county of remarkable and distinctive men. Winnsboro gets its name from General Richard Winn, who was a land surveyor, cotton buyer, merchant and also a noted soldier of the American Revolution. In 1785, on petition from Richard Winn, John Winn, and John Vanderhorst the village was formally laid and chartered. At the same time it was made the county seat of Fairfield County.

Education was an important part of the life of Fairfield's first settlers. The Mt. Zion Society was incorporated in 1777, shortly after the Declaration of Independence. The declaration of the Society was aimed toward elimination of ignorance, and the school that it established was mainly for orphans. In 1785 it became a college; in succeeding years it became only a high school called Mt. Zion Institute; now it retains only the status of an elementary school. The Mt. Zion Society is still in existance and still concerns itself with the education of youth.

In the 1800's there were a number of Academys serving every section of the county. There are two buildings still standing that were used by the Academy known as The Manual Training School and Theological Seminary, which Dr. Richard Furman was instrumental in promoting the school. It was established first at Edgefield, S. C. In 1836 it was moved to a site 3 miles west of Winnsboro. The Manual School was discontinued in 1840 but the Seminary continued until 1851 when it was moved to Greenville and became Furman University.

Religion and education have always been tied closely together in Fairfield. This county has churches that meet the needs of almost any person's faith. Located in what was once called the "Dark Corner" section of Fairfield is a church colloquially called the "No Hell Church," and one of the few churches in S. C. attended by Universalists. It is very historic as is "The Old Brick Church" or Ebenezer Reformed as it is rightfully called. This church was built in 1788 of hand-moulded brick by its own congregation.

Almost any kind or size industry can be adequately served by electric power generated in Fairfield.

Health facilities include a modern 30-bed aircooled hospital, a well equipped Health Center, a well qualified surgeon, 5 medical doctors, 3 dentists, one veternarian and two public health nurses.

Twelve elementary schools and three high schools are strategically located in the county.

Agricultural diversification is practiced, leading products now are cattle, dairy products, timber, cotton, grain, poultry and poultry products, grapes, berries. There are 859 farms in the county now as compared with 2,236 in 1930.

Fairfield has 22 industries, at least 2 of which have national recognition.

Blue granite is almost synomonous with Winnsboro. This granite, known as Winnsboro Blue, "The Silk of the Trade," is acknowledged as the top quality in the nation. One of the tallest granite buildings in the world, Land Title and Trust Building in Philadelphia, Pa., is built of Winnsboro granite. The U. S. Dry Docks in Charleston, S. C., Customs Bldg., in Baltimore are among other prominent government constructions built of Winnsboro granite. Outstanding monuments built of Winnsboro granite are the Jefferson Davis Monuments in Richmond, Va., and in New Orleans, La.; also, the Wisconsin Soldier's Monument erected in Vicksburg Military Park in Vicksburg, Miss. The granite re-

U. S. Rubber Company, often referred to as Winnsboro Mills, is a plant that stands out in textile circles as a center of productive efficiency. It is engaged in the production of tire cord, cotton and synthetic knitting yarns, industrial yarns and fabrics, synthetic carpet yarns and many others. U. S. Rubber Company's beautiful, new textile division administration center opened this year to consolidate sales management with research production and to improve service to customers.

Also, acquired in 1964 is a most attractive motel with ultra-modern rooms, central air-conditioning and heating.

Fairfield's newest industry is The Manhattan Shirt Company.

Located at Parr on the Broad River in Fairfield County is the Southeast's first atomic reactor for generating electricity. This is the only known site where electric generation is possible by fossil (coal) fuel, hydro or water power and atomic fuel.

The county courthouse, designed by the famous architect Robert Mills and built in 1823, is one of Fairfield's historic landmarks.

The Town Clock is another familiar landmark in Winnsboro. The building was erected in 1833. The works of the clock were ordered from Alsace, France, and hauled from Charleston by wagon.

The Century House in Ridgeway was built by J. B. Coleman in 1853, and he supervised plantation labor in making the brick. The lumber came from the plantation, also.

There are 200 or more homes in Fairfield County well over 100 years old, some have very fascinating stories that add to their interest.

It is legendary that the leaves are never still at Hunstanton, the present home of C. E. Strange. It is in the wind trough of the ridge which bisects Fairfield County.

Heyward Hall, a manor house built by Captain James Kincaid, clings to the story that Eli Whitney spent the night there, copied the model of the first cotton gin and patented it as his own invention.

Many other old homes have stories of historic interest, which I will tell you about at another time.

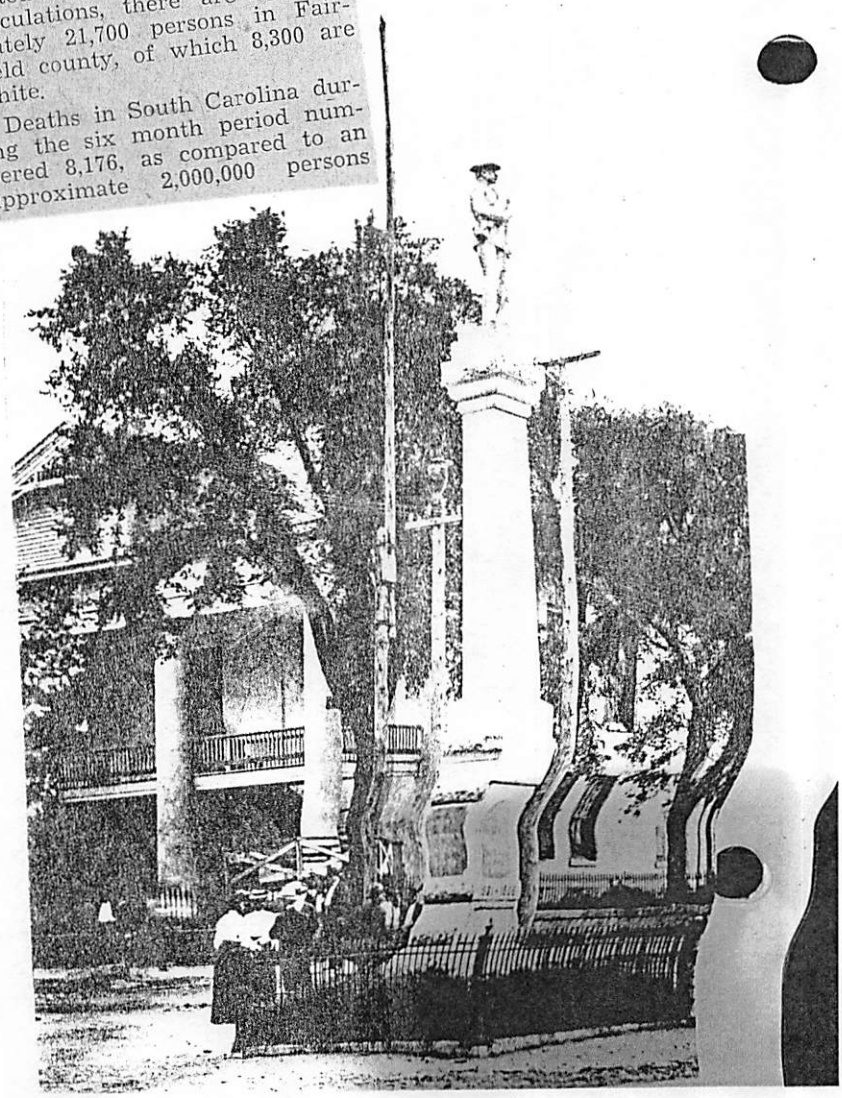
Fairfield's Population Estimated At Approximately 21,700 Persons

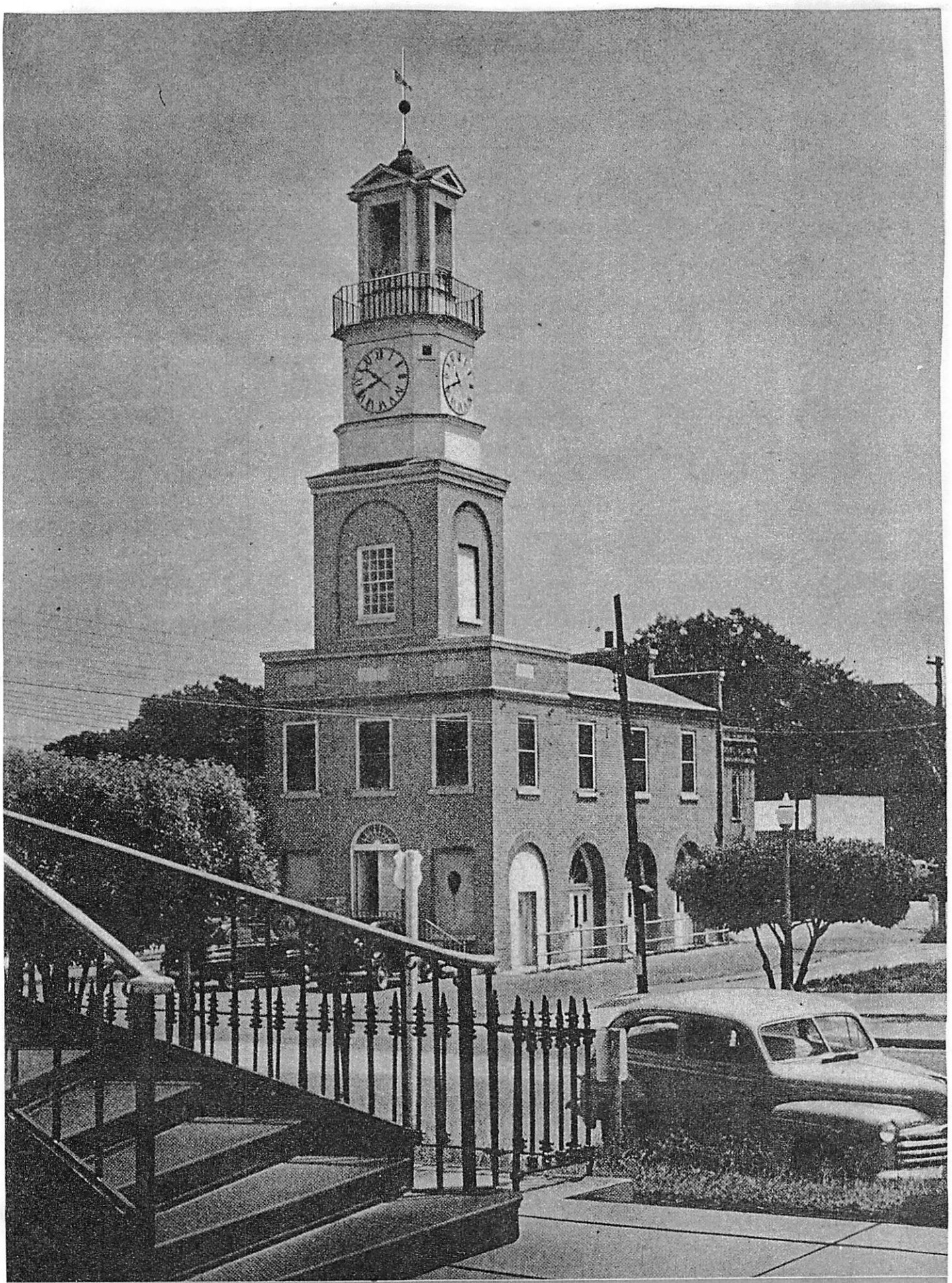
Negoes Still Outnumber Whites By Several Thousand. Fifty-eight Citizens Die During First Six Months of 1947, Report Shows.

Columbia — CNS — Deaths in Fairfield county during the first six months of 1947 totalled 58, according to the first figures for the January-June period to be released by the bureau of vital statistics of the state board of health. The figures, released this week, indicate that the number of male and female deaths in the county was approximately the same, the breakdown for Fairfield county being as follows: white males, 12 deaths; white females, eight deaths; Negro males, 16 deaths, and Negro females, 22 deaths.

In connection with the report on deaths in Fairfield county during the first half of the calendar year, division officials stated that, according to the latest calculations, there are approximately 21,700 persons in Fairfield county, of which 8,300 are white.

Deaths in South Carolina during the six month period numbered 8,176, as compared to an approximate 2,000,000 persons residing in the state. Deaths in the state were itemized by the bureau of vital statistics as follows: 2,441 white male deaths; 1,730 white female deaths; 2,115 Negro male deaths, and 1,890 Negro female deaths.





Winnsboro's Town Clock building and century-old clock which has run uninterruptedly for more than a century

It Just Keeps Tickin' Along

Winnsboro's Town Clock claims endurance record by running continuously for more than a century

By NELLE WYLIE

SINCE the days when Winnsboro was really no more than a settlement that had just been incorporated as a town, the old town clock in the middle of Washington street at the corner of Main, has been the official time-keeper for the surrounding community.

In a town and county rich in their heritage of early churches, old plantations, ancestral homes, and traditions, the town clock claims the position of greatest fame; for, having run continuously for 100 years, it is recorded today as the longest continuously running clock in the United States.

The historical background of the clock and its service have played an important part in the life of the town, and the place that it has attained among old buildings of architectural prominence is a distinction of which the citizens of town and county alike are justifiably proud.

THE IDEA for the building of a town clock was originated in the early 1830's when plans for the erection of a new market-house were begun by the town council. The building which had served previously for the market had been sold to Robert Cathcart between 1820 and 1830.

Upon purchasing this building, Mr. Cathcart donated to the town his old duck pond, a small piece of land in the center of Washington street, for the site of the new market-house. The land was accepted by the town council and they in due time petitioned the legislature for authority to erect a new market-house and with the addition of a town clock.

IN 1833, the legislature passed the petition, "Provided that the building be no more than 30 feet in width," and work was begun on the structure. The streets on each side of the building are the same width as they were originally, thus only one-way passage of cars is allowed.

Town Clock Will Be "Electrified"

After considerably more than a century, the historic town clock, a Winnsboro landmark, is slated to get new works, according to an announcement made this week by City Manager White. The town council has voted to employ the Rodgers Clock Service, of Harrisburg, Pa., to install electric mechanism to replace the unsatisfactory works which have served their day.

The cost will be $2,250 and the town will enter into an annual maintenance contract with Rodgers in the amount of $95.00. (Currently, the cost of clock maintenance is $120 a year).

The clock will retain its present appearance but all the faces will be synchronized and will record the correct time. Also, the striking of the hours will be the same.

It is reported that work on the clock will begin by Dec. 1. 1960

Colonel William McCreight, intendant of the town in 1837, ordered the works and materials for the new clock from Alsace, France. Shipping, being as slow as it was in those years, delayed building still further, for the works had to be imported by sailboat.

When the boats finally landed at Charleston, the works then had to be hauled to Winnsboro in wagons. There are many varied and interesting, if not authentic, stories told of the journey from Charleston. Residents today remember one old Negro, Adam Blake, who declared that it took 50 wagons to do the hauling!!

The bell of the town clock was of French make also. It is said to have had silver in its composition, and its tone was clear and beautiful.

This bell did good service until 1895 when during a fire two young men were ringing it so vigorously that it cracked. It was sent to Philadelphia to J. Mcshane for repairs; and when it was returned and sounded for the first time the tone was so different from the old one that there is still some doubt as to its being the original bell.

It was necessary to make repairs on the clock tower in 1875, and the present tower was erected. The work was done by John Smart, a Negro carpenter of Winnsboro.

IN ITS more than a century of use, the town clock bell has served many purposes other than just striking the time. One of its earliest uses was to toll the curfew at 9 o'clock every evening during the days when the curfew law prevailed.

For years the clock bell was rung to announce any unusual event of interest to the community and whenever there was a fire in the town. More familiar to the people today, though, is the clock's traditional function—the annual ringing-in of the New Year.

Many people declare that the parts of the clock are metal, but those who are more familiar with local history still persist in their belief that the works are all wooden. Whether of wood or of metal, the works are undoubtedly superior; for the clock has maintained a record unique for its kind in this country.

THE STATE MAGAZINE
July 30, 1950

Winnsboro Claims Oldest Town Clock

Shipped From Europe 107 Years Ago, Hauled From Charleston With Wagons, Clock In Tower Still Is Running—Town Is Historic and Prosperous.

1940

BY FANNIE LOU BINGHAM.

WINNSBORO, S. C.—Down here at Winnsboro is the oldest town clock in the United States that is still running. Atop the city hall in the very heart of the city it has ticked away for 107 years telling the time to a people who anticipate no business boom because they have known no depression.

Today the Town Hall and clock are surrounded by scaffolds and the WPA is giving both a complete beauty treatment—which puts old inhabitants to reminiscing and visitors to enquiring into the present and past history of the two.

The lack of a depression it seems is due largely to the location at Winnsboro of one of the biggest plants of the United States Tire & Rubber company. Of the 5,200 inhabitants of the city, 1,500 are employed by this mill .

Winnsboro also is a county seat and has the usual number of people in county offices and town businesses. These added to the number in the mill make more than one out of three of the total inhabitants gainfully employed.

THE WINNSBORO MILL.

According to M. A. Kirkland, the superintendent, of the Winnsboro mill can receive no benefits from the new defense program unless it enlarges, for the plant has been operating at full capacity—24 hours a day for the past 30 months.

The lowest operation record was back in '31 and '32 when it ran at 92 per cent capacity, 24 hours a day which was practically no unemployment at all in those dark depression times.

Woodward Dixon, retired lawyer, is the acknowledged town historian. He turned the pages of his scrapbook and regaled your writer with the present and past glories of Winnsboro, a town which it seems has had more than its share of "firsts" in the development of America.

HAD PART IN REVOLUTION.

"It was back in 1770", according to Mr. Dixon, "that Col. Richard Winn and his brother, Jack, came to this section from Virginia. Later they were followed by the Woodwards, the McMasters, the Ellisons and others.

"In 1777 the Mt. Zion Institute, one of the leading schools of the country, was organized. This is the present city high school and is undergoing $100,000 improvement program.

"Just a few years later Robert Buchanan organized the Mt. Zion Society which brought together the people of the 'up country' and the people of 'the lowlands.'

"And along came the American Revolution also. Winnsboro sent as officers: Col. Richard Winn, Captain Jack Winn, Captain Robert Ellison, Captain Thomas Woodward and Captain John Buchanan, who fought so bravely at Cowpens.

"When the war with Mexico came, a Winnsboro man was the first to cross the border. The monument erected by the Ladies Memorial association, which stands directly in front of the Town Hall, perpetuates the memory of the men who went to the defense of the Confederacy.

"And if a war comes again to the borders of the United States, Winnsboro men will also be among the first to rush to her defense.

"It was General Cornwallis of the British army, who gave Fairfield county its name. Riding over the countryside he was much impressed with the fertility of the land and the beauty of the scenery. Waving his hands he exclaimed, 'Fair fields, fair fields.'

"This story was repeated again and again and the section became known as Fairfield District and later as Fairfield County.

LAID OUT IN 1785.

"In 1785, an Act of the General Assembly established fairs and markets at Winnsboro. Later in the year, the town was laid out and made the county seat of Fairfield District.

"It was about this time that Captain Kincaid came from France and built the elaborate home which is now known as 'The Anderson Place'.

"And here, regardless of what the historians may say, was the first cotton gin.

"Captain Kincaid had it in his mill house. One day a young fellow named Eli Whitney came by asking for food and work. When he left he carried with him the plan of Captain Kincaid's gin. That is where he got the drawing which he showed the Georgia widow who furthered his ambitions.

"In 1785 a square wooden building with a belfry atop was erected for a town hall.

"Sometime between 1820 and 1830 this building was traded to Robert Cathcart for his duck pond which was right in the middle of town.

"The present town hall was erected thereon and in 1833 the clock was purchased. For 107 years both have remained very much as they originally were. Today's remodeling has been necessary in order to make them safe.

"Many are the tales which have been told about the purchase of the clock. Some say it came from England; some from Alsace, France; and some from Bremen, Germany. Certain it is that it came from across the water and was hauled from Charleston to Winnsboro in wagons.

"The purchase of the clock made a more lasting impression on the mind of Adam Blake, well known local darkey, than anything which happened during his life. He lived to be very old and always he was telling how it 'tuk 50 waggins to haul the clock 'fum Charleston'.

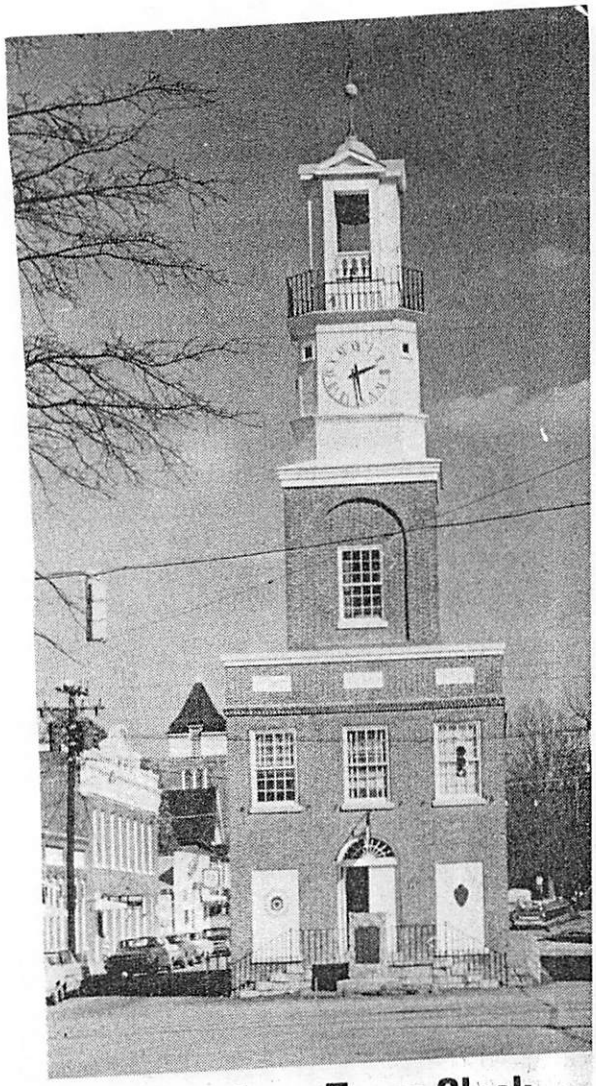
"When the clock was first installed a bell was hung in the belfry above. This was rung to announce to housewives that fresh meat was being sold in the market.

"Modern refrigeration came and the bell was no longer needed, but the clock has continued to tick through the years.

"Prosperity was assured for more than a century by the Fair fields for which the county was named. Later, in 1898 when the rest of the country was panicky, the Fairfield Cotton Mill was organized and the people went to work.

"Still later, the plant was bought by the United States Tire & Rubber company and was enlarged. Again it was enlarged, and still it is operating at full capacity.

"With a thoroughly renovated exterior and interior, it is expected that the old clock will toll another century of progress for Winnsboro and Fairfield county."



Winnsboro Town Clock

SHORT HISTORY OF TOWN CLOCK

Famous Landmark, Threatened By Flames, Will Be Improved Built in 1833.

Note: A week ago, Winnsboro's century old Town Clock had a very narrow escape from the flames which consumed the hotel building. Many are of the opinion that the structure would have been lost but for the timely arrival of the Columbia fire department. The clock tower was somewhat damaged by fire, smoke and water and the adjuster settled the damage for $220.64. A $2,500 policy is carried on the building. It is understood that the money received from the insurance company will be supplemented with funds from the town treasury so that in addition to repairing the fire damage, needed improvements can be made. Very likely, the building will be painted, windows repaired and the town hall improved generally.

By request a History of the Town Clock is being reprinted this week because of the added interest in the building occasioned by its near destruction by flames.

(Reprint From The News & Herald of several years ago).

Following is a paper read by Mrs. K. R. McMaster at a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The News & Herald is greatly gratified in being permitted to publish the history and hopes that those interested in the historic landmarks of the county will preserve this sketch.

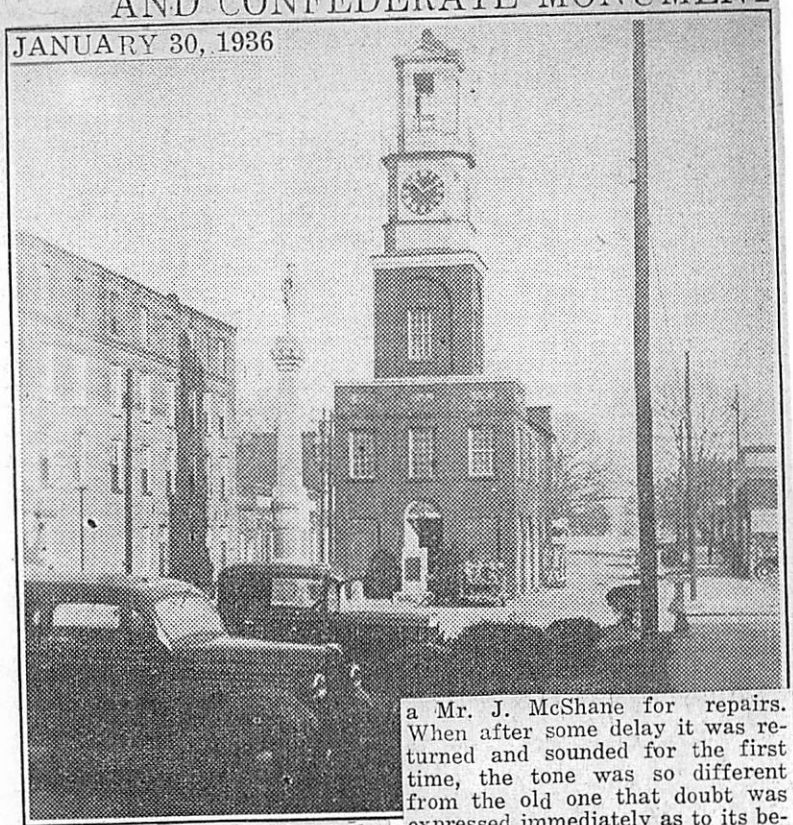
In 1785 the General Assembly of South Carolina authorized the establishments of a public market in the town of Wynsborough; such a building was erected on the northeast corner of Congress and Washington streets. This market house was a square, wooden building, painted yellow, and was topped with a belfry.

Some years later, probably between 1820 and 1830 this market house was sold to Mr. Robert Cathcart for a goodly sum, Mr. Cathcart at the same time, donating to the town his old duck-pond, a small piece of land in the middle of Washington Street as a site for a new market house. The town council accepted the land, and petitioned the Legislature in due time for authority to erect the new market-house and town clock. The Legislature gave this authority, "Provided the building be no more than thirty feet in width." So the erection of our town clock was begun soon after this—probably in 1833.

What man or men designed the town clock nobody seems to know. The simplicty and good proportion of its lines as well as its similarity to Independence Hall in Philadelphia and other old historical buildings assure us that it is an example of the best early American architecture. Contrary to popular tradition, the bricks used in the erection of the town clock were made in this country. It is not improbable t work used in its con brought

WINNSBORO'S TOWN CLOCK AND CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

JANUARY 30, 1936



from England, as so much of the wood work used in the best buildings of that period was, but definite information on this point is lacking. When the building was completed (1836 or 1837) it looked just as it does today, with one exception. It was mounted with a cone-shaped belfry, described by those who remember it as "spire like" considerably taller than the present one.

The works for the new clock were ordered by Colonel William McCreight who was Intendant of the town in 1837, from Alsace, France. They were imported to Charleston by sail-boat, and hauled to Winnsboro in wagons. Varied and interesting—if not authentic—are the reports of the journey from Charleston. One old negro, Adam Blake (who is remembered by residents today) declared that it took fifty wagons to do the hauling! This statement is inconsistent with the belief of some familiar with local history that the works are wooden. Whether of wood, or of metal, the works are undoubtedly superior, for the clock has run continuously for a hundred years. About fifteen years ago, "Colliers Weekly" published a sketch of the town clock and described it as one of the oldest public colcks "in running order" in this country. The faithful services of Mr. C. M. Chandler of winding and regulating the clock are interesting memories of many today. To the children of the town it was a service of peril, inspiring thrills!

The town clock bell was French made also, and is said to have had silver in its composition. Its tone, we are told, was beautiful and silvery. This bell did good service until 1895; during a fire that year two young men were ringing it so vigorously that it cracked. Mr. J. W. Hanahan, who was mayor at a Mr. J. McShane for repairs. When after some delay it was returned and sounded for the first time, the tone was so different from the old one that doubt was expressed immediately as to its being the original bell. Certain it is, that the tone of the bell is neither beautiful nor silvery now, though dearly familiar.

In 1875 it was found necessary to repair the clock tower. According to plans drawn by Mr. A. Y. Lee (an uncle of Mrs. W. S. Lee who is Chief Engineer of the Southern Power Company) the present tower was erected. The carpentry work was done by a negro carpenter of Winnsboro, John Smart.

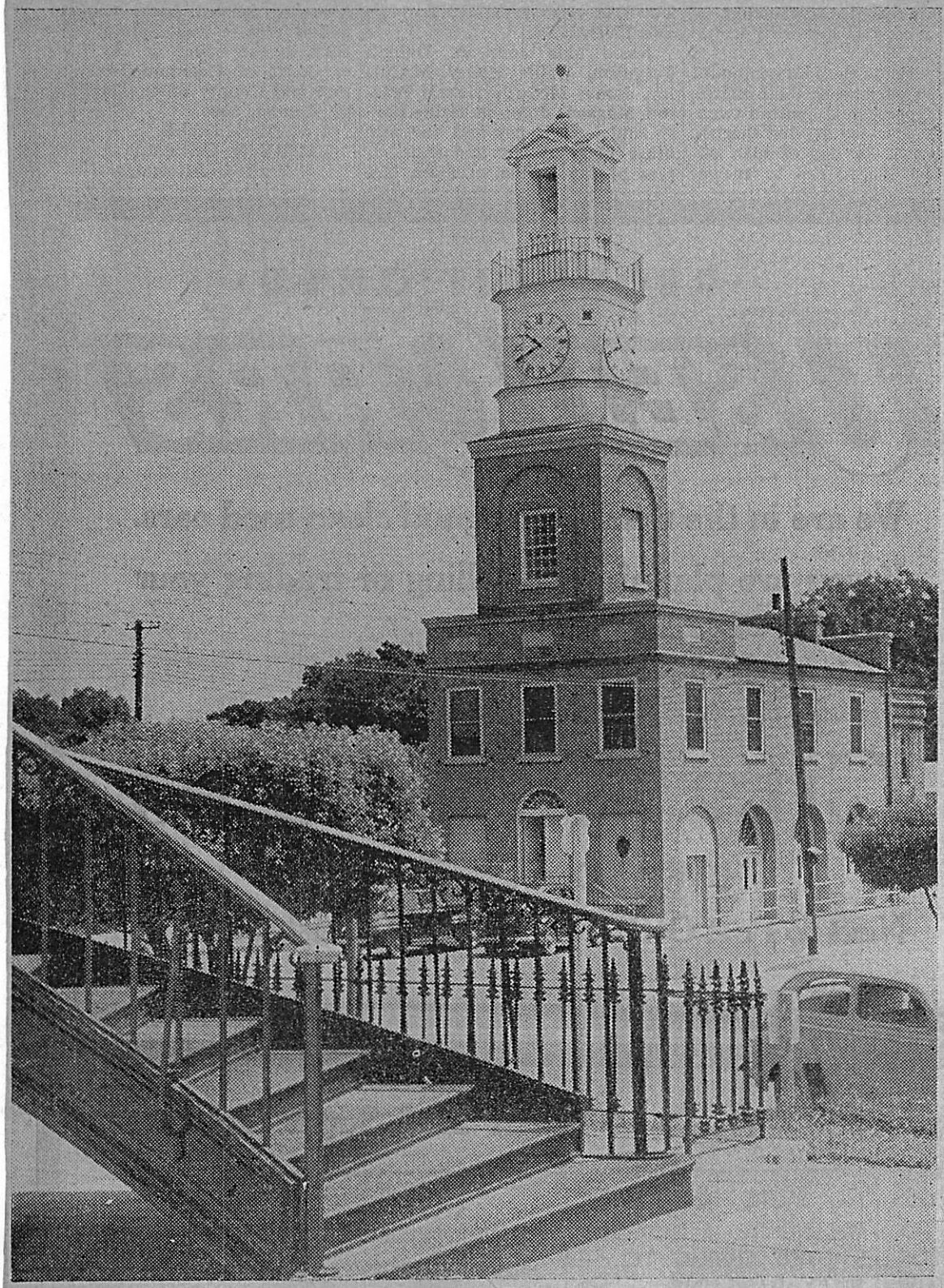
The old public market (the present town fire house) occupied the ground floor of the town clock, and had a bell of its own. Its tone was not so silvery as that of the clock, but was a very welcome one when its ringing proclaimed to the villagers that fresh meat was to be had at the market. (It is interesting to learn that this was an old custom, not peculiar to Winnsboro.) One who was a visitor to the Sesqui Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in a description of the old market house there, writes of the recorded ringing of the bell when a boat arrived up the river bringing good things to eat from England and the tropics. When the curfew law prevailed the old market bell tolled the curfew at nine o'clock every evening.

The ground floor was two very small rooms, also, the "Guard House," where breakers of the peace were restrained temporarily. On the second floor the Town Hall is situated. In this room the Mayor's court is held, and here the historic Mt. Zion Society meets. Two small rooms on this floor were at one time used for a public library, but are not in use just now.

In our old town clock, surely we have a treasure. Left to us by our fathers, shall we fail to preserve

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1947

FAIRFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MOVES TO NEW HOME IN OLD TOWN CLOCK OFFICE



(Photo Courtesy Columbia Record)

From Quarters Beneath Historic Time-Piece, Which Has Struck the Hours For An Hundred Years, Secretary Both Hopes To Send Out Messages Of Progress, Unity and Good Cheer To All the Citizens of County

The Fairfield county chamber of commerce moved last Friday to its new home in the hostoric town clock building. The chamber will occupy the main room which for many years was used by the mayor of Winnsboro for his court and also for meetings of the equally historic Mt. Zion society. George A. Both is executive secretary of the body and Mrs. Eloise Morris is his assistant. H. G. Phillips is president of the civic organization.

A brief history of the town clock, said to be the oldest, continuously-running clock in the United States, was written some years ago by Mrs. K. R. McMaster and has previously been published in The News and Herald. It should not be inappropriate, however, to reprint her findings here. Some of the "history," as Mrs. McMaster says herself, is legendary, but the account which follows is interesting today even though the act of the general assembly which authorized the market which preceded the town clock was ratified 162 years ago!

HISTORY OF TOWN CLOCK

"In 1785", relates Mrs. McMaster, "the general assembly of South Carolina authorized the establishments of a public market in the town of Wynsborough; such a building was erected on the northeast corner of Congress and Washington streets. This market house was a square, wooden building, painted yellow, and was topped with a belfry.

"Some years later, probably between 1820 and 1830 this market house was sold to Robert Cathcart for a goodly sum, Mr. Cathcart at the same time, donating to the town his old duck-pond, a small piece of land in the middle of Washington street as a site for a new market house. The town council accepted the land, and petitioned the legislature in due time for authority to erect the new market-house and town clock. The legislature gave this authority, 'Provided the building be no more than 30 feet in width.' So the erection of our town clock was begun soon after this, probably in 1833.

Ordered From France

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Market Bell

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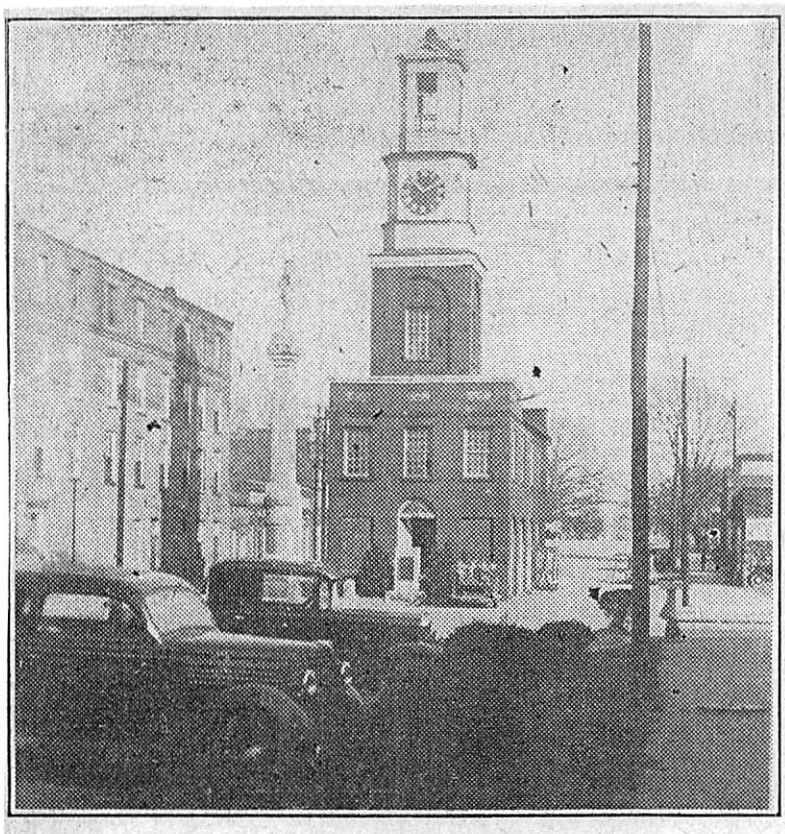
Community Market Proves Real Asset to Town & County



In an old record dated the 8th day of March, 1775, we find a petition to the "Honorable Senate and House of Representatives" wherein "John Winn, Richard Winn and John Vanderhorst prayed that a Market might be by law established in the said town of Winnsborough and public fairs kept and held there at least twice in every year for exposing to sale horses, cattle, grain hemp, flax, tobacco, indigo, and all sorts of produce and merchandise and that such market and fairs be invested with such liberties and privileges as to the same commonly belong." At this early date was realized the needful cooperation between producer and consumer and the mutual benefits to each from their meeting together. The market was established and the building used was the room under the town clock.

The first step towards the marketing of rural products under the direction of Cooperative Extension was in April 1921. Mrs. George Clowney, County Home Demonstration Agent at that time, thus writes to the "Housekeepers and Farmers of Fairfield county:"

"Dear People: After thinking over the hard times situation, I have arrived on a plan which I sincerely hope will prove a way to turn some of your produce into ready cash. This is my plan: The stockholders of the Community House have offered me the rooms of this building in which to carry on a Community Market every Saturday morning from 10:30 until 2 o'clock. All persons who have produce as butter, eggs, vegetables, chickens, canned goods, cured meats, etc., which they would like to sell are invited to bring them to the Community House at 10:30 o'clock.

"I am thoroughly advertising this market among the people of Winnsboro and the Mill town and I do hope we can make a success of it. Other counties have already started such markets as I have planned and you would be surprised to know how many dollars worth of produce has been sold in this way. Won't you do your part and help make ours a success?

"Please write me on the enclosed card about what you think you will bring or send to the market on April 23rd."

In January of 1922, this market was discontinued as no money was appropriated that year for a Home Demonstration Agent. Fairfield was without an agent until 1929. That year Miss Lucille Clarke came to the county and in Nov. 1929 at a directors' meeting of the Farm Woman's Council plans were adopted for opening a market at an early date. Through the diligence of Miss Clarke, who had enlisted some of the leading rural women of the county, in Feb. 1930 the first organized Home Demonstration Club Market was begun in Winnsboro with Miss Martha McoDnald, president, and Mrs. George Clowney, secretary.

Their first home was the Community House. They came on Saturday of each week for a few hours in the morning. As pioneers they met with many discouragements and yet they "carried on." The commission from sales was not enough to pay $1.00 rent for the Community House each week and the market shifted about to unrented store rooms. After a year of such wanderings, the Town Council offered the old market site under the town clock. For three years it enjoyed the permanency of this home. Because of winter discomfort of this location, the market moved to the Community House in the fall of 1934, grateful that the sympathetic Woman's Club offered the room for the modest rental of $1.00 per month. This building was roomy and comfortable and remained the home of the market until June of this year. With the tearing away of the Community House, the market became homeless again. Again the town offered an abiding place and the market is now domiciled in the original market building, guarded by the town clock where decades ago countrymen with all sorts of cattle, grain, victuals and provisions were wont to meet with townspeople and sell or barter between sunrise and sunsetting.

The market has proven an orderly, organized means of disposing of farm produce and the ready cash which farm women receive in this way has been most helpful. A commission of 5% takes care of incidentals and secretary's salary. The Home Agent has general supervision and sends records to Winthrop each month. A local department store has provided the market with sales books. The cash taken in is immediately expended with the merchants of the town. A better understanding between farm people and townspeople has been fostered by the market and many pleasant contacts made.

In February of this year, the Market celebrated its 8th birthday. Mrs. Lucille Clarke Ford, who organized the Market, was present. Miss Jane Ketchin, who had suggested the project made a talk. Many town patrons and former producers were there. A birthday cake was quartered and presented to Mrs. Davis Douglas, Mrs. C. E. Dixon, Mrs. Lily Davis and Mrs. Samuel Lindsay who had faithfully patronized the Market from its beginning. Mrs. Milo Martin and Mrs. R. B. McDonald were recognized as the two highest sellers. Market presidents for this period have been Miss Martha E. McDonald, Mrs. Hanahan Wylie, Mrs. Matthew Patrick, Mrs. Rob McDonald and Mrs. Harris Patrick; Secretaries: Mrs. George Clowney, Mrs. Dave Coleman, Miss Marion Johnson and Miss Margaret Elliott.

During this year demonstrations and suggestions have been given by the Poultry and Nutrition and Marketing Specialist and monthly meetings held. Since January at the end of each month a market basket has been presented to the customer who holds the lucky ticket among those received with each dollar purchase. The sales this year have amounted to $2404.29 making 1937-1938 the market's most successful year. Part of the commission has been spent in buying two new sales tables. The town plans to repair and improve the building for a permaent market home.

Coming to the county in 1935, Miss Susan Pender has steadily built up the market. Mutually interested in those whom she serves and in those among whom she lives, Miss Pender has graciously promoted a spirit of friendliness and cooperation between country and town.

Each Saturday morning at 8:30 where the old Town Clock "points and beckons with its hands," in the quaint little market building of the long ago, you will find, as of yore, exposed for sale all sorts of "provisions & victuals" from country gardens, yards, smokehouses, and pantries. Come all ye people from county and town and mingle together! Come!

History Of Fairfield County Fair

9/8/1938

The county fair is very interesting from three different angles. First, let us look at it from a historic background as we find it preserved in an old law book in Winnsboro which dates back into the eighteenth century.

It was on the 8th day of March, 1785 during the days when each state was a separate principality under the Articles of Confederation that the Senate, the highest law-making body in South Carolina, passed an act establishing fairs and markets in Winnsboro.

It might be interesting to know that in the list of articles brought to these early fairs there were many things no longer raised in this part of the country such as hemp, flax, and indigo. A toll was charged for the sale of certain articles and was fixed in the act. This list included slaves, for whose sale one shilling sterling (about 24c) was to be charged.

Our "fair" had its beginning in 1925. A few farmers under the leadership of Mr. R. H. Lemmon organized a Sheep Club with Mr. Howard Snelling of Ridgeway, President. That fall, to encourage the raising of sheep from purebred sires, a "sheep show" was held in front of Mr. A. M. Owens' stable. Professor Starkey of Clemson gave a talk on sheep husbandry. Again in 1926, the "sheep show" was held. The prizes for these two years were given by local business men.

In 1927, 4-H Club Live-Stock, dairy cattle, and sheep, were added to the show. The legislature had made this possible by appropriating $200.00 to be used for 4-H club work. The show grew and other phases of boys' 4-H work were added. Miss Lucille Clarke became agent in 1929. In 1930, the Legislature appropriated $200.00 more "to increase an interest in Agriculture." Garden exhibits that fall marked the advent of women. In 1931, the first premium list was made out by "The Fairfield Agricultural Society." Mr. Howard Snelling was President, and Mrs. Dave Coleman, Secretary. Along with the sheep and boys' 4-H livestock were listed canning and household exhibits for women and 4-H club girls. Each year new departments were added: cookery, fancy work, flowers, individual vegetable displays, and interest increased with each addition. Seats were taken up in the Community House to make room. Outside, 4-H pigs, beef cattle and poultry were added. The "sheep show" had become "the Fair!"

In 1936 the county delegation voted an additional $100.00 to further this fair. Local merchants and advertisers assist with prizes, in the Poultry Department and public spirited men give handsome trophies in 4-H work. Community booths added by Miss Pender the last two years attracted much attention. Private donations made these prizes possible.

The Fairfield show is always held the week before the Columbia State Fair. Animals may then be conveniently taken on to Columbia for display. In the Sheep Department, the 4-H Livestock department, and the Woman's Department, many prizes are won by those who have taken part in Winnsboro.

This shows that "our fair" has served a long and useful existence, has been a real and helpful thing to Fairfield county. In the second place, this fair has been unique from the financial angle. We all go and take our ware; the children all go and take their displays. And "Oh ! How many prizes are offered;" nearly every woman and child goes away with a little cash in her hands and the thrill of having won a prize.

History Of Pine Grove H. D. Club

9/8/1938

Pine Grove Home Demonstration Club was organized October 1936, with six members. Since that time one member has moved to another community, two have been kept from being active members by illness in their homes, which leaves three active members of the original six. One active member has been added and four inactive members. One of the new members has passed into the Great Beyond.

Even those members who are not active try to have a year round garden and can by the budget. Each member owns some cows, and a poultry flock. Two have built new brooder houses this year and raised early broilers. One sold $26.75 worth of holly wreaths at Christmas. Another sells products at the club market in Winnsboro.

Our club is named for one of the first churches to be built in this section. This church has been consolidated with a Methodist church in Richland county, and the building torn down and moved but the Cemetery is still used. Some of the graves have been there over a hundred years.

In Revolutionary days this community was in Cornwallis' path to Yorktown. The ford where he crossed Big Cedar Creek is still there; also mounds that were thrown up for breast works where he camped just below this ford are still there.

Miss Cooley was Retired Nov. 30

12/9

CLEMSON, S. C. — Miss Mattie Lee Cooley, home demonstration agent in Fairfield County, retired November 30 after 38 years' service in Extension.

Miss Cooley began work with the Clemson Extension Service in 1933. She has been home demonstration agent in Fairfield since 1947. Before becoming home demonstration agent in Fairfield, she served as home agent in Beaufort, Lexington, and Orangeburg Counties.

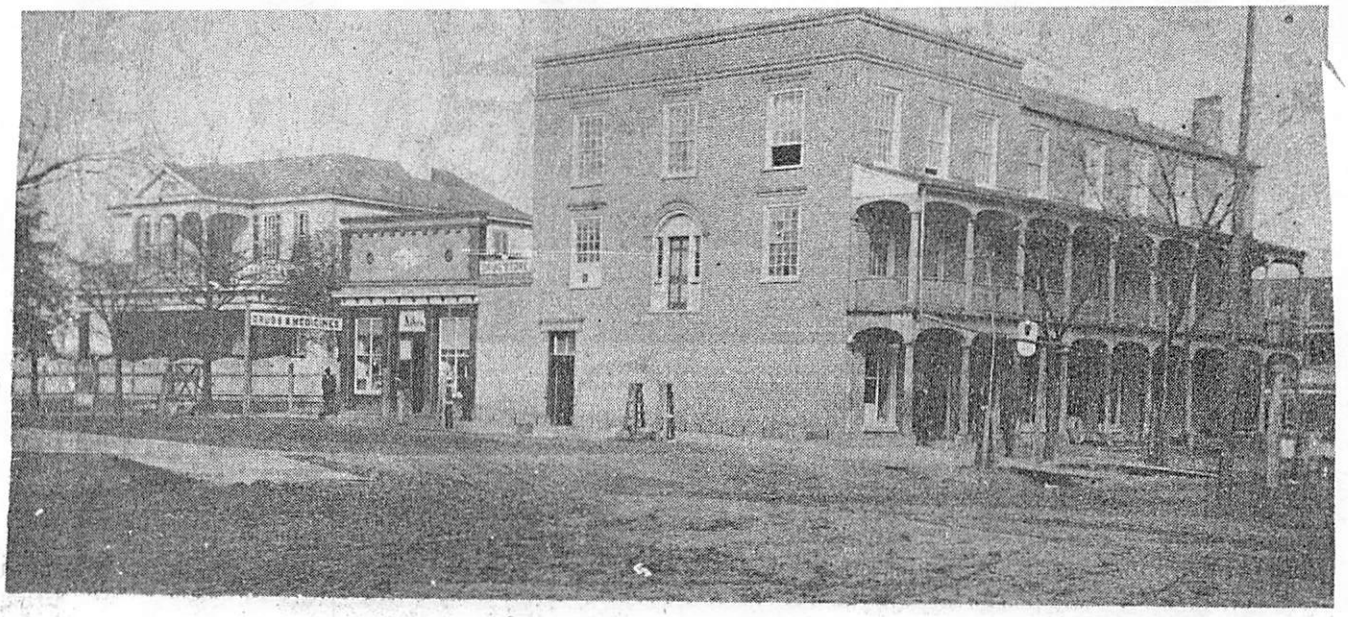
Miss Cooley also did home demonstration work in Georgia and North Carolina and taught in the public schools of South Carolina and Florida before her appointment with the Clemson Extension Service.

A native of Lowndesville, she attended Winthrop College, University of Georgia, and Peabody College. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Winthrop and a Bachelor of Science degree from Peabody.

During her 26 years as home agent in the state, Miss Cooley has promoted effective home demonstration programs among rural families. Her special interests have been in beautification, nutrition, and family life. She has also contributed to a progressive girls' 4-H club program in the counties she has served.

Last year she was recognized by the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association for her contribution as home agent and for her leadership among the other agents.

After her retirement Miss Cooley will live in Winnsboro for the present.



Aiken Mercantile And Home

This picture belonged to the late Annie Aiken Davis, mother of Mrs. John A. McLeod and granddaughter of David Aiken, who owned the mercantile building on the corner where the Bank of Fairfield now stands. David's son, Dr. William E. Aiken, ran the drugstore at the back of the building. The Aiken home, on the left, burned in 1911 or 1912. Sion Presbyterian Church now stands in that spot.

Old House Brings Memories Of Aiken Family

A delicate thread of family continuity woven into the history of the Winnsboro city block which reaches from the Bank of Fairfield on one end to the First United Methodist Church on the other, has become stronger with the purchase by attorney John D. McLeod of the Mayme Burley Coleman property fronting on Vanderhorst Street. John's great, great, grandfather David Aiken, once owned about a third of the block.

On the corner where the Bank of Fairfield now stands, David Aiken owned and operated a mercantile business. In the spot occupied by Sion Presbyterian Church was the spacious two-story Aiken home, and behind the house were terraces, the first containing a flower garden, the second grape arbors and fig trees, and the third the family's vegetable garden. To the rear of the terraces were located the slave quarters and stables.

Several years ago, John purchased a house on Vanderhorst Street which had been the home of the late Lois Burley Wylie (Mrs. H.G.), and renovated it to use as a law office. This year he bought the adjoining house and property from Mrs. Lola Sellers, daughter of the late Mayme Burley Coleman (Mrs. D.R.). The house has been torn down to make room for a parking lot. John's mother, Patsy McLeod (Mrs. John A.), remembered hearing that the house had once been a stable. This was verified by her cousin, Mrs. K.R. McMaster (Nell Elliott), also a direct descendant of David Aiken. Neither lady knows when the building was converted into a dwelling place, as it has been used for this purpose for as long as they can remember.

Further proof of its use as a stable was found as the building was being taken down by Washington Construction Company. When the plaster and wood was cleared from around the brick wall in the rear, underneath the inverted V of the ceiling was a bricked-up opening of the kind used in barns and stables.

As the bare skeleton of the house became visible, it appeared that rooms had been added to one side of the main building, and a fireplace had been installed. Whatever the initial use of the structure, it was built to last, with handmade brick and thirty-foot beams of heart pine.

The Aikens

David Aiken came to Fairfield County in the 1700s as a small boy, crossing the ocean from Northern Ireland with his parents, James and Elizabeth Reid Aiken and other members of the family. The Aikens settled in the Lebanon section of the county, and James and Elizabeth are buried in the Aiken-Martin family

Presbyterian Church site.

David, who was born in 1786, was enterprising and became an influential and wealthy landholder. He owned a number of slaves and much acreage in the county and was also a successful businessman. He built the old Winnsboro Bank building, later the Merchants and Planters Bank, now Southern Bank and Trust Company; and several other buildings of "wood, brick and stone". His mercantile business was housed in the town's tallest building until the Winnsboro Hotel with four stories was built just across the street. Mrs. McMaster says the hotel's fourth floor was built expressly for the purpose of "topping" Aiken's three-story establishment. Across the street from the Aiken home, David had a blacksmith shop where the Winnsboro Town Hall is now.

In his early years, David received support from an older brother, William, who settled in Charleston. William served as a congressman and was president of the state's first railroad, which ran from Charleston to Hamburg. The William Aiken home still stands in Charleston. It served for years as an office building for Southern Railway, and in the 1970s was restored by the company and turned over to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Southern still retains some offices there.

David's nephew William, son of the congressman, served as a governor of South Carolina.

building later housed a farm implement business owned by Mark W. Doty, (grandfather of the present Mark Doty) which was moved across the street. Sometime between 1905 and 1910, the mercantile building was either burned or torn down.

David's son, Dr. William E. Aiken, lived in the family home after the death of his parents. David died in 1860 and Elizabeth in 1859.

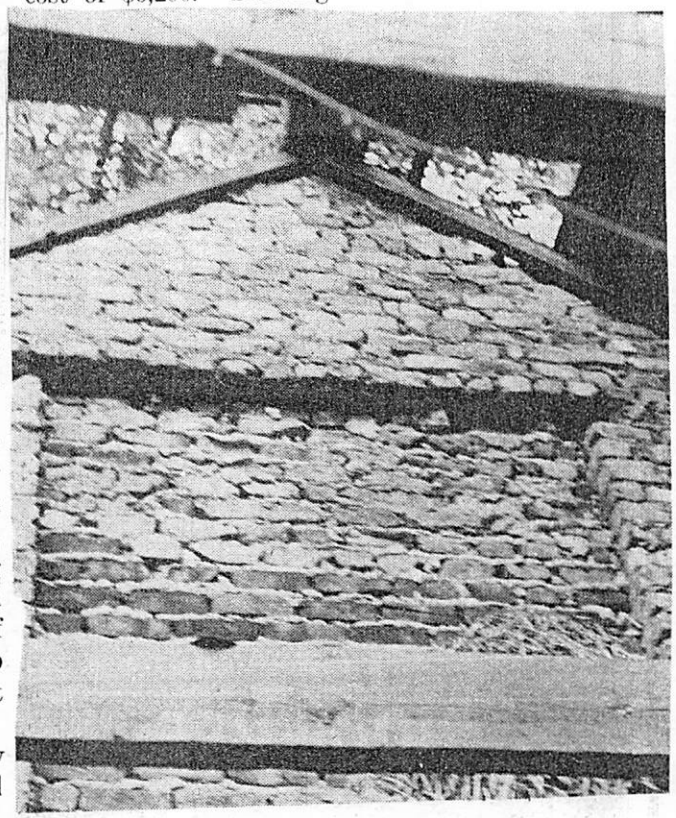
In later years, J.B. Burley, father of Mayme Coleman, lived with his family in the Aiken house before purchasing the "stable", which had been turned into a house some time before. Earlier, the family of Bill Gilbert lived in the stable-house; both occupants were public servants - Mr. Gilbert was a policeman and Mr. Burley a county officer. Winding another family thread through the history of the property is the notation that Thomas Sprott was born in the stable-house in 1907. Tom became the husband of Nelle McMaster, a great,great granddaughter of David Aiken.

The Aiken house burned in either 1911 or 1912. Six months before it was destroyed by fire, some young boys playing in the yard remembered hearing that bottles of wine had been sealed up in the masonry work at the back of the house. Out of curiosity they began poking and pulling at the masonry, and uncovered two wine bottles. One was filled with what must have surely been a vintage wine; the other contained a history of the Aiken family, written by Dr. William Aiken.

way into the hands of Mrs. McMaster, granddaughter of its writer. She says it was this history found almost providentially, that began her keen interest in family history - an interest that has rubbed off on two of her daughters, Nelle Sprott and Carolina Lyles (Mrs. W.S.)

At the time the Aiken house was burned, it was occupied by the Rev. James M. Holladay, pastor of Sion Presbyterian Church, then located on Garden Street. The congregation was making plans to build a new church, but now had to build a manse instead. Still standing on West Washington Street, the manse was completed around 1912, built at a cost of $6,200. Building of a new church was delayed for several years. Under the leadership of Dr. G.G. Mayes, the congregation was finally able to move into a new building in 1923; it stands on the site of David Aiken's home.

The Aiken family name became well-known in politics and business, and descendants scattered out from Fairfield County. Direct descendants still living here are Mrs. McMaster and Mrs. McLeod and their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mrs. McMaster is the daughter of Carrie Aiken Elliott and Mrs. McLeod's mother was Annie Aiken Davis; both were daughters of David's son, Dr. William Aiken.



Old Opening Revealed

Tradition held that the home of the late Mayme Burley Coleman on Vanderhorst Street was once a stable. The house was recently torn down, and this rear wall revealed a bricked-up opening, such as may be found in barns and stables. (Independent photo)

Brick by Brick, the Century Old Gerig Building Goes Down to Make Way for New Modern Stores on Winnsboro's Main Stree

9/22/60

HISTORIC STRUCTURE AS IT HAS STOOD FOR OVER 100 YEARS

For several weeks now workmen have been carefully tearing down, brick by brick, the ancient Gerig building that has graced Winnsboro's Congress St. for more than a century. Within the next fortnight, perhaps, the structure will have been completely razed to make way for a modern one-story building which is to house a Ben Franklin variety store, a branch of a large and nationally-known chain. More details of the business, its operation and personnel will be carried in later issues of The News and Herald.

The building, which is now owned by the sons and daughters of the late John H. and Marian M. McMaster, is one of considerable interest to residents of Fairfield. The records do not show precisely when it was erected but it antedates the Confederate War and is probably approximately 110 years old.

Documents in the Fairfield county courthouse, meticulously kept by Clerk of Court W. W. Lewis, indicate that on Jan. 22, 1834, Robert Cathcart conveyed to David McDowell six lots in the heart of Winnsboro for a consideration of $3,050, on and adjacent to the spot where the Gerig building now stands. But the building was almost certainly not thereon at that time. The records show, too, that Sailing Wolfe, in 1851, owned a lot or lots adjacent to the building.

On Dec. 5, 1865, one George M. Leventritt of New York City deeded to Francis Gerig both lot and building on this site, for a consideration of "$8,000 in lawful money of the United States of America." (The war had ended hardly seven months earlier and the canny Yankee was taking no chances on discredited Confederate currency).

On May 15, 1924, the lot and building was conveyed from the estate of J. L. Kirkpatrick to Marian M. and John H. McMaster for the sum of $12,000.

How the Francis Gerigs happened to have the money to buy this property at the close of the war (Mr. Gerig was a Confederate soldier) is an interesting saga in itself. It was told by his son, Jake Gerig, to the late Fitz Hugh McMaster, in the following words:

"When Sherman was burning Winnsboro, my folks were living in the house occupied by Mrs. Ellen Cathcart (on North Congress St.), and in the store building next door a number of cotton bales my father had bought as investment were stored. Mother was working in her garden when she heard the Yankee soldiers guarding the railroad talking in German and she discovered the young lieutenant was from the same village in Bavaria that she came from. The result was that he went with her to headquarters at the courthouse and obtained a guard for the cotton. It was the sale of that cotton, at a very large price, that enabled my father to purchase the three-story brick building we lived in after the war."

Many fascinating stories could be told of life with the hospitable Gerigs, their son, Jake, and daughters, Lizzie and Laura, still remembered by some senior citizens of Winnsboro. Mrs. J. L. Strohecker (Laura), well past 90, is now living in California. But such reminiscences will have to await another writing.

Suffice it to say that since the time of the Gerigs many families and businesses have been lodged in the building, including the Henry Phillipses, the Charlie Normans, The Christmases, the late Mrs. Sallie Rion and grandson, George Rion, who is now a traveling auditor for the Wesson Oil Company. Among the earlier businesses were Clark's Dry Goods, John Seigler's Hardware, C. E. Strange, attorney, Dr. Joel Levy, optometrist, and doubtless many others. Rose's 5c & 10c Store came there in 1931 and the A & P Tea Company once occupied the adjoining store.

"Time marches on."

The following poem, penned by one who wishes to remain anonymous, seems appropriate at this time:

FOR A DOOR

(On the passing of the Gerig Building, September, 1960.)

This tear I shed is for a door.

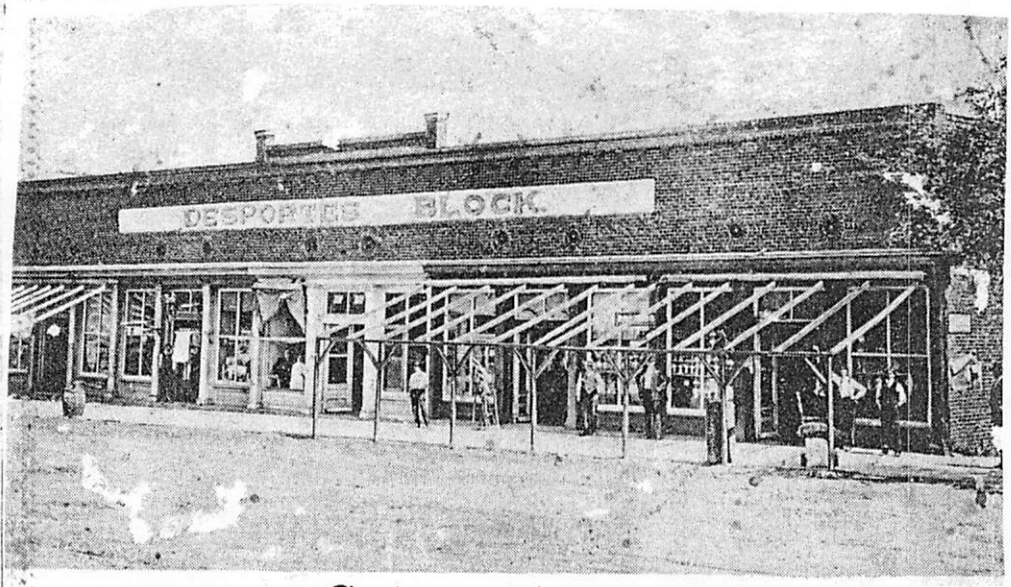
A door is a welcoming kind of thing-
It swings so wide when the gay bells ring;
It ushers the visitor in with joy,
It gives at the tug of a laughing boy —
A door is a welcoming kind of thing —

Then why is this tear that I shed
For a door?

They have lined them up, those ancient doors,
Like traitors before a firing squad.
They've lined them up, door beside door,
Brown door, black door, red door, blue —
They're standing there hiding what Progress can do.

The noble building's there — but not for long —
Its eyes are vacant, and a ghostly song
Runs through her halls — A funeral dirge we know
"Progress has come! The old must go!"
This tear I shed is for a door —
Nothing more — nothing more.

Robin B. O'Winn



Congress Street 1918

This is how a portion of Winnsboro's Congress Street looked in 1918, as pictured on a postcard loaned the Independent by Mrs. J. Earle Stevenson. Stores located in this area now are Belk and Eagles.

JUDGE PATTON GIVES HISTORY COUNTY COURT

First Term Of Fairfield Court Held in 1785, One Hundred And Fifty Years Ago

I came here today, July 24th, 1935, to hear an argument of attorneys in a case pending in the Corut of Common Pleas for Fairfield county. My Court of General Sessions for this County was held in June and no jury cases being ready for trial at the summer term of the Court of Common Pleas, I did not open the Court at the time fixed by Statute but waited until today to dispose of any civil matters. When I held the Court here in June, 1935, the Grand Jury at my suggestion appointed a Standing Committee to look after the preservation of the Court House records. In order to stimulate interest in this important work I have made some annotations of the minutes of the first County Court held a century and a half ago so that this anniversary may be used as a greater incentive to take care of these valuable books, which should be properly protected from the ravages of time, and should be recopied and the original books rebound.

The early history of Fairfield County contained in the first minute book of the County Court, which I have examined today, shows that the first term of the County Court begin July 25, 1785, exactly one hundred and fifty years ago, less one day. What are the changes and improvements in the life and contentment of our citizens during this period?

The first County Court in Fairfield County appointed overseers of the highways of the County, to-wit: the ridge road to Charleston; the new blazed road to Camden to be cut 30 feet wide; the new blazed road to Congaree, etc., the road from Winnsb ro to Lyles Ford; Road to Shire's [illegible] xtending from Lee's place [illegible] k to Little River ther [illegible] f the Congare [illegible] The ridge [illegible] nded from the [illegible] s old place to Cockralls, [illegible] unty House, thence to [illegible] nce to the round top, [illegible] or County [illegible]. The old road from Winnsboro to Camden ran from the Charleston road to Wateree Creek, thence to Dutchman's Creek, thence by Tolersons old place to the County line.

The Rocky Mount road extended from the fork of the old Camden road by the mountain gap to the County line.

Constables were duly appointed; petitions for tavern licenses were granted to continue form the sitting of the Court but six months and the Clerk to receive thirty shillings for each.

point the place for erecting the Court House and gaol when it was unanimously agreed that Winnsboro being the most central part of the County the buildings should be erected there. The Court adjourned to the fourth Monday in October next. The Judges whose signatures appear on the minutes were: John Winn, Richard Winn, John Buchanan and James Craig.

The original minute book No. 1 from July 25, 1785 to August 19, 1786 is preserved in excellent condition with the minutes recorded in splendid penmanship; the back has a hand drawn lion in erect position on his hind legs, and a sword in one fore paw, and a bunch of eagle feather or arrows in the other; the name of D. Evans, Esq., Winnsboro, is writen in large letters on the cover; the first one of more pages are missing from the inside; the spelling of the name of Winnsboro thus early was shortened. The other County Judges who sat and held these Courts on and after the October, 1785 term are as follows: William Kirkland, John Winn, Richard Winn, John Buchanan and James Craig.

The ordinary business of the Court was transacted, including acknowledgement of deeds to land by General Richard Winn, and by others to lots in town of Winnsboro, renounciation in open court of dower by the wife of the grantor to land; judgmnet for possession of the land appointment of arbitrators to settle dispute over a certain chestnut sorrel mare; and other matters by the Honorable Justices. William Boyd was appointed and qualified as Sheriff; his under Sheriff was Robert Craig and his Deputy Sheriff was John Bell.

Mrs. Penelope Winn, wife of John Winn, and Mrs. Priscilla Winns ,wife of General Richard Winnh, were among those who appeared in open Court to renounce dower to lands sold and conveyed.

Jacob Brown produced a license from the Honorable Henry Pendleton, Aednus Burke and John F. Grimke, to practice law as an attorney in any court of law or equity within this state, and was appointed County Attorney. Grand jurors and petit jurors were duly drawn for the term and sworn in. David Brown produced his license as an attorney at law.

A petition from the inhabitants of the east end of the county of Fairfield was presented complaining that they had no person to administer justice in that quarter. The Justices promised that on the next vacancy or expiration of their commissions they would procure or recommend a person to be nominated from among the petitioners. On January 25, 1786, the Court ordered that John and Richard Winn be and are hereby appointed to inspect the Clerk's books. The report the Grand Jury at this term presented as a grievance as follows:

[illegible] trary to law by certain persons named.

2. That the stand[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] no trustees or guardians.

6. The want of direction posts set up at forks or cross-roads.

7. The privileges daily taken by the inhabitants of this county in hunting on plantations of their neighbors without leave or approbation, particularly on the Sabbath.

8. The Grand Jury recommends to the mercy of the Court the persons informed against in Clause No. 1.

The Justices who sat at the May term, 1786 ,were Richard Winns, Wm. Kirkland, Isaac Love, Minos Winn, Jas. Craig and John Turner.

At the August 15 term, 1786, these Justices were present also: Henry Hampton and John Pearson.

The Grand Jury at the May term, 1786, presented as a grievance and nuisance that the streets of Winnsboro are not kept clean and well grubbed.

Samuel Lowrie produced his certificate to practice law, signed by Richard Hutson, Aednus Burke and J. F. Grimke, Esqs.

A petition was filed by those on Little River, for a road to be laid out from Mobley's Meeting House to Winnsboro, leading by Thomas Rogers which was granted. Burr Harrison, Thomas Shannon and Thomas Atterson were appointed commissioners to lay out said road. On Thursday, Aug. 17, 1786, the Court met. George Lott was fined forty shillings for contempt of court and ordered to give security for his behavior. N. B.—Lot appeared in Court the next day and being sober, asked pardon for his rude behavior and the Court ordered him to be dismissed without cost or fine.

On Friday, Aug. 18, 1786, the Court elected William Boyd as Sheriff; Burrie Harrison was elected Coroner; tavern rates were fixed for provisions, forage and liquors; also for meals of good healthy provisions, breakfasts at 8d, all bespoke dinners where a Bill of Fare is given, the parties agree on the price; lodgings on a feather bed with clean linen 6d, a mattress with clean linen 4d; for stabling a horse on night on corn blades or good hay 4d; for one night in a good pasture 3d. The last day of Court was Saturday, August 19, 1786.

D. Evans appears to have been the Clerk, but this is not made clear by the roceor, as two pages are missing It also appears that David Evans was present in Court to prove certain deeds, etc. The cover of the record has printed on it "For North America, Propatria, Super Fine, Amsterdam in Holland," with the figure of the lion also printed thereon.

The foregoing extracts were made by me today while sitting in the front yard of the Fairfield Inn, which was formerly the handsome residence and estate of Mr. A. E. Douglas, one of the oldest attorneys at the bar, who died after I began to practice law, and whose daughter, Laura, is a girlhood friend of my sister, Adelaide, and they both are now in New York City. This residence overlooks the property of the Winnsboro Cotton Mills.

When I began to practice law as an attorney, in December, 1897, the members of the Winnsboro Bar were J. E. McDonald, Sr., who had been Solicitor of the Sixth Circuit; Glenn Ragsdale and his brother, who died about that time; Mr. McCants, who has a son at the Bar in Columbia; Charles A. Douglas and Hugh O'Bear, who are now in Washington, D. C.; O. W. Buchanan, who was Judge of the Third Circuit; A .S. Douglas, J. Wilson Hanahan, M. D. Douglas and T. M. Cathcart.

This from "South Carolina Points" in the Charlotte Observer: "James Henry Rion, who was reared by John C. Calhoun and Thomas G. Clemson near Pendleton, was colonel of the Sixth South Carolina regiment in the War between the States. He was graduated from the South Carolina college in 1850 and was a member of the bar at Winnsboro for 30 years."

September Jurymen Drawn.

1916

The September term of court will convene here on the 25th with Judge Mauldin presiding. The following will serve as jurymen for second week:

F. E. Hooten, F. M. Gladney, J. W. Harrison, D. F. Smith, S.T.Burley, C. B. Rabb, H.S.Carroll, E. E. Roberts, C. A. Hill, Sam Weir, Jr., T. J. McMeekin, D. E. Aiken, H. E. Ketchin, S. E. Hill, J. H. Coleman, B. H. Yarboro, T. E. Camak, R. W. Lemmon, O. W. Moore, R. C. Sterling, J. W. Brice, E. B. Mason, J. L. Montgomery, S. T. Castles, C. A. Stevenson, T. B. Wilkes, D. P. Coleman, M. W. Patrick, W. J. Johnson, W. A. Neil, S. S. Curry, C. B. Finley, E. H. Coleman, W. J. Spence R. M. Mann, W. L. McCrorey.

PASSES OKLAHOMA STATE BAR

Word has been received that Mr. Fred M. Hatcher has passed the Oklahoma State Bar examination and is now a practicing attorney at Ada, Oklahoma, his home town. 1935

Mr. Hatcher received his A. B. at the University of Florida, was Superintendent of city schools, St. Augustine, Florida, for six years, and later studied law at the University of Florida. Mr. Hatcher married Miss Agnes R. Stevenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stevenson, of

BORO, SC. Office in the Harden Building, East Side Congress Street. 1880

The Fairfield News and Herald, Winnsboro, S.C., Wednesday, September 6, 1899.

First Week Jurors.

The following jurors were drawn Wednesday to serve during the first week of the approaching term of court:

R.H. Brice, M.L. Cooper, W.J. Turkett, Jas. I. Long, R.S. Spence, J.D. Lyles, John M. Parker, C.L. Smith, Wm. H. Banks, B.H. Yarborough, S.P. Thomas, John B. Morrison, Willie Leitner, W.S. Robertson, Jas. W. Bankhead, Geo. W. Moore, J.A. McCrorey, G.L. Rosborough, Samuel Simpson, M.M. Clinkscales, Hop James, Wm. Kennedy, J.K. Stevenson, E.B. Mason, G.A. White, W.P. Blair, T.J. McMeekin, W. J. Hagood, W.T. McCrorey, Charles B. Douglass, G.G. Steele, E.R. Roberts, W.T. Yarborough, J.S. Young, J.G. Wolling, J.J. Sanders.

COURT COMMENCES AUGUST FIFTEENTH

JUDGE SEASE OF SPARTANBURG WILL PRESIDE.

9/5/1919

List of Jurors for First Two Weeks—Exceedingly Heavy Criminal Document.

September term of Court of General Sessions convenes Monday, September the fifteenth. Following the court of General Sessions, will be a two weeks term of Court of Common Pleas. Judge Sease of Spartanburg, one of the best known jurists of the State, will be the presiding Judge. The docket for the Court of General Sessions is one of the most crowded that has been known in the County for several years. There are a number of murder cases that will probably be heard.

The Jurors for the first and second week are as follows:

1st. Week.

W. T. Boulware, Shelton.
J. E. Crowder, Strother.
H. P. Mann, Wallaceville.
P. C. Turner, Winnsboro.
J. Spratt Clowney, Blairs.
Jesse Branham, Ridgeway.
F. F. Fee, Blairs.
F. H. McEachern, Wallaceville.
H. C. Joyner, Ridgeway.
W. R. Aiken, Winnsboro.
S. H. Gibson Wallaceville.
W. B. Pearson, Strother.
T. J.McMeekin, Monticello.
J. C. Stone, Winnsboro.
D. C. Green, Shelton.
F. E. Propst, Winnsboro.
S. M. Hartin, Ridgeway.
E. B. Branham, Ridgeway.
G. G. Steele, Winnsboro.
John M. Stewart, Ridgeway.
J. L. Harrison, Winnsboro.
D. M. Peak, Ridgeway.
R. C. Thomas, Ridgeway.
G. H. Rhine, Ridgeway.
S. E. Hill, Shelton.
J. R. Pope, Winnsboro or White Oak
S. J. Bolin, Shelton.
R. M. Aiken, Strother.
T. E. Smith, Ridgeway.
E. H. Bowen, Ridgeway.
J. F. Thomasson, Blackstock Route.
C. E. Crowder, Blairs.
T. E. Delleney, Rion.
J. C. Pickett, Ridgeway.

2nd Week

H. S. Carroll, Winnsboro.
E. D. Mobley, Blackstock.
John A. Young, Winnsboro.
J. W. Harrison, Winnsboro.
D. V. Walker, Winnsboro.
J. E. Haynes, Ridgeway.
J. C. McMeekin, Wallaceville.
J. H. Coledan, Ridgeway.
George Raines, Ridgeway.
H. C. Elliott, Winnsboro.
D. R. Coleman, Shelton.
B. E. Lyles, Rockton.
T. J. Castene, Ridgeway.
J. U. Crowder, Shelton.
T. E. Phillips, Winnsboro.
A. G. Douglas, Douglas.
S. M. Price, Woodward.
S. F. Castles, Rockton.
Strother Ford, Blackstock.
R. A. Rabon, Blackstock.
R. A. Feaster, Shelton.
W. M. Aiken, Monticello.
T. C. Camak, Rockton.
John H. Cathcart, Winnsboro.
G. W. Higgins, Blackstock.
W. H. White, Ridgeway.
T. O. Boulware, Winnsboro.
W. T. McConnell, Wallaceville.
F. A. DuPortes, Winnsboro.
W. A. Blaine, Blackstock.
D. M. Caldwell, Shelton.
Charlie Sherby, Woodward.
C. H. Leitner, Wallacevile.
J. L. Dove, Blackstock.
A. W. Harrison, Winnsboro.
J. M. Lyles, Winnsboro.

Meares Gives Brief Biography Of Fairfield's 6 Congressmen

Herald's Article of Last Week Omitted Two, But Former Public-Spirited Citizen of Ridgeway, Who Knows His History, Sets Us Right.

Columbia, S. C.
May 18, 1942

Editor, The News and Herald,
Winnsboro, S. C.
Gentlemen:

It may be interesting to call your attention to the omission of two residents of Fairfield county in your article of 14th instant, quoting from "an elder statesman" in giving names of only four such representatives to the U. S. Congress entitled to mention in that connection. He specifies Richard Winn, David R. Evans, W. W. Boyce and General John Bratton. But the names of Wm. Woodward and Joseph A. Woodward are entitled as well to that distinction.

In calling attention to this omission, it may be of sufficient interest to give the official information from the Biographical Directory of Congress, concerning these two and also of the four mentioned, so that the record may be given of the complete list, as aforesaid, named by this official publication. The record given of William Woodward, is unfortunately the most scanty of them all. He served in 14th Congress, 1815 on retirement of D. R. Evans from that office, as stated hereinafter.

William Woodward's place of residence is given as Monticello and tradition has it that he was a devoted Baptist minister and served in the Missionary field of the district. Rev. J. P. Isonhower can probably tell more particularly of his service in that connection, and Woodward Chapter as to what relation he is to Joseph Addison Woodward.

Richard Winn, born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1750, attended the common schools; moved to Georgia and then to South Carolina in 1768; served as clerk in a counting house; engaged in cotton buying and other mercantile pursuits and served as a land surveyor, entered the Revolutionary army as a lieutenant, and attained the rank of Colonel of State Militia; after the war was promoted to rank of Major General of Militia, appointed as superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Creek Nation in 1788, elected as a democrat to the Third and Fourth Congresses, elected to the Seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Sumter; re-elected to the Eighth and to the four succeeding congresses, and served from January 24, 1803, to March 3, 1813; moved to Tennessee in 1813, became a planter and continued in the mercantile business until his death on his plantation Tennessee, December 19, 1818; interment at Winnsboro, S. C.

Joseph Addison Woodward, born in Winnsboro, April 17, 1806, received an academic education and was graduated from the State University; studied law, admitted to practice and practiced in Winnsboro; member of the State House of Representatives 1837-1843 elected as a democrat to the 28 and the four succeeding congresses (March 4, 1843-March 3, 1853) declined to be a candidate for re-election in 1852 to the 33rd Congress, moved to Alabama and resumed the practice of his profession; died in Talladega, Alabama, August 5, 1885, and was buried in Oak Hill cemetery.

David Reid Evans, born in Westminster, England, February 20, 1769, emigrated with his father, who settled in South Carolina; attended Mt. Zion College, studied law, admitted to the bar in 1796, commenced practice in Winnsboro, member of State House of Representatives 1800-1804, elected as a democrat to 13th Congress, March 4, 1813, 1815 declined to be a candidate for re-election and retired to his plantation. Member of State Senate 1818, 1826; first president of the Fairfield Bible Society, died in Winnsboro, March 8, 1843, interment in the lot in rear of Mr. Harvey Flenniken's residence on North Main Street.

William Waters Boyce born in Charleston, October 24, 1818, attended South Carolina College, and the Virginia University, admitted to the bar and practiced in Winnsboro and was a member of South Carolina House of Representatives, elected as a States Rights democrat to 33rd, 34th, 35th and 36th U. S. Congresses and served from March 3, 1853, till his retirement on December 21, 1860, appointed a delegate to the Confederate Provincial Congress, January 4, 1861; elected to 1st and 2nd Confederate Congresses 1862-64; moved to Washington in 1866 and practiced law till he retired; died at his home, "Ashland," December 3, 1890, in Fairfield County, buried in Episcopal Cemetery in Winnsboro.

John Bratton, born in Winnsboro, March 7, 1831, attended Mt. Zion Institution, graduated from the South Carolina College, 1850, and the Charleston Medical College in 1853 and engaged in practice in Winnsboro and also as a planter; volunteered in the Confederate Army as a private and served through the War of Southern Independence attaining the rank of Brigadier General; member of the State Constitutional Democartic State Delegation to Democratic National Convention in 1876, and was a delegate to the succeeding convention in Cincinnati in 1880, elected Comptroller General of the State in 1881 by the legislature to fill a vacancy; elected to the 48th Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John H. Evans, and served from December 8, 1884, to March 3, 1885, refused renomination, retired from politics, lived as a planter on his estate, at Farmington, died in Winnsboro, January 12, 1898, buried in Episcopal Cemetery.

Very truly yours,
R. A. MEARES.

Short Biographies Of Fairfield's Representatives

4/8/43

The 1943 "South Carolina Legislative Manual" came off the press last week and copies were distributed to members of both the house and senate. The book, edited by Inez Watson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, contains the usual amount of matter concerning public affairs. It also contains short biographical sketches of the members of the legislature, with a picture of each. The sketches of the senator and two house members from Fairfield county follow:

Senator James Morris Lyles—Cotton merchant at Winnsboro. Born Sept. 22, 1886, near Strother. Son of John W. and Susan (Morris) Lyles, of near Strother. Graduated from Ths Citadel with B. S. degree in 1909; moved to Winnsboro in 1900. April 27, 1916, married Louise Gantt, of Winnsboro. Member Town Council, 1915; director Merchants & Planters Bank; Board of Trustees Mt. Zion Institute, 1928-33; previous service in Senate Nov. 7, 1933-42.

Representative Boyd Brown — President and General Manager Carolina Theatre, Inc., and farmer, at Winnsboro. Born Dec. 12, 1897, at Blythewood, the son of J. N. and Kitty B. (Hogan) Brown. Graduated from Sumter High School 1917; moved to Winnsboro in 1930. Married Mary E. Tidwell, of Ridgeway, Sept. 18, 1918; President Brown Holding Co., Inc.; President Winnsboro Theatre Corp.; Vice-Pres. of Theatre Owners of North and South Carolina, Inc.; Vice-Pres. Theatre Owners of S. C. Previous service in House, 1937-42.

Hayne Douglas McMeekin — Merchant, firm of Winnsboro Furniture Co. Born March 4, 1911, at Winnsboro. Son of Dr. W. P. and Elizabeth Rebecca (Douglas) McMeekin, of Winnsboro. Graduate of Mt. Zion High School, 1932; attended Erskine College, 1933-34. Moved from Columbia to Winnsboro in 1920. Married Nellie Ladd, of Winnsboro, Dec. 9, 1938. Owner of Winnsboro Furniture Co.

From 1838 and from 1790

Senators from Fairfield Listed in Toto; House Membership Incomplete

Members of S. C. House of Representatives from Fairfield County (founded 1798)

1838 — John Buchanan, William S. Lyles, Edward G. Palmer.

1840 — not available.

1842 — E. G. Palmer, J. D. Strother, W. J. Alston, O. Woodward.

1844 — John H. Means, Edward G. Palmer, James R. Aiken, William J. Alston.

1846 — S. H. Owens, Edward G. Palmer, James R. Aiken, William W. Boyce.

1848 — Jesse T. Owens, W. R. Robertson, Henry H. Clark.

1850 — W. S. Lyles, William R. Robertson, Henry H. Clark.

1852 — Henry Clark, J. N. Shedd, R. B. Boylston.

1854 — R. B. Boylston, H. H. Clark, W. M. Bratton.

1856 — William M. Bratton.

(Nobody listed for roll call, 1857)

1858 — Henry C. Davis, R. B. Boylston, James B. McCants.

1860 — R. B. Boylston, T. W. Woodward, J. B. McCants.

1861 — (Nobody listed for roll call.)

1862 — T. McKinstry, P. D. Cook, J. B. McCants.

1865-1866 — W. J. Alston, James R. Aiken, B. E. Elkins.

1868 — Lewis W. Duvall, Henry Jacobs, Henry Johnson.

1870 — Alfred Moore, W. J. McDowell, S. M. Smart.

1872 — Isaac Miller, Levi Lee, M. S. Miller.

1874-1876 — John Gibson, Joseph Thompson, Joel Capes.

1877 — Thomas S. Brice, Henry A. Gaillard, Prince B. Martin.

1878 — R. C. Clowney, T. S. Brice, H. A. Gaillard.

1880 — John W. Lyles, C. E. Thomas, G. H. McMaster.

1882 — Hayne McMeekin, A. S. Douglas, G. H. McMaster.

1884-1886 — Charles A. Douglas, Thomas S. Brice, Sheridan R. Rutland.

1888 — O. W. Buchanan, J. D. Harrison, T. B. McKinstry.

1890 — T. S. Brice, O. W. Buchanan, T. W. Traylor.

1892-1893 — W. J. Johnson, T. P. Mitchell.

1894 — ?

1896 — R. Y. Lemmon, T. P. Mitchell, W. J. Johnson.

1897 — J. G. Wolling, R. Y. Lemmon, R. A. Meares.

1898 — J. G. Wolling, R. A. Meares.

1899 — John G. Mobley, William J. Johnson.

1900 — William J. Johnson.

1901 — J. B. Morrison, J. G. Wolling.

1902 — J. B. Morrison, J. J. Wolling, William J. Johnson.

1903-1904 — C. S. Ford, W. J. Johnson, T. W. Traylor.

1905-1906 — J. G. McCants, C. S. Ford, A. H. Brice.

1907-1908 — W. W. Dixon, C. S. Leitner, T. S. Brice.

1909 — F. H. McEachern, A. J. Mobley, W. W. Dixon.

1910 — A. J. Mobley, W. W. Dixon.

1911-1912 — W. W. Dixon, T. H. Ketchin, R. A. Meares.

1913-1914 — S. Clowney, T. L. Johnston.

1915-1916 — W. W. Dixon, Horace Traylor.

(Source: roll calls, Journal of the House of Representatives of S. C., 1831-1916.)

1917-1918 — C. S. Ford, Clark W. McCants.

1919-1920 — James W. Hanahan, R. A. Meares.

1921-1922 — James W. Hanahan, John G. Wolling.

1923-1924 — James W. Hanahan, A. McC. Faucette.

1925-1926 — L. S. Henderson, Thomas J. McMeekin.

1927-1928 — Fay A. DesPortes, J. P. Isenhower.

1929-1930 — J. P. Isenhower, Chas. S. Ford.

1931-1932 — J. C. Darby, Jas. Wilson Hanahan.

1933-33 — O. C. Scarborough (resigned).

1933-36 — J. P. Isenhower.

1933-1942 — F. M. Roddey.

1937-1948 — Boyd Brown.

1943-1945 — Hayne D. McMeekin.

1945-1946 — Moultrie D. Douglas.

1947-1952 — Henry Norwood Obear.

1949-1950 — George F. Coleman.

1951-1952 John A. Martin.

1953-1958 — Walter Boyd Brown.

1959-to present — Purvis W. Collins.

(Source: Legislative Manual, 1916 to present.)

MEMBERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE FROM FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Election district of Fairfield, Chester, and Richland

1790-1794 — Thomas Taylor.

1794-1798 — Joseph Brown.

1798-1802 — John Turner.

1802-1806 — Thomas Taylor.

Senatorial election district of Fairfield formed under Constitutional Amendment 1808

1810-1812 — William Strother

1812 — Nicholas Peay

1812-1816 — Samuel Johnston

1816-1820 — Samuel Alston

1820-1824 — Samual Johnston

1824-1832 — David R. Evans

1832-1840 — Austin F. Peay

1840-1856 — John Buchanan

1856-1857 — Nicholas Adamson Peay (d. 1857)

1857-1865 — Edward G. Palmer

Fairfield

1865-1867 — John Bratton

1868 — James M. Rutland

1868-1872 — George W. Barber

1872-1873 — Sanders Ford

1873-1876 — Moses Martin

1876-1880 — Israel Bird

1880-1884 — H. A. Gaillard

1884-1892 — Thomas W. Woodward

1892-1896 — T. S. Brice

1896-1904 — Glenn W. Ragsdale

1904-1912 — W. J. Johnson

1912-1920 — T. H. Ketchin

1920-1924 — Glenn W. Ragsdale

1924-1928 — J. E. McDonald

1928-1933 — Fay Allen DesPortes

1932-1952 — J. Morris Lyles

1952-1960 — John A. Martin

1960-1964 — B. F. Hornsby

1965- John A. Martin.

From John Winn to John Martin

31 Men Have Represented Fairfield County in State Senate Since 1779

11/13/1958

(By Kathleen Lewis Sloan)

Thirty-one men have represented Fairfield, either on the district or county level, in the South Carolina senate during the 180 years which have elapsed since 1779. J. M. Lyles, who served from 1934 to 1952, holds the record for longevity.

The complete list follows, although the author of this article (see letters) wants additional information concerning some senators:

District Between Broad and Catawba Rivers

1779-90, John Winn; 1782, Thomas Taylor; 1783-84 John Winn; 1785-86, Daniel Huger; 1787-88, Thomas Taylor; 1789-90, Joseph Brown.

Districts of Fairfield, Chester and Richland *

1791-93, Thomas Taylor; 1794-97, Joseph Brown; 1798-1801, John Turner; 1802-05, Thomas Taylor; 1806-09, John Pearson.

* Only one senator represented the three.

Fairfield District

1810-11, William Strother; 1812, Nicholas Peay; 1812-15, Samuel Johnston; 1816-19, Samuel Alston; 1820-23, Samuel Johnston; 1824-27, David R. Evans; 1828-31, David R. Evans; 1832-35, Austin F. Peay; 1836-39, Austin F. Peay; 1840-43, John Buchanan; 1844-47, John Buchanan; 1848-51, John Buchanan; 1852-55, John Buchanan; 1856, Nicholas Austin Peay; 1857-59, Edward Gendron Palmer; 1860-63, Edward Gendron Palmer; 1864, Edward Gendron Palmer; 1865-66, John Bratton; 1868, James M. Rutland; 1868-71, George W. Barber; 1872, Sanders Ford; 1873-75; Moses Martin; 1876-79, Israel Bird; 1880-83, H. A. Gaillard; 1884-87, Thomas W. Woodward; 1888-91, Thomas W. Woodward; 1892-96, T. S. Brice; 1897-1900, Glenn W. Ragsdale; 1901-04, Glenn W. Ragsdale; 1905-08, W. J. Johnson; 1909-12, W. J. Johnson; 1913-16, T. H. Ketchin; 1917-20, T. H. Ketchin; 1921-24, Glenn W. Ragsdale; 1925-28, J. E. McDonald, Jr.; 1929-32, Fay Allen DesPortes; 1933, Fay Allen DesPortes; 1934-36, J. M. Ly- 1949-52, J. M. Lyles; 1953-56, John J. M. Lyles; 1945-48, J. M. Lyles; 1949-52, J. M. Lyles; 1953-56, John A. Martin; 1957, John A. Martin.

Winnsboro Native Heads Bar Assn. In Washington

Hugh H. Obear Gains Distinction in Nation's Capital.

6/21/1945

The presidency of the District of Columbia Bar Association is regarded in Washington as a very high honor, and it is noteworthy when a South Carolina born lawyer is elected to that position.

Hugh H. Obear, a native of Winnsboro, who has many relatives there and in other parts of South Carolina, was elected this week as President of the District of Columbia Bar association, received 407 votes 225 for the other nominee.

Mr. Obear, who was born in Winnsboro in 1882, the son of Henry Norwood Obear, and his wife, Eunice Harris, has practiced law in Washington since 1907. Taking his law degree from the University of Virginia in 1906, he took time out during World War 1 to serve in the American Expeditionary forces, attaining the rank of major, commanding the first battalion, 319th Infantry, 80th division. He graduated from the Army General Staff College, Langres, France, 1919. He received, in 1918, from General Pershing a citation for "distinguished and exceptional gallantry."

When he came to Washington to practice law, Mr. Obear went into the office of another distinguished son of Winnsboro, Charles A. Douglas, who in his day was one of the outstanding attorneys in the United States. The name of Mr. Douglas is still retained in the firm, of which Mr. Obear has been the head since the death of Mr. Douglas a few years ago, and the firm name now is Douglas, Obear & Campbell. This firm has handled many important cases and is naturally regarded as one of the strongest firms in the District.

Mr. Obear was married in 1925 to Miss Mildred Fleenor. Their home is at 1310 18th Street, Northwest, Washington.

HON. F. A. DESPORTES IN WASHINGTON

Minister To Bolivia In Capital On Government Business — Hopes To Be Here Two Months.

1935

F. A. DesPortes, United States Minister to Bolivia, who has been spending the past few weeks in Winnsboro, has left for Washington where he has gone on government business.

Mr. DesPortes is a native of Winnsboro and has been staying with his brother, U. G. DesPortes, while here. His wife and son, Bernard, accompanied him here.

Fay A. DesPortes, Jr., son of Mr. DesPortes and a student at the University of South Carolina, is spending a few days in Winnsboro recovering from a recent appendix operation which he underwent in Columbia about two weeks ago.

Mr. DesPortes hopes to be in Winnsboro about two months longer before returning to his duties in Bolivia. He will be in Washington about ten days, it is said, before returning to Winnsboro.

M. G. McDONALD HIGHLY HONORED

1936

Greenwood, Jan. 19—The Greenwood Bar association at a meeting Friday unanimously recommended election of M .G. McDonald as president of the South Carolina association at its meeting this year.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, M. G. McDonald of the Greenwood bar has proved himself through many years of active practice of the law and active service and interest in the South Carolina Bar association to be a lawyer of the highest ability and integrity imbued with public spirit and ever faithful to the best ideals of the profession and well qualified in every respect to act as president of the association.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Greenwood Bar association that we hereby recommend Mr. McDonald to the members of the South Carolina Bar association for election as its president.

M. G. McDonald is a son of the late J. E. McDonald, of Winnsboro, a brother to T. K. McDonald, who practices law here.

ecutive Committees for State and County Offices.

8/27/1926

For the convenience of our readers e are putting the tickets for county and state offices as compiled by he respective executive committees. ast election we were approached or sample tickets for perusal at ome. Since this was not permitted nder the present conditions, this ethod is being taken for the conenience of those not already familr with those who are soliciting the ipport of the voters.

OFFICIAL COUNTY BALLOT

FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION
August 31, 1926.

For Representative in Congress
(Vote for one)
ZEB VANCE DAVIDSON
WILLIAM F. STEVENSON

For House of Representatives
(Vote for two)
FAY ALLEN DESPORTES
JAMES W. HANAHAN
L. S. HENDERSON
J. P. ISENHOWER
R. A. MEARES

For Judge of Probate
W. L. HOLLEY

For County Auditor
J. E. STEVENSON

For County Treasurer
DANIEL HALL

For Superintendent of Education
(Vote for one)
J. L. BRICE
J. F. McMASTER
D. L. STEVENSON
W. W. TURNER

For County Supervisor
(Vote for one)
M. C. BOULWARE
S. F. CASTLES
J. A. F. COLEMAN
J. HARRIS PATRICK

or County Commissioner Dist. No. 1
(Vote for one)
S. T. WEIR
T. B. WILKES

For Magistrate—Judicial District

Official State Ballot.

For United States Senate.
(Vote for one, scratch others)
EDGAR A. BROWN
NATHANIEL B. DIAL
E. D. SMITH

For Governor.
(Vote for one, scratch others)
I. C. BLACKWOOD
JOHN T. DUNCAN
EDMUND B. JACKSON
GEORGE K. LANEY
JOHN J. McMAHAN
CARROL D. NANCE
D. A. G. OUTZS
THOMAS H. PEEPLES
JOHN G. RICHARDS

(Vote for one, scratch other)
THOMAS B. BUTLER
JAMES O. SHEPPARD

For Secretary of State.
W. P. BLACKWELL

For Attroney General.
JOHN M. DANIEL

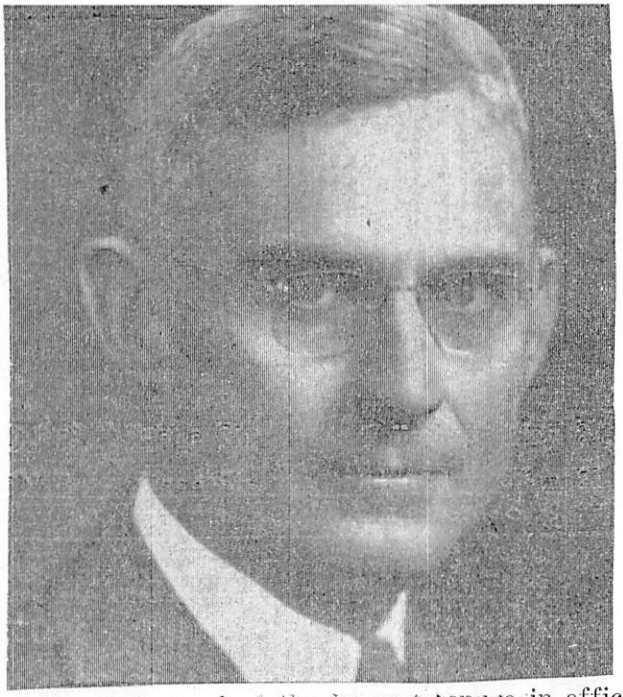
For State Treasurer.
JAMES H. SCARBOROUGH

For Comptroller General.
A. J. BEATTIE

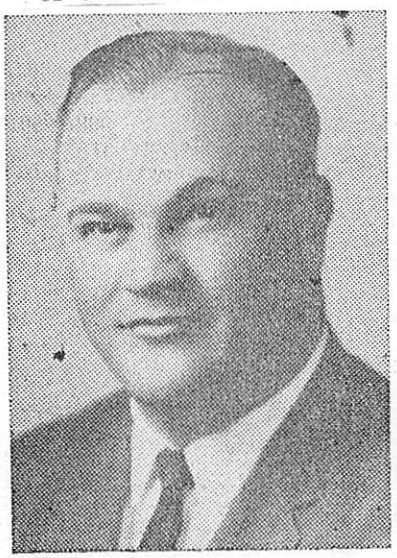
For Adjutant General.
JAMES C. DOZIER

For Superintendent of Education.
JAMES H. HOPE

For Commissioner of Agriculture
(Vote for one, scratch others.)
R. H. McAdams
BEN J. PEARMAN
J. W. SHEALY



James Morris Lyles had the longest tenure in office of any senator from Fairfield county. He served from 1933 (completing three years of the unexpired term of the late Ambassador Fay A. DesPortes) to 1952.



Sen. John A. Martin

Rep. Purvis W. Collins

(Ed. Note: The News and Herald is indebted to Walter W. Lewis, chairman of the S. C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, for the most complete list of House members and Senators from Fairfield currently available. Perhaps someone can supply names of missing House members?

(We believe this is the most comprehensive listing ever published. J. M. Lyles holds the record for the longest tenure as a Senator, having served almost five consecutive terms (19 years.)

* * * *

Prior to 1917, the only source for information on Representatives from Fairfield County are roll calls in the S. C. House of Representatives. Although the [illegible] published in 1831, no listing of legislators is found until 1838. Obviously such a list is incomplete, as an absense from an opening session of the House would mean the legislator's name did not appear. After 1917, The "Legislative Manuals" gave accurate information on both state representatives and senators. Because no "Legislative Manuals" were published in 1922, 1926, 1928, and 1932, one must again rely on information from House roll calls and from "Manuals" preceding and following the missing dates.

The source for state senators is:

Reynolds and Faunt, "Biographical Directory of the Senate of the State of South Carolina, 1776-[illegible]

**e Rockton Correspondent of the Co-
umbia Record Urges His Appointment
as Comptroller General.**

In commenting on the competency
Fairfield's candidate, Judge John
Neil, I shall not consume your space
setting forth his efficiency and pe-
liar fitness for that particular kind
work, but shall confine myself to a
w remarks in regard to his moral
aracter and high standing among
fellow citizens. I have known
n for a number of years, and know
n to be one man who makes friends
d not enemies. He is a lawyer by
ofession and while he has not prac-
ed that profession in full he
always been successful and a
mer sheriff of this county told me
t when Judge Neil was his counsel
was nearly always correct in his
vice. He is a man of deep culture,
ssessed of great moral courage, as
ll as being endowed with that pe-
liar trait of character of never shirk-
responsibility. Politically he was
d is a Reformer, but not of the
old kind. While he is always firm
d positive in his political opinions,
e possessed of that happy conserva-
m that enables him to draw the two
tremes together and stand on a
pular platform.

Such is the man that Fairfield of-
s to the state to fill one of her most
portant offices and we are under
firm impression that our county is
titled to that office and might give
me urgent reasons why such is the
se, but will refrain for the present.
e hope that our chief executive will
ok well into the matter before he
akes the appointment and give Fair-
ld a showing in this instance.—
*ockton Correspondent to the Columbia
cord.*

Fay Allen DesPortes Goes as Ambassador to Costa Rica

1943

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

By Genevieve Reynolds

When dapper, soft spoken Fay Allen DesPortes of Winnsboro (S. C.) reports to his new diplomatic post in Costa Rica, Central America, he will be a full fledged ambassador. Moreover it is the second time in the history of the state that a South Carolinian has held the rank of ambassador. The other was Ambrose Gonzales, U. S. Ambassador to Peru in 1914.

But back to the present envoy. He is assistant Dean of the U. S. Diplomatic Corps of Central and South America—by virtue of his unbroken length of service in the Latin American Republics. In fact, he is one of the very few envoys appointed by President Roosevelt in 1933 who has remained continuously in the service.

And despite the fact that he has been wined and dined by the rich, great and near great in the United States as well as in many of the Latin American countries, he has never become a stuffed shirt. In other words, he is still friendly, sympathetic — definitely no high hat. Always he has time to see and chat with other South Carolinians whether it be in Washington or Guatemala City.

And if you should drop into the U. S. Embassy in San Jose, don't be too surprised if Mrs.

When dapper, soft spoken Fay Allen DesPortes of Winnsboro (S. C.) reports to his new diplomatic post in Costa Rica, Central America, he will be a full fledged ambassador. Moreover it is the second time in the history of the state that a South Carolinian has held the rank of ambassador. The other was Ambrose Gonzales, U. S. Ambassador to Peru in 1914.

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And if you should drop into the U. S. Embassy in San Jose, don't be too surprised if Mrs. DesPortes—she was Elise Lyles of Winnsboro—and the Ambassador, who is always glad to see folk from back home—serves you fried chicken and South Carolina grits. Certainly, that will be on the Embassy menu, if Mr. Desportes thinks you would like it. Then just for variety he would see that there were some native Costa Rican dishes for you to sample.

It will be recalled that the envoy is the son of the late Ulysse and Sarah Wolf DesPortes. His father hailed from Charleston. Mr. DesPortes attended Clemson College and N. C. State College. His elder son, Fay Allen, Jr., was graduated from the University of South Carolina and his other son, Bernard Baruch (named for his cousin, the famous Bernard Baruch) will go with his parents to San Jose.

Before entering the diplomatic service Mr. DesPortes served as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1926 to 1928, then was elected to the Senate where he was serving his second term at the time he was appointed U. S. Minister to Bolivia, South America. While on duty there, he was decorated and lighted by the Bolivian government for his tactful and excellent handling of the peace negotiations following the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Then in April 1936, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala, Central America, where he has been until his recent promotion as Ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica.

Incidentally, his new status will clear up a frequent case of mistaken identity. For example, to the oft repeated question, "Is

LYLES PENSION

Being Excerpts From "
Broadcast Over Radio
Herald Quoted As "Sou

In this representative demo-
acy, selected members of a
ate assembly very naturally and
gitimately have to answer for
eir stands on public issues.

Nobody knows better than a
ember of the South Carolina
ouse and the S. C. Senate that
ie does have to explain the way
: voted or argued on an isssue
fore the assembly.

He must answer not only to in-
vidual voters . . . but he is
equently called on by organized
essure groups to explain his
sition . . . and to justify it,
pecially when he voted con-
ary to the way the pressure
oup wanted him to vote.

[redacted]

[redacted]

dent of the asssociation, F. M.
Easterlin, of Spartanburg wa
there . . . and about 100 whit
and colored persons were present
The Winnsboro News and Herald
is my source.

Apparently, Senator Lyles dic
a good job of explaining. His
position, I happen to know, is
sound . . . and I am convinced
further it wasn't through any
lack of sympathy for the old age
needy in his county or anywhere
else that he saw fit to vote against
a million dollar increase in State
funds to old age needy.

But Senator Lyles brought up
for public attention a matter
which should have further airing.
And that is whether or not the
State Old Age Pension Asso-
ciation is really helping the old
age needy in South Carolina. The
organization gets a dollar each
from some 15,000 members . . per-
sumably from old age needy per-
sons, who expect through their
membership to improve their con-
dition. Senator Lyles thinks the
association hinders rather than
helps these old people. He thinks
the group through its president

DESPORTES GOES TO GUATEMALA

4/16/1936

President Roosevelt Confirms New Appointment for Winnsboro Man.

President Roosevelt Monday, named Fay A. DesPortes of South Carolina as minister to Guatemala, and R. Henry Norweb of Ohio, minister to Bolivia.

Mr. Roosevelt also sent to the senate the nominations of six state directors of the public works administration, including: Louis A. Boulay of Ohio, Forrest M. Logan of Indiana, P. Francis Hopkins of Iowa, Robert A. Bradford of Minnesota and Alvin D. Wilder of California.

The transfer of DesPortes from the Bolivian post was described at the state department as routine. Envoys to that country frequently are transferred to other South American posts.

Fay A. DesPortes, newly-nominated minister of Guatemala, began his diplomatic service in 1933 as minister to Bolivia.

He is a native of Winnsboro, a former state senator from Fairfield county, and has agricultural and mercantile interests there. He is a cousin of Bernard M. Baruch of New York and Camden.

DesPortes resigned from the senate to accept the appointment to Bolivia and handled American affairs there during that country's Chaco war with Paraguay.

He returned to the United States early this year on a leave of absence.

It is stated that Minister DesPotres and family will leave Bolivia for Guatemala about the middle of May. Allen DesPortes, oldest son of Minister and Mrs. DesPortes, now a student at the University, will join his family in Central America as soon as the present school term ends.

In Bolivia, Minister DesPortes has made quite an enviable record in diplomatic circles. It is with keen regret that he leaves his original post, where the DesPortes have many friends, but he does so on the advice of his physician.

For services in regard to the Bolivian - Paraguayian boundary dispute, Minister DesPortes was recently given the highest award that the Bolivian government can bestow. He will no doubt continue his valuable service while representing the United States Government in his new post.

replied a minister. Thereupon, quite a few persons took for granted that the mild mannered man was a preacher.

Those in the know, maintain that the personable envoy, who hails from the Palmetto State, has done a remarkable diplomatic job in Guatemala. For one thing, when he took over his post there he had the problem of "out influencing" the largest and richest and most influential colony of Germans. In fact, there were more Germans in the little Republic per capita population than any other country in the Western Hemisphere. Largely through his untiring efforts, the country has become pro-United States. Only those who are familiar with Latin America can understand what a tremendous task that was.

As for hobbies—His Excellency takes to golf, fishing, dancing, swimming and hunting. He's quite an expert at taking colored motion pictures and a verv smooth dancer. Yet, since the war he has little time for recreation—often puts in 16 to 18 hours a day at his desk.

A temperate, smooth manner often fools people into thinking he is completely easy going. Not so, come the necessity he can crack down with grim determination and force. Considerate, tolerant of other people, he would run ten blocks to keep from hurting anyone's feelings.

By the way, the ambassador has an excellent voice. Often he surprises his friends by singing hymns. However, back in Winnsboro he was an active churchman —was a member of the Episcopalian Executive Council and Financial Committee, Diocese of South Carolina.

Active in South Carolina politics, Mr. DesPortes represented the state at the governor's conference, 1931-1932; was delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1932, and was national platform resolutions committee man of South Carolina and was one of the committeemen selected to present Democratic Platform to Convention; director, Association Against National Prohibition.

In the diplomatic field he served as chairman of U. S. delegation of Regional Radio Convention for Central America, Panama and the Canal Zone in 1938. One guess—he's a Democrat.

Designed by Mills, Built in 1823

History, Good and Bad, Written in Fairfield's Beautiful Court House

(By John Bigham in The Columbia Record)

One of the most distinctive court houses in the state belongs to Fairfield County.

On a recent visit to Winnsboro we set aside a few minutes for a wandering tour through the impressive old building from which law and order is dispensed in the neighboring county. The Fairfield court house, designed by Robert Mills and erected in 1823, is located on the main business thoroughfare and in the very heart of Winnsboro. On either side stands a bank, and directly across the way is the town's most famous landmark, the city hall and its clock tower.

A few yards away from the court house steps the Confederate soldier atop his monument maintains an eternal vigil, his gaze turned to the northward from whence all his troubles once came.

An impressive feature of the Fairfield court house is the circular stairway on the front of the building. Of wrought iron, the dual stairways have been a point of admiration for years. They lead to a balcony from which a door opens into the courtroom. This balcony permits one a commanding view in both directions of Winnsboro's busy Congress Street. It is made to order for a political speaker who might want to harangue a crowd below.

"It used to be a good place for orators to expound their views to a crowd below," a court house official related, "but nobody in these days can attract a gathering."

Clerk of Court W. W. Lewis served as a guide through Fairfield's singular attractive and well furnished court room. Not the largest in the state by any means, it is nonetheless one of the best. It is also manifestly about the cleanet and neatest. Responsible for this perhaps are signs scattered about which warn "No Smoking or Chewing in This Room at Any Time."

A plaque or tablet on the wall of the courtroom recalls to mind one of the darkest days in Fairfield history. It was erected by the South Carolina Bankers Association to the memory of Sheriff Adam Dubard Hood and Deputy Sheriff Raleigh Boulware "who, as faithful officers, lost their lives on June 14, 1915, while in the discharge of their duty."

In a furious gun battle on the court house steps, these two officers lost their lives defending a Negro prisoner being brought to trial from safekeeping in Columbia. Also slain was the prisoner, and a white man who attacked the party as they mounted the steps.

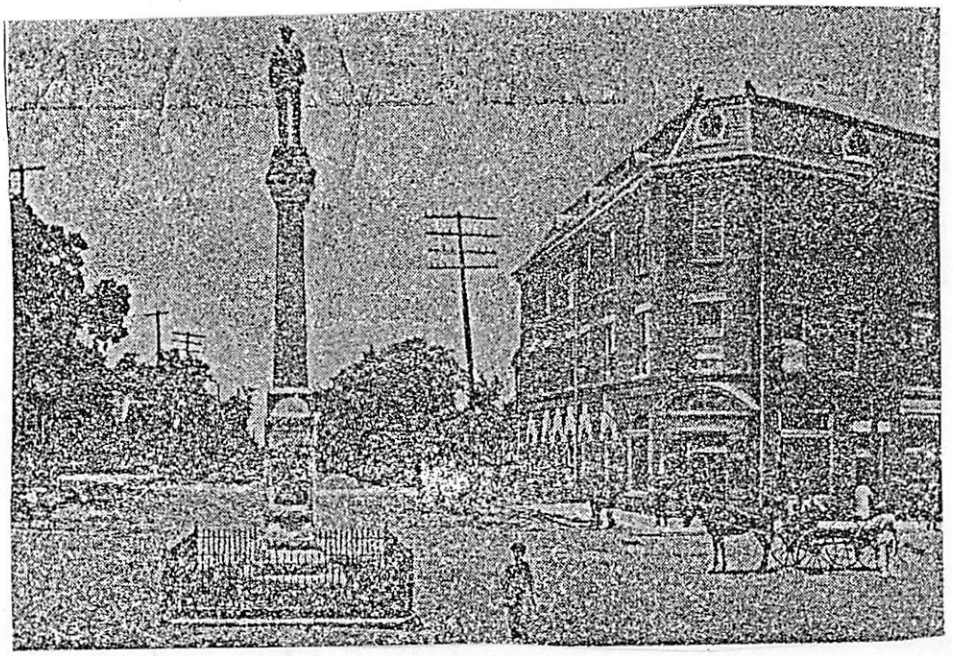
For a time any resemblance to law and order in Winnsboro faded away. A National Guard unit was called out to finally restore order and to maintain an uneasy peace. Fairfield folks call it the bloodiest day in the county's history.

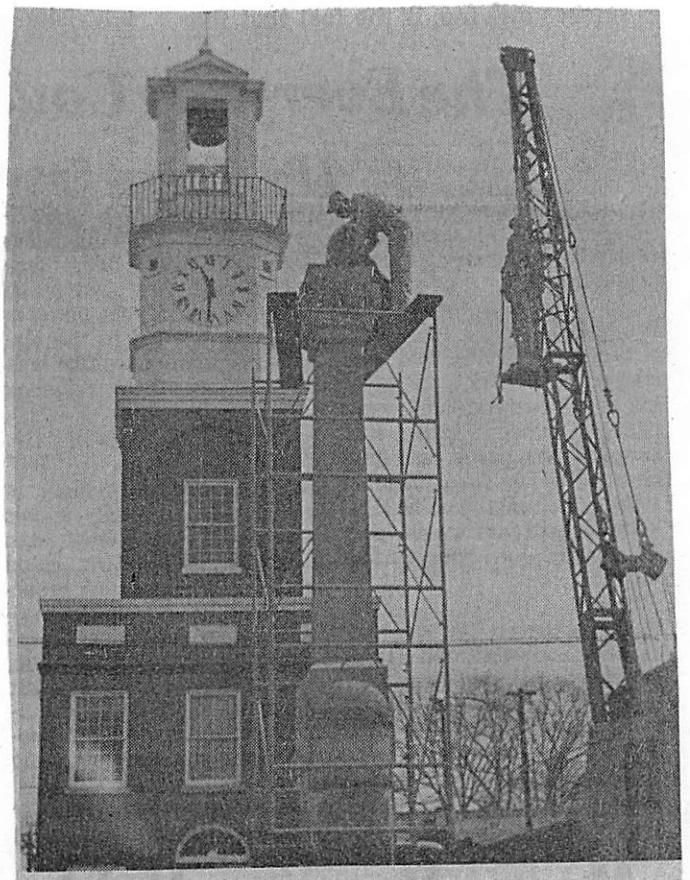
When the front of the court house was remodeled in later years, and the stucco covering removed, a handful of bullets were found imbedded in the walls. They were grim reminders of the awful summer day in 1915 when four persons died amid gunfire in front of the court house.

In recent years, Fairfield's center of government has gained another type of fame. It is probably the only court house in the state which has green doors. The matter of these green doors became somewhat of a celebrated case two or three years ago. To paint them green, or not to paint them green, divided the county and much oratory resulted.

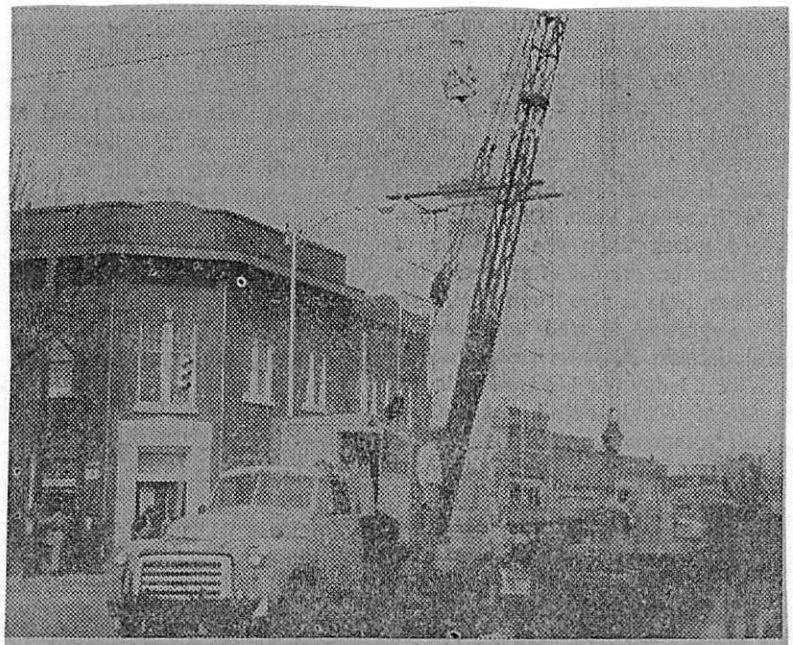
All is relatively quiet these days, the doors are green, but one person pointed out that the color is fast fading. There seems to be a hope on the part of some that when painting time comes again, the controversial green tint will be forgotten.

The stranger who visits a county court house, and poses as an ignorant questioner, will often glean some good results. It should be tried sometime. But in the case of the recent wandering into Fairfield's government house, we went in as strangers and came out as friends, doubtless due to playing the well known game of "Do You Know." This usually breaks down the wall in South Carolina between strangers.





NOT SO LONG AGO — The Confederate Soldier takes one last ride, as the monument which once stood in the middle of Congress Street, in front of the Town Clock, was moved to the Mount Zion campus in order that Winnsboro's Main Street could be widened. The move, which was made in March, 1962, was not popular in many quarters, and quite a controversy raged at the time.



"Man on the Monument" Takes Last, Lingering Look Down Congress Street

WELCOME
(By Robin B. O'Winn)

Welcome to our lonely hill,
Where ghosts of Redcoats linger still;
And sighs of great men murmuring pass
And echo in mists on the shrouded grass.
And muted commands to troops resound
As boys, gray-coated, parade the ground.
Come, vigil keep, this evening still
Welcome to our lonely hill.

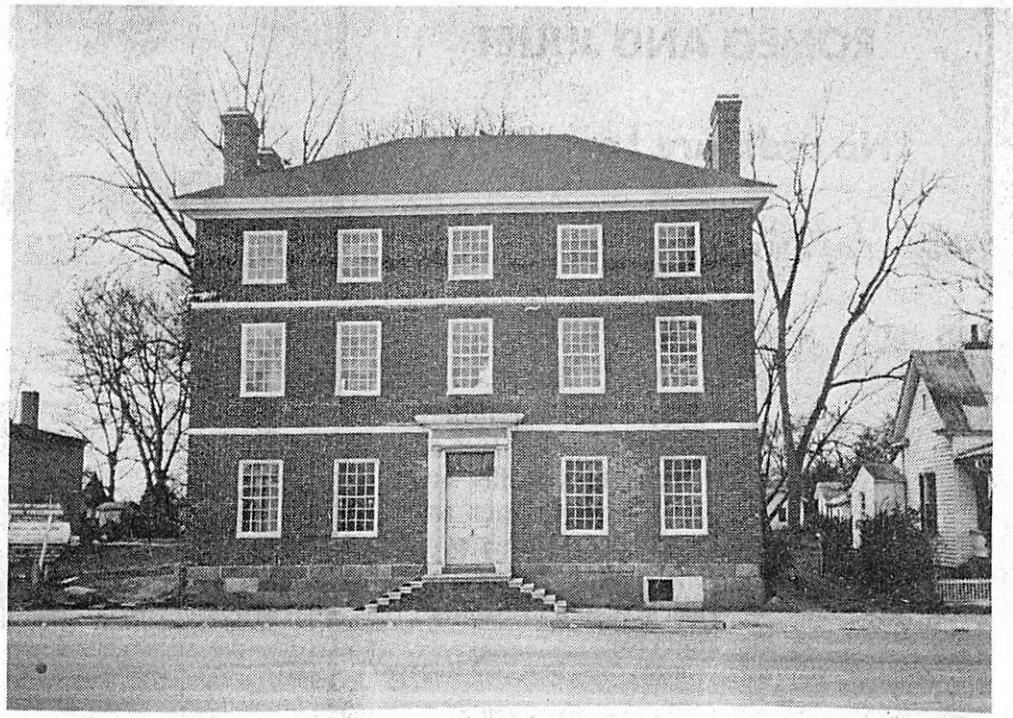
Welcome to our joyful hill,
Where children's carefree laughter shrills;
And golden sunlight dances down
And garnishes heads with sparkling crowns.
And thoughtful eyes watch how you stand
And find new glory in their land.
Come, our hearts with courage fill
Welcome to our joyful hill.

Above you see the Confederate Monument, which has faced north on Winnsboro's Congress Street for more than 60 years, just prior to its removal to the Mount Zion Institute campus on Wednesday, March 14, 1962.

The monument was erected in 1901 by the Ladies' Memorial Association at a cost of $2,200, much of this money being raised from contributions in nickels, dimes and quarters, collected over a long period of time, in those days when ready cash was relatively short. In contrast, the cost of removing it last week was $2,350 exclusive of the new base.

The height of the monument is approximately 30 feet, the soldier, himself, measuring a few inches over six feet. Listed on the four sides of the lower portion are the regiments in which Fairfield soldiers served and inscribed on the front is this legend:

Erected to the Memory of the
Confederate Dead of
Fairfield County by the
Ladies' Memorial Association.



COMING ALONG NICELY — Restoration work is progressing nicely on the old Ketchin-Cathcart building on S. Congress Street. The building, which is being restored through a federal grant, is one of the few remaining examples of the federalist form of architecture. It will house the Fairfield County Museum upon completion.

(Staff photo)

Fairfield Museum To Open Oct. 26th

1965

The Fairfield Historical Society's Museum will have its official opening on Tuesday, Oct. 26, in the Mount Zion office building (upstairs), according to an announcement by W. B. Patrick, president of the Society.

A meeting will be held in the auditorium, beginning the same evening at 7:30 o'clock, and, at its conclusion an informal reception is scheduled in the Museum, where members and their friends will be invited to inspect the numerous historic items which have already been loaned or donated.

Edward A. McMaster, chairman of the Museum committee, requests that all items people may wish to give or lend for display should be in hand not later than Oct. 20. Donors should get in touch with Mr. McMaster, Mr. Patrick or Mrs. H. G. Wright.

The chief speaker of the evening will be Dr. Charles Lee, state archivist. As the Historical Society is, perhaps, the largest organization in the county, an impressive attendance is anticipated.

MANY ITEMS DONATED

Although the Museum is a relatively new venture, many relics of value and high historic interest have already been received. Insofar as practicable, an itemized list of donations will appear from time to time in the columns of The News and Herald, but complete coverage may not be possible. Society officers suggest that you go and see — and donate or lend, if you feel so inclined.

However, special attention is directed to two significant lists: Charles Edward Thomas, writer and historian of Ridgeway and Greenville, donated 31 items, including papers, documents, currency and pictures, some of them dating back more than a century;

Also, a written report compiled by Miss Marie P. Jones lists fascinating memorabilia from the Longtown-Ridgeway area, including, among other things, a large, old Bible used in the Longtown Baptist church, and papers on the founding of Furman University.

The News and Herald has copies of these two lists, which will be published, in part or in full, when time and space permit. Other donations to the Museum will be printed as information becomes available.

The building, formerly known as the Ketchin home, is a gift of Mrs. Paul Wilburn and Mrs. Francis Owings of Union. The donors are former residents of Winnsboro. The building is of Federal architecture and will be authentically restored to preserve the original design. It will house The Fairfield County Historical Museum.

Fairfield Museum Curator W.W. Taylor

State Agency Proposed

Historian Plans Record Preservation

By DICK ELLIOTT
Staff Writer

WINNSBORO—The director of the South Carolina Department of Archives, Dr. Charles E. Lee, outlined plans here Tuesday night for an agency to promote South Carolina history.

Lee, speaking at the opening of the Fairfield County Historical Museum in Winnsboro, said the agency would be known as the Historical Resources Interagency Council.

"We already have the support of Governor McNair," Lee said. "The problem now is whether to set up the council by executive order or go through the General Assembly. I think it will soon be done by executive order."

Lee went before the State Budget and Control Board this week to outline plans and to request funds for operating the council.

"I think I was favorably received by the board," Lee said, "but I can't be sure."

As outlined, the Historical Council will consist of representatives from the Archives Department, the State Development Board, the Highway Department, the Forestry Commission and the Wildlife Commission.

"Each of these agencies has an interest in development of our historical sites," Lee said. "Representatives from the agencies would meet once every month."

The principal function of the council will be to coordinate the efforts of county and local historical organizations. Lee emphasized his desire to have local organizations own and administer historical sites.

Lee cited the difficulties experienced by North Carolina with its attempt to purchase the 21 most important historical sites in the state. The plan, he said, degenerated into political fights between the North Carolina counties.

The Fairfield Historical Association, organized in 1964, was praised by Lee for its past accomplishments and the establishment of the new museum.

"You have every right to be proud," he told the audience of about 175.

The museum is housed in several rooms of the historical Mount Zion High School, which dates back to 1777. The Fairfield legislative delegation donated the rooms to the association.

The rooms are filled with a variety of articles, most from the Civil War period. Oldest article in the museum is an Indian urn made of pottery. The urn was found on an island in the Wateree River and is believed to date from the time of the first settlers.

The president of the association, William B. Patrick, said all the articles were given or loaned to the museum.

"The reception we've had is remarkable," Patrick said. "We chose the museum project so a large number of people could be involved.

Museum Opening Attended by 200; Dr. Lee Speaks

The official opening of the Fairfield Historical Museum took place in the old Mount Zion office building Tuesday evening and the approximate 200 people who attended appeared surprised and delighted at the wide variety of relics on display. One hundred and seventy-five members and guests of the Fairfield Historical Society signed the register which was kept by Mrs. Marion J. Ketchin.

The museum will be open each Friday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock and on this Sunday, Oct. 31, from 2 until 6 p.m. If the need is apparent it will be open on other Sundays and also by appointment.

Preceding the visit to the museum (upstairs), a meeting of the Historical Society was held in the auditorium. Dr. Charles E. Lee, state archivist, gave an informative and scholarly address, congratulating the leaders and members upon forming what is perhaps the largest such Society in the state (484 members), pointed to the value of delving into the rich historical heritage of state and counties and of putting markers

Dr. Lee alluded to the wealth of ancient material in Fairfield, including famed Robert Mills structures, Revolutionary and Confederate War battle sites, old homes and artifacts. He also recalled the contributions of Dr. James H. Carlisle, the state's outstanding educator of another generation, who lived here, and quoted some significant, prescient and forward-looking observations made by the great school man.

W. B. Patrick, president of the Society, presided at Tuesday's meeting, expressed appreciation to all who had contributed to the museum and introduced distinguished visitors. The invocation was given by the Rev. John Q. Crumbly, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. Miss Margaret Ruff, secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and H. N. Obear proposed an amendment to the Society's certificate of incorporation, which was unanimously accepted.

Members of the newly-formed Fairfield Historical Commission, recommended by the delegation and appointed by Gov. McNair, were presented (the names appear elsewhere in this issue).

Dr. Lee was introduced by W. W. Lewis, member of the South Carolina Tax Commission, thus giving the former longtime Clerk of Court some claim to the title of "Toastmaster General," as he had previously presented Sen. Bradley Morrah at an earlier meeting the same day.

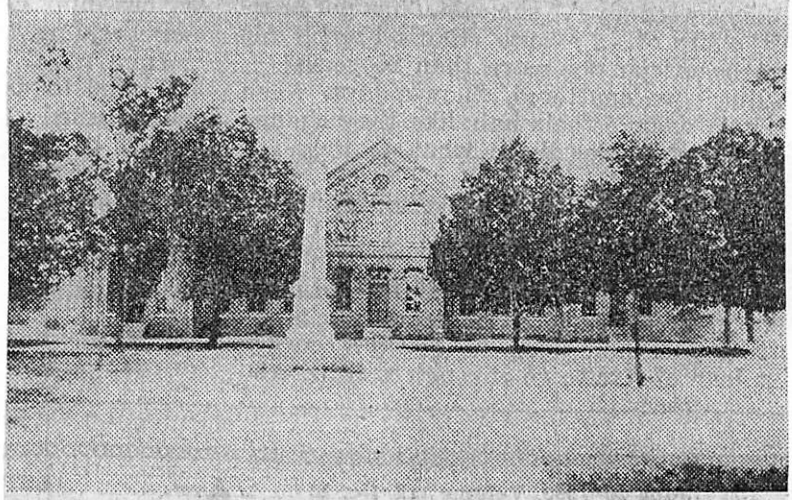
Serving on the refreshments and decoration committees were Mesdames J. B. Floyd, M. D. Douglas, R. H. McDonald and Joe Clark. Mrs. Eloise S. Morris collected Society dues.

People from every section of the county attended the meeting. Additional details concerning the wealth of fascinating items in the museum and about Dr. Lee's address will appear in subsequent issues.

President Patrick said that gifts and loans to the museum are continuing to come in and he expressed appreciation for them.

Edward A. McMaster is chair-

Mt. Zion Grammar and High School



Do you remember, several decades ago, when the Mt. Zion Grammar and High School was housed in the same small building? The picture above was taken about 1920. Note the Hudson monument in the foreground. Time has wrought many changes on the historic campus since the Institute was founded in 1777. (Photo courtesy of Inez and Gordon Quattlebaum.)

This photograph of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th grade girls at Mt. Zion Institute was taken for the school year of 1908-1909, and contains the faces of many Winnsboro family ancestors, unfortunately, not in any discernable order. On the back of the photo, the names listed are Miss Roberts, Miss Gibson, Miss Kolb, Miss Kolb, Miss Chappell, Miss Tennant, Miss Cathcart, Miss Weir, Miss Roberts, Miss Robertson, Miss Ellison, Miss Curlee, Miss Gladden, Miss Hoy, Miss Phillips, Miss Turner, Miss Holly, Miss Clarke, Miss Douglass, Miss Robinson, Miss Ketchin, Miss Castles, Miss Curlee, Miss Stevenson, Miss Turner, Miss Caldwell, Miss Burley, Miss ?, Miss Smith, Miss ?, Miss Phillips, Miss Coaw, Miss Doty. The photograph was loaned to the Herald-Independent by George Douglass.

HISTORY OF MT. ZION INSTITUTE

Charter Granted to Mount Zion Society on February 13, 1777 —Started Classes In Log Schoolhouse.

2/1/1935

By S. D. Dunn.

The following was taken from The News and Herald of January 23, 1907:

For more than a century Winnsboro has enjoyed the distinction of being a community devoted to education and culture. This has been due, doubtless, to the fortunate circumstances that cultivated families of low-countrymen made their homes here early among a most vigorous and intelligent settlement of upcountry men. The blending of these peoples—the one having a love for education and refinement, and the other a passion for civil and religious liberty—formed an ideal community for the promotion of knowledge and instruction in those truths which elevate the mind and purify the heart of man.

Thus as might be expected, we find in the earliest history of the community the establishment of a school in a log schoolhouse—the origin of Mount Zion college. This was 10 years before the Revolution, and it was about the time the village acquired its name from the circumstance that John and Richard Winn, who had moved from Virginia, had gotten possession of the lands where Winnsboro now stands.

Plans for the enlargement of the school soon developed. In 1777 an application was made to the general assembly for a charter for the Mount Zion society by John Winn, Robert Ellison, Thomas Woodward, Richard and William Strother, Joseph Kirkland, John Milling and John Kennedy of Fairfield, Thomas Taylor of Richland and Francis Adams, Robert Buchanan and David Milling of Charleston. The charter was granted on the 13th of February, 1777, "for the purpose of founding, endowing and supporting a public school in the district of Camden." In the preamble to the rules of the Mount Zion society appears the following appeal: "When we cast our eyes around and behold a rising generation, the greatest part whereof must live in ignorance on account of their being no place of instruction near them where they can be properly educated, becoming thereby useless to their country, to society and themselves, we can not help being sensible to those tender feelings which the Divine Being hath impressed on our natures, as a spur to prompt us to lend a helping hand. . . . . Our country calls, nay, the voice of reason cries aloud to us to promote knowledge as the firmest cement of a State."

The school was broken up when Cornwallis occupied Winnsboro in 1780-81. But in 1784 it was reopened, and in 1785 a charter was obtained for a college.

There is nothing especially noteworthy in the history of the school until 1834, when Mr. J. W. Hudson became principal. Mr. Hudson was a great teacher and disciplinarian whose powerful personality dominated not only the school, but the community, for a quarter of a century. Under his administration, which continued till 1858, the school became famous, acquiring a reputation co-extensive with the limits of the Southern States. It was the ambition of favored young men to avail themselves of the superior advantages of Mount Zion as a training school for higher institutions of learning, especially for the South Carolina college.

Of the many bright young men who, as assistants to Mr. Hudson, contributed to the fame of Mount Zion, and reflected honor on the school, may be mentioned: William Bratton, Thomas McCants, D. Wyatt Aiken, George H. McMaster, James H. Rion, J. Wood Davidson, Ellison Capers.

For 20 years longer the school was conducted as a male academy. During this period of stress, trial and disaster the exercises of the school were never allowed to cease. When the building was occupied by Federal soldiers and afterwards when it was burned to the ground, the school was conducted in the Baptist church, the Thespian hall, in out-buildings, wherever a shelter could be found. The teachers who chiefly administered the school maintained its reputation and left their impress upon the community during this period were: Gen. Alston, J. P. Macarthy, Mr. Muller, Maj. Leland, Mr. McCandless, Winfield S. Rivers, T. J. Wells, Victor E. Menget, G. A. Woodward, W. W. Farrow, Capt. Moultrie M. Dwight.

In 1878, to meet the connditions of the times, a public graded school was established—the first in the state outside of Charleston—under the able management of Mr. R. Means Davis. This undertaking proved to be a most gratifying success; the system met the needs of the community, and, under the inspiration of this master teacher, the school rivalled in merit its earlier distinction.

In 1885, just 100 years from the granting of the original charter, it was determined, if possible, to revive the collegiate feature of the school, and in connection with the graded school instruction to furnish to the youth of the community the opportunity of obtaining a complete, practical, high school education at home. A joint meeting of the Mount Zion society and the citizens of the town was held, at which it was determined to issue bonds of the town for the purpose of erecting such additional buildings as were needed. This was done, and the session of 1886 was opened in a large and well arranged brick building, furnished with improved seats, desks, physical and chemical laboratory, and all necessary appliances. It was at this time that Prof. W. H. Witherow became president. For 16 years, until the time of his death, guided by this ripe scholar and distinguished teacher, the school continued to flourish and grow in usefulness.

At present the school is conducted by Mr. J. H. Thornwell, Jr., who for three years was assistant to Mr. L. T. Barker, former principal of Mount Zion, now a professor of pedagogics in the University of South Carolina. Mr. Thornwell, who is a grandson of the distinguished theologian and teacher, Dr. James H. Thornwell, is a young man of high character and attainments and is succeeding admirably as a teacher and disciplinarian. Under the management of this energetic young man, assisted by an able and cultured corps of teachers, the school is making excellent progress.

The very traditions of Mount Zion are an incentive to pupils to strive to excell in scholarship and honorable conduct. During and after Mr. Hudson's time, students trained here have stood remarkably well in the higher institutions of learning they have attended. Prof. Wm. P. DuBose of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., says in "Recollections of Mount Zion," that he was a pupil of Mr. Hudson from about 1845 to 1851, and that after leaving at the age of 15 for the Citadel academy he did not touch Latin or Greek for five years—not till at the age of 20 he entered the University of Virginia and that to his surprise he found he had lost nothing he had ever known and had been taught much more than he had thought of those languages. He further interestingly says, "I am grateful for what Latin, Greek and mathematics I really learned, and the way I learned them, at Mount Zion—not merely for what knowledge I have had or what use I have made of them, but for the permanent effect of their acquisition upon the texture and composition of my mind and character."

When Mr. R. Means Davis was principal of Mount Zion, 1877-1882, many of his pupils were so successful in winning scholarships that the

Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, then state superintendent of education, remarked jokingly that it was not any use for him to hold competitive examination—he might as well ask Means Davis to name his man at once.

This high standard of scholarship has been continuously maintained since. A very large percentage of Mt. Zion's pupils enter college and always stand high.

To homeseekers realizing the great importance of educational advantages and influences, Winnsboro should prove to be a most attractive community in which to locate. Here live a generous, high-minded people, who through fair and adverse fortune have kept for generations the light of knowledge brightly burning on Mount Zion hill and have tenaciously upheld the high ideals of their noble ancestors who so early turned their face steadfastly to the light that purifies and elevates our humanity.

FIRST GRADED SCHOOL CLASS AT MOUNT ZION

Group Listed Below Graduated In 1861. School Organized By Prof. R. Means Davis.

In view of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Mt. Zion on Friday, the names of the first class graduating in the first graded school in South Carolina should prove interesting to our readers. Professor R. Means Davis organized this school.

We hope that all the members of this class still living will be in Winnsboro next Friday. Let those living in Winnsboro notify and invite those who live away.

Here is the list of the first class: Sallie Abell, Hattie Brown, Lila Beaty, Paul Brice, John Buchanan, Sallie Crawford, Rosa Conner, Ralph Caldwell, Eloise Davis, Kate Davis, Byers Douglas, Sabe Dunn, Kinney Elliott, Kate Gerig, Wilson Hanahan, Ralph Hanahan, Elliott Ketchin, Effie Lauderdale, Beverly Means, Rachel McMaster, Nannie Phinney, Ben Pratt, Walter Robertson, Warner Reynolds, Bill Rion, Lula Romedy and Etta Wolfe.

The above list was compiled by Mr. H. E. (Elliott) Ketchin, in collaboration with Mrs. Eloise Ruff, Mr. Sabe Dunn and Dr. John Buchanan, Sr.

MT. ZION HONOR ROLL.

6/17/1915

First grade: First, Spencer Elliott, 97½. Second, McMaster Ketchin, 97.

Highly Distinguished: Spencer Elliott, McMaster Ketchin, Walter Marion Brice, Lucy Derrick, Tommie Dixon, Floride Douglas, Eloise Holladay, Wallace Johnston, Adger Carter, Gussie Wilkes. Joseph McMeekin.

Distinguished: Lovey Barber, Osmond Buchanan, Carrie Aiken Dupre, Robt. Hood, Elliott Ketchin, Henree Patillo, William Merritt Quattlebaum, Charlie Turner. Attendance, McMaster Ketchen.

Second Grade: First, Margaret Haynes, 97 1-9. Second, Joe Owens, 95 5-8.

Highly Distinguished: Marg. Haynes, Joe Owens, Irene Richardson.

Distinguished: Thos. Burley, Claude Crowson, Leila Gladden, Duward Haynes, Annie Wilson, Nannie Dove.

Third Grade: First, Dwight Douglas, 99 1-3; Second: Pauline Brice, 99, Addie Rion 99, Mark Robertson, 99.

Highly Distinguished: Addie Nunnamaker, Thelma Nunnamaker, Maurice Brice, Margaret Cathcart, Catharine McMaster, Rachel C. Stevenson, Kenneth Crowson, Edward Willingham.

Distinguished: Leon Haynes, William Stevenson, Willie Mae Hood, Henry Johnson, Jimmie Wilks, Alice Jackson.

Fourth Grade: First, Philo Caldwell, 99 7-15. Second, William Elliott, 98 1-2.

Highly Distinguished; Philo Caldwell, Wiiliam Elliott, Oliver Johnson, Davis Douglas, John Douglas, Francis Johntson.

Distinguished: Janie Hood, Sarah Carter, Sarah Stevenson, Leila, Mae Faison, Maggie Crouch, Preston Rion, Laurence Owens.

Attendance: Francis Johnson, Davis Douglas, Edward Phillips, Francis Clowney.

Fifth Grade: First: Jessie Douglas, 98 4-9. Second, Joe Elliott, 95 1-2.

Highly Distihguished: Jessie Douglas. Joe Elliott, Cornwell Jennings, Katharine Ballard, Martin Wilkes.

Distinguished: Margaret Ketchin, Merrell Turner, Katherine Turner, Lizzie Clarke.

Sixth Grade: First, John H. Cathcart. 96 1-2; Second Rosa Mae Philips, 95 1-3.

Highly Distinguished: John H. Cathcart, Rosa Mae Phillips, Mary Douglas.

Distinguished: Bertha Turner. Agnes Stevenson, Hazel Crowson, Margaret Brice, Kathleen Willingham.

Attendance, Rosa May Phillips.

Seventh Grade: First, Ella Ketchin; 98⅔ Second, Ruby Richardson, 98 1-3.

Highly Distinguished, Ella Ketchin, Ruby Richardson, John Turner, Beatrice Richardson, Etta Lee Scruggs, John Buchanan.

Distinguished: Elizabeth Coan, Susie Cathcart, Kittie Lee Steele, Enoch Crowson, Gladys Burley, Gus Woovis, Margaret Hoy.

Attendance: Kittie Lee Steele, Ruby Richardson, Beatrice Richardson, Gladys Burley.

HIGH SCHOOL.

First Year: First, Kathleen Lemmon, 97 1-60. Second, Rebecca Phillips, 94 17-30.

Highly Distinguished: Kathleen Lemmon, Rebecca Phillips.

Distinguished, Stroby Robinson, Marion Seigler, Ziza Bruce, Charlie McDonald.

Second Year: First, Bessie Dunlap, 99 11-15. Second, Virginia Hannahan, 99 8-15.

Highly Distinguished, Bessie Dunlop, Virginia Hannahan, Priscilla Ketchin, Minnie Lee Seigler, Emelyn Macfie, Rebekah Jennings, Mary Seigler, John Richardson, Oscar Brice, Henry, Elliott, Elizabeth Cathcart, Anna Hood, James Smith.

Distinguished: Martha Phillips, Richard Cathcarth. Margaret Jackson.

Third Year. First, Meyne Clowney 99 1-5. Second, Mary Robertson, Lucile Kirkpatrick, Mary Belle Lemmon, Lucy McDonald, Elizabeth Sloan, Eunice Carter, Willie Robertson, Wiliam Dixon.

Distinguished: Edward Crawford, Creighton McMaster.

Fourth Year. First, Bessie Smitn. Second, Ethal Buchanan.

Highly Distinguished: Bessie Smith, Sallie Burley, Hazel Harden, Ethel Buchanan, Earle Turner.

Distinguished; Julia Gantt.

Attendance for whole High School. Sallie Burley, Hazel Haynes, Ziza Bruce, Emelyn Macfie.

Highest marks in Graded School: Philo Caldwell 99 7-15; Dwight Douglass, 99 1-3.

Highest marks in High School; Bessie Dunlop, 99 11-15, Virginia Hannahan, 99 8-15.

MR. MATURIN.

1881

Messrs. Editors: In 1840-41, I was a student at Mt. Zion College, then in the height of its glory-Mr. J.W. Hudson, principal; Edward Maturin, Professor of Greek, Meachim of Latin; James D. McCants of mathematics, and Francis Bulkeley, of the female department. Ah! me, well do I remember those days...the faces of those learned men are very distinct to my mind even today. But they are gone; and we, the students, must soon follow, many of us have fallen asleep also. I know of two or three only in Winnsbor who are alive now. But this communication is written that I may tell you what I remember about Mr. Maturin. I saw the notice of his death with much regret. He was such a fine specimen of manhoodas one seldom sees; full six feet high, well made, his hair in ringlets resting on his shoulders, his forehead very high and retreating, in fact his general physique was splendid. In hearing the recitations he always stood up, that he might walk up and down before the class, a short tunic or toga, lined with red being gracefully thrown over the shoulder, his left hand grasping his long beard, book in the right, walking up and down before the class, he would shake his ringlets and translate Greek faster and better than I could read English. He was very popular with the young men, and seemed to like to talk with me. I carried a copy of Shakespeare to school one day when he happened to see it, "Bring me that book, E." I carried the book, and you ought to have heard him read it. I believe he could repeat the most of the book. I said, he was professor of Greek. You, Mr. Editor, can imagine that I had no special desire to recite those Green lessons. In fact my taste did not run that way. One day my turn came to read. Thinking I was doing finely, I was interrupted by Mr. Maturin with these words, "Stuff, stuff". I thought to myself the old book was nothing but stuff. I said to Mr. Maturin I thought perhaps, if he would let me read the Greek, omitting the translation, I could do better. "Ah, my good fellow, I doubt not, but you would murder that also." I have written these recollections of a man, Mr. Editor, whom I greatly esteemed in the far past, and I regret now he is no more.

Ridgeway, June 27th. E.

The old Oak comes Down. 1899

The old Cornwallis oak at Mt. Zion has been cut down and a huge pile of split logs is all that now remains of that famous old tree. The wood after being thoroughly seasoned will be converted into souvenirs and sold for the benefit of the school. There are hundreds of people all over the State anxious for these souvenirs and ready sale, no doubt, will be found for everything that is made. A table for the Mt. Zion library and other pieces of furniture for the school will be made.

everything that is made. A table for the Mt. Zion library and other pieces of furniture for the school will be made.

When the main branches of the tree were split, a stone and a piece of iron, evidently a portion of a window weight, were found completely imbedded in the wood.

Mt. Zion Institute. 8/30/1899

The next session of Mt. Zion school will begin on Monday, 18th September next. The following are teachers elected for the session:

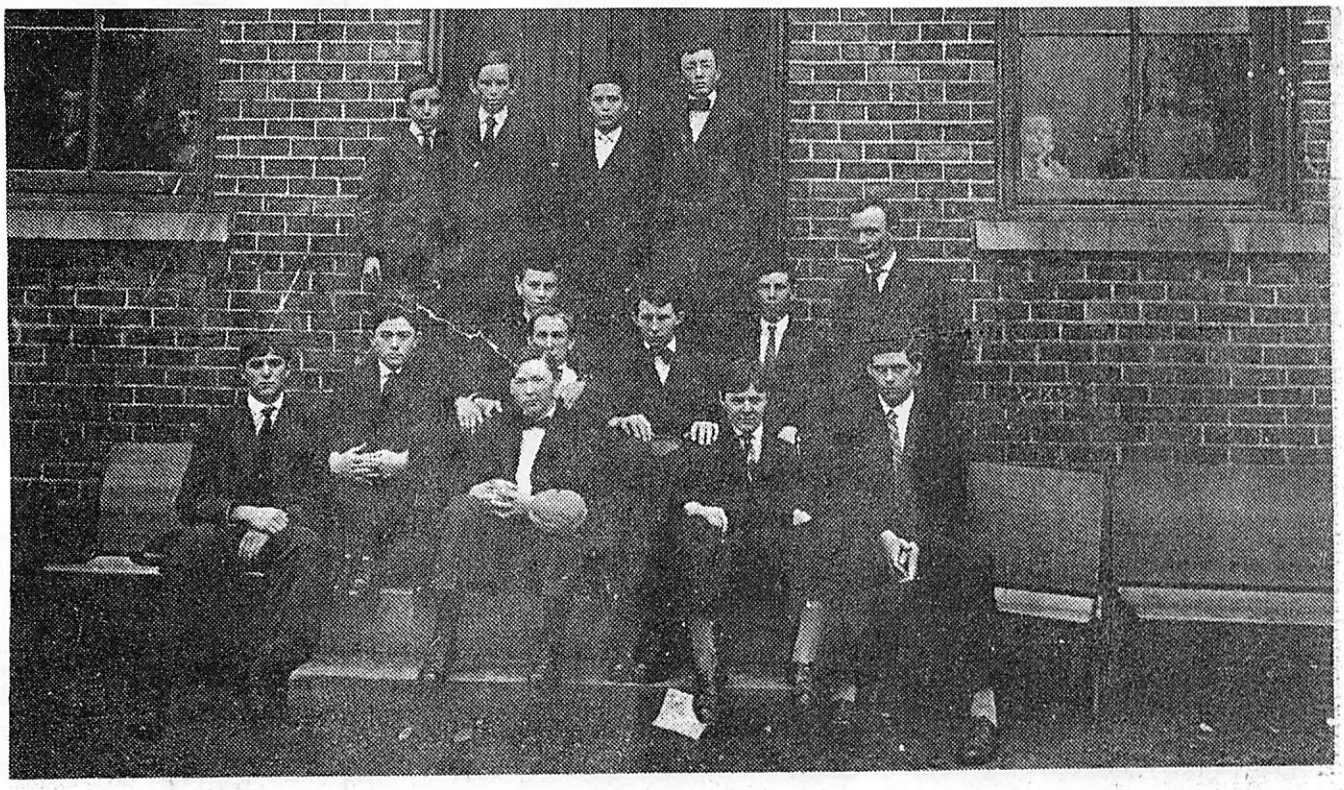
Principal - W.H. Witherow.

Assistant Principal - J. Frank Fooshe.

Lady Assistants - Misses E.S. Obear, Mattie Harris, Agnes Rice, Nannie Phinney.

Muisc Teacher - Mrs. C.S. Dwight.

NOT SO LONG AGO — In fact, the year was 1920, and this was the graduati class at Mount Zion Institute, pictured with the late Grover F. Patton. From left right, on the front row, are Hazel Crowson (Mrs. Bill Sellers), the late Rosa M Phillips, and the late Bertha Turner (Mrs. Curtis Wryke). On the back row a Mary Douglas (Mrs. John C. Buchanan, Jr.), Miss Margaret Brice, the Rev. Fran Borel Mayes (to whom the picture belongs), Ruth Doty (Mrs. Amos Johnstone), a Miss Kathleen Willingham. At the very top right of the picture, wearing hat, Dorothy Turner (Mrs. T.M. Chesson). Mr. Patton is standing



No So Long Ago

We have a weakness for old pictures, and were delighted when Mrs. Priscilla Norris and Miss Ella Ketchin loaned us several, including this one. Taken in the early 1900's at Mount Zion Institute, it has several faces our readers will recognize.

From left to right, top row to bottom, are William Glen Ragsdale, William Ketchin, Joe Gantt, Warren Fleniken, Pat. Walker, Marcus Boulware, Spencer R. McMaster, Ernest Castles, Grover Patton (teacher), Tim Harden, James Caldwell and Robert Douglass.

MZI Students

My, how nicely these students were dressed to have their picture made. We're not sure of the date, but think it must have been somewhere between 1910 and 1915 and the place is Mount Zion Institute. Mary Rice McMaster, who loaned us the picture, says among those pictured are H.B. McMaster (her father), J.C. "Tay" McMaster, Dr. Robert Douglas and Mary Frances McMaster, all now deceased.

6— 25 June 1925.

Brilliant *Original* *Sparkling*

The Flapper Grandmother

"She out hops Edna Wallace Hopper"

Be sure and see "The Flapper Grandmother" at the Mt. Zion Auditorium Friday night, June 19th. Under the management of the well known Wayne P. Sewell Company, of Atlanta, it is presented by a cast composed of Winnsboro people. A unique plot is built around an old grandmother who suddenly becomes wealthy through some wildcat oil stocks. Desiring youth and beauty above all else and to make up for the years she has lost, she goes to Paris where she is made over into a beautiful woman by the aid of a skilled surgeon. She returns to America—well see it for yourself. It is a story of universal appeal sparkling with humor. A comedy "Black Oxen". Don't miss it.

The cast is composed of—

PRINCIPALS

Andrew Spriggins	Sabie Cathcart
Mat Spriggins	Maggie B. Turner
Lena Spriggins	Alva Stevenson
Belindy Spriggins	Elizabeth Coan
Jimmy Swift	William Stevenson
Bobby Smith	George Rion
Dick Tate	Mack Huggin
Dr. Joy	E. W. Yates
Count Seekum Rich	Lawrence Owens
Rastus	Wallace Roberts
Lilly	Ulyses Brice
Elf	Anne Schenck
Maggie Pepper, the Flapper Grandmother	Etta Lee Scruggs

DEBUTANTE FLAPPERS: Marion Center, Louise Boulware, Frances Johnston, Elizabeth Jennings, Ethel Meng, Lucy Pride McDonald, Frances Clowney, Lucy Derrick.

DOOR KNOB CHORUS: Beasley Davis, Margaret Smith, Albert Doty, Mary Lee Center, Emmie L. Clowney, Margaret Lindsay, Nina Mae McCracken, Emmie Gene Clowney. Patick

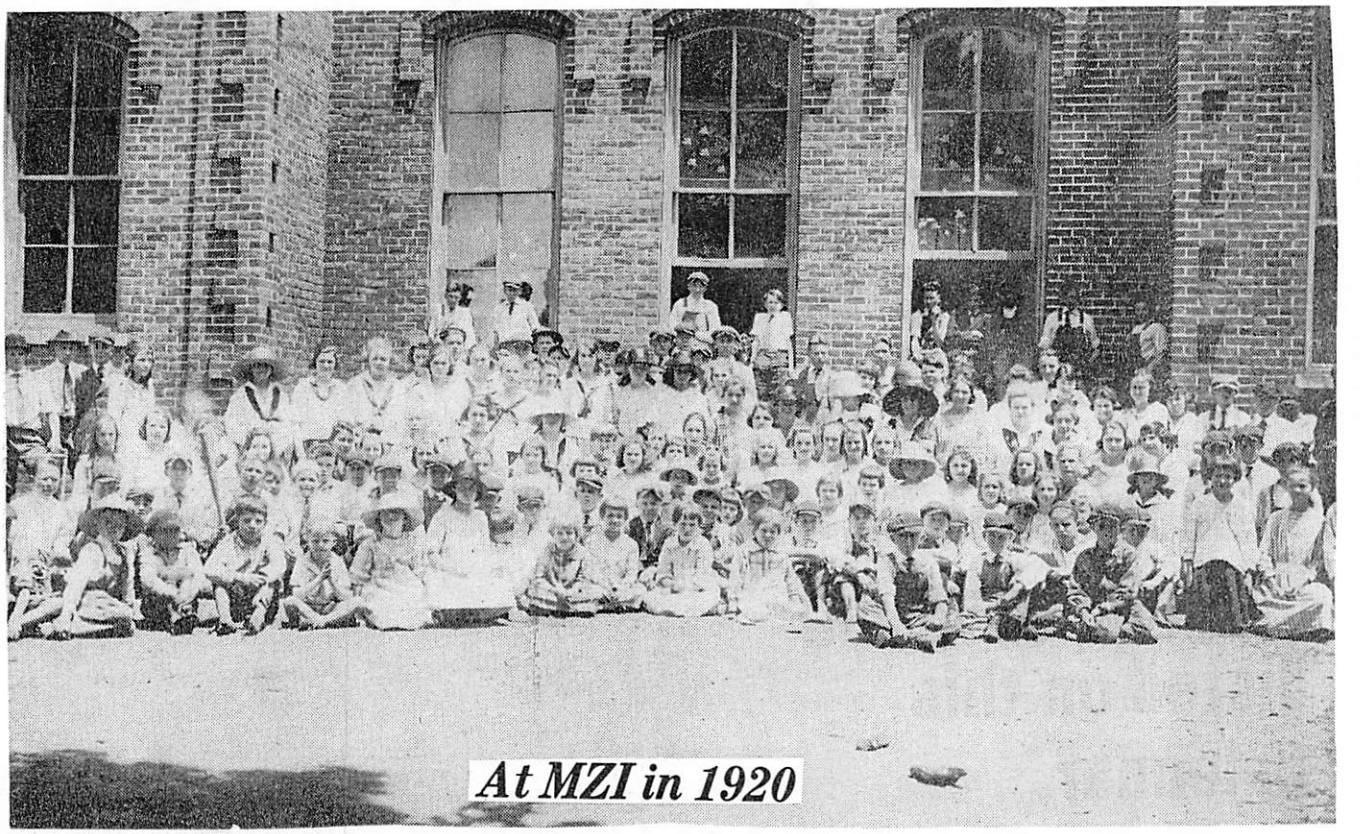
RAG DOLL CHORUS: Emmie Sam Hall, Sudie Aiken, Elizabeth Heustess, Wee Wee Macfie, Mary Hazel Aiken, Lucy Hill Doty, Undine Cathcart, Janette Propst.

JELLY BEANS: Billy Nelson, George Rion, Joe Kirkpatrick, F. L. Candee.

MATRONS: Mrs. Holley, Mrs. J. B. Hall, Mrs. Sue Davis, Mrs. George Clowney, Mrs. J. L. Cathcart, Mrs. W. B. Porter.

GRANDMOTHER CHORUS: Mary Wylie, Betty Lindsay, Emma Jane Reece, Mary McMaster, Emma Gene Clowney, Sara DesPortes, Isabel Turner, Roselle Stover.

To miss The Flapper Grandmother is to miss the best local offering of the year.



At MZI in 1920

The Mount Zion Institute student body posed for this picture sixty years ago, in front of the building which stood where the Pine Tree Players' theatre is now. Miss Mary Rice McMaster, who loaned us the picture, says her mother, Bessie Moore McMaster, was in the eighth grade. Also somewhere in the picture are the Brice sisters, Maurice, Zelma and Pauline.

MZI Class of '37

Pictured here is the Mount Zion senior class of 1937. Left to right, center front, they are Hattie May Driggers and Clara Waitt Lowe; second row, Jeanette Sams, Dorothy Propst, Annie Wise Wooten, Katherine Hollis Hanna (deceased), Emma Lee Young Clark, Louise Mincey, Jane McMaster Roehrs, Elizabeth Scarborough, Buddy DesPortes, Mary Lide Doty Turner and Doris Horne; third row, Christine Timms, Kate Macfie Yongue, Sarah Dixon Wissner (deceased), Alma Center Poston (deceased), J. Fleming McMaster, R.G. (Bob) McMaster, George Barrett, Mrs. Elliott (Emily) Caldwell and Albert Timms.

Back row, Frank Jernigan, Sam Stevenson, Henry Harrison (deceased), Jimmy Miller (deceased), George Osborne, Robert T. Stevenson (deceased), Maynard Davis, Joe Milling (deceased). (Photo lent as courtesy of one of the class mem-

NOT SO LONG AGO — Mrs. Lindsay Wylie loaned this picture of a Mount Zion class taken a few years ago to The News and Herald, and Mrs. Heyward Cooper made the identifications. Both ladies are pictured with the class. Included in the picture are, extreme foreground, Homer Hutto (deceased) and Odell Darby. First row, left to right, Ann Mildred Brabham Blake, Alice Collins Cooper, Ann Crosland Beckham, Jack Arnette, Helen LeVass, Martin Wilkes, Miriam Center Cooper, Katherine Center McRaney, Kate Ellison Montague, Bob Ragsdale Wylie, Norvelle McMaster Cox, Marshall Aiken Sturkie. Second row, Mildred Braswell Flores, Amos Wylie, Frances Robertson, Talmadge Haynes, Kathleen Lewis, unidentified, Bobby Hicks, Erleen Stevenson Bankhead, Rachel McMaster Kaye, Eva Levy Oxney, Betty Goudelock Cooper (deceased), John Haynes.Third row, Carolyn Beckham Lee, Billy Bailey, Harold B. Turner, Elizabeth McMaster Davis, Lindsay Wylie, Jack Sitton, Tom Hoy, Charles Cathcart, Betty Jo Phillips Wasington, Loren Brinson (deceased) and Betty Ann Young. Fourth row, Grover F. Patton (deceased), Eloise Marthers, Marvin Miller, Grace Collins Till, Myrtle Foxworth, Margaret Myrick, Louise Loftin Foy, Delores Sams, Donald Thornton and Heyward Marthers.

Mount Zion Institute Football Team of 1916

1959

Shown here is the Mt. Zion Institute team of 1916. The well-preserved, 42-year-old photo was made on Quattlebaum Field, corner of Washington and Garden Streets. According to the memory of D. A. Crawford, a member of the team, these Wildcats had a record of 7 victories, 3 defeats. The 1917 team won the upper state championship.

From left to right, first row: Charlie Douglas, Creighton McMaster, Richard Cathhcart, Gus Woovis, Lindsay Cathcart, Riley Cathcart, Boyd (Dutch) Tennant, deceased, Alex Williford, deceased, Dave Crawford (kneeling); second row, standing: W. A. Robinson, Captain Ed Crawford, deceased, John Richardson, Oscar Brice, J. O. Coleman and U. G. (Jack) DesPortes, coach.

Mount Zion Track Team of 42 Years Ago

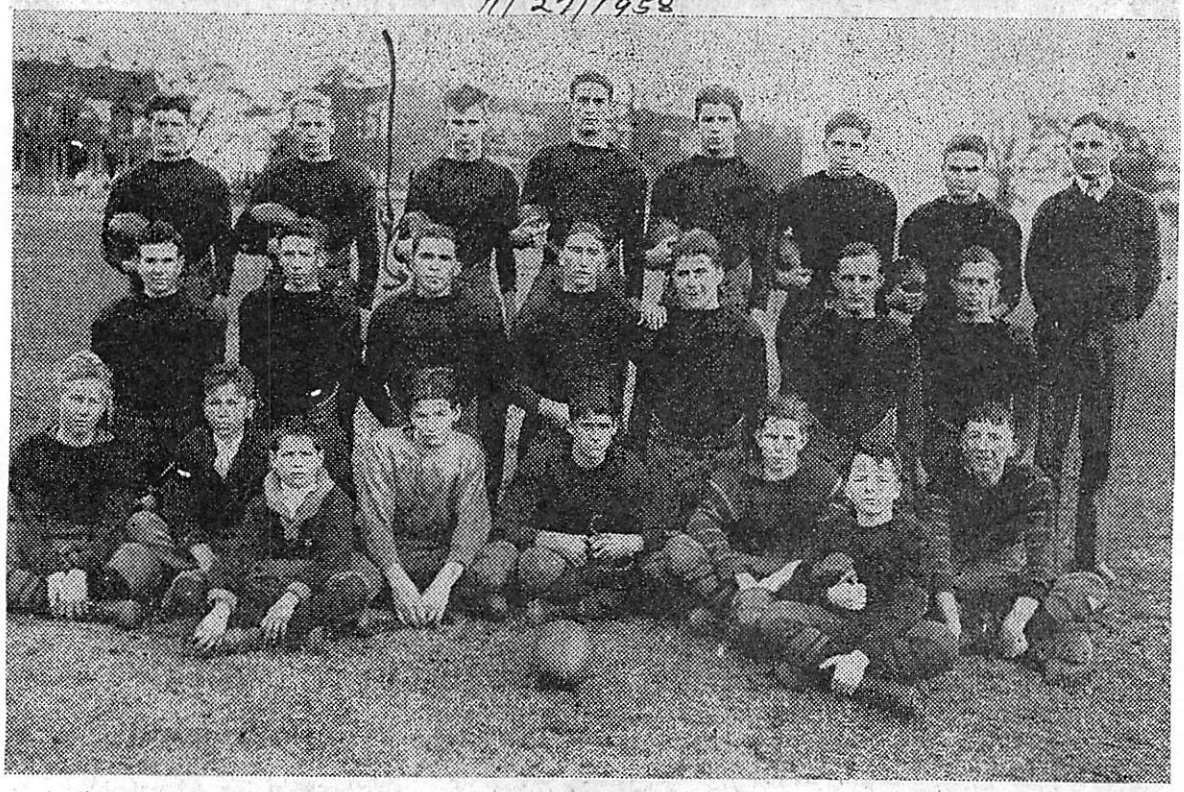
1959

Here you see members of the Mt. Zion Institute tract team of 1916, pictured in front of the Hudson Monument. In the background is the "Old Mt. Zion" building. Remember?

From left to right, first row: Charlie McDonald, Clarence Bruce, E. W. Yates, coach and teacher, Richard Cathcart, Dave Crawford, J. O. Coleman; second row: Jim Smith, John Richardson, Ed Crawford, Dutch Tennant and Enoch Crowson.

Mount Zion Institute Wildcats of Yesteryear

11/27/1958



As the Winnsboro Wildcats prepare to play Batesburg-Leesville for the State Championship in Newberry on Friday evening, it is interesting to look back three decades to another good Mt. Zion team of yesteryear.

Pictured here is the local squad of the year 1926, which compiled an enviable record, winning most of its games, many of them being played against larger schools. From left to right, top row, you see:

Gene Stover, end and back; Dave Martin, back; Fred Turner, tackle; John Lemond, tackle; Tom Lemond, lineman and back; Marion E. Stevenson, guard; Charlie E. Turner, team captain and guard; W. R. Elliott, coach; Greg Macfie, back and end; Bernard Meng, lineman; the late Tom Ketchin, quarterback; Martin Hendrix, back; Elliott Ketchin, center; Julian Boulware, end; Robert Arnette, guard. Absent when picture was taken, Dave Beckham, back.

Bottom row: Granger McMeekin, Bill Strange, John Johnson (who has a son playing on the 1958 team), D. L. Stevenson, Clarence Reece, William W. Stevenson, Jack Propst and the late Sam Cathcart.

The team of 1921, pictured in last week's News and Herald, was coached by D. A. Crawford, who played football for Clemson College.

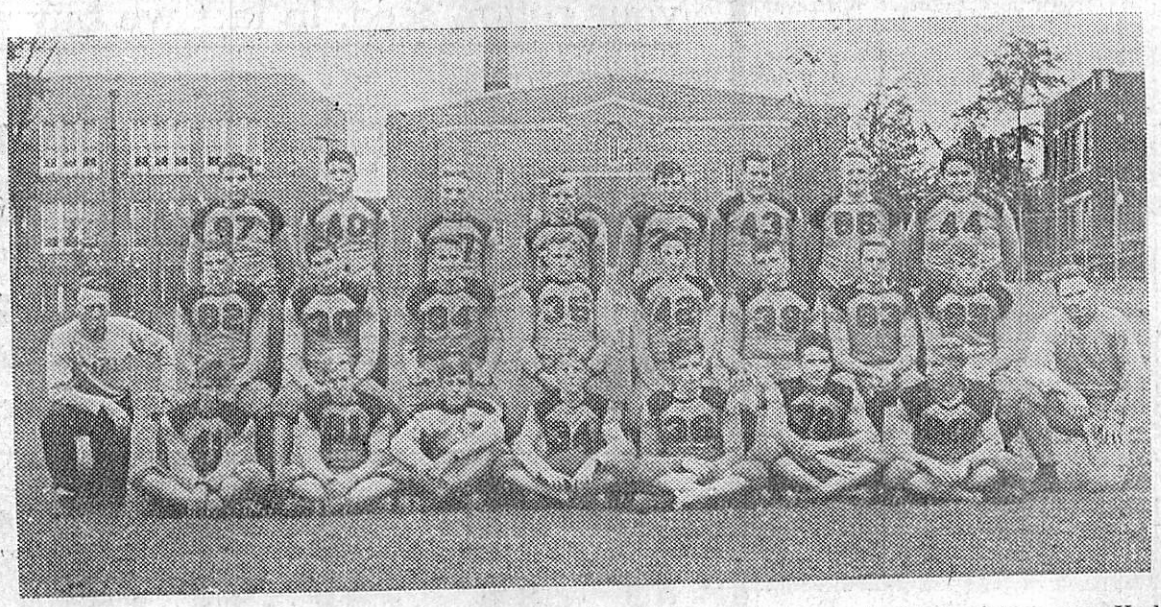
Graduation Class—Mount Zion Institute, 1938

-Courtesy of The State.

County Champs of '36

This picture, which first ran in the Charlotte Observer in 1936, shows Fairfield's participants in the tournament of champions for that year. The caption reads: "Coached by a Charlotte boy, Eben Reid, the Winnsboro team of Fairfield County is shown here. Left to right, front row: George Osborne, W.L. Collins, Russell Collins, Buster Hudson, Marvin Collins, Back row: Coach Reid, Albert Molnar, Brice Wages, Charlie Mixon Jack Brock, and the marshal from Charlotte High Monogram Club. Winnsboro defeated Morven of Anson County and Lumberton of Robeson County yesterday and meets Roswell this afternoon in the semi-finals." (Picture courtesy of Brice Wages)

THESE WILDCATS MEET CLOVER FOR CATAWBA CROWN



Pictured above is the Mt. Zion football squad. Fresh from a last minute 14-13 victory over York, the Cats go to Clover Friday to play for the Championship of the Catawba District (Number 4). Reading from left to right: First Row: Assistant Coach Weir, kneeling; Arnette, Heustess, Swindler, Beckham, Sitton, Patrick, Crawford, Coach McConnell, kneeling. Second Row: Main, Yates, Griffin, Carter, Levy, Lauderdale, Doty, Spires. Third Row: Wylie, Porter, Bennett, Scarborough, Estes, Stev-

REMEMBER WHEN? This picture of a Mount Zion High School football team appeared in the December 7, 1917 edition of The State newspaper, on the morning of a clash between the Winnsboro team and Florence High School for the state high school championship. Dr. John C. Buchanan, Jr., number 14 in the picture, identified the players as follows:

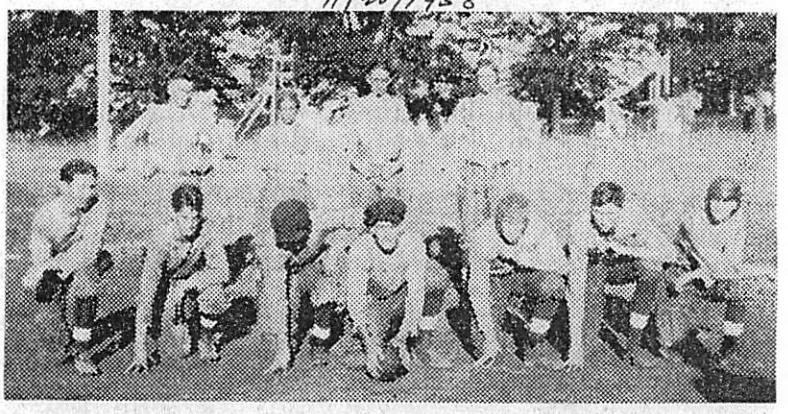
(quarterback); 3—Dave Crawford; 4—Willingham (first name unknown); 5—Dutch Tennant (whom Dr. Buchanan thinks was the team captain); 6—Enoch Crowson; 7—W. J. Turner; 8—Riley Cathcart; 9—unidentified; 10—Francis Mayes; 11—J. H. Cathcart; 12—James Smith; 13—C. B. Bruce; 14—Dr. Buchanan; 15—Holley (first name unknown); 16—Mark H. Doty; 17—J. H. McMaster; the two missing team members were Reid Harden and Marion Brown.

The game, which was played on the Carolina field, was won by Florence. Up until this time, Mt. Zion had not been scored on the entire season.

Mt. Zion Team 36 Years Ago!

Football in the Good Ole Days

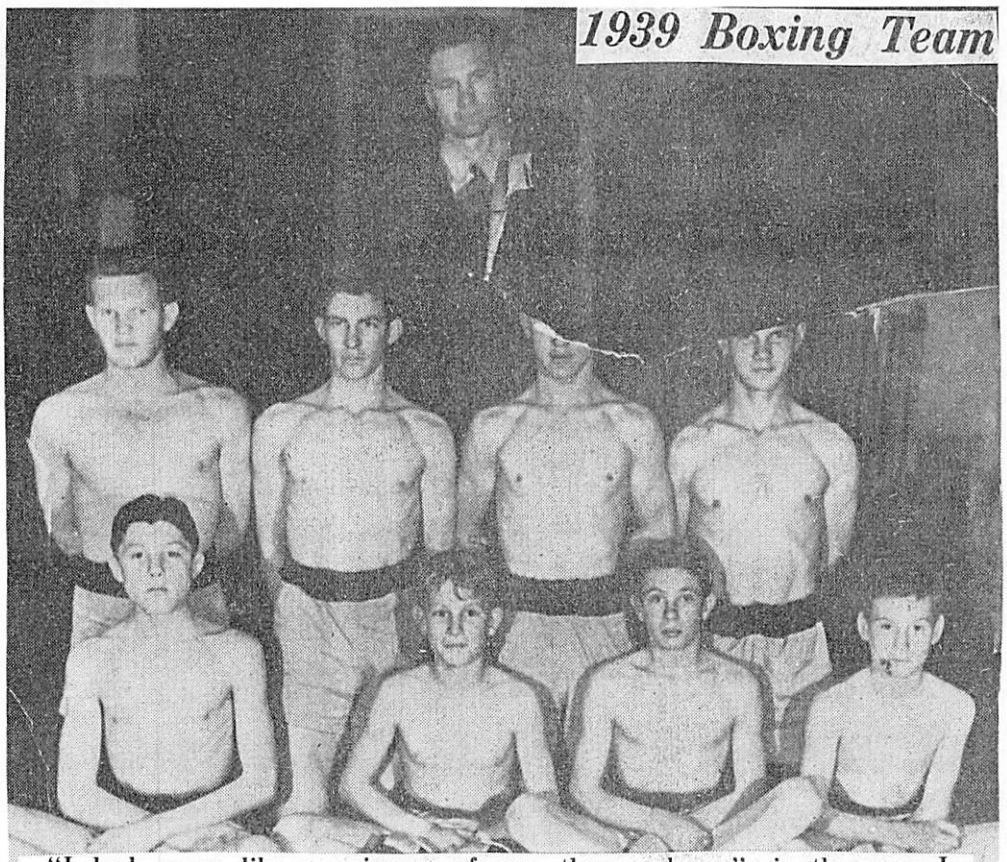
11/20/1958



Pictured here, according to L. B. Lewis of Greenbrier who handed in the faded photo, is the Mount Zion Institute football team of 1921 or 1922 (or perhaps for both years). The photograph was taken by Ethel Meng, now Mrs. Donald W. Greer.

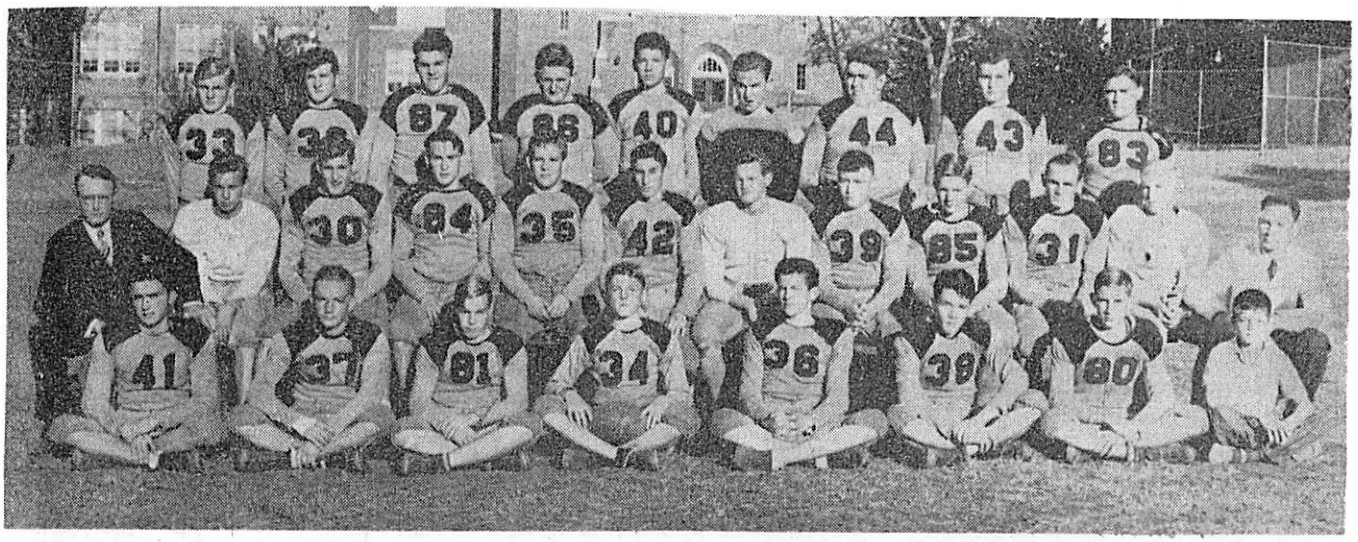
Mr. Lewis identifies the players as follows, reading from left to right: Bill Elliott, end; Riley McMaster, tackle; Sabie Cathcart, guard; Wade ("Sticks") Wylie, center; Burr Lewis, guard; Bill Cathcart, tackle; Ralph B. ("Doc") Hanahan, end. The backfield, left to right: L. B. Lewis, halfback; Henry Johnson, quarterback; Oliver Johnson, halfback; Roy Robinson, fullback.

The gridiron, more often than not, was as hard as cement and it was sudden death to be tackled on the pitcher's mound. Dig the snazzy uniforms and headgear. Any comments, corrections or additions?



1939 Boxing Team

"I look more like a prisoner of war than a boxer", is the way Joe Beckham, Jr., describes himself in this 1939 photo, taken when boxing was a popular sport in Fairfield County. Pictured from left to right are, front row: Joe Beckham, Jr., Forest Hughes, Robert Parks, and the younger brother of boxer Dudley Mann. On the second row are Randolph Bratton, Junior Sitton, R.E. Griffin and Dudley Mann. Coach Tom McConnell is standing behind his team. Joe says his brother John, not pictured, only lost one fight in two years of boxing. Two other members of the group were Coleman Stevenson and Bill Boulware.



MZI Team of 1940

Pictured above is the Mount Zion Institute football team of 1940. From left to right, front row, are Coleman Stevenson, Bobby Bennett, Joe Heustess, Joe Beckham, Junior Sitton, Killough Patrick, Dave Crawford and Boyd Porter, manager.

On the middle row are E.L. Weir, coach; Bun- [illegible]

Lauderdale, Frank Doty, J.B. Enloe, Marion Roddey and Coach Tom McConnell. Third row, left to right: Sonny Scarborough, Billy Estes, J. C. Wylie, Ham Aiken, Billy Porter, Calvin Parrish, Jerome George, Thomas Earle Stevenson, and R.E. Cathcart.

Many thanks to Joe Beckham, Jr., for letting

Fairfield's Superintendents

1949

Pictured here are six Fairfield county school superintendents who are now preparing for the beginning of another term. They are (standing, left to right) E. M. Shannon, Blackstock; A. R. Nicholson, Ridgeway; W. L. Drummond, Jenkinsville; Loramer McKnight, Mt. Zion; sitting, G. F. Patton, Greenbrier; James H. Hope, former state superintendent of education, and A. B. Cooley, Monticello.

Mrs. James M. Macfie Selected as Fairfield County Teacher-of-Year

The Winnsboro Woman's Club announces that Mrs. James M. Macfie has been chosen Fairfield County "Teacher of the Year". Mrs. Macfie, teacher-principal of Mt. Zion Elementary School, has been training future South Carolina citizens for over forty years.

1959

A native of Edgefield, S. C., and the former Ida Lou Morgan, she educational institute in 1914 with an A.B. degree. She began her teaching career in a one-teacher school in Aiken County. After serving several years there she taught in her home-town, later going to Orangeburg County. Her first position in Fairfield County was at Avon which was then a one-teacher school. Her service in Winnsboro spans a period of thirty-two years. She has taught the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades at Mt. Zion, as well as serving as teacher-principal for a number of years. There are few, if any, Winnsboro citizens who have not been under her influence either as pupil, parent or grandparent.

She is an excellent disciplinarian, noted for her justice to and devoted interest in each child. The children respect, obey, and love her and for many years have brought their personal problems to her. "Miss Ida Lou", as she is affectionately known, has always applied sound old fashioned ideas of discipline and conduct, stressing the importance of character building and proper respect for authority.

Her main work in the classroom is the teaching of history. "She knows how to coax, compel, and inspire her pupil in the paths of learning", one parent has said. Her enthusiasm for new advances in science, medicine, politics, history, art and music keep her pupils well informed and interested in current events. This research makes history alive for her pupils.

Her love for cultural things, art and music, is contagious. One of her favorite expressions is, "Remember, children, everytime you stop to admire something beautiful or listen to good music, you are making yourself a better person".

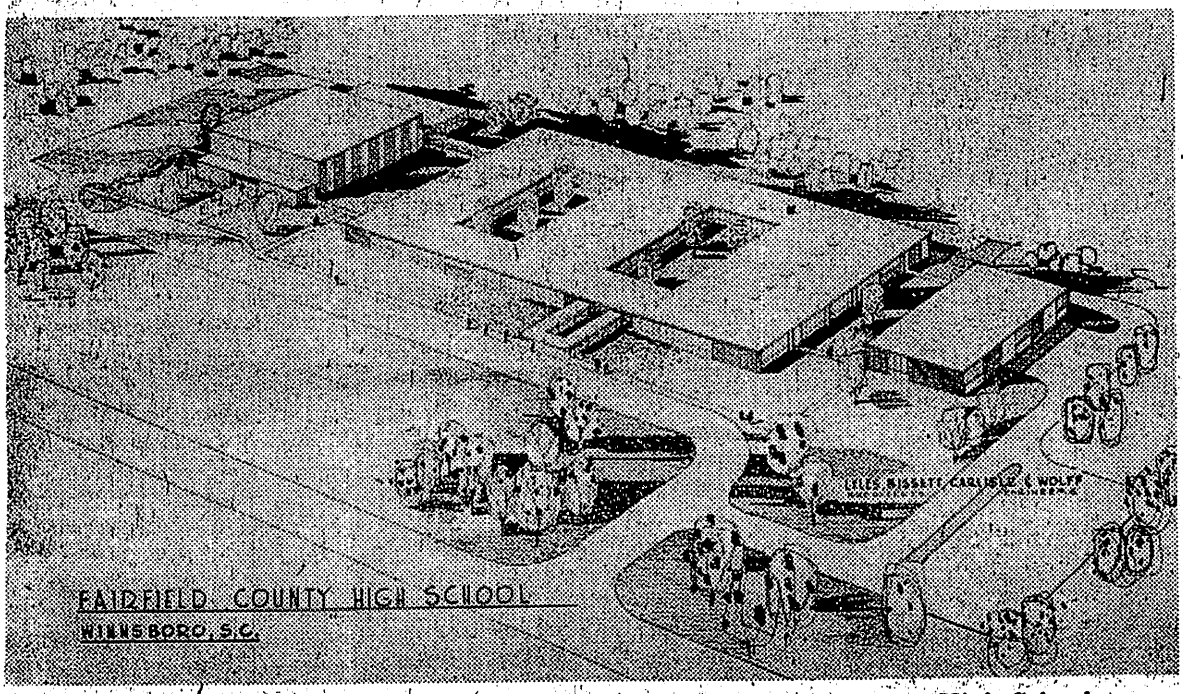
Many former students have expressed their appreciation for Mrs. Macfie's skillful teaching of Bible memory work. One letter from a former pupil living out-of-town expressed it this way, "Oh, for more Mrs. Macfies — so my boys would learn as many Bible verses as I did".

She has continued her professional training with summer school courses in science, writing, art, Health, child psychology, arithmetic, geography, children's literature, history, physical education, music and English.

Mrs. Macfie is the widow of the late James M. Macfie, and their only child, Betty, is now teaching at Myers Park High School in Charlotte, N. C.

Low Base Bid Is $539,469 Without Auditorium

New Fairfield County High School on By-Pass Scheduled for Occupancy in September of 1960



The architects aerial perspective view of the new Fairfield County High School now under construction just outside of Winnsboro on U. S. Highway No. 321 by-pass. The cost is slightly over one-half million dollars and it will be ready for occupancy next September. Atlantic Building Corporation is the general contractor and Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff the architects-engineers.

(Story released by Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, Architects-Engineers of Columbia)

Construction of the new Fairfield County High School on U. S. Highway No. 321 by-pass in Winnsboro, has begun and completion is expected to permit occupancy in September, 1960.

Atlantic Building Corporation was the low bidder for this 65,000 square foot school plant at $539,469.00.

The building complex in the shape of a rectangular figure eight, enclosing two landscaped courts, with a gymnasium and shop unit on either end connected by covered walks, was designed by Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, Architects-Engineers. Space has been set aside in the planning for a future auditorium addition.

The main central building will contain 18 academic classrooms, 2 general science classrooms, well equipped biology and chemistry laboratories, a large study hall, library, home economics department, business education, cafeteria, and an administrative core.

In the administrative core there will be a general office and offices for the principal and area superintendent, health rooms, bookroom storage, guidance and student activities spaces, and vault for safe keeping of records. The business education classrooms will be divided into typing and bookkeeping areas. The home economics department will have laboratories for cooking and sewing instructions as well as a simulated living room.

The gymnasium will have a regulation size basketball court with two cross courts. It will be fitted for volleyball and other indoor sports, and equipped for physical education training. Folding bleachers will seat approximately 750.

Adjoining the gymnasium towards the front will be a lobby, ticket office, concession stand, and rest rooms. Towards the rear will be boys' and girls' locker rooms, showers, coaches offices, and storage spaces. The boys' locker room is planned for multiple usage with divisions provided to afford home team, visiting team and physical education class separation.

The shop unit will contain agriculture and manual training shops, mechanical drawing room and agriculture classroom, instructor's office, storage area for shop projects and supplies, and a band room with instrument storage space.

The building is contemporary in tion, and is located on a spacious 37 acre site where ample parking facilities will be provided. The site is adequate for athletic fields, play areas and other outdoor activities, and is readily accessible to bus and automobile traffic.

Major considerations in the design were to provide cheerful work areas with large expanses of windows to get as much natural light and ventilation as possible, and achieve a pleasant environment with color and landscaped outdoor courts and areas.

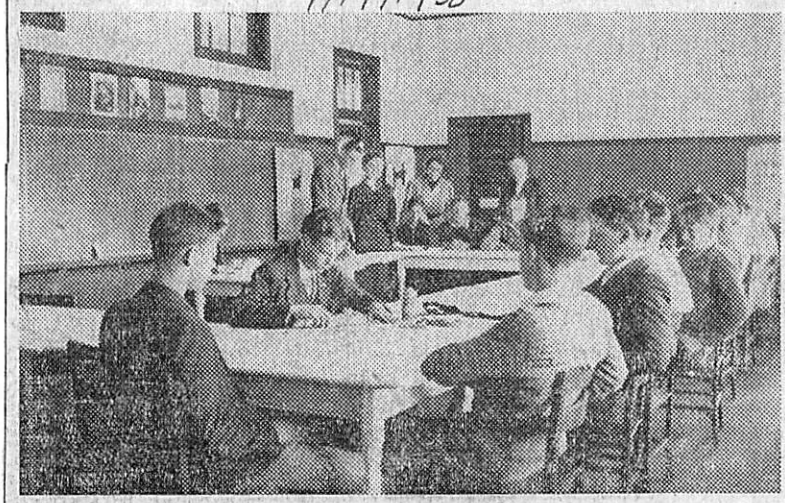
The noisy elements such as gymnasium and shops are located in remote areas from the academic classrooms, and the driveways are isolated to prevent students having to cross the paths of vehicles.

The building complex will be constructed of steel, concrete and brick, with a poured gypsum roof deck. The ceilings will have acoustical tile, and the floors will be concrete covered with terrazzo in the corridors and main lobby, resilient tile in the classroom areas and ceramic tile in the toilets. Materials have been specified in the interest of economy, commensurate with good construction principles, and ease of maintenance.

Everett School's Textile Department Is Performing Splendid Job At Local Mill

Practical Training In Vocational Education Teaches Boys & Girls of Winnsboro Mills Not Only How To Make A Living But How To Live.

4/14/1938



Boys of Textile School Receiving Instructions in Pressing their Suits.

A Class in Spinning of Everett Textile School.

In the Spring of 1936, plans were laid which resulted in the formation of the Textile Department of Everett school, a department, which though yet in its infancy, is rendering a splendid service to the boys and girls of Winnsboro Mills and to the Mills, itself. The main objective of this continuation school "is to furnish immediate or prospective aid to minors in making social, civic or economic adjustments from their status as fulltime school pupils to that of responsible wage-earning citizens."

Mr. E. A. Turner, Superintendent, of Everett, says that the course of study for the Textile Department is based on the following formula: S. W. equals C plus H plus S. Character plus Health and Skill make a Successful Worker.) The motto of the school says that "it is not what you start that counts, but what you finish." And it must be that this motto is lived up to, for last year 42 finished the required course, and 85 per cent of this number were placed in the Winnsboro Mills during the summen months. This year sixty-four pupils are enrolled for the course. It is significant to note that but for this textile department few of these boys and girls would be preparing themselves for their life and work, because the school is made up from pupils who had, to all intents and purposes, abandoned regular school work.

Working in this department, under the following: Miss Marie Jones, head of the Textile Department, whose work has been of a high and invaluable calibre. She has outlined this new course, successfully applied it, having practically written a text book on the subject, where none existed before; Conrad Arrington, instructor of operations of machinery, who teaches the pupils the safest and most efficient manner of handling the mechanisms which make the cord; and Miss Carrol League, home economics teacher, who among other things, shows the boys and girls how to prepare a balanced meal and yet have their personal budgets in balance, too. For a number of years the Everett school has also had a manuel training department which is under the direction of Mr. W. E. Burnette.

Subjects taught in a most practical way include Civics, Health hygiene, English, Arithmetic, Textiles, Home Economics. Training, the aim of which is to develop the proper traits of character, to promote good citizenship and health, to increase earning power, to improve homemaking and to provide wholesome recreation, is given.

Besides the technical aspect of the work the boys are given instruction in personal appearance, health, cleanliness in relation to health, care of nails, hair, skin, teeth, how to select and care for clothing, development of personality through character, how to select clothes, order foods, simple cooking. The girls are given similar instruction, with especial emphasis laid on making clothes, and preparing meals. (A breakfast, containing all the essentials, they prepare for 7 1-4c; lunch, 21c; dinner 11 1-2c; supper 13 1-2c).

Open House At Textile Department

Last Friday morning, the Textile Department of Evenett school was at home to those interested, and quite a number of people enjoyed the demonstration. Present were about fifteen parents of the children in the school. There also were O. C. Scarborough, Winnsboro Mills' Service Manager, who spoke briefly of the great strides made in safety at the Mill, and Mr. Maurice Frew, Director of Safety and Athletics. From the Town of Winnsboro came Miss Susan Pender, Fairfield Home Demonstration Agent, Dr. G. G. Mayes, and a reporter for The News & Herald.

A number of prominent educators attended the demonstration. Among those present were E. W. Rushton, President of the South Carolina Education Association, and Superintendent of the schools at Batesburg-Leesville, J. P. Coates, Secretary of the Association, W. D. Nixon, State High School Supervisor, Marion Scott, Superintendent of Schools at Easley, H. B. Flowers, Teacher of Vocational Education at Olympia, and Mr. Ward, official of the Olympia Mills. All expressed themselves as being interested and impressed with the Department. While Everett is not the first school to add vocational training of this type, it is understood that it is one of the few schools in the South, which is instructing pupils above the school

EVERETT SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 13th.

1926

Overflow Will Be Accommodated in Church Until Completion of Annex.

Everett School will open on Monday, September 13th., at 9 o'clock. There is every prospect of the largest enrollment this year in the history of the school. Last year it was necessary for the seventh grade to be housed in one of the local churches, and this year it will be necessary for two grades to be assigned those quarters for a short time.

In planning for the growth of the school the trustees this year let the contract for five additional rooms, not only for the present overflow but anticipating further growth. This annex to the building is not complete, but until it is, probably the first of October, the overflow wll be accommodated in one of the village churches.

Following is a list of the teachers:

First Grades—Misses Nan Neil, Lida Neil and Mary Watson.

Second Grade—Miss Alice Doty.

Third Grades—Misses Mary Douglas and Jessie Douglass.

Fourth Grades—Misses Maurice Brice and Ruby Richardson.

Fifth Grade—Miss Mayme Douglas.

Sixth Grade—Mrs. Anna Lou Martin.

Seventh Grade—Mrs. P. M. Dees.

Every indication points to the fullest and most profitable year's work in the history of Everett School. It is hoped that every parent in the mill village will give the school their heartiest support.

E. A. Turner, Supt.

MOUNT ZION CLASS TO HAVE REUNION

Home coming for members of the class of nineteen fifteen, of Mount Zion institute will be held at old Mount Zion on Sunday, August fourth.

1940

At a recent meeting of members in Winnsboro, tentative plans were drawn and committees appointed. This home coming will be for those members of the class through the grades from primary through high school, and not confined to the graduating class. Committees as follows were appointed, subject to change and addition:

Invitations: Robert Ketchin and William Robinson; program: Earl Turner, also treasurer of class; arrangements: Hugh McMaster, George Crawford; decorations: Mrs. Sam Jordan (Hazel Harden); dinner: Mrs. R. Y. Turner, Jr., (Kate Doty), Mrs. Frank Sanborn, (Ethel Buchanan).

Our attendance has been real good all fall. But just now we are having some out in the first and second grades with sore arms from the small-pox vaccination and also several with sore eyes. Monday there were several pupils tardy. Just here we would like to remind all parents that Everett School begins the day's work at 8:45 and not at nine o'clock, as is the custom with most schools.

The entire school was saddened last Friday by the untimely death of our little playmate and fellow pupil, Tracy Spires. Tracy was a very manly young fellow and was liked very much by both teachers and pupils. Mr. Turner, Miss Lida Neil and Miss Mayme Douglas attended the funeral Saturday afternoon at Harmony church, near Gaston.

Our enrollment is increasing every week. We have now 306 in school.

The seventh grade enrolled only 9 the first day. This grade has two new pupils, all the eleven, girls dwith the exception of one. This boy, Archie Martin, is doing good work—he says although it is ten to one, he is going to make the one balance the ten.

This is the seventh grade motto:

"We must do the things we must
Before the things we may;
We are not fit for any trust
Till we can and do obey."

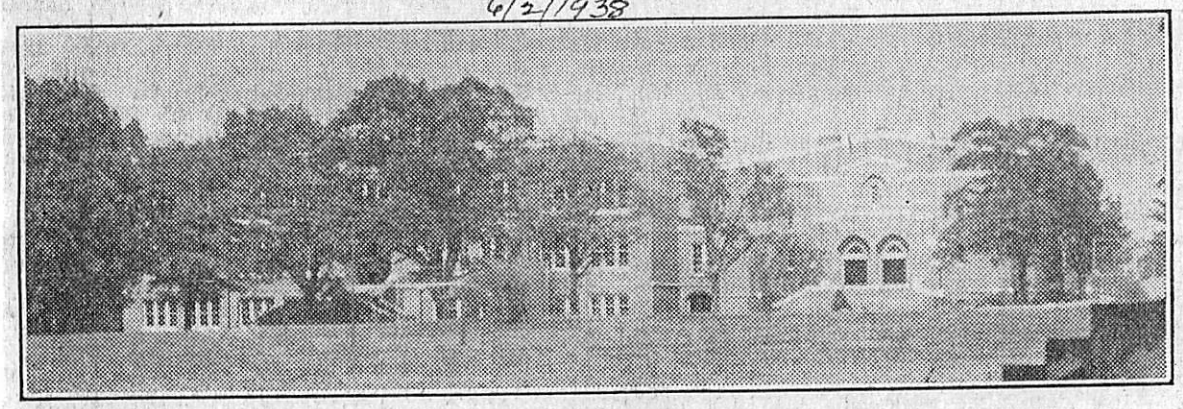
1977

BOYS AND GIRLS used to be segregated into separate classrooms back in the 1930's, when this picture was taken. Brice Wages brought us this photo of the Everett School fifth grade boys of 1930. They are, from left to right, top row, Grady Herring, Doyle Bootle, Hardy Jerome Bailey, James Shaw and Albert Floyd. Second row, Brice Wages, Hugh Slater, Donald Clark, James Blackwell, Albert Spigner. Third row from top, Willie Barfield, Robert Stevenson, John Henry Ruff, Rossie Harrison Russell Collins, Earl Black, Dorsey Moseley, Henry Wright. Fourth or bottom row, William "Buddy" Proctor, George Gunter, Horace Arnette, Grigsby Gerald, Bennie Williams and Joe Welch.

Schools Throughout Fairfield Close For Summer Vacation

Everett Ends Year Thursday Night, Mt. Zion Commencement Comes Friday, With Keith As Principal Speaker.

6/2/1938



THE NEW MT. ZION, WHERE 43 SENIORS WILL RECEIVE DIPLOMAS FRIDAY EVENING.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT MOUNT ZION

Rev. W. P. Peyton, of Rock Hill, delivered the annual Baccalaureate sermon to the Mt. Zion High School graduating class last Sunday night in the new Mt. Zion auditorium. A very large and appreciative audience attended this sacred service, which marked the beginning of the one-hundred and sixty-first commencement at Mt. Zion Institute.

Rev. H. Floyd Surles, Rev. J. Walter Johnson, Dr. G. G. Mayes, and Rev. Peyton marched into the auditorium in front of the graduating class, as Miss Kay played "The Priest's March" at the piano. The four ministers were seated on the stage, while the forty-three members of the graduating class took their seats in the front of the auditorium. This Baccalaureate service, which was the first to be held in the school auditorium for several years, was characterized by a deep reverence throughout. Rev. Peyton's message was most appropriate as he cautioned the boys and girls against "Being Slothful in Business." He advised them to do more than was necessary in their daily lives, and to work for others. This last thought was brought out most forcibly in the well-known poem, "Others."

The graduating exercises for the high school will be held next Friday night, June 3rd, at 8:15 p. m. in the school auditorium. Dr. Warren G. Keith, head of the history department at Winthrop College, will make the commencement address on this occasion. Dr. Keith is recognized as an outstanding man in the field of history and is an excellent speaker. No doubt many people in Winnsboro have heard him each week over radio station WBT in Charlotte as he gives the highlights in the historic news of the week.

The largest class in the history of Mt. Zion, which numbers forty-three, will graduate Friday night. Elizabeth Yates and Lil Boulware are the valedictorian and salutatorian respectively. The following girls and boys are to receive their high school diplomas at the graduating exercises:

GIRLS— Elizabeth Yates, Valedictorian, Lil Boulware, Salutatorian, Emma Lee Young, Leona Amen, Hazel Bell, Virginia Cauthen, Bertha Davis, Dorothy Dove, Mildred Gardner, Elise Groomes, Margaret Harden, Elise Heustess, Maxcy Lemmon, Lavinia Lyles, Mary Matthews, Willie Belle Mixon, Laura Glenn McCants, Alice Osborne. Virginia Park, Wilhelmina Quattlebaum, Mary Wesley Richardson, Emma Lou Stevenson, Vashti Thigpen, Jane Wylie, Gladys Yancey.

BOYS — Dooly Arnette, Tom Barrett, Jeb Barrett, Eugene Broome, Carl Chambers, Marvin Collins, Johnnie Dove, Henry Harrison, Gemmell Lokey, James Mercer, Jimmie Miller, Harris McCrackan, Charlie Mixon, Horace Traylor, Tom Watson, Bobby White, Carl Young, Eddie McMeekin.

MOUNT ZION AND EVERETT SCHOOLS HAVE CHANGES

Dr. C. S. McCants, Chairman Of Board, Gives Out Names Of Teachers Elected.

7/23/1936

According to the chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. C. S. McCants, the list of teachers for Everett School is complete as follows: Miss Nan Neil, Miss Alice Doty, Miss Mary Lokey, Miss Jessie Douglas, Miss Betty Turner, Miss Marian Johnson, Miss Christine Willis, Miss Mamie Douglas, Miss Maurice Brice, Miss Lucille Surles, Miss Belle Jeter, Miss Mary McEachern, Miss Ruby Richardson, Mrs. D. V. Walker, Jr., W. E. Burnett and E. A. Turner, as re-elected, with the following new names added to the list: Miss Harriet Hildebrand, Hagood, S. C., and Miss Mary E. Gantt, Jefferson, S. C., as first grade teachers, and Miss Patricia Wise, Pageland, is the new home economics teacher.

Mt. Zion has the following list: Mrs. D. A. Crawford, Mrs. H. C. Traylor, Miss Florence Holt, Miss Elizabeth Obear, Miss Agnes Barron, Mrs. H. E. Caldwell, Miss Annie Thomas, Mrs. P. M. Dees, Miss Libelle Curlee, Miss Perry Whiteside, Miss Harriet Stokes, Miss Elizabeth Moore, Miss Hattie Johns, Eben Reid and G. F. Patton. Miss Marian Sewell is music teacher at both schools. Miss Julia Hydrick, of Orangeburg, for sixth grade, and Miss Mary McMaster, for fourth grade, are the two new teachers added.

The factory school opened on Monday and a good number of pupils enrolled. Miss Mattie Sitgreaves was the successful applicant for the school, and under her good management the school will no doubt flourish. She has had experience in teaching, having had charge of several schools in the county during the past few years. 11/8/1899

Class of '15 Holds Impressive Reunion at Historic Mt. Zion

Supt. Patton, Dr. Lois McDonald, S. D. Dunn, and Others Make Interesting Addresses. As Members Who Graduated 25 Years Ago Talk of 'The Good Ole Days.'

Mt. Zion institute was the scene of a most delightful occasion on August 4, 1940 — the reunion of the class of nineteen fifteen. The idea seems to have originated with Mrs. R. Y. Turner, Jr., who with the enthusiastic help of Miss Nancy Wylie, Mrs. Vance Norwood, Mrs. Sam Jordan, Robert Ketchin, Earle Turner and others, brought about this first reunion of a high school class. The class with their guests gathered in the library at Mt. Zion at noon and at one o'clock repaired to the dining room to a bountiful dinner prepared by Mrs. D. C. Wylie. The following members of the class were present: Eddie Sweet (Mrs. D. O. Winter) Sumter; Frank Kolb, Columbia; Earle Turner, Winnsboro; Bessie Smith (Mrs. Jack Aurandt, Charlotte, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Y. Turner, (Kate Doty), Winnsboro; George Martin, Greenwood; Dr. Lois McDonald, New York City; Sallie Burley (Mrs. Vance Norwood), Gaffney; Hazel Harden ,Mrs. Sam Jordan) Nashville, Tenn.; Nancy Wylie, Kingsport, Tenn.; George Crawford, Hugh B. McMaster, Robert M. Ketchin, all of Winnsboro. Three former teachers of the class were present as guests, G. F. Patton, E. W. Yates, and Mrs. J. B. Doty, as were the following, Mr. S. D. Dunn, Mrs. E. W. Yates, Mrs. J. H. Boulware, Mrs. E. A. Turner, Mrs Frank Kolb, Dr D. O. Winter and Mrs. G. F. Patton. Dr. C. S. McCants, chairman of the board of trustees of Mt. Zion, and Mrs. McCants were invited to be present.

The program was delightfully informal. After the invocation by Mr. G. F. Patton, Mr. Earle Turner, who presided, called on each member of the class to give a little summary of himself or herself during the years that have passed since they left Mt. Zion and each gracefully responded. A letter from Miss Annie Doty and a telegram from Mr. Jas. H. Thornwell were read. These two people were sorely missed because they were two of the most widely loved former teachers. Illness in both cases prevented attendance. Mr. Turner then called on the class to stand in silent respect to the memory of Miss Nanny Phinny and Miss Emily Obear, and one could sense the very presence of these two devoted women and teachers. Each of the former teachers were called on and made appropriate remarks. G. F. Patton, present superintendent of Mt. Zion, Dr. Lois McDonald, professor of economics in New York university, and Mr. S. D. Dunn, president of Mt. Zion society, made short addresses. Their remarks appear elsewhere in this issue of The News and Herald.

After dinner the class adjourned to the library and formally decided to make their reunion an annual event. Miss Nancy Wylie was elected president and Mr. Earle Turner, secretary-treasurer.

If members of other classes could have been present and seen how much the class of nineteen fifteen enjoyed being together again we are sure that more and more of these occasions would come to be.

MR. PATTON'S ADDRESS

Members of the class of 1915 and friends:

I am deeply grateful for being permitted to be present on this happy occasion and for being given a place on your program. It is a happy occasion, indeed, that after twenty-five years so many of you are here together again on the familiar hill, that after a quarter of a century of the wear and tear of life, with its joys and sorrows, its laughter and its sobs, its sunshine and its shadows, its realized ambitions and its disappointed hopes, you can still laugh bravely. And, may I add, I have the hope that it is not only a happy but it is also a significant occasion. May it not be that we are coming at last to realize that the future of this great republic depends not upon its colleges and universities but upon its public schools? You owe a debt of gratitude, to be sure, to your colleges, but you owe a greater debt to this institution. The college took care of you for four years — after the bent of your characters were irrevocably shaped — Mt. Zion cared for you eleven years, without money and without price, the eleven years that formed your natures for better or for worse. Your first and fullest allegiance is due to the public schools.

In Oliver Goldsmith's delightful comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer" —which, by the way, nobody reads anymore, as they do not read anything that is worth while anymore —one of the most lovable characters, an eighteenth century English squire, with his family and friends around him by an English fireside exclaimed "I love everything that is old — old friends, old times, old manners, old books, and old wine." It is in this spirit that I speak to you today. I love Mt. Zion because it is old, aye, as things in America go, it is venerable. It antedates South Carolina itself. When the state was still a province of the British empire, Mt. Zion was in existence. It was already a place of learning when Lord Cornwallis ... Perhaps some of your ancestors as they romped and shouted on this spot where now some of your children play, were startled by the bugles of the troopers of Light Horse Harry Lee. Mt. Zion is old and, therefore, lovable.

There have been changes, it is true. The buildings and equipment are not the same that you knew. I know that everyone of you can see now vividly the old building, which, truth to tell, was somewhat of an architectural monstrosity. You can see the old rooms, filthy with the accumulated dust of the years; the old stoves in a chronic state of falling down; the coal scuttles that no art could camouflage; the splintered floors that were a dire menace to every barefoot boy; the old double desks with the knife marks of a dozen generations upon them. Of course you can see all these things. Who that ever attended Mt. Zion in your day could fail to see them always? But changes have come, as they need must come. Mt. Zion has gone modern in buildings and equipment. I sometimes wonder if the quality of its product has kept pace with the changes in its comforts and conveniences. Is it not possible that the lack of ease that you knew gave to you a fineness of moral fibre that is lacking in modern youth? Is it not possible that, properly speaking, lack of opportunity is opportunity?

Be that as it may, I am happy to tell you that in some respects Mt. Zion has not changed, and I hasten to add will not change as long as I am privileged to remain at its head. For instance we still have four years of Latin. My friends who call themselves progressive educators — God save the mark! — tell me, that I am hopelessly out of date. My reply is "we still have four years of Latin." And I add that the kind of education that produced George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John C. Calhoun, and all the other worthies that built this country is tolerably "progressive" in its own right. And I tell you today the Mt. Zion that nurtured Dr. W. P. Dubose, Colonel David Dubose Gaillard and a host of others whose names do not come at the moment is the kind of Mt. Zion that I yearn to see continue. We still teach history here — and we call it history, too. I know that it is the fad of the educational "experts" sent out by the various teachers' colleges to lump geography, history, economics, sociology, and what not into one conglomerate mass and call it social studies, "but I know also that the misearble pupils who are exposed to this monstrosity learn neither history nor geography nor economics nor sociology — nor anything that is in the heavens above or waters beneath. The moderns do not teach English grammar anymore. They call it merely English. Well I know and they know that not ten per cent of high school — aye, college — graduates today can write a half dozen correct English sentences consecutively, and I know that not even a smaller percentage can spell ordinary English words, and I am old-fash-

that correct sentences and correct spelling are important enough to strive for. It is hard to kick against the pricks but—tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon — we still try to teach English grammar at Mt. Zion. Again, we still believe in courage here. We still cling to the old idea that if a man is insulted he ought to resent it, and we think a boy is father to the man. If he is outraged by another boy of his size and age and wishes — as he generally does — satisfaction, he can get it without fear of punishment from us. I think it is due to the maintenance of this tradition that we have fewer fights here than any other school of its size in the state. Another thing that the moderns say and we refuse to believe is that corporal punishment is outmoded, a relic of barbarism. They say, these "experts", that it brutalizes the man who inflicts it and humiliates the boy who receives it. I am happy to tell you that they do not know what they are talking about. We do not have to thrash anybody here very often it is true but, as the doctors say, if a thrashing "is indicated" it is administered, and some of the heartiest laughs I have is when some boy — now a grown man with children of his own — tells me of some forgotten thrashing he received at my hands. And when he draws aside the curtain of the years I remember how my affection for him and his respect for me were both increased by 'the passage at arms." Dr. Samuel Johnson in his old age, accompanied, of course, by the untiring Boswell, visited the public school he had attended as a boy. "Sir," he said to Boswell, "I observe that they do not whip the boys as much now as they did in my day. But then they do not teach them as much either. So what the boys have gained at one end they have lost at the other."

I commend this observation of the great Dr. Johnson to the "experts."

Mt. Zion still believes that the way to learn things is to learn them. We still believe that knowledge and love of subject matter, passionate desire to transmit that knowledge and love to the learner, and affection for and interest in boys and girls, are the elements that go to make up a great teacher. We do not pay too much attention to "integration," "center of interest", "motivation" or any of the other catchpenny curealls that are the stock in trade of the neo-moderns. That is, I mean to say, that all these ideas of teaching they claim to be "new' have been used in moderation by every good teacher since Socrates walked and taught in the market-place in old Athens. The trouble with the moderns is that they have found the common healing herbs of the fields and claim that taken after their direction they will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Patent medicine vendors have always made such claims for their quack remedies. And may I add that the Pure Food and Drug act was necessary to protect the people from the depredations of these gentry. Now do not quote me as having said there ought to be a criminal statute against the neo-modernists in education. I have said no such thing — and what I think is nobody's business but mine. One story and I am done. An Irishman had a friend to die over in an adjoining county, and asked another friend — a stranger to the dead man — to go with him to the wake. On the way they stopped at several public houses and by the time they reached the dead man's house they were, well, not drunk, but "unco,' full." When they entered the death chamber they saw and mistook for the casket a grand piano. Being good Catholics they knelt for a few minutes at the supposed casket and then went into the yard, where the stranger solemnly remarked to his companion: "Mike, I never knew your friend in life, and I do not know where he has gone after his death, but I will say that he had the damndest finest set of teeth I ever saw." Now I do not know what the moderns are driving at in their life and I would not be rude enough to express my firmly held opinion of where they will go when they die — as die they will — but I will say this here and now, they have the wildest set of ideas that I ever tried to grasp.

"I love everything that is old—old friends, old times, old manners, old books, and old wine." Changes must come. No man knows that better than I. But they should come so gradually as to be almost imperceptible. Any people who change their "folk ways" suddenly are in dire and imminent peril. Mt. Zion changes slowly, reluctantly. She wishes the transformations to be evolutionary not revolutionary. It is in this spirit that she maintains her traditions.

May I say again how grateful Mrs. Patton and I are that you permitted us to share in this happy occasion. Both of us greet you with genuine affection.

DR. McDONALD'S ADDRESS

(Editor's note: Dr. Lois McDonald, a summary of whose address to her Mt. Zion class reunion (1915) follows, is professor of economics in New York university with work in three of the university divisions — the Washington Square college of arts and sciences (an undergraduate college), the Graduate school of arts and science, and the Graduate division for training in public service.

About half of Dr. McDonald's time is taken up with graduate students who are training for some professional work — teachers, research workers and those training for government service in the social science divisions of government. Aside from the formalities of teaching, she does quite a bit of work advising students on professional matters and assisting them in the preparation of theses and other research problems.

Dr. McDonald is the author of three books and a number of articles and contributions to symposiums edited by others).

we look in two directions. We reconstruct the past and tend to vest it with romantic memories, time obliterating those of less pleasant aspect. And, living in the present, we project ourselves into the future.

We are looking back today on a quarter of a century, a span of years of much greater significance in the history of the world than we have known as we have lived through it. Our years at Mt. Zion, especially the late ones, witnessed a series of events in Europe which culminated in the last World War. Some of our own class entered military service in 1917 and 1918. They were at the lower age limit, the age ready for life out of school. As I look back on the school years at Mt. Zion, and even later in college, I remember having no consciousness that current history had much to do with us and our world. Our lives were bounded by lessons, by some degree of discipline and by a determination to enjoy life, which we succeeded in doing most of the time. When we completed our school years, we looked forward with confidence to a future which was part of a stable world. Our problem was not so much whether or not we'd get a job ,but what one of the available jobs would we take. The future would bring different experiences and responsibilities, but the contours of our world would not be essentially different from those of the past. There would be no sudden or sharp break in the familiar patterns. Such an outlook generated faith in ourselves, and in our institutions, the latter being taken for granted.

At the end of a quarter of a century, our projection into the future suggests a very different picture. Again, as in 1917, our country is embroiled, as it must be inevitably, in the economic and political struggles of the old world. Young men are being called into military service; the papers are full of plans for two-ocean navies, and an army of 2,000,000 men; and I have heard people in Winnsboro talk about what they would do if and when their town was bombed from the air.

What an atmosphere in which to think of the future years for ourselves and the school generations who followed us through the halls of Mt. Zion. During the past winter I have been part of a group of people — social and political scientists, natural philosophers, mathematicians some of whom are intellectual refugees from the Fascist countries. We have been engaged, in a sense, in making an autopsy of the fallen democracies in Europe and the implication of their collapse on the American scene. Out of those discussions, I have come to the following point of view, which may be of interest to you.

It will be a difficult job for America to prepare armed forces to meet the possibilities of war, but that is not the most difficult task. That job is primarily a mechanical one, and technological

by the much more difficult, and incidentally the more essential, because the first is impossible without it, is to prepare our thinking for the new world we shall have to live in. One of the results of the blitzkreig which has swept over the Democratic countries of Europe is the bewilderment and sudden change which has come over the American people. Overnight, fear of the future has produced a sort of hysteria.

This type of thing is probably the greatest ally of Hitler and his sympathizers, because it will not produce straight-lined, competent action. Now as never before, we as a nation must know what we believe in, what America stands for, what principles will determine our action. The world of the future is going to be an era of "wars, civil wars, and revolutions." Only by developing a new set of convictions, tough-minded ones, can anything like our freedom of the old years survive. Certainly they will not survive as we have known them, no matter what way the struggle in Europe fares.

I should like to suggest that the greatest cause of the Hitlerian triumph, which is an economic and idealogical revolution, is within the countries which have fallen before it. And I do not mean those of traitorous heart who handed over the modern equivalent of the keys of the city to the invader. The force which saps away the strength of a people or a country is a more subtle thing. It is the effect on a people of prolonged economic insecurity, despair of a decent life, and the actions of those possessed with economic privilege which they fear to lose. Hitler has been able to accomplish what appeared to be impossible because he has operated with ruthlessness and daring in a situation ripe for him. That situation was the economic breakdown of western life, with the consequent collapse of the future for great masses of people. The new conditions called for new methods, new ideas and new faiths. Those in power produced no solution. They wanted the "normalcy" of the good old days, which to most of them meant the continuation of their groups in power at whatever cost and risk to others.

Those forces and ideas are our most potent fifth columns. Their spokesmen are saying that we cannot carry through a defense program without sacrifice, which is true. But the proposal that our sacrifice must begin with the repeal of social legislation, and the cutting off of educational and social services is the beginning of the sort of thing which produced the European collapse. Investigators have testified that Germany, even when the people were being asked to forego butter for guns, has been more careful to conserve its unemployed manpower than has either France or Great Britain. The use of men might have been for an ugly purpose, but care for the human element knits a people together.

spend our wealth for defense and at the same time conserve a decent living for all. It may be that it will require a leveling of livings at the top. Our abilities to develop techniques for deciding as a people, what our values are, and new methods for welding our people together for the task will determine our future — a free people — and by that I do not mean a people without restraints — or following the trail of totalitarian systems. We may do the latter without the direct help of Hitler and his cohorts, and only the intelligent action of an aroused democratic people can avoid that result.

MR. DUNN'S ADDRESS

S. D. Dunn, president of the Mt. Zion society, after complimenting the class for its contribution to the fame of Mt. Zion, gave a brief history of the school from its organization in 1777 to 1878, when Mr. R. Means Davis converted it into a public grade school — the first in the state outside of Charleston.

From the beginning of Winnsboro it has been noted for the high quality of its citizenship and its devotion to the true and lasting satisfactions of life — an ideal place for a school to flourish. This fortunate circumstance came from the blending of cultivated families of low countrymen who made their homes here among a vigorous and intelligent settlement of up countrymen — the one having a love for education and refinement, the other a passion for civil and religious liberty.

The school was broken up when Cornwallis occupied Winnsboro in 1780-81. But in 1784 it was reopened. In 1785 a charter was obtained for a college.

During the quarter of a century, 1834-1858, the school became famous throughout the Southern states under the administration of Mr. J. W. Hudson, a great and inspiring teacher.

As a testimony to Mr. Hudson's method, Professor William P. DuBose of the University of the South, says in his recollections of Mt. Zion, "I am grateful for what Latin, Greek and mathematics I learned and the way I learned them at Mt. Zion for their permanent effects upon the texture & composition of my mind and character."

Homecoming day at old Mt. Zion quite delightful. Members of the first class graduating in 1881 present were: Mrs. T. M. DuBose, (Beverly Means), of Columbia; Mrs. Herbert Ruff, (Eloise Davis), of Ridgeway; Mrs. Willingham, (Lula Romody), Wilson Hanahan, Elliott Ketchin, Sabie Dunn, of Winnsboro. Mrs. Edmunds attended homecoming also. 9/10/1936

MEMORIES OF MOUNT ZION...An Interesting Letter from the Daughter of One of the Graduates of Nearly a Century Ago.

The following letter will recall the fact, not generally remembered, that a at the beginning of its history, Mount Zion was a regularly chartered college, that it gave diplomas of graduation, and was attended largely by students from the low-country. Indeed, among the incorporators of the Society were leading men of the day in the State, and at least half of the members lived in Charleston and on the coast. We would much like to relay the personal incidents alluded to in the letter. It is as follows:

Hon. Joseph D. Aiken:

Dear Sir--Agreeably to your recent request, I now cheerfully furnish you such notes in connection with Mount Zion College, Winnsboro, Fairfield county, S.C., as my ability enables me to do. My father, Col. William Cotesworth Pinckney, was a graduate of that Institution, either in the year A.D. 1790 or 1791. My memory does not call with certainty the exact date-whether in the autumn of '90 or spring of '91--and most unfortunately my papers relating to his collegiate course, including his Valedictory Address' were lost among other literary treasurers during the so-called civil war. According to my impression, Judge Charles Jones Colcock, his life-long friend as well as relative, was a member of his class. The president of the College at that period was--McCall, of whose character and attainments my father often spoke in terms of warmest commendation, regarding him as a man eminently fitted for the position he occupied, being both learned and devoutly pious. I think Mr. McCall was a clergyman. I am not detailing personal history, or I could add sundry items connected with my revered father's life while a student of "Old" Mount Zion College, which might be interesting to you, and which are so dear to me. Hoping, however, that the few cited may be satisfactory, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
SUSAN S.P. MAGWOOD.

Charleston, 6th Oct., 1880.

50 YEARS AGO IN WINNSBORO

Former Student Recalls The Good Old Days Spent At Mt. Zion Institute.

4/16/1936

Notice of the death of Miss Emily Obear, long a faithful and conscientious teacher, calls to memory my short career as a student at Mount Zion (Collegiate Institute, it was then called, I believe.) This was fifty years ago. Miss Emily was then a member of the corps of teachers. Prof. W. H. Witherow, white-whiskered and gray-haired, kindly, but firm, was principal. I entered as a member of the junior class in September, 1886, shortly after the earthquake. S. B. Dunn taught mathematics and latin. I remember him as a young man, well educated and as modest as a girl. I think the girls delighted in looking and smiling at him to provoke a blush, which seemed to respond readily to any attention from the fair sex. Besides Miss Obear, other members of the faculty included Miss Nanie Phinney, Mrs. Glover Jordan. Names of others I do not now recall.

My interest in Mount Zion dates back two generations before I became a student there. My grandfather and grandmother, on my mother's side, were students there during the presidency of Dr. Hudson. My father was a student while General Alston was president. At the same time, my mother was a student of Mrs. Catherine Ladd, who conducted a school for girls in a large brick building south of the location of the present bank building. I believe this building was occupied by the Ketchin family fifty years ago.

Measles and a relapse ended my connection with Mount Zion in January or February, 1887, but during my short residence in Winnsboro, I came to know many of the older generation as well as the younger set. I boarded with Mr. J. M. Elliott, who owned the residence across Main Street from the present Methodist church. The Elliotts, all of them, were fine people, and this includes all Elliotts. Among the older people, I remember well all members of the numerous families of McMasters, George H., Richard, Mrs. Elizabeth, Dr. Riley, their children and grandchildren. Then, there were the Matthews, Douglasses, Rions, (Col. J. H. Rion died while I was there), McCants, Aikens, Hannahans, Withers, Egglestons, Cathcarts, McCarleys, Maddens, Caldwells, Brices, DesPortes, Dwights, Creights, Chandlers, Withers, McDonalds, Buchanans, Boags, Willifords, Doty's, Quattlebaums, Ragsdales, Lyles, Gailliards, Mimmaughs, and many others, who gave to Winnsboro a distinct character, culture and refinement. Many communities [illegible] without the State have been enriched by those who have removed from Winnsboro and Fairfield County and settled elsewhere.

At that time, prominent members of the Winnsboro Bar were Col. J. H. Rion, H. N. Obear, A. S. Douglas, J. E. McDonald, Glenn McCants, Ragsdale & Ragsdale, Neil, O. W. Buchanan, afterwards a Circuit Judge, Chas. A. Douglas, and W. Dave Douglas. G. P. Watson was pastor of the Methodist church, Dr. Jordan of the Presbyterian, Chalmers of the A. R. P., and Carpenter, of the Baptist church. I do not recall the name of the Rector of the Episcopal church, but I attended services at all of the churches, and remember well the high-pitched voice of H. N. Obear when reciting portions of the litany. Usually, he trailed the others, and continued after all others had repeated their parts. Saling Wolfe was the patriarch of the Jewish colony. Dr. Herman Baruch married one of his daughters, and B. M. Baruch is a grandson. Another daughter married U. G. DesPortes and from that union comes Fay DesPortes. Gilbert, tall and alert, was Chief of Police. He interrupted a gay little Halloween party one night in October, 1886. His faithful little fice dog gave timely warning of his approach, and all was quiet "along the western front" when he arrived. "Dick" McMaster was another policeman. T. K. Elliott was then Mayor of the town, or Intendent, as then designated. J. Q. Davis was president of the Winnsboro bank. "Bill" Creight was agent of the freight department of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, and Jack Skinner was agent at the passenger station. Wood-burning locomotives were then in use, but coal-burners were installed while I was in Winnsboro. The town was then lighted by kerosene lamps, but in the fall, I saw for the first time electric lights of the arc type in use in Columbia. One of my diversions was to board the northbound passenger train, ride to White Oak, where it passed the south-bound train, take the latter, and ride back to Winnsboro. This gave me a feeling of distinction as a traveled man.

I spent several nights in the old colonial mansion of Mrs. Susan Boylston as aide de camp to Shannon McCreight who was care-taker during an absence of Mrs. Boylston. The experience savored of spookiness.

General John Bratton and Maj. T. W. Woodward were frequent visitors in town, and I recall many war jokes and experiences related by them.

The old Hall graveyard is located on Horse creek about seven miles from Winnsboro. To reach it, it is necessary to take the old Bear's Ferry road to the McCully [illegible] There lie the remains of John Hall, one of the pioneer settlers of Fairfield County, his wife, and many members of the family, Halls, Stokes, and others. In harmony with the style then prevailing, slaves were buried in the same plot. A moat surrounds the burial ground. In that community was reared a large family of ten sons and two daughters. Of that number, only Daniel Hall, Sr., Dr. William E. Hall, and Mansel Hall, remained in Fairfield County. Others emigrated to Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana and farther west. But this is getting beyond the scope of this memoir.

There were open saloons in Winnsboro fifty years ago. Some indulgence in fire water was frequent, but moderate drinking was the rule. I do not recall any disturbances resulting from excessive drinking. Men in those days exercised better self-control. Women did not drink. The modern cocktail and cigarette smoking were unknown to women. Their charms were sufficient without artificial aids. Marcelle waives, powdered cheeks, painted lips, and plucked eyebrows were unnecessary. Nature, proper exercise, the open air, and right living gave the color of roses to youthful cheeks and sparkle to feminine eyes. The compact had not then come into existence.

This was fifty years ago. There were no paved streets in Winnsboro then. Portions of sidewalks were paved with flag stones or bricks. Mud, red and sticky, prevailed in wet weather. Many changes have taken place since then. Streets have been paved, mills built, good roads have been constructed, the population has greatly increased. The main building of Mt. Zion, the city hall, the court house, the old hotel at the center of the town, and many other buildings have survived the ravage of time and progress to keep the rising generation in touch with the old.

A citizen of Winnsboro, on a visit to Chester, by way of comparison, boasted that Chester was not as well laid out as Winnsboro. The Chester citizen countered by replying that, if Chester was as dead as Winnsboro, it would be laid out also. On another occasion a loyal resident of Winnsboro was glorifying its history, and related how that, during the war of the American Revolution, Lord Cornwallis made his headquarters in Winnsboro. One of his hearers remarked that, if Lord Cornwallis should return to Winnsboro, he would have no difficulty in recognizing the site of his headquarters.

Prevailing sports in those days were shinny on the school ground, hunting and jumping. Among the most successful hunters were Joe Elliott, Al Gailliard, John Cathcart of Adger, and the writer. The [illegible] were Rainey Elliott, Henry Elliott, his brother, David Aiken and the writer. The writer has the advantage of placing himself in the category of heroes with little fear of contradiction at this distant time. A half century has removed most of the witnesses then living. Winnsboro, but I see few faces that I know; but the images of many that I knew in those days remain indelibly impressed on the retina of my mind.

MR. W. S. HALL,
Gaffney, S. C.

Recollections Of Mt. Zion School

(By William P. Dubose)
University of the South
Sewanee, Tenn.

I am requested to give my personal recollections and impressions of Mt. Zion School, Winnsboro, under its most famous teacher, J. W. Hudson. My relations to the school and to the man, during the five years in which they were at their zenith, ought to qualify me peculiarly for such a task, except that I was perhaps too closely and exclusively identified with them—that is, I saw too little of anything else—to be able, even after an interval of fifty years, to form an objective and critical judgment of them.

To begin with, I still know little of the history of either Mt. Zion "College," as it was called, or of Mr. Hudson. In fact, I did not as a boy associate the idea of a history with either of them. They were to me institutions that had always stood and would always stand the same. There was to my youthful mind a sort of necessity and inevitableness about the combination of Mt. Zion and Mr. Hudson that was above change. The man was so much the school and the school the man that it could not be otherwise.

About 1836, the year of my birth, several low-country families moved, in search of health, from St. John's and St. Stephen's parishes to the neighborhood of Winnsboro. This drew a large and steady patronage to Mt. Zion from their old communities. By the time I was old enough for school Mt. Zion was largely a low-country institution. The long vacation was in the winter to suit this constituency. We spent December and January on the coast, and were at school without break the rest of the year.

I knew no other school than Mt. Zion. At the age of ten or eleven I came under the spell of Mr. Hudson himself, and for five full years was clay in the hands of that great educational potter. There were one or two of us who responded readily to his manipulation and he fashioned us to suit himself. When older boys came to the school, who had been irregularly or wrongly taught, he used us, of half their size or age, as models of what right training should be. The difficulty, there as elsewhere, was, of course, that he could not have all his boys from the beginning and so shape them to his hand. The advantage to myself in being with him throughout was incalculable. What he taught me was made so a part of my permanent mind and being that it has been impossible for me to lose one jot or title of it.

[illegible] pression of Mr. Hudson at his best, which is more prominent, the teacher or the disciplinarian. He must have been in my day somewhere about 50 years of age—possibly younger. He weighed about 250 pounds, but his flesh was firm, and fabulous stories were told and believed by the boys of his physical strength. He had a slight limp which was audible as well as visible. Every physical trait was indelibly impressed upon the mind of every boy. Never did teacher so affect the imagination of pupils. There are old boys in whose dreams he is still an occasional visitant. I know of many whom he haunted for years and years. And yet to the great majority of them he was anything but terrible in fact or act. It was only what he could or would be if they should incur his wrath. He inflicted corporal punishment very sparingly, and only upon the few most incorrigible subjects. But it was enough to keep every boy thinking what his would be if the thing were to happen to himself. There were generally a few carefully selected hickories seasoning beside his great cane-bottomed arm chair, the trimming and straightening of which seemed to delight his idle moments. If no respectably good boy ever experienced their virtue, the fact that they could be used was an appalling possibility to even the best. The general impression of him in this aspect was expressed by a boy before my time, who is still alive and can no doubt recall after 60 years the feeling that prompted the words: 'If Mr. Hudson approached me I should faint, and if he touched me I should die! His name among the boys was 'Old J'., but there was in the nick-name no lack of either fear or respect.

But the above described Mr. Hudson's discipline in the great school-room among the younger boys, mainly day pupils. Earlier in cabins, and later in two large wings added to the ancient 'College' building, there were some sixty or seventy boarders, generally of more advanced age. With this greater school Mr. Hudson's wonderful power of control lay in his tongue. He had brought to perfection the, both useful and fine art of what boys called 'chawing.' It was a very inelegant expression for a far from inelegant thing. He did not use many words but he knew how to fit them to the case. His throne was in the great school room upon a large elevated platform. Around the sides of this were benches for his classes, and to those offenders were summoned for trial and reproof. He performed this function best ex cathedra. His words were exactly adapted to the boy and the offense and when they were done there was seldom need of further penal-

[illegible] humiliated, but quite as many did go with self-respect heightened & tone elevated. They felt that Mr. Hudson had done them the honor to expect better and higher things of them. I suppose it is true that in later days Mr. Hudson developed, or betrayed, moral weaknesses—in his out-of-school or town life. No doubt they even existed in my day. But I do not think that any of us could possibly have associated such things with the man whom we knew only in his school life and character. There he was supreme and infallible—and that not only with boys but with parents and patrons. Officially, as head of Mt. Zion he dominated not only the school but the community. But it was as teacher of course that Mr. Hudson will most interest those of the present day. The school was so much the man that it could not escape some of the defects and limitations incident to that fact. Mr. Hudson was himself a great teacher of Latin only.

A boy beginning with him, as I did, say at eleven, would at fifteen be quite familiar with Horace—his favorite author—having read Caesar, Sallust and Cicero, or large portions of them. He would have so drilled daily in forms and construction as to be, in the letter of these, parctically infallible. In this way the principles and laws of general grammar would have been inwrought into the constitution of his mind. I presume I did, but I have no recollection of ever having studied or known anything of English Grammar at all. My whole spirit and sense of Grammar was derived from Latin and Greek.

Practically I studied no English at Mt. Zion. I never while there wrote a composition of any sort. There was no writing even of Latin. Other things were taught by assistants and depended very much upon the assistants. Those from whom I received anything were in every case old pupils of Mt. Zion and graduates of South Carolina College. Thus Mr. Thos. McCants trained me for two years in Greek precisely after the method of Mr. Hudson in Latin. For physical and other reasons my classical education was suspended for military and scientific training at the Citadel Academy. At the age of twenty I went to the University of Virginia, not having touched Latin or Greek for five years. To my surprise then and now, I found in a very short time that I had lost nothing that I had ever known and knew much more than I had thought, of those languages.

In mathematics I did nothing until my last year at Mt. Zion. For some reason Mr. Hudson himself undertook to teach us Arithmetic—and did not succeed. The further I went the more I convinc-

ed myself, my teachers, and at last my father, that mathematics was an impossible thing for me. In my last year D. Wyatt Aiken came fresh from college to be mathematical assistant. With him I began Davis's Elementary Algebra and he succeeded in stimulating me to make the effort of my life. With the only help and encouragement in the class I mastered every line of the book. But it was a tremendous achievement for me and one upon which I spent every available moment of day and night. I had my reward in never finding any further difficulty in mathematics and this made my way easy through the Citadel, to which my father now sent me for the strengthening and developing of my weak sides of mind and body.

I have mentioned Messrs. McCants and Aiken. At a still earlier period Mr. Wm. Bratton, also fresh from college, was for a short time classical assistant. I remember his making me write one or two difficult translations I had made, and showing them to Mr. Hudson. I mention this for two reasons. Firstly it was the only instance of writing or composition of any sort I remember doing at that school, and it came very hard. Secondly it was an indirect approval and commendation of my work which was at the time very gratifying and encouraging to me. We received very little of direct praise in those days, so that when it did come, it was very sweet. I remember on two or three occasions in all my boyhood being told by faithful and favorite old negroes flattering accounts my father had given them of my progress at school. It came to me as a surprise and a revelation. My father was one of Mr. Hudson's most trusted advisers about school matters, and they were always at one on the subject. One summer, however, Mr. Hudson tried the experiment of a two weeks' recess—against my father's advice, who thought it would only demoralize without helping the school. I only knew this in the following way: After the resumption I was the first boy called up, and thought I had done pretty well. Mr. Hudson looked at me a moment and said: "William, tell your father he was right." I carried the message without knowing what it meant—and got the explanation from my father. I remember what a mortification it was to me to have been the one to justify his objection to the recess, which was never repeated in my day.

But I had an object in mentioning Wm. Bratton. He, Thos. McCants, and Wyatt Aiken were three representative Winnsboro boys—educated, I suppose, entirely at Mt. Zion and by Mr. Hudson, and afterwards graduates of South Carolina college. There were other teachers in my time—from Dublin, Germany, etc. But those were the three who, after Mr. Hudson's own method, contributed anything to me.

What then did I study and learn at Mt. Zion. Besides what I have mentioned I can recall only a little history of the United States and of South Carolina—the latter from Mr. Pelham, who went soon after as professor to South Carolina college. At the close, the history course was strengthened by the addition of Jas. H. Rion, but I was a very brief time under him. These things then—Latin inevitably and supremely, and after these, more precariously, Greek and mathematics; finally, and incidentally, a very little English, no literature, and some history. From my earliest recollection I had private instruction in French. That, put down in black and white, looks like a poor showing for so famous a school. I don't know how it will compare with others of the time, because I knew no others.

Every fall Mr. Hudson concentrated his attention upon his college class, which was to enter Sophomore class—I think in December. I was in that class in 1851, though going to the Citadel instead. We were reading—perhaps the 21st Book of Livy, after Horace, and the first Book of Homer. I think Mr. Hudson was successful in this preparation for college, and his boys did well there.

To compare Mt. Zion with the modern school is beyond my power. I am no pedagogue and am not up with the new methods. Perhaps I do not know enough of such things to be aware of the deficiencies of my own early education. If I may from purely personal impressions and experience speak of what I got and failed to get in those days, it will be somewhat as follows: So far as education comes from books, it seems to me that it came better from a few subjects inwrought into the mind and character of the boy than from many things learned imperfectly. I am grateful for what Latin, Greek and mathematics I really learned, and the way I learned them, at Mt. Zion—not merely for what knowledge I have had or what use I have made of them, but for the permanent effect of their acquisition upon the texture and composition of my mind and character. If I had attempted more things at that age, I might have derived less real benefit. If I have felt any regret at not studying more things as a boy, it has been on the following lines: I was disposed as a child to be a great reader. While reading and enjoying Scott's novels I got it into my youthful head that it was wrong to read novels, and that I ought to give all my time to my studies. At school, literature as such was ignored. So I conscientiously—from fourteen to over twenty—abstained from all cultivation of a natural taste in that direction. Later, I had almost to create a taste for poetry which, little as it is, is an essential part of what literary life I enjoy. The question is whether the habit of literary reading is ever truly formed or acquired after one's boyhood days.

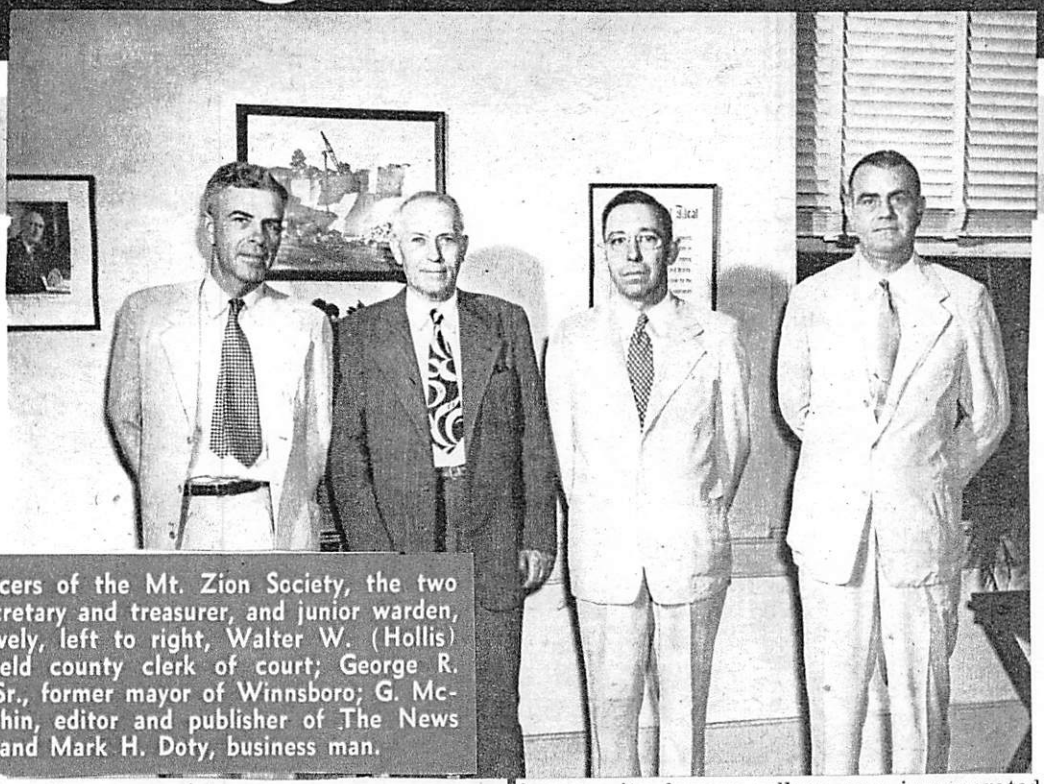
Again, I went through my boyhood with my eyes closed to the facts and objects of nature. On one occasion a cousin—then a young man, afterwards employed by the Confederate Government to prepare, for practical use under the four years' blockade, the volume upon "The Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests"—visited out home near Winnsboro. He had, by the way, himself been taught at Mt. Zion, and had afterwards followed an ancestral bent for scientific botany. His enthusiasm then over the riches of our fields and woods, which had for us boys held nothing of value but rabbits and squirrels for our slaughter, first opened my eyes, not alas to all that was to be seen, to the fact and extent of my blindness.

I wish I had been taught earlier—or early, for I have not learned later—the power of seeing and the habit of observing the objects of natural interest that are so much to some, and ought to be so much to all of us.

The early taste for literature as such, then, and the early habit of physical observation and research, ought in some way to have been more encouraged and cultivated in us than it was. How, or how much, this ought to be done by the school, I do not know. It might be said that these influences, like those of religion, ought to be exercised upon children at home. To which the answer might now-a-days be made that there are no longer any homes where there is time or opportunity for such things. If then something of literature and science is to be taken into the secondary school, it seems to me that it should be just enough and of a sort to awaken and encourage the taste and habit of reading and of observation, which are subsequently at college to be trained and instructed. Too often instruction at college on these subjects begins with minds for which the time has passed for acquiring any real or living interest in them.

So much for my personal impressions of school life in South Carolina fifty years ago and over, I wish they were exact and expert enough to throw more light upon the needs of today.

The Old Mount Zion Society Guards . . . "The Light on the Hill"



These officers of the Mt. Zion Society, the two stewards, secretary and treasurer, and junior warden, are, respectively, left to right, Walter W. (Hollis) Lewis, Fairfield county clerk of court; George R. Lauderdale, Sr., former mayor of Winnsboro; G. McMaster Ketchin, editor and publisher of The News and Herald; and Mark H. Doty, business man.

"Arise, shine, for the light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called the trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified."

Isaiah LX, 1, and LXI, 3—from the preamble of the Constitution of the Mount Zion Society.

"THE LIGHT ON THE HILL" has burned for generations and through its sacred halls of learning have walked many of the flower of South Carolina, students at Mt. Zion Institute in Winnsboro, ever guarded and watched over by the ancient society called originally Mount Sion, now Zion.

This institution, the largest high school for students in Fairfield county, is always referred to by its alumni as "The Light on the Hill" and for them it has meant an introduction via complete education to the portals of life.

The society, which is rather an exclusive organization though thoroughly democratic and charitable in its ideals, is set apart in South Carolina because of its age; and Mt. Zion, consequently is set apart, because its former college was incorporated in the same act which established the College of Charleston and the defunct College of Cambridge in Ninety-Six.

Hallowed men of the state have touched the helm of the ship which guided the students, among them the renowned J. W. Hudson, W. H. Witherow, R. Means Davis, Patterson Wardlaw, T. H. McCaule, Dr. James H. Carlisle, Sabbritt D. Dunn, Grover F. Patton, and Miss Emily S. Obear.

The society, now under the direction of President Josiah J. Obear, has received new impetus, and its semi-annual meetings promise sessions of stimulation and idealogy. The banquet, held annually in May, brings outstanding speakers who revel in the cultured atmosphere of the Society.

Doctor Obear is aided in his work by a number of outstanding Fairfield men, Kitt R. McMaster, senior warden; M. H. Doty, junior warden; G. McMaster Ketchin, secretary and treasurer; George R. Lauderdale, Sr., and Walter W. (Hollis) Lewis, stewards.

★ THE Society had a very auspicious beginning, as historians point out, most noteworthy of whose writings is Howe who contains much of the organization in his History of the Presbyterian Church.

America was little more than six months old—that is, after the Declaration of Independence was signed—when a group of Carolinians banded themselves together to declare another Declaration of Independence, this time against ignorance. This declaration was made in the name and interest of youth, charity, benevolence and religion, and its aim was to help educate particularly orphans and indigent children.

The idea was conceived on January 9, 1777, according to Howe, and the Mount Sion Society was incorporated in Charleston—where the General Assembly was meeting—on February 12, 1777. It is believed that its name came from the passage in Isaiah included in the preamble to the constitution.

Charleston, Columbia and Winnsboro were closely interlinked in the early days and members of the Society came from all parts, but because the majority lived in Charleston, it was thought best to hold meetings there. Though the charter was taken mainly in the name of men from Fairfield, John Winn, Robert Ellison, Thomas Woodward, Richard and William Strother, Joseph Kirkland, John Milling and John Kennedy, members traveled the long miles by carriage to attend the meetings, and it was not until 1825 that Winnsboro became the focal point of the group.

Along with the Fairfield men as charter members are found others of distinction, Thomas Taylor of Richland (who owned most of the land on which Columbia stands); Francis Adams, Robert Buchanan and David Milling of Charleston.

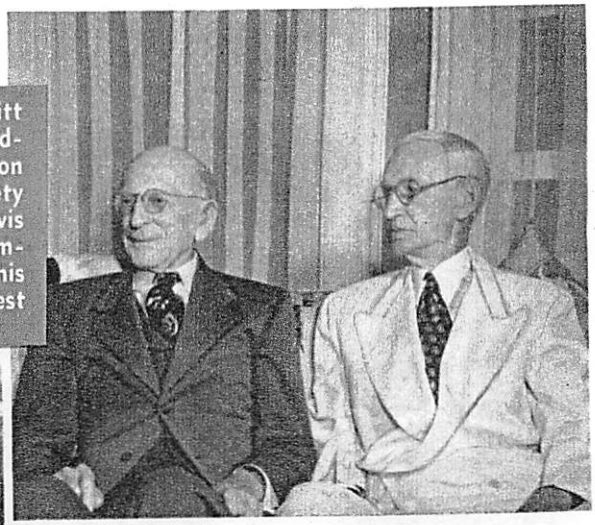
The Society proposed a school in Winnsboro as a follow-up to a part of its charter "to take and hold any charitable donations or devisees of land or personal estate, and to appropriate the same to the endowing and supporting the said school and to the maintenance and education of such poor and helpless orphans and indigent children as they shall judge proper objects of the charity hereby intended."

Approximately 60,000 people were in South Carolina at that time.

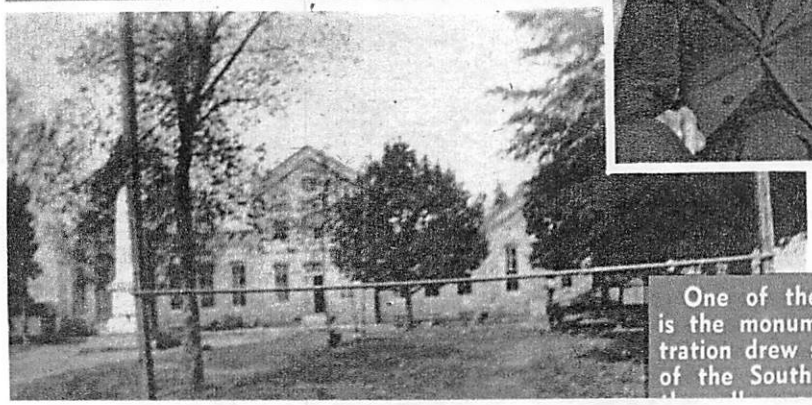
Kitt R. McMaster, senior warden, or vice president. Mr. McMaster heads the Soil Conservation service in Fairfield.

The late W. H. Whitherow, one of the outstanding Presidents of the Mt. Zion Collegiate Institute.

Dr. Josiah J. Obear, alumnus of Yale and the University of South Carolina, is the 18th president of the Mount Zion Society, founded in 1777.



Two past presidents of the Society. Left, Sabbritt D. Dunn, one of the University's oldest living graduates, former professor of the classics at Mt. Zion Collegiate Institute, and president of the Society from 1932 to 1947. Right, the late William Davis Douglas, University graduate and former faculty member, president of the Society from 1947 until his death in February 1951, one of South Carolina's ablest and best known lawyers.



One of the Mt. Zion schools. In the forefront is the monument of J. W. Hudson whose administration drew several hundred students from all parts of the South to Mt. Zion. He is buried here on