COL. R. H. McMASTERS WRITES
OF OLD FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Happy Hunting Ground of the Indians, Its White Men Love It and Long for It When Away—Sherman Found It Wealthy, Aristocratic and Best Cultivated of South Carolina—History of Elbow Hill, the Colonel’s Farm.

BY FITZ HUGH McMASTER.

Happy Hunting Ground of the Indians, Its White Men Love It and Long for It When Away—Sherman Found It Wealthy, Aristocratic and Best Cultivated of South Carolina—History of Elbow Hill, the Colonel’s Farm.

by the Waterloo, and of the Winnas in the middle hills. The people came largely from Virginia.

("They brought along with them their local traditions and customs. They called them unpretentious and often crude farm hands, and they referred to themselves as "country families.")

In 1858, Col. R. H. McMaster, field artillerist, Regular Army, now at Omaha, Neb., on the staff of the Corps area commander, has recently published a 16-page pamphlet, "Elbow Hill, the Annals of a Farm," which make de

love Southern traditions and have an attachment for the soil.

which an ancestor acquired there in 1738 and which was station in Columbia, he went there with you. you don’t do any thing hut walk around. I believe when I am not with you, you get in a paragraph:

Fairfield, places in it. and her people.

It brought the young boys of Charleston, places in it. It brought Charlestonians to summer homes in the hills including General Moultrie, the Vanderhorsts, and the Harrisons on the east. The Colonel was a member of Hampton’s Legion in Capt. R. H. McMaster. He was a member of Hampton’s Legion in Capt. C. S. A. The other son, Frank, was a private in the same regiment. Sallie, the youngest, married Henry Wade, of the Garners, tavern keeper, in 1834. She built the first house in the county.

Confederate Soldiers.

One son, Dr. James Richmond Boul-der, was surgeon in Capt. C. S. A. The other son, Frank, was a private in the same regiment. Sallie, the youngest, married Henry Wade, of the Garners, tavern keeper, in 1834. She built the first house in the county.

The motif of the pamphlet is found in the page: "In education and culture this was a land of growth and progress, but in the field of writing it was an educational leader of Charleston, and in the establishment of the Mount Zion college for colored youth, as early as 1834, he became an expert horseman, fencer, and soldier."

It was pastor for 40 years. He was Dr. Jonathan Edmonds, who was fond of dancing and society; he became an expert horseman, fencer, and soldier."

The meditative gentleman went on about.

Large Plantations, Many Slaves.

The meditative gentleman went on about the new country and what it could be. It was the country of forests in the south and the sea islands in the north. It was a country of forests in the south and the sea islands in the north. It was a pleasant no-man’s-land possessed of a "joungle" or "back country." It was the country of forests in the south and the sea islands in the north. It was a pleasant no-man’s-land possessed of a "joungle" or "back country."

He then tells of the first settlements (about 1729) of the Lyles on the west along the Broad river, the Kirklands and Harrisons on the east.

And then he goes on to say that the good done to Fairfield county by the migration of low-country planters, principally of Huguenot descent, in the 1830s and 1840s. The whole accepted theory has been that the country of forests and the back country were inhabited by French settled and Negroes. The whole accepted theory has been that the country of forests and the back country were inhabited by French settled and Negroes.

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Low-Country Families Influence Fairfield

Edward Gendron Palmer of St. James, Santee, Parish Went to Ridgeway in 1824—Thomas, Gaillard, DuBose, Porcher, Courter, and Others Follow. Vanderhorst, Drayton and Multrie Owned Lands There—Healthfulness and Mt. Zion College Drew Them There—1731-35

BY FITZ HUGH McMASTER.

It came as a distinct shock to me when a meditative, well informed man said in effect that the evil outweighed the good done to Fairfield county by the migration of low-country planters, principally of Huguenot descent, in the 1830s and 1840s. The wholly accepted theory has been that the country of forests and the back country were inhabited by French settlers and Negroes. The whole accepted theory has been that the country of forests and the back country were inhabited by French settlers and Negroes.

This recalls the remark of an old lady now living, whose father had been a tailor, patronized by the rich white man. He then told me that Fairfield was no place for a poor white man. The rich white man would not associate with him, and he only associated with the Negroes. The rich white man would not associate with him, and he only associated with the Negroes.

The meditative gentleman may not have been aware of this. It makes a good story worth thinking about.

It may be that this movement started much earlier, as stated by Dr. Conrad. It may be that this movement started much earlier, as stated by Dr. Conrad.

Local Government. The General effect of the whole policy of planning in Fairfield was to buy out, and practically drive out, the Negroes living unpleasantly generally for the white man who had to work his hands.

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NINETY YEARS AGO

From "Geography of South Carolina," by William Gilmore Simms; Published in Charleston in 1843.

The forests of Fairfield contain the finest timber and in great variety; among which are, the poplar, hickory, beech, birch, oak (black, white and red), Spanish pine, and Turkey, ash, elm, linden, gum, white, yellow, dogwood, sassafras, papaw, iron wood, cottonwood, cedar, juniper, and others. These trees are decorated with the fruit of the apple, cherry, plum, persimmon, hickory, chestnut, etc. The cultivated fruit trees are peach, quince, apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, plum, cherry, plum, almand, etc. The shrubs and bushes are strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, gooseberry, etc.

The game are deer, turkey, foxes, racoons, opossums, squirrels, etc. Of birds, migratory and domestic, there are the mallard, swan, duck, snow-bird, robin, mock-bird, cat-bird, humming-bird, snipe, wood-pecker, whip-poor-will, plover, kingfisher, etc. Of fish, whitby, red and sparrow, turkey, partridge, dove, woodcock, crow, owl, hawk and blackbird. The wild pigeon occasionally appears, and sometimes the prairie-chicken.

Large Slave Population.

The population of Fairfield, by the census of 1840, was 20,165; of these 1,700 were free; 12,305 slaves. The district is one of the most important in the state; it contains about 12,250 of the total slave population. The slave population is distributed in the following manner:

1. The cultivated and improved districts.
2. The wild and unoccupied districts.
3. The lands belonging to the federal government.
4. The lands owned by individuals.

The cultivated and improved districts are those where the soil is fertile and the climate is favorable for the growth of crops. The wild and unoccupied districts are those where the soil is poor and the climate is unfavorable for the growth of crops. The lands belonging to the federal government are those owned by the United States government. The lands owned by individuals are those owned by private citizens.

The population of Fairfield is near 50,000. The town is aund of the most important in the state, and is known for its prosperity and wealth. It is located on the dividing ridge between the rivers Wateree and Broad, and is a center of trade and commerce. The town is situated on a ridge of hills, and is surrounded by fertile lands. The town is well provided with schools and churches, and is a center of education and religion.