

was a little more than three miles west of Winnsboro. At first a frame building of thirty by one hundred and twenty feet was built to house the students, classrooms, and library. This was in 1837. In May of the same year the building and its contents were destroyed by fire. One student, a Mr. Goddard of Georgetown, South Carolina, perished in the flames.

The school was operated on the manual labor plan. Each student worked a task in the field every day to help defray his expenses.

In 1838 two more buildings were erected. One was of three stories and was built of brick. This was used for an administration building, classrooms, and chapel. It still stands atop a high, barren hill, vacant and weather-beaten, like a gaunt ghost of the past. The second building was also of brick construction. It is a rather attractive, spacious, two story structure with a one story piazza across the front. It was used as a residence for the faculty. Now it is the home of the Timms family who have lived here for many years.

Besides the two brick buildings there were a dozen or more small barracks buildings eighteen by sixteen feet in which the students lived.

During the years that the school remained in Fairfield it had a struggle to remain in operation. In a short while the manual labor department proved to be a failure. This was closed in 1841. The classical school dragged on for some time longer but was finally forced to close for a while; then it was reopened. The department of Theology, however, continued to flourish and grew to be the best school of its kind in the entire South.

In spite of the progress made in the Seminary the Baptists raised more funds and decided to move the school again. In 1851 it was taken to Greenville, South Carolina. The new Furman planned to offer courses in law and medicine and was rechartered as Furman University. It has grown now to be one of the largest and most popular institutions of learning in the state. Several years ago the campus was moved again; this last time from the City of Greenville to a beautiful site at the foot of the mountains a few miles west of the city.

HEYWARD HALL

KINCAID – ANDERSON – HEYWARD

This imposing manor house is of pre-Revolutionary construction. It was built by Captain James Kincaid in 1774, shortly before the war.

The house itself is a large square building designed on Georgian lines with a hipped roof covering the building and with porticos at the entrance. The thick walls are constructed of old English bricks that were brought to this country as ballast for ships. The locks, grill-work, ornaments, and hardware all came from the mother country. A great solid mahogany stairway is one of the main features of the house. All of the mantels are elegantly carved and beautifully proportioned. The woodwork and trim was also done by hand.

Ever since its erection this old house has been a show place but in comparatively recent years it was renovated and completely restored. Great

attention, too, has been given to the gardens and parks surrounding the house. All in all, this place ranks among the "firsts" of the old homes of the Upcountry. The restoration of this estate was done by the late Mrs. Dan Heyward over a period of several years.

The original gardens and parks were laid out by Captain Kincaid and they were acclaimed to be one of the most beautiful and effectively executed in the Piedmont. They consist of a series of terraces, each from six to ten feet below the other. Boxwood is used to an advantage in the more formal areas and native trees vie with one another in the park for beauty and grandeur.

An old mounting block of solid stone is in front of the house, a relic of the olden days when it was in constant use by the grand ladies and gallant gentlemen of the past. Swinging in a curve from the front door to the road and on down through the woods is a walk of granite blocks.

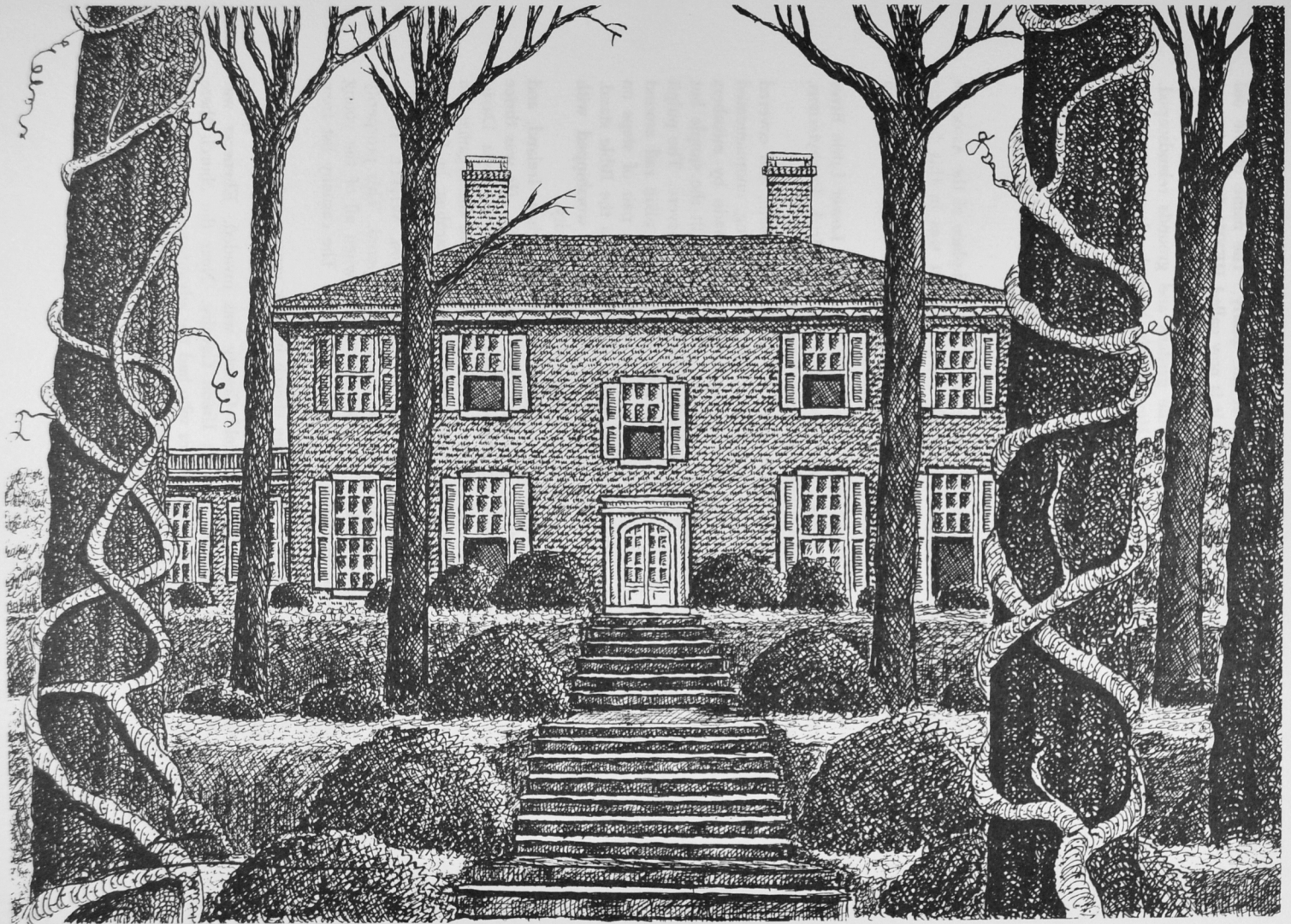
Many of the old outbuildings are still on the place. One of the most interesting is a small house in the back yard. It has a rock floor and in the old days was called the "icehouse." Before commercial ice was introduced this precious commodity was furnished by nature. During the winter months ice was cut from the nearby river and stored in this building for use during the sweltering summer months. Just to the side of the icehouse is a round, stone-lined well that supplied water for the household. It is very deep and even in hot weather its water is chilled and refreshing.

Captain Kincaid's plantation was spoken of as a model place and his ideas and methods were studied and used by many other planters. Several sources credit him with the invention of the cotton gin. For some time he had a model on his plantation that he had been using and perfecting. During this period Eli Whitney visited in his home. Whitney was most enthusiastic over this new labor saving device. He studied it and made drawings of it and some time later he made a model and secured the patent. In Fitz-Hugh McMaster's HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY this controversy over the cotton gin is discussed at length on page fifty-three.

Captain Kincaid will long be remembered and blessed by many as the man who first brought the tomato to this country and developed it as a food. Kincaid was a retired sea captain and during the Revolution he served under General Francis Marion and General Thomas Sumter with distinction.

Like the manor houses in England after which this old landmark is patterned the place also has its ghost. For many years and several generations some of the inhabitants of the countryside tell that on moonlight nights a lovely lady clothed in a flowing white nightgown which glistens in the moonlight may be seen walking from the house to the cemetery at Ebenezer Church which is but a short distance away. She is said to be the ghost of a lady who lived there many, many years ago. In real life her husband had died young. She was very much in love with him and often on moonlight nights when she could not sleep she would gather flowers from the garden and take them to his grave where she would sit and grieve for hours.

After the passing of the Kincaids the name of the house was changed from KINCAID MANOR to ANDERSON MANOR. A Kincaid daughter who married an Anderson came into possession of the estate. The Andersons were planters and operated a quarry which was later sold. The Heywards bought



HEYWARD HALL

the house and headed the operations at the quarry. The name of the old manor house has been changed again. It is now called HEYWARD HALL.

The Heywards completely restored the property and had the house handsomely furnished and decorated and the gardens and grounds relandscaped. Since the death of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Heyward the house has been unoccupied.

EBENEZER

ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (THE OLD BRICK CHURCH)

EBENEZER is often called or referred to as the birthplace of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in South Carolina for it was in this historic little building that its first pastor, the Reverend James Rogers, acted as moderator and organized the Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas in 1803.

The building was erected in 1788 by the people of the Lower Little River section of the county. They were predominantly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, highly religious, and staunch and fervent in their beliefs.

The sanctuary is small and rectangular in design, very plain, and covered with a gabled roof. It is well lighted and ventilated with long, unornamented windows. The bricks for the thick masonry walls were made by members of the congregation who also constructed the church and built the simple but well-appointed furniture. The pews are straight-backed and severe. The pulpit is merely a dias, three steps above the floor level, with a plain rail around two sides; the back is against the wall. It is entered by a pair of steps on the front, one set on either side of the center which contains the Bible stand. There is also a slaves' gallery where the house servants worshipped with their masters and were taught the fundamentals of Christianity.

The Reverend James Rogers, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and a graduate of the University of Glasgow, became pastor in 1791. He was thrice married. His first wife was Jane Wilson Murray; the second, Celia Davis, and the third, Jane Adger, all natives of Fairfield. Aside from the organization of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, he founded the Jefferson-Monticello Academy in 1800 and was its president for more than a quarter of a century. He died at his plantation, WHITE HALL. During his pastorate the church and the academy prospered. This prosperity continued until the outbreak of the Confederate War when all of the young men in the congregation joined the Confederate Army. The casualty list from this section of the county was unusually high.

Among the pastors who served the church in later years are James Boyce, Thomas Ketchin, C. B. Betts, and A. J. Kirkpatrick.

During the war, in 1865, Fairfield County was invaded. Ebenezer was in the path of General Killpatrick's Union Cavalry. Near the church there were skirmishes with the Confederates who had the advantage of being located on the ridge. When the Union Cavalry reached Little River they found that the Confederates had burned the bridge. In order to avoid the bullets of