

BIRTHPLACE OF JACKSON

(Continued from Page Three.)

James Faulkner says, if we believe him, that Jackson did not know where he was born, and hence Parton has discredited one of his most material witnesses because he evidently does not believe Faulkner's story. Faulkner was right, that Jackson knew where he was born, the folks who brought down the tradition merely forgot which place Faulkner said Jackson said he was born. So we can not place a finding on the testimony of Faulkner because Parton himself repudiates Faulkner's statement and says that Jackson did not know where he was born. He certainly can not ask us to believe that Faulkner—that he was born in McKemey's house.

Their coming to the statements of the other witnesses, John Lathan, a son of Sarah, who says she attended the birth at midnight when only 17 years of age (p. 54 of Parton), testifies that soon after Jackson's father died Mrs. Jackson left Twelve Mile creek to go and live with Mrs. Crawford in Lancaster district, South Carolina, that on her way she called at the house of George McKemey, the wife at McKemey's she was then sick and Andrew was born, and as soon as she was able to travel she went to Crawford's. He says that beside Parton's conclusion. He says on page 52:

The best family of the Jacksons never returned to their home on the banks of Twelve Mile creek; but went from the burial yard to the house, not very far off, of Mrs. Jackson's brother-in-law, George McKemey by name.

Now, his [Lathan's] witness says that they did return to the Jackson home and were removing to Crawford's when they stopped at McKemey's. Parton thereby discredits Mrs. Leslie and Mrs. Lathan, and without them he can do nothing. Then to increase the confusion Charles Finly, who is said while in the flesh to have said that he took the Jackson family to the burial and then conveyed them to the residence of George McKemey whose name was Andrew McKemey (see p. 55). This contradicts the statement of Sarah Lathan, the most numerous quoted witness, and also contradicts James Faulkner, both of whom say that Mrs. Jackson returned to her home, and while moving from Twelve Mile creek to Crawford's stopped with her sister, Mrs. McKemey, and was there delivered of Andrew (p. 54). So the two most material witnesses produced by Parton are contradicted by Parton and his other witness Finly, and their story is recorded as being accidental to the removal to the Crawford's.

The most reasonable theory is to adopt Parton's statement that Mrs. Jackson went to her sister, not to the burial of her husband, and that sister was Mrs. Crawford. It was possibly a mile and a half or two miles from the graveyard to Mrs. Crawford's; it was 2 1/2 miles farther to Mrs. McKemey's (see Tompkins' "History of Mecklenburg county," vol. 2, p. 5), so that I assume that she did go as Parton says, to her brother-in-law's, not far off, to wit, James Crawford, and there Andrew was born.

There is another view which should be given here. Mr. D. J. Tompkins, in his "History of Mecklenburg county," and at page 138 of volume 1, it is a picture of the McKemey cottage. It is 20 feet by 18, log cabin with a door, two windows, one fireplace, and one room, which room was used for sitting room, kitchen and dining rooms, and the back was used for a bedroom in which the whole family slept. McKemey had a family; we do not know how many, but we know there were children, and the story is true, Mrs. Jackson was with two boys, making McKemey and his wife and probably two or three children, and Mrs. Jackson and two boys, and old Mrs. Cousar. If we accept the tradition all in that small house when they were children, the story is true, Mrs. Jackson was with two boys, making McKemey and his wife and probably two or three children, and Mrs. Jackson and two boys, and old Mrs. Cousar. If we accept the tradition all in that small house when they were children, the story is true, Mrs. Jackson was with two boys, making McKemey and his wife and probably two or three children, and Mrs. Jackson and two boys, and old Mrs. Cousar.

There is another thing to which I want to call attention as to the exact location of the birth of Jackson, which Gen. Walkup found in that neighborhood and upon which Parton bases his history. He says on page 62:

I was also assured that young Jackson attended the famous school of Dr. Waddell, one of whose pupils was Andrew, and I discovered that Dr. Waddell did not open his academy until after Jackson had left school forever.

This rumor failed to get in as history, because Mr. Parton had an absolute check on it and found that it was untrue. He believed it, and I believe it, just as they do this story as to his birth at McKemey's. Mr. Parton says that "the old people of that community scout the idea that Andrew Jackson's father ever owned the land" (p. 109 of his book). This is another of the uncertain traditions brought up by Mr. Parton and discounts the reliability of his statements. Andrew Jackson, Sr., did enter his land on Twelve Mile Creek; he did not get a grant of land because the land was long enough to do so. The James Crawford grant was not made until 1775, although Parton says that that land was bought in 1765. But Andrew Jackson, Sr., acquired such an equity in the land on Twelve Mile Creek in 1763, for the reason that the Crawford land in Lancaster, and even as to that tract of land it was so uncertain as to whether it was in North Carolina or South Carolina that it was deemed best to record the power of attorney in Mecklenburg county, S. C. Parton says (p. 49) that Gen. Walkup reached the conclusion that old Andrew Jackson had nothing because he had searched the records in Anson and Mecklenburg counties; if he had searched some in Lancaster County, he might have found something that would have interested him; and if he had searched some for evidence as to the place of Jackson's birth in Lancaster County instead of where he did, amongst the people who had a pride in North Carolina, he would have found evidence corroborative of our case there. (See Biell, vol. 1, pp. 22, 23.)

The power of attorney is as follows: POWER OF ATTORNEY, ANDREW JACKSON TO JAMES CRAWFORD. To all whom these presents shall come, Andrew Jackson, of the county of Davidson and district of Mero, in the territory of the United States of America, south of the river Ohio, sends greetings:

Know ye that for divers good causes and considerations me therunto moving, I have made, constituted, and appointed, by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint, James Crawford, of the county of Lancaster, in the State of South Carolina, my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name for my use to ask, demand, sue for, recover, and receive all sums of money, debts, dues, or demands whatsoever which are or may be due, owing, and payable to me, and on receipt thereof sufficient receipts, acquittances, and discharges for me and in my name make, execute, and deliver and more particularly to make over and convey unto Shared Gray by lease and release a sufficient title in fee simple to 200 acres of land situate, lying, and being in Mecklenburg county, in the state of North Carolina, and on the waters of Twelve Mile creek; and every act and deed, deed or deeds necessary to be done in the premises do as fully and amply as I might or could do were I personally present, hereby ratify and confirm all the things my said attorney shall lawfully do in the premises. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1792.

Andrew Jackson, (L. S.)

In the presence of: Abram Boyd.

South Carolina, Lancaster County: Abraham Boyd came before me and made oath that he was present at the above and that he was the father of Andrew Jackson, of the county of Davidson and district of Mero, in the territory of the United States of America, south of the river Ohio, sign, seal, and acknowledge the within power of attorney to James Crawford, of the county of Lancaster in the state of North Carolina, for the uses and purposes therein contained, and that he, the deponent, signed his name as a witness thereto at the same time.

Abraham Boyd. Sworn to December 26, 1792, before me. Jno. Simpson, J. L. C. C. Recorded January 2, 1793.

State of South Carolina, County of Lancaster: I, Paul Moore, clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a foregoing power of attorney executed by Andrew Jackson to James Crawford, as shown by the record of the same in my office in deed book B, at page 227. Given under my hand and official seal at Lancaster this 16th day of February, 1922.

Paul Moore, Clerk of Court.

Mr. Hammer. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Stevenson. I will.

Mr. Hammer: I desire to ask the gentleman if Mr. Parton is not considering one of the most painstaking of historians?

Mr. Stevenson. He is by some people, no doubt. Specially with North Carolinians.

Mr. Hammer. Mr. Collier, who wrote the authentic history of Gen. Jackson, who was a life-long friend of Mr. Jackson, did not know where he was born.

Mr. Stevenson. Jackson said that he was born in South Carolina, and he knew where his own signature was, and he knew where about what he knew than Collier did.

Mr. Hammer. I would like to ask the gentleman if Gen. Walkup did not make an investigation of 18 witnesses, about one-third living in South Carolina?

Mr. Stevenson. Gentlemen, I can not say.

Mr. Hammer. And did not they overwhelmingly furnish the testimony that has been uncontroverted?

Mr. Stevenson. You can not take any more of my time.

Mr. Hammer. I got up 18 affidavits as to what Sarah Lathan, James Faulkner, and Mrs. Cousar, mid-old Mrs. Leslie and Mr. Finly said, and all of them had been dead 30 years, and I most of them were dead 30 years; it took me to those five people and they do not agree. Eighteen people in 1858 stated what they had been told by people who had been dead, all of them, for more than a half century, except one, who had been dead 35 years.

Mr. Hammer. I want to show you how unreliable Mr. Parton was. Gen. Walkup states that Andrew Jackson never had any land. The trouble is he did just what he did as to Mrs. Leslie, who was born; he did not look in the right place.

I have put in here, the power of attorney executed by Andrew Jackson in 1792, in which he conveys to one Shared Gray 200 acres of land in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek. That is the land his father took up, just on the line, but in North Carolina.

Parton and Walkup say there was no such land, and they could not find any trace of it. And here I produce a deed of 1763, in which the land was given to Jackson himself, conveying it away in 1782 and recorded in Lancaster County, S. C., on the 22 day of January, 1793.

And it shows you the absolute unreliability of the witnesses relied on by Mr. Parton, because he says not only positive that Gen. Walkup says that the old man never had any land there, but he says positively that all these people he saw down there scouted the idea that the old man ever had any, and that it was all a myth. And even so, he produces the record of Andrew Jackson's signature that he did have it, and gives the lie to that which Parton got up and which he spread all over this country. These people told him that Jackson went to school at Waddell. He believed it, and I show it is untrue. They told him the old man had no land. He believed it, and I show it is untrue. They told him Mrs. Jackson went back home after she buried her husband, and he repudiated that in his own text. How can his history be accepted out of their mouths? [Applause.]

The Chairman. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The Chairman. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Exhibit A. (Report of the Historical Commission of South Carolina to the General Assembly of South Carolina at the regular session of 1908.)

"The roots of the present lie deep in the past, and nothing in the past is dead to the man who would learn how the present came to be what it is." (Stubbbs.)

The Birthplace of Andrew Jackson (1767-1845).

During the lifetime of Andrew Jackson it was almost universally accepted that he was born in South Carolina, but of recent years it has come to be widely believed that he was born in North Carolina. The encyclopedias and biographers either state that his birthplace is a matter of doubt or that it was in North Carolina. But the most impartial and acceptable evidence all points to a well-defined spot in South Carolina as his birthplace.

THE PRINCESS MARY MAY SPEND HONEYMOON.

The first part of Princess Mary's and Viscount Lascelles' honeymoon may be spent at Weston Park near Shifnal, England, the Shropshire home of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, whose daughter, Lady Diana Bridgeman, is to be one of the bridesmaids. Here the royal bride and bridegroom are expected to remain for about three weeks before proceeding to Italy.



A REALLY PICTURESQUE VIEW OF WESTON VILLAGE

The first part of Princess Mary's and Viscount Lascelles' honeymoon may be spent at Weston Park near Shifnal, England, the Shropshire home of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, whose daughter, Lady Diana Bridgeman, is to be one of the bridesmaids. Here the royal bride and bridegroom are expected to remain for about three weeks before proceeding to Italy.

eral witnesses who have given testimony from hearsay and tradition that Jackson was born at the house of one George McKemey, a relative. There is not one single direct statement from anyone that he or she knew of his or her own knowledge of the place where Jackson was born, as all of his hearsay testimony was offered after Jackson and all of his sisters and contemporaries were dead. There is a tract of land lying within the bounds of North Carolina and about 3 miles from the Crawford place that belonged to George McKemey at the time of Jackson's birth, as shown by the public records of Mecklenburg county, but that is no proof that Jackson was born there, and that he was born in Mecklenburg county, that the fact that McKemey owned that tract of land in 1767 is not sufficient proof that he lived upon it at the time of Jackson's birth, even admitting that Jackson was born in Mecklenburg county, as claimed by this made-to-order tradition.

On the other hand, we have a statement by one of Jackson's early neighbors, who doubtless knew him well from infancy to young manhood, when he went to Tennessee, and under Jackson's eye that he was born in South Carolina. This was the son of William R. Davis, who spent many years of his life in the neighborhood in which Jackson was born, and who was some time governor of North Carolina. He was appointed in 1815 by a native of Lancaster district, then residing in Charleston, who made the following statement to Gen. Wade:

"Much has been said here relative to the birthplace of Gen. Jackson. I have stated that he is a native of Lancaster, in this State. To this Gen. Wade replied: 'Your statement respecting Gen. Jackson is perfectly correct. He was born in what is usually called the Waxhaw neighborhood. Gen. Jackson had half a dozen or more nephews who wrote during his lifetime, at least four of whom were his intimate friends to South Carolina, and who were contemporaries of his. One of these was John Reid, John Reid, John Reid, and Amos Gadsden, William Cousar, and James Kendall—any one of them credited him to South Carolina as did hundreds of newspapers and magazine writers of his day; so that the official publications of South Carolina, and other states, such as legislative reports and resolutions and eulogists, included the great historian Bancroft, spoke of him as a native of South Carolina, and 15 years later, after his contemporaries had passed away and proofs had disappeared, new claims were made to claim him as a native of North Carolina. But the evidence in favor of South Carolina is so strong and so lasting that it is as true as the life of matter see Appendix A. S. Brady, Jr. (Jackson.)

WAR IS STILL ON Germany Fighting American Exports to South America.

Loss of her merchant marine will not embarrass Germany in holding her trade, Julius Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has informed the House Foreign Affairs committee. He made known also the existence in South America and elsewhere of a heavy German propaganda directed at American business. The statement was made public today when the Commerce and Labor Appropriation Bill was reported.

At the same time Mr. Klein expressed the opinion that American manufacturers can compete with them.

Regarding the absence of Germany's merchant marine, Mr. Klein said:

"I was interested in examining the first seven or eight cargoes of goods that came into Buenos Ayres from Germany in the course of 1919 and 1920. Every one of them came in Scandinavian ships, and they had plenty of room. The Germans could hire space as cheaply as their own ships, and they will get all of the tonnage that they need. What they have to do is to develop their manufacturing technique, and their prowess in that field has been enormously overestimated.

"I would like for a minute to discuss the menace of the German people. They will undoubtedly threaten our trade in a variety of lines. Their activity at this time is confined to propaganda, which we must meet with a display of actual merchandise. We have to check the propaganda now on against us. There is not a capital in South America today, there is not a trade centre in South America that has not been ridden through and through with German propaganda carried by the papers. Newspapers can be bought down there just as they can be bought in this country, perhaps even more cheaply, and the result is that in every corner of Latin America you find propaganda against the United States."

Mr. Klein said the motives of the United States for extending relief in Russia and China had been attacked as part of the propaganda.

THE GREAT OUTDOORS--

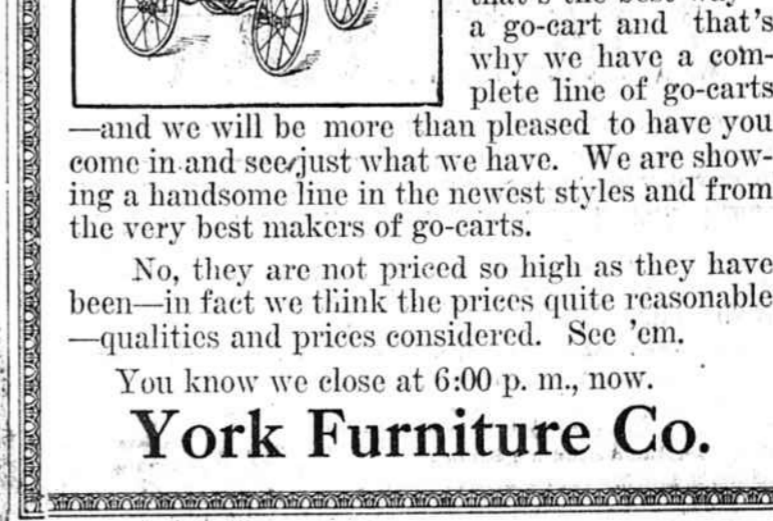
With its bright sunny days and balmy air will soon be calling to the little tots to come outside. This means that you'll need a go-cart for the little one, to give the most benefit to the youngster—that's the best way—a go-cart and that's why we have a complete line of go-carts

—and we will be more than pleased to have you come in and see just what we have. We are showing a handsome line in the newest styles and from the very best makers of go-carts.

No, they are not priced so high as they have been—in fact we think the prices quite reasonable—qualities and prices considered. See 'em.

You know we close at 6:00 p. m., now.

York Furniture Co.



did not use a pistol at all; but a moor-shaun pipe case. Samuel Gasli, a telegraph operator, was also arrested for connection with this conspiracy, and was released on \$15,000 bail. Mrs. Robinson and Bailey, being unable to give bond, are held in jail.

Back Home Again.—Allico—"Have you written to that wonderful man you became engaged to at the seaside?" Virginia—"I've intended to all along, but I can't think of his name."—The American Legion Weekly.

REAL ESTATE

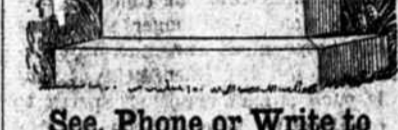
\$\$\$\$\$ If You Want Them, See ME SOME OF MY OFFERINGS:

Five Room Residence—On Charlotte street, in the town of York, on large lot. I will sell this property for less than you can build the house. Better act at once.

McLain Property—On Charlotte St. in the town of York. This property lies between Neely Cannon and Lockmore mills, and is a valuable piece of property. Will sell at a price as a whole or make some money.

90 Acres at Brathensville—Property of Estate of Mrs. Agnes Harris. Will give a real bargain here.

Loans arranged on farming lands. GEO. W. WILLIAMS REAL ESTATE



See, Phone or Write to THOS. C. O'FARRELL FOR High Grade Monuments In Marble and Granite

Plant on East Liberty Street, Adjoining Rose Hill Cemetery.

BUILDER'S SUPPLIES

THAT IS OUR SOLE BUSINESS—supplying the needs and demands of Contractors and Private Individuals with the Lumber, Mill Products, Brick, Cement, Paints, Oil, etc., that are used in constructing buildings or repairing buildings and other work that requires these materials.

We are on the job every working day. We have the plant necessary to handle all these needs and supply them on short notice.

We solicit orders for all kinds of Mill Work—Doors, Sash, Blinds, Frames, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, etc.

We also invite you to see us about Paints, Oils, Putty, etc.

We assure you of prompt service and good materials at fair prices.

LOGAN LUMBER YARD

R. C. Brockington W. M. Brown F. L. Hunsant

Palmetto Monument Co.

YORK, S. C. Why Pay an Agent Profit?

We know that the Agent has to live, but let the other fellow keep him up. Deal Direct with the PALMETTO MONUMENT CO., York, S. C., Phone No. 121.

If you wish us to call we will be glad to have one of our firm call on You. We do not travel agents.

We can and will do your work as Low a Price and as Good in Quality as any one in the business. Try Us, it will that we ask. You be the judge.

PALMETTO MONUMENT CO. "Honor Them With a Monument" Phone 121 YORK, S. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. S. BRICE Attorney At Law. Prompt Attention to all Legal Business of Whatever Nature. Office on Main Street in the Moore Building, First Floor, formerly occupied by S. E. Spencer.

J. A. Marion W. G. Finley MARION AND FINLEY ATTORNEYS AT LAW Office opposite the Courthouse, Phone 126 YORK, S. C.

Dr. C. L. WOOLEN DENTIST OFFICE OVER THE POSTOFFICE Telephone: Office, 123; Residence, 53. CLOVER, S. C. 71 P. M.

YORK FURNITURE CO. Undertakers—Embalmers YORK, S. C. In All Its Branches—Motor Equipment. Prompt Service Day or Night in Town or Country.

W. W. LEWIS Attorney at Law Rooms 205 and 206 Peoples Bank & Trust Co.'s Building, YORK, S. C. Phone: Office 63, Residence 44. JOHN B. HART ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Prompt and Careful Attention to All Business Undertaken. Telephone No. 68 YORK, S. C. 76 P. M.