

ARTHUR BROWN ROSS, son of Isaac Ross and Jean Brown, his wife, was born, probably, near Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 9, 1746. His parents lived in North Carolina and there his father died about 1762, his mother married Aaron Alexander and it was after this time (Jan. 1769) that he married Hannah Conger, daughter of John Conger, of Rowan county, North Carolina, and removed to South Carolina. In 1774 he lived at Rocky Mount, S. C. (see map.) The following account dates it that period.

October 17, 1774.

“Mr. Orman Morgan, Dr.

To A. B. Ross, for sundries at Rocky Mount, to the amount of £19.19.6.”
(The original bill was in the possession of John I. W. Ross, 2nd.)

The first land grant he received in South Carolina was in 1774 (see maps.)

His brother “Stony Hill Isaac” Ross patented land in Kershaw county as early as 1765 and it is very probable that A. B. Ross followed his half brother to South Carolina. Arthur B. Ross received a number of land grants in South Carolina dating 1774, 1786, 1797 and 1799. In 1800 he patented 177 acres in Rowan county North Carolina on Abbots creek and conveyed this by deed to his brother-in-law John Conger in 1801. (See diary and map for location of different lands.) He moved his family in the summer to what he called his “Green Spring place” and back to the plantation in winter. He called his plantations, besides the one mentioned, “Comfort Hill,” “Sand Hill” and “The Plantation.”

Arthur B. Ross, his son Ely Ross, nephew Samuel Ross and brother Isaac, signed a petition to the legislature in 1788 in regard to McCord’s ferry. McCord’s ferry was on the Congaree river in Saxa Gotha township of the original Orangeburg county which at one time embraced about one-third of the state of South Carolina, afterward a number of counties were cut off from Orangeburg, Kershaw and Richland being among the number.

Arthur Brown Ross served in the war of 1776, although there has not yet been found official record of his service. He was living at Rocky Mount when the battle that bears that name was fought. We know that he was an ardent Whig and as such he must have participated, not only in that battle but in many others. There is now in the possession of one of his descendants, his old bullet mould that he used in the Revolutionary war. His sentiments expressed in his diary when he heard of the death of General Washington proves that he was one of the patriot army. He participated in all of the Fourth of July celebrations and described them in his diary. In the M. S. sketch by his grandson, John I. W. Ross, 2nd., the statement is made that “Arthur Brown Ross served in the Revolutionary War.” The records in Columbia are not yet catalogued, when they are there will very probably be found the name of A. B. Ross as a revolutionary soldier.

A. B. Ross was a man of affairs in the community in which he lived. He was Justice of the Quorum, an office of importance at that time. He had tried before him many cases from minor to serious offenses: a trying office, since many of the offenders were friends and neighbors. His vocation brought him in contact with the prominent men of the state, many of whom were his personal friends. As a farmer, merchant and justice his pursuits were varied. In the very interesting diary he has left us, he gives in detail the performance of the duties