



Fairfield County Genealogy Society

1st Quarter NEWSLETTER

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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Fairfield County Genealogy Society is to:

- Promote genealogy through education of its members and the general public;
- Improve access to genealogical information in Fairfield County by maintaining an educational research center;
- Foster collaboration among members;
- Assist those researching their Fairfield County ancestors;
- Conduct periodic educational programs and conferences to explore cultural, genealogical, and historical topics;
- Disseminate cultural, genealogical, historical and biographical information to members and to the general public.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Library Hours: Monday thru Friday: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Closed Lunch (usually Noon – 1:00 PM)
Saturday's 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM or by Appointment Only, Closed Sunday
Volunteer staffed, please call ahead, and verify assistance available

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Please keep an eye on the [Announcements](#) & [Past Announcements](#), [Conferences & Workshops](#) for 2020. Check out digitized [Yearbooks of Fairfield County, SC](#) on our website. Let us know about your Family Association and/or Family Reunion; we will be glad to post your association and/or reunion information for you on our website under [Reunions](#).

You can find information about our past programs on the FCGS website: www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org, then you can select the 'Announcements' page, then you can select 'Past Announcements' page, then you can select '2020 Announcements' page (<http://fairfieldgenealogysociety.org/2020-announcements.htm>). Please check the 'index' or 'home' or 'front' web page on our website for a quick link to upcoming events.

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Message from the President

Hello everyone,

I hope all have had safe and focus more on; enjoyable holidays. As mentioned last quarter, this year we will be spending more time on; research requests and web page updates. Then we can either send to you or update the 'Families' web page of digitized information of our 'Family Files' collection upon the research request being completed; otherwise the 'Families' web pages will be updated first for Lifetime members families, then Benefactor members families, then Patron members families and lastly in alphabetical order by member's surnames. Since we are going to emphasis digitalization, web site and research requests, you will need to stay abreast of announcements, programs and/or conferences in our area by visiting our announcement pages on our web site www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org. The middle of the home page will show you upcoming events. You can also use the navigation bar on the left to go to announcements, conferences, etc.

As a form of team building, public relations and advertising of our society at events and programs or just a sense of belonging to our society, we finally have obtained members society polo shirts. Contact me if you are interested in one; supplies are limited.

Again, I am pleased to announce again our 2020 FCGS Executive Board: President, Eddie Killian; Vice-President / Program Director, Sloan Dixon; Recording Secretary, Ben Hornsby; Corresponding Secretary, B.C. Luffman; Treasurer / Membership Director, Larry Ulmer; Members-At-Large, Donnie & Pam Laird, Sanita Cousar and our past-VP Frances Lee O'Neal. Please contact Sloan Dixon with any of your ideas and/or interest in program you would like to see this next year. Also, contact Donnie or Pam Laird, Sanita Cousar or Frances O'Neal for any input, comments, or whatever is on your mind you would like to see done or done differently.

And our 2020 Ex Officio Board of Directors (Committee Officers): Cemetery Committee Chairman Jon Davis, with Green Geibner, John Hollis; DNA Committee Chairman James W. Green, III, and DNA Fairfield Families Project Administrator Nancy Hoy; Digitalization Committee Chairman Eddie Killian with Betty Carol Luffman and Larry Ulmer; Liaison Committee Chairperson Pelham Lyles with Janie Price-Woods; Research Request Committee Chairman Eddie Killian, with Jon Davis, Greydon Maechtle, and Nancy Hoy; Social Committee Chairman (open, Eddie Killian filling in), with Facebook Coordinator Frances Lee O'Neal, Website webmaster Eddie Killian with backup Larry Ulmer, Newsletter Editor LaRue Foster, with Eddie Killian, Jon Davis, Betty Carol Luffman, Greydon Maechtle and members as contributors and/or proofreaders. Please contact any of these members for your contribution, whereabouts of a cemetery, your DNA interests, anything that's on your mind.

Thank you, for books and family information which we continue to receive from member's estates, libraries and members; we are a non-profit and can provide a receipt upon request. All of these contributions help enhance the research library, the digitized family information on 'Families' web pages, and help provide expedited assistance for our members and other researchers.

Again, it is our desire and sincere hope that we have positively impacted your genealogical experience and life goals. Please let us know when you are coming so we can ensure that someone is here to assist you. Thank you once again everybody, for your patience with us and your many ways of support for our/your society. Please continue your support with your membership, donations and volunteer support! My grandfathers and father would say now it is time to roll up the sleeves and get some real work done! Take care of yourselves with the virus concerns!

Yours in service, *Eddie Killian*

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

WHO BUILT THE TOWN CLOCK?

*COMPOSED BY PELHAM LYLES
FAIRFIELD COUNTY MUSEUM*

In 1785, the General Assembly of South Carolina authorized the establishment of a public market in the town of Winnsborough on the northeast corner of



OLD TOWN CLOCK WINNSBORO, S. C.

Congress and Washington Streets. This first market house was a square, wooden building, painted yellow, and was topped with a wooden tower and belfry. Today there is a small parking lot on that corner adjacent the law office and the partially burned building on the east.



Some years later, probably between 1820 and 1830, this market house was sold to Robert Cathcart for a goodly sum. Mr. Cathcart in turn donated to the town a site for a new market house: his old duck-pond, a boggy piece of land just in front of the old market house in the middle of Washington Street. The town council accepted the land and petitioned the legislature for authority to erect a new public market-house. The S.C. legislature gave this authority, "Provided the building is no more than 30 feet in width." The erection of our town market and tower was begun soon after this, probably in 1822. Col. William McCreight was the contractor for the project, as well as the construction of the courthouse. He was also the first town intendant, or mayor.



Top image taken about 2012. The middle image appears to be from about 1920-30. The bottom image shows the ruins of the old Winnsboro Hotel which burned in the 1930s.

The tower bell was French made and is said to have had silver in its composition. Its tone, it is said, 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 and was sent to Philadelphia to 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 tone that doubt was expressed immediately as to its being the original bell.

The public market occupied the ground floor 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 was said that the town dogs were the first to arrive barking when the meat cutter rang the bell. It is interesting to learn that this was an old custom not particular to Winnsboro. One who was a visitor to the 1926 Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in a description of the old market house there, wrote of the 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 in town the old market bell tolled the curfew at 9 o'clock every evening.

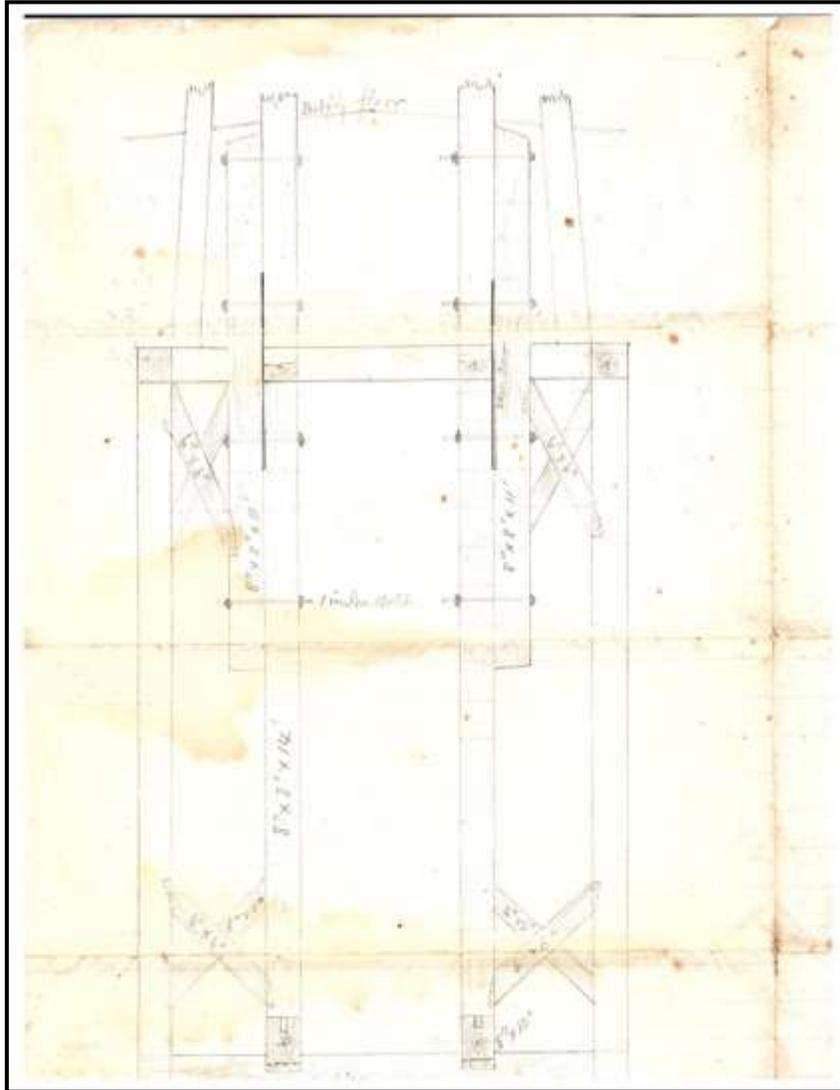
The works for the new clock were ordered in 1837, from Alsace, France by Colonel William McCreight. The components were imported to Charleston and hauled to Winnsboro in wagons by an African American freedman named Adam Blake. His biography and a narrative written by his great granddaughter is included here. The construction of the building was finished in 1837 and the clock works from France were installed in that year. The mechanism is of iron and the pendulum is solid copper. All the supports to the iron gears are of heavy timber construction.

1837 clockworks are keeping time.



In 1875 it was found necessary to repair the clock tower, and the tower was reinforced with internal wooden buttressing. The carpentry work was done by another well-known African American craftsman of Winnsboro, John Smart. He was responsible for crafting several public buildings, churches, and private structures around town. A biography for him also appears below.

Some years ago, the county museum staff discovered a measured drawing of the wooden framework that John Smart built to stabilize the weakened walls of the brick tower. The existence of this design was unknown as it was tucked into the pages of an old bible in the



museum collection. An early News and Herald article about the history of the town clock stated that architect A. Y. Lee was responsible for designing this timber structure to be built by John Smart.

It is often said that Winnsboro's town clock is the oldest continually running town clock in the nation. A News and Herald article from 1960 announced that City Manager Ben White was having the old clock electrified and that Rodgers Clock Service of Harrisburg, PA would do the work. The clock had been mechanically operated and wound between 1837 and 1960. The article mentions that the daily winding of the clock was tiring, and the electrification would make it easier! The clock was wound daily with a windlass with cables, the winder having to climb the tower to do this.

Colliers Weekly in 1921 published an article describing the Winnsboro clock as "... the oldest public clock in running order." In 1967, a local article mentions that the electricity had gone off and was having to be reset, so it does appear that as long as the clock was mechanically operative, it at least ran continuously. A local news article in 1887 complained that all four clock faces on the tower had gotten out of sync, with as much as a half hour's difference in time. A recent examination of the old clock by this editor reveals a simple electric motor mounted on the top of the frame which winds the mechanism regularly.

In February of 1865, General Sherman's troops, in his infamous "March to the Sea" came to Winnsboro after having burned the capitol city of Columbia. The Episcopal minister Dr. Lord, in reminiscences quoted by Julian Bolick in ***A Fairfield Sketchbook***, recounted that when General Slocum's Union troops were taking leave of the downtown area, some of the town's boys spotted "several 'bummers' with oil-soaked torches prepared, hiding in the...tower." Doctor Lord went immediately to a Federal officer who had not yet left with the troop withdrawal and pleaded for help in "dislodging the drunken buzzards from their roost."

The iconic Winnsboro Town Clock Building has been persistent as the image of our local history for nearly 200 years. The first floor is now used as meeting space for the Town's various organizations and as a polling station. The second floor of the Town Clock is home to the Fairfield County Chamber of Commerce.

Adam Blake's Story

The following narrative was published in a small book, ***Adam's Journey***, by Rosa Williams who was a descendant.

Descendants of Adam Blake were interviewed recently by a Spartanburg news reporter in the town clock. Seen from left to right are Angela Brown, Cynthia Banks-Smith, and Savilla Celestine Davis Gordon.



Introduction with Acknowledgements:

When I listened in on conversations that my mother, her sisters and brothers had regularly about my great- great grandfather Adam Blake bringing the town clock in a mule-driven wagon from Charleston, South Carolina to Winnsboro in Fairfield County, wonderful seeds of pride lodged in my mind. My great, great grandfather, the son of a slave who bought his and his family's freedom, played a major role in getting the clock that Winnsboro citizens, Black and White, determined the time of day for everything in their daily schedules since 1833. My sisters and brothers, my generation of relatives and friends did not know this. Our sparse knowledge of our family history and the history of Winnsboro in Fairfield County had a significant gap that needed to be bridged.

Now as I approach the end of the eighty-first year, I know it is time to share this knowledge, this source of pride, with others. My family, my posterity, needs to study and seek to learn more about this Black entrepreneur who was astute enough to develop a business as a

drayman and earn a living for himself and a family before the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation when Slavery was legal in this free country.

I decided that the time is now to document our family gurus' stories and capture the minds of living generations with seeds of pride. This effort to write historic fiction is meant to challenge other genealogist cousins and friends to probe and search for more factual details and saturate the creative minds of generations to come. This initial effort, Adam's Journey, is being presented at the 2006 Banks Family Reunion in Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, July 6-9, 2006.

"Adam's Journey" is based on facts gleaned from a Winnsboro weekly newspaper, The News and Herald," conversations with my late mother Savilla Banks Davis, Cousin Pearl Banks Boyd who lives in Winnsboro, and Anna Savilla Davis Boston, our Banks Family Reunion genealogist.

No one with whom I talked about this venture expressed any negativism. Family and friends have encouraged, assisted and given technical support for which I am eternally grateful. I challenge all of my capable, creative young relatives to pick up the tale and create history-based adventures in the life of our great great grandfather Adam Blake who worked to make a difference in his life as well as the lives of other people.

Writing, artistic and technical support was given by: Catherine D. Thomas, editing, Whitley Princetta Brown, typing; Lawanna Glymph, illustrator; Latanya Bowman Benjamin, publication-designer; James Leon Solomon, printing. Research at Fairfield County Museum, Fairfield County Chamber of Commerce and Fairfield County Library.

May God continue to bless each of us as we try to help each other live for him.

Rosa M. Davis Williams
June 10, 2006



This is the homeplace of Henry Laurens Elliott where Rosa Williams grew up. The Elliott house was constructed previous to the Civil War. After Reconstruction, when the town was recovering economically, H. L. Elliott greatly enlarged the original house to the size and magnificence seen here.

Eight years old Loki asked, "Momma where did you live when you were eight years old?" "Oh, I lived on the Elliot's Place", said Momma. And Where is the Elliot's Place?"

asked Loki. "It's in the north end of town near the Mt. Zion school", said Momma. All of our family lived there; there was my momma, daddy, brothers, sisters, grandmother, granddaddy,

some aunts, uncles, and some cousins too. "Why did everyone live in the same area", asked Loki. "We were all born and raised there", said Momma "It was great granddaddy Adam Blake who first came to Winnsboro in 1813. He had walked from Richland County to Winnsboro in Fairfield County looking for work."

ADAM'S JOURNEY:

Adam was a bright and brave boy who wanted to help his family. He was the older of his four brothers and three sisters, all under twelve years of age. His parents had been brought from French West Africa as slaves and had bought their freedom from their slave masters. The family was very happy to be free but it needed to find a way to make a living for itself. Adam was only a lad but he felt that he should be the first to become an independent worker since he was oldest and stronger than the other children were in his family.

The Blake family was one of three families that met each week for a praise service on Sundays and sometimes during the week. They were especially happy, thankful and joyful for having gained their freedom and they invited the other families to join them in this service. They all stood in the middle of the floor and did "shout" dances and songs that lasted until the middle of the night. They prayed and prayed prayers of thanks to God.

The next morning things were quiet and still, the Blake family sat around their table made of split logs and ate a breakfast of corn cakes, molasses and fried fatback. They wondered where the next meal would come from and how they were going to survive. Adam's father had heard about farms in Fairfield County and wondered if he might find work there. His wife did not want him to leave her at this time; she was expecting another baby soon. So Adam said, "I can go there and find work. I can help you keep food on the table," Adam's mother said, "You are too young to leave home now." His father thought for a few minutes and said that the path to Fairfield is safe and is not very far. Perhaps he could walk to Fairfield. If he left early in the morning, he would get there long before dark. Right away Adam knew that he could do this. He asked his mother to let him go to find some work and she too said, "You may go...you may go to Fairfield to find work."

The next morning Adam and his mother were out of bed before dawn. He dressed carefully while she made breakfast for him. She also made a lunch of hoecake with blackberry jelly, two apples from their apple tree, and a piece of rabbit left from the Sunday dinner. She carefully wrapped the lunch in a piece of cloth and tied it up. She then attached a length of thin rope so that he could swing the rope over his shoulder and his hands would be free to climb a tree if he needed to. She then put an old rabbit's foot for good luck in his pocket. By this time everyone was up and dressed' they hugged Adam and kissed and waved good-bye to him and he skipped happily along the path, northward toward Fairfield County.

Adam walked and walked for about two hours along the woodsy path. He saw many animals playing: squirrels, deer, rabbits, and even snakes slithered through the grass. He stopped under

a spreading oak tree to rest and eat an apple. After this short break, he continued uphill then downhill, he ran towards Ridgeway. Along the way, he found a spring with some clear cool water and drank from his cupped hands.

Suddenly there were voices and smoke coming from a thick grove of trees. Two men dressed in military uniforms were crouched beside a small fire; they were cooking something. Adam walked quietly so as not to be noticed but the soldiers saw Adam immediately. They asked Adam why he was walking alone and where was he going. Adam said, "I'm going to Winnsboro to find work. I need to help my family to provide food." The soldiers were only curious about Adam's walking alone. "Well, good luck", said the soldiers. And Adam walked on. He began to run when he walked out of sight of the soldiers.

(These soldiers had gotten lost from their company. They had been in battle off the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, south of the state line. They were from Canada and were in the War of 1812, which was still in progress.)

Adam could hear the ripple of water in the distance. "That must be Cedar Creek", he thought. "I'll stop here and eat my lunch." He held onto small trees and carefully trudged down the bank toward the creek. It was a slippery walk down toward the water but he found a spot to sit on a large boulder. He took his lunch from his shoulder, sat down by the creek and ate his rabbit, hoe cake and his blackberry jelly. He left the apple to eat later because he saw blackberry bushes and could pick a handful to eat as he scrambled up the embankment back to the path.

Walking much faster now, Adam was trying to make up for the time he enjoyed eating his lunch! The sun had moved toward the western sky and in a few hours, night would fall; he must get to Winnsboro as soon as he possibly could.

There was a small totem pole standing at the foot of a red clay hill and just beyond this hill was a thick grove of live oak trees. Adam could see movement in the grove; there was drumming, dancing, cooking, talking and laughing; this was a celebration taking place among a family of Indians. Adam would have liked to join them but he could not, there was no time for visiting.

There was only time to enjoy the walking along the woody path. He could see on a hill several horses; he must be approaching a farm. As he came closer, one horse was nervously looking down into the ravine. "What is she looking at", he thought. A colt, her baby, had fallen into the ravine and could not climb out. The colt was struggling hard to climb out but to no avail. Adam scrambled down into the gulley and led the colt out. He gently rubbed the colt down and found that he was not seriously hurt except for some bruises on his back and thighs. A man came to the hill to get two of the horses. He needed them to pull a wagon full of cotton bales to the gin house. Adam told the man what had happened to the colt. The man thanked Adam for helping his colt out of the ravine and being sure he was all right.

He asked Adam where he had come from. Adam told him that he had come from Richland County and that he was looking for work. This man was Mr. Elliot, who was in need of help on his farm and he gave Adam the job of water boy for the slaves who were picking cotton in the field. Adam lived and worked on Mr. Elliot's farm with the other slaves until he was thirteen years old. Because he was free, he was paid two dollars each week.

He saved his money and finally had enough to buy a wagon. He borrowed a horse from the Elliots. It was the colt he rescued from the ravine that was now almost grown. The horse and boy became trusted friends as they both matured. Adam used his wagon and the horse to haul things around the farm; bales of cotton, bales of hay, and supplies from the general store, and slaves who moved from farm to farm. He went all over Winnsboro hauling goods, equipment, and people. People came from far and near to use Adam's hauling service. He became the drayman for the area. He finally bought his horse. "I want you to be my very own horse", said Adam to his borrowed horse one day. He counted his money that night and felt he could make a deal with Mr. Elliot. Sure enough, Adam had enough money to pay for the horse and he actually owned "Babe".

Housing for slaves on the Elliot's farm was barracks style. Adam did not like the room he occupied; he began saving to buy or build a house of his own. He did like some of the young girls he met around the barracks and he teased them a lot. He especially liked Savilla Smith who was owned by Mr. Elliot's brother, James. Adam continued to save the money he made. He went home to visit with his parents and siblings from time to time. At these times, he could ride his horse or drive his wagon. His parents and siblings were so very proud of him. Adam was nineteen when he and Savilla Smith "jumped the broom".

Savilla Smith was a lovely girl who kept the Elliot's children during the day. Her mother was a housekeeper for the Elliots; she was one of the slaves who maintained their household. Her duties were helping to cook, watch the children, sweeping, dusting and almost anything there was to be done to maintain a well-run Big House.

As time passed, Savilla and Adam had a number of children: Ceasar, Simon, Mariah, David and little Savilla. Adam worked hard to support his family. He became a trusted and admired citizen of Winnsboro as he grew into manhood. One of Mr. Elliot's brothers, James Kinney, manufactured cotton gins and Adam helped him distribute his gins to other towns including: Chester, Rock Hill, Blythewood, Ridgeway, and Camden. Adam was well known throughout the upper state and the Midlands of South Carolina. He knew the history of Winnsboro more than any other citizen did; he remembered details about the growth of town and most everything of the significant events around town.

A Fairfield County Courthouse was of great need and interest to everyone in Winnsboro. Robert Mills designed the courthouse and it was built around 1823. Adam was about twenty years old when he hauled materials to build the courthouse.



Adam witnessed the building of other houses and churches in Winnsboro, some of which are in use today. The Gladden House, the Timms and Long houses were built with Adam's help.

Home of James McKinney Elliott. His cotton gin shop was behind this building which was demolished in the 1960s. The Timms, Long, and Gladden houses are still occupied and stand on West College St.

When I was a young girl in Winnsboro in the 1930's, the popular picnic place was at Fortune Springs Garden near the Flat Rock. Little did I know that this park was named for a slave, Pompey Fortune. Pompey and Adam Blake were friends and he often helped Adam with his hauling. Pompey Fortune was Captain John Buchanan's slave who had served Colonel Lafayette during the Revolutionary War.

When the town ordered a clock from Alsace Loraine, France and it came by boat to the nearest seaport, Charleston, South Carolina, it was Adam who drove his wagon from Winnsboro to Charleston to get that clock. Adam watched very carefully as the clock was dismantled and pieces wrapped carefully in quilts and placed in his wagon. He drove very cautiously as he returned to Winnsboro with his precious load so as not to damage pieces of the clock. He made many trips to and from Charleston to bring parts and materials for reassembling and restoring the clock to be installed in the building on its base where it now stands in Winnsboro.

Adam was the only person in town who knew how to reassemble the clock. His fine mind allowed him to remember the position for each piece of the clock. (Adam was pleased to be able to do this for the town he had grown to love).

The clock was then as it is now, a wonderful service to the people of Winnsboro. I remember hearing the clock strike in the quiet of the morning and evening. I recall hearing that town clock strike. The clock on the mantle in our house was set according to that clock. Our house was at 500 West Moultrie Street approximately a mile and a half from down town. During the nine months of school at Fairfield County Training School, children got to school on time by it. During the summer months whether you were playing in the sand bar or picking cotton in Reverend Moore's cotton field, lunchtime was designated by that clock. When I was about thirteen, I kept Mrs. Brown's three daughters while she worked at the Economy Drug Store soda fountain. I knew when to set the table in preparation for lunch by that clock.

“Yes, Loki.” said Mama, “We heard the story of Adam’s journey from my grandpa and from my daddy. Your great, great grandfather was a wonderful person who enjoyed living and working in his town, Winnsboro. Aside from hauling, Adam raised vegetables, cotton and corn. His wife and children helped to plant, hoe, and pick veggies and cotton, He like being a person who could and would help others.”

John Smart, A Man of Many Talents

John Smart was born during slavery in 1842. After Emancipation, he became a leader for the African American community in Fairfield County. His skills as a self-employed carpenter, contractor, and architect were accompanied by his talents as a preacher and a leader in the new Democratic party.

The local media of August 11, 1868 covered a Democratic gathering in Ridgeway, S.C. with a crowd of about 2000 from the area and also from Columbia and Kershaw. Among the speakers were Col. H.C. Davis, General Wade Hampton, Col. Thomas, General J. D. Kennedy, Col. F. W. McMaster, Col. James Rion, Major McClure, and Captain W. J. Depass. Leading African American businessman John Smart also addressed the crowd.

As a carpenter he is known to have designed and built Wayman A.M.E. Church in which he was a member, completing it in 1878. Also, he was employed in the rebuilding of St. John’s Episcopal Church after it was burned in 1888.

John Smart served as the President of the Hook and Ladder Volunteer Colored Fire Brigade in the late 1800’s. The Hook and Ladder Colored Fireman moved into their new building in 1891, erected for their use by the Town Council. The building was situated on the east side of Vanderhorst Street about midway between Washington and Liberty Streets. It was a two story frame building and John was the contractor and builder.

In 1901, Smart left Winnsboro and went to Columbia, S.C., after receiving a contract for constructing the Desportes Building. This was a two story brick building containing ten store rooms. The cost of the contract was more than \$20,000. This was a very large contract and Smart was no doubt the man for the job.

John Smart died, March 27, 1908 and was laid to rest in the Old Russell Cemetery in the town of Winnsboro. He was one of the first African-Americans in Fairfield County to have a street named after him.

Historical Marker in Fairfield County



Inscription

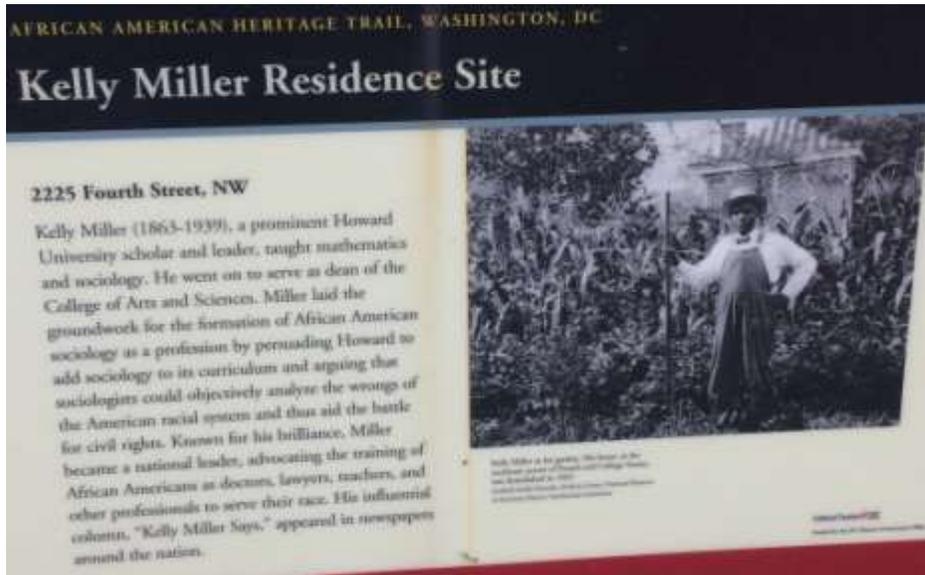
This grade school and normal institute for blacks was founded in 1869 during Reconstruction by the Northern Presbyterian Church. The Reverend Willard Richardson was principal. In 1880, one hundred of its students were studying to be teachers and twenty others to enter the ministry. The school closed in 1888 to merge with Brainerd Institute in Chester. The site is located one block west.



Inscription

Kelly Miller
(1863-1939)

Born in Fairfield County, this renowned black educator attended Fairfield Institute, 1878-1880, and won a scholarship to Howard University, from which he graduated in 1886. After graduate work at Johns Hopkins, Miller received his A.M. and L.L.D. degrees (1901 and 1903) and was for many years professor and dean at Howard. His writings on race problems were widely read and used in major universities.

HISTORICAL MARKER IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Kelly Miller
Residence Site Marker
by Devry Becker Jones
22 Dec 2017

Inscription (above)

Kelly Miller (1863-1939), a prominent Howard University scholar and leader, taught mathematics and sociology. He went on to serve as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Miller laid the groundwork for the formation of African American sociology as a profession by persuading Howard to add sociology to its curriculum and arguing that sociologists could objectively analyze the wrongs of the American racial system and thus aid the battle for civil rights. Known for his brilliance, Miller became a national leader, advocating the training of African Americans as doctors, lawyers, teachers, and other professionals to serve their race. His influential column, "Kelly Miller Says," appeared in newspapers around the nation.



Kelly Miller in his garden. His house, at the southeast corner of Fourth and College Streets, was demolished in 1965.

Scurlock Studio Records, Archives Center, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution



Kelly Miller Biography Mathematician (1863–1939)

Updated: Jul 26, 2019 (Original: Nov 19, 2014)

Mathematician Kelly Miller advanced the intellectual life of African Americans, earning several advanced degrees. He was the first black man to attend Johns Hopkins University.

Synopsis

Kelly Miller was born on July 18, 1863, in Winnsboro, South Carolina. A minister noticed his aptitude for mathematics, so he was sent to the Fairfield Institute to study, earning a scholarship to Howard University. He attended Johns Hopkins University for post-graduate work, the first black man to do so. He spent his teaching career at Howard University, and eventually died at his home on the campus, in Washington, D.C., on December 29, 1939.

Early Life

Kelly Miller was born on July 18, 1863, in Winnsboro, South Carolina. He was the sixth of 10 children. His father, Kelly Miller Sr., was a Confederate soldier, and his mother, Elizabeth Roberts, was a former slave. As a youth, Miller attended a grammar school that had been established during the Reconstruction era following the Civil War, but a local minister noticed his aptitude for math and arranged for Miller to attend the Fairfield Institute. His industry there eventually earned him a scholarship to Howard University, in Washington, D.C.

After graduating from Howard in 1886, having excelled in Latin and Greek as well as math and sociology, Miller secured a position in the U.S. Pension Office, where he had clerked as an undergrad. In 1887, due in part to the recommendations of his professors and the institution's Quaker leanings, he became the first black man to be admitted to study at Johns Hopkins University, where he did post-graduate work in mathematics, physics and astronomy until 1889.

Teaching Career and Writing

When increased tuition fees compelled Miller to take a job teaching at M Street High School in Washington, D.C., he had to leave Johns Hopkins. However, he returned to Howard University the

following year to take a teaching position. In 1895, Miller became the first person at the university to teach sociology.

Meanwhile, Miller continued his own education, pursuing a master's degree in mathematics, which he earned in 1901, and by attending the College of Law, from which he earned his degree in 1903. In 1907, he became dean of Howard's College of Arts and Sciences and initiated a modernization of the curriculum. During his tenure, Miller would make considerable efforts to recruit students for the school by touring the Southern states. His hard work would soon bear fruit, as undergraduate enrollment more than tripled during his first four years as dean.

While continuing to teach, Miller frequently published as well. His work included a weekly column in which he was able to express his social and political views and his 1908 book, *Race Adjustment*. Although he also assisted W. E. B. Du Bois in editing the NAACP's official journal, he was aligned with neither liberal thinkers nor the conservatives of the Booker T. Washington faction. Instead, he stressed a middle ground that involved comprehensive education and self-sufficiency. His graduation address at Howard University in 1898 eloquently underscored his ideas.

Death and Legacy

In 1918, Howard University appointed a new president and Miller was demoted to dean of the junior college. However, he continued to teach sociology at the institution, and on December 29, 1939, Kelly Miller died at his home on the Howard University campus. Miller was survived by a wife, four of five children, and a legacy that showed higher education for African Americans was an attainable goal.

QUOTES

“The diplomas which you hold in your hands confer upon you all the rewards, rights, privileges, honours and distinctions which are accustomed to be conferred upon the choicest youth of the human race throughout the civilized world. ...But I must caution you to discriminate finely between self-respect and self-conceit.”

—Kelly Miller

“Do not go through the world with a self-deprecatory demeanour, as if you owed the rest of mankind an apology for existing. ...Do not think of yourselves as despicable and mean in comparison with the more forward class who are in the van of civilization.”

—Kelly Miller

“The instruction which you have received here, and upon which your diplomas set a seal, will be of value to you only in so far as you digest and assimilate it, and wisely adapt it to the tasks which lie before you.”

—Kelly Miller

“Do not waste time complaining against the existing order of society. Enter a manly protest against all forms of wrong and injustice, but do not pass your days in wailful lachrymations against the regulations of a civilization whose grandeur you have done nothing to make, and whose severities you are doing nothing to mollify.”

—Kelly Miller

Quick Facts

Name	Kelly Miller
Occupation	Mathematician

Birth Date	July 18, 1863
Death Date	December 29, 1939
Did You Know?	Kelly Miller was the first black man to attend Johns Hopkins University.
Did You Know?	Kelly Miller was an avid and enthusiastic gardener.
Education	Johns Hopkins University, Howard University, Fairfield Institute
Place of Birth	Winnsboro, South Carolina
Place of Death	Washington, D.C.

Citation Information

Article Title	Kelly Miller Biography
Author	Biography.com Editors
Website Name	The Biography.com website
URL	https://www.biography.com/scientist/kelly-miller
Publisher	A&E Television Networks
Last Updated	July 26, 2019
Original Published	April 2, 2014

HISTORY



A History of Mount Zion Institute

On January 29, 1777 in Charlestown the Mount Zion Society was organized. It has been claimed that it was composed of about four hundred people from all parts of the State, but mostly from Charlestown. On February 13 of the same year the society was incorporated for the purpose of "founding, endowing, and supporting a public school in the district of Camden." First president of the society was John Winn of Winnsborough and wardens were General Strother and Captain Robert Ellison. Of the thirteen members of the Board of Directors, seven were from Up-Country and six from Charlestown. This was the first cooperative undertaking between South Carolina Low and Up-Country for general welfare.

As early perhaps as 1767, William Humphreys conducted classes in Winnsboro in a small building believed to have been located near the site of the present post office. It is believed that he became an employee of the Mt. Zion Society after its incorporation.

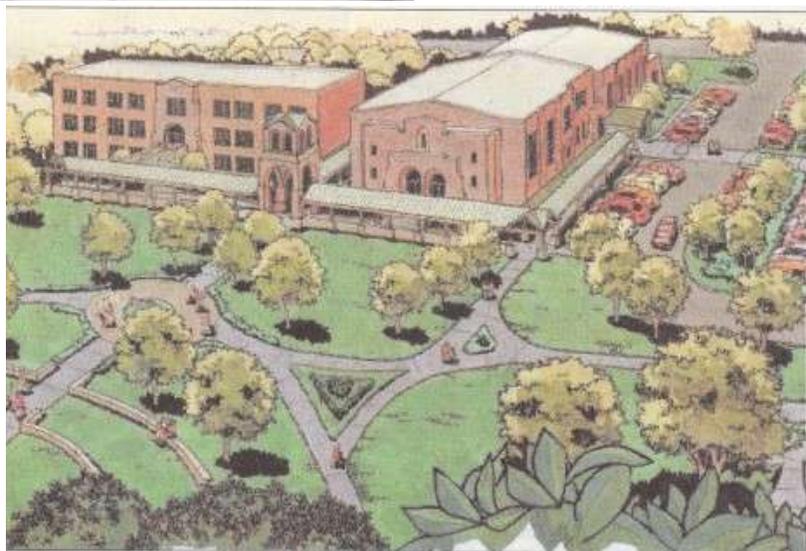
The occupation of Winnsboro by Lord Cornwallis late in 1780 interrupted classes, but in 1783, the society met, reorganized, and continued the school. The building of the period was a modest structure

of logs but located upon the same site it has occupied throughout the years. In 1784, the Reverend Thomas Hams McCants was given charge of the institution. He and his three assistants, W.S. Yongue, W.M. Davy, and William Humphreys, enlarged and improved the school. In 1785 the General Assembly of South Carolina granted a charter to "Mt. Zion College at Winnsboro," but the school never functioned under it. 1824 is recalled as the date that the Mt. Zion society met for the first time in Winnsboro. Prior to this date Up-Country members had to journey 150 miles to attend society meetings. James W. Hudson became principal in 1834. He was a teacher and administrator of considerable ability and with the aid of six assistants he made the school famous. Students were attracted from distant parts. During the War Between the States, Mt. Zion did not close. Classes, however, had to seek shelter in the Baptist Church and other buildings when the school building was taken over for a military hospital. Late in the war Federal troops occupied it. In 1867 the building was burned at a loss of \$30,000.00. A small building to replace it was finally built six years later. Mt. Zion was changed from an academy to a public school in 1878. This is believed to be the first public school in the State outside of Charleston.



**Later Mt. Zion College,
Even later Winnsboro High School**

**Purposed
Fairfield County
Government Complex**



History of the Mount Zion (Sion) Society

This is a History of the Mount Zion Society, and the College Established under its Auspices in Winnsboro, S. C., by D. B. M'Creight. This history is in many parts and appeared in the Fairfield Herald starting in August 1867. The first four parts were bylaws of the Society; the fifth part starts the history. Having organized the Society, the next step was to have it incorporated; and the early date of this act after the first, shows the energy of the advocates of educational progress in the early history of South Carolina. It was but little over a month after the rules were adopted in Charleston, when application was made to the General Assembly for an Act of Incorporation. This was granted on the 12th day of February 1777, "by his Excellency John Rutledge, Esquire, President and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina,the Honorable the Legislature Council and General Assembly of the said State, &c." It is worthy of notice that the Mount Zion Society was born with the Republican form of government in this State. John Rutledge was the first Republican Governor ever elected in South Carolina. Up to the date of its incorporation the following names were added to the list of members of the Society, besides the first twelve already given, viz; Robt. Auston, John Buchanan, Joseph Brown, William Brown Sr., Wm. Denny, Thomas Gordon, William Given, William Hill, Robert Knox, Richard Ham, Alexander Love, Edward McCrady, Hugh McKeown, Andrew Thompson, Benjamin Waller, William Wayne, - in all sixteen more. It will appear in the sequel, there is no record of any proceedings of the Society for several years after the date of its incorporation, except in the accession of new members, all whose names will be given in their proper order. It is remarkable that "Old Mount Zion," as it is so familiarly called, has passed through two mighty revolutions, and in both lost valuable records of her career. It will be interesting to go out of the immediate track of this history, to take a view of the lives of some of the eminent persons who lent their energies to build up this Society. Their talents and virtues clothe its early existence with a halo of honor that contemporary supporters of the Mount Zion society ought not to let grow dim. Among the chief of those fathers of the Institution which has for fourscore years been the pride and boast of Fairfield District, was Col. John Winn., nor was this military title undeservedly given him. Coming to the Carolinas while they were colonies and bearing in his bosom that noble but modest patriotism which has characterized so many of Virginia's "noblemen by Nature," he threw himself early into the struggle for independence. His worth was too conspicuous to allow him to be kept by an appreciating people in the background. Accordingly, he was one among the chosen to represent what is now Fairfield in the Provincial Congress which assembled first in Charleston on the eleventh day of January 1775. He was also one of the Committee for the District between Broad and Catawba rivers, whose duty it was to carry "into execution the Continental Association, and for receiving and determining upon applications relative, to law processes. John Winn rose to a Colonelcy in the Revolution. He and Minor Winn were prisoners of Lord Cornwallis while the latter had his winter quarters in Winnsboro and were under sentence of death at the time. But Col. Winn had before this cast bread upon the waters, and now it was in return unto him. Col. Phillip, of this District, who remained loyal to the British Crown, held a commission in his Majesty's army, and was once captured by the American troops and imprisoned in Camden. With the reputation among his captors of the severity he exhibited towards his captives, it may be readily inferred that no time would be lost in fixing his doom. Though Col. Phillips had no mean reputation for magnanimity, he never forgot a kind act done to him; he was equally implacable when aroused. Well it happened that the good and noble Col. Winn pled in behalf of Col. Phillips, whereupon the latter was released. So, Col. Phillips, true to his nature hastened to throw himself between his benefactor and Death – which he did do, and secured the release of both Col. Winn and his brother Minor. Col. Winn was three months a prisoner during which time his area for exercise was very

contracted. At the extreme end of his daily walk there was a thick growth of shrubbery, but that was well guarded. He said after the war he often, during his capture, retired for prayer beneath its inviting shelter. That spot was near where the Mount Zion College now lies in ruins. Truly the Mount Zion Society had for its first President a great man in the person of Col. John Winn. Gen. William Strother and Captain Robert Ellison were the first Wardens of the Society, as already stated. Of these three is little upon record. They were both in the army, the former once being captured and kept for some time by the enemy, while the latter served as a captain in the expedition against St. Augustine in the summer of 1776.

Biographical Sketches: Having given some incidents in the lives of three of the original founders of the Society, the history of others will now be briefly touched upon, viz.: that of Col. Thomas Taylor. Col. Taylor also as Col. Winn did, represented the District between the Board and Catawba rivers in the first Provincial Congress, and when the Rev. Mr. Tennant and William Henry Drayton were sent from Charleston up the country "to explain the cause of their resistance to the British authorities, and induce the inhabitants to unite in the association, Col. Taylor was requested to join them and promote the object." He was made Colonel of a regiment and finding that the people of the up country were not embraced in the capitulation of Charleston, he, after consulting his friends, moved with them to Sumter's camp in North Carolina. He took part in the battles of Mobley's Meeting House, Musgrove's Mill, Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock. He, with his brother James, was captured by the British in the surprise of Sumter's camp at Fishdam and marched off for Camden under charge of a detachment of Tarleton's dragoons. He however effected his escape, as well as his brother's. He did gallant service at Blackstock and survived the war and became one of the founders of the Mount Zion Society. Captain Thomas Woodward, like his distinguished contemporaries already alluded to, filled high positions in the early history of our withdrawal from the British Empire. He was kept associated by his constituency in the Provincial Congress as well as in that important committee whose functions have already been briefly given, on the fifth day of the first session of the Provincial Congress, it was determined among its members to raise a regiment of cavalry rangers. Two regiments of infantry had already been offered. For the rangers the very best material, it was thought, could be found in the "back country" as the country between this and Charleston was then called. It was to be composed of nine companies, and the command of one of them was given to Captain Woodward. The regiment was under the command of Col. William Thompson, of Orangeburg, who afterwards also became a member of the Mount Zion Society. This regiment did excellent service at the battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28th, 1776. An important series of events in the life of Captain Woodward is contained in his connection with what was called the "Regulation," a self-constituted tribunal for the trial and punishment of outlawry. While the principle of the Lynch Law is to be condemned; in itself yet it is a singular fact that this "Regulation" of which Captain Woodward was one of the founders, led eventually to the establishment of county courts under the Act of 1769. He had then been in the Carolinas about four years, having emigrated from Virginia with a large family in 1765. About fourteen years after Capt. Woodward united with eleven other patriots to establish a Society the object of which was to build up knowledge upon the basis of independence, he fell a victim to a gang of thieves which had "made a lodgment on Cedar Creek." Determined to bring them to justice, he with a party of his neighbors went in pursuit of them, when they fired upon his party and mortally wounded Capt. Woodward. Robert Buchanan, another of the original twelve, was a citizen of Charleston. He was one of the unfortunate patriots who died upon the prison ship. It is said of him that he could easily have secured his release if he had appealed to Col. Phillips, his own cousin; but being an uncompromising enemy of Great Britain, he chose death upon a prison ship rather than a release that could be obtained in that way. John Buchanan, a brother of Robert

performed important services in the Revolutionary War, and died at a good old age about the year 1823. He was a gentleman of the old school, and never gave up his knee breeches, shoe buckles and long stockings. From the 13th of February 1777, the date of its incorporation, to the end of the same year, the Society received quite an accession to its ranks, there being no less than fifty-three (53) new members. It is a matter for much regret that the proceedings of the Society for this year, as well as several subsequent to it, are all lost. For, enjoying as the people of the State during a part of that period did, comparative noninterference on the part of the invading foe, the meetings must have been regular. In this same year an Academy was chartered in Charlotte, North Carolina, under the name of Liberty Hall Academy. This was done in 1777. An important connection between this Academy and the Mount Zion College will appear before much further progress has been made in this history. The names of the members as above alluded to are as follows, together with a notice of the position each one filled in the War for Independence as far as any such thing can be found: John Armstrong, John Alston, William Arthur, who partly represented in the first Provincial Congress the District of Saxe Gotha; James Brickin, Nicholas Boden, William Boyd, James Brown, Jonas Beard – who was a colleague of William Arthur; Alexander Boyce, James Barnes, Hugh Crawford, Al. Clapperton, Richard Ellis, William Elsse, Sam Eastlake, Richard Estes, Thomas Eliot – who was a lieutenant in the 1st regiment raised for the defense of the colony in 1775; William Gray, John Gowen, John Grant, James Graves, Jos. Greely, Robert Goodwin – also a member of the first Provincial Congress; James Gray, Thomas Garret, John Hamilton, Wm. Hufforman, James Hart, Henry Hunter, a member of the Provincial Congress; William Kirkland, John Lahiffe, Thomas Lining, Peter Meurfet, Rev. C. F. Moreau. In Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution are two anecdotes of this divine which are here inserted. "The Rev. Charles Frederick Morreau was rector of St. Helena's Church, but removed to Charleston in 1776. There he became assistant minister of St. Philip's Church, and in that exciting period of revolutionary movement, were reading two prayers from an English edition of the prayer-book. Being a little confused at this first appearance before the congregation, when he came to the prayer for the royal family, he was going on with the words, before him, but recollecting himself, he stammered out the words 'King – Cong – King – Congress', and then proceeded with the American version of that prayer. Another anecdote was told of him. He once ascended the pulpit, and announced his text in the 16th chapter of John, 16 verse – 'A little while ye shall see me; again a little while and ye shall not see me,' when, at that unlucky moment, his foot slipped from the bench on which he was elevated, and he suddenly disappeared from the sight of his audience." To continue the names – John Person – who is no doubt General John Pearson who died in this District in 1818? He rose to the rank of Major in the Revolutionary struggle, and was honored by his fellow citizens, after the war, with many civil offices which he filled with credit to himself and benefit to his country. Andrew Rutledge, William Rankin, Alexander Rodgers, John Robinson, Andrew Redmond, John Sansum, Thomas Stack, John Saunders, Nicholas Smith, Samuel Taylor, J. R. Tollman, John Wilson, Edgar Wells, Andrew Wilson, Jeremiah Winckly, J. G. Williams, and Richard Winn. As the town of Winnsboro was so-called in honor of Gen. Richard Winn, it is fit that some record should be made of him in the history of the society, of which he was once the President. Gen. Winn was a native of Virginia; was appointed and commissioned first Lieutenant in the Rangers, Jun 1775. He served under Col. Thompson, in Richardson's expedition against the Tories, in the winter of that year. He did gallant service under the same Colonel in the attack on Sullivan's Island. Gen. Winn must have been cool and collected in battle, and like Charles XII been a little fond of it; for Gen. Davie who fought by the side of Winn until he was wounded, in the battle of Hanging Rock, says that when the firing became warm, Winn turned to him and exclaimed, "Is not this glorious!" Gen. Winn removed to Tennessee in 1812 and died shortly after he left South Carolina. 1778, the following are the names of those who became members of the Mount

Zion Society this year, viz: Ichabod Atwell, Samuel Adams, William Adair, Francis Bremar, Jesse Baker, Francis Baker, Benjamin Baker, David T. Breed, Richard Brown, Robert Bruce, William Bower, Charles Bochonneau, William Burt, Wm. Blackstock, Robert Courley, James Coile, John Cumine, Sampson Clarke, Archibald Carson, Richard Doggett, William Darby, George Dener, J. Donnavan, Jr., William Davis, William Davie, Henry Hampton, Wm. Henderson, Thos. Hamilton, Wade Hampton, John Hampton, William Hartley, Edward Hampton, William Harden, Patrick Hughes, Richard Hampton, William Holliday, W. B. Hutchins, Peter Horn, Jno. Johnson, Joseph Jennings, David Lew Imer, Robert Jones, John Knights, Samuel Kinghts, William Kershaw, Joshua Lacey, William Lee, Robert Lithgow, James Leeson, Robert Lyall, Jno. Laurence, John McKinny, Hugh Milling, W. Mawhenny, Patrick Moore, Abrah. Markley, Alex. McKenzie, George Miller, Alexander McNellage, Alex. Oliphant, Andrew Pickens, Charles Cotesworth Pickney, James Richburgh, Samuel Rivers, Charles Roberts, William Rivers, George Rout, Philip Rayford, David Rusk, John Smith, Arthur Stafford, Wm. Strother, John Charles Smith, Thos. Singleton, Isaac Seymore, Thos. Smith, Abraham Sever, Edward Stiles, Daniel Tharin, Wm. Thompson, Philip Thorne, Simcon Theus, John Woodward, James Wood, Philip Will, Samuel Wells, Joseph Wigfall, Elias Wigfall, James Wright, Robert Williams, Benjamin Weeler, Henry Welsh, Joseph Yates, Michael York, Seth Yates. The distinguished Hampton family came up in strong force to the aid of the Society during the period of 1778; - no less than five of their number became members. Of these, four were the sons of Anthony Hampton, the original of the family in South Carolina, who settled on Tiger River, in Spartanburg. The remaining one was John Hampton, a brother of Anthony, who filled positions of honor in the State after the Revolution. Henry Hampton was a regular attendant at the Meetings of the Committee in Winnsboro for some time, as appears from its proceedings. He was engaged in all the military operations in this State, during the great struggle, and at Eutaw and Camden his conduct was that of a brave and distinguished officer. Henry Hampton died in Missouri on the 3d of July 1825. Edward Hampton showed himself worthy of his name also. In the second battle fought by Gen. Williamson with the Cherokees, when his command was pressing them closely, they began to kill their prisoners and their own aged and wounded friends. Following closely the Indian trail, Edward Hampton came to the body of a white woman, recently murdered by them and left shockingly exposed. He alighted, in the hurry of the moment, covered the body with his own shirt – the only one he had – drew it under a bush, and resumed the pursuit. He was afterwards killed by the Tories, in 1781, when, in their bloody scout, they assumed the distinguishing badge of the Whigs, and went from house to house, killing whole families and destroying everything habitable. Gen. Wade Hampton's name is well known in connection with gallant exploits of the Revolution. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney is too well known in the history of South Carolina, but in that of the early struggle for freedom from British rule, by the Unites Colonies, to need any extended notice here. He joined early in the formation of the Mount Zion Society, and statesman and warrior as he was, aided carpenters and schoolmasters and lawyers, ministers and physicians to establish a College in Winnsboro for the education of the youth of the State. History of the Mount Zion Society September 18, 1867 Issue History of the Mount Zion Society, and the College Established under its Auspices in Winnsboro, S. C., by D. B. M'Creight. 1778, Maj. Henderson and Col. Harden both took an active part in the Revolutionary campaigns in South Carolina. Robert Lithgow as a lieutenant. John Laurence was wounded in a skirmish near Beaufort, February 3d, 1779. Captain Hugh Milling, of this District, was very active in the cause of Independence. He was once pursued by Tories who entered his house and demanded information of his wife as to the Captain's hiding place. At that very time, he was concealed under one corner of his humble cottage. The enemy ran their swords down through the openings in the floor to discover him; but failing, they resorted to their accustomed cruelty to extort a revelation. They heated the tongs and applied them white hot to the limbs on Mrs.

Milling, calling upon her to tell where her husband was, but torturing could not bring out the secret. So, they gave up the hunt. Capt. Milling served as Sheriff one term. Andrew Pickens commanded a company in the fortified camps, at Ninety-Six, when the garrison there, under Maj. Mayson and Andrew Williamson (the latter subsequently became a member of the Mount Zion Society) was attacked by the Tories under Maj. Robinson. Captain Pickens became distinguished afterwards for his gallant conduct in the war for liberty. William Strother, Jr., who joined the society this year, was the son of Gen. Strother, one of the early settlers of Fairfield. One of these William Strothers died in the jail in Camden while a prisoner there at the time Col. Winn and several patriots was held captives by Lord Rawdon. The record does not define whether it was the "Senior" or "Junior" William. 1779; it appears that the active work demanded by the military necessities of this year, did not prevent the meetings of the Society, judging from the continued accessions of new members down to the close of it. Alex. Alexander, a schoolmaster in Charleston cast in his influence with the builders up of Mount Zion College. He was one of the Secretaries, as will be seen hereafter. More than this, he was one of those twenty-five patriots who in the Fall of 1766, after repeal of the Stamp Act, invited Christopher Gadsden to meet them under the Live Oak in Charleston (which was after that meeting called the "Liberty Oak", where they had a collation prepared for the occasion, which was one of mutual congratulation on the repeal of said Act). There also became members this year, William Brown, William Benson, Isaac Bradwell, Richard Buckmaster, Jeremiah Brower, John Bennett, John Bryan, John Bury, Daniel Bell, John Baddeley.-who was one of those confined on board of the Prison-ship Torbay that lay in the Charleston Harbor in May 1781; Benjamin Cadworth, Francis Cobia, Gilbert Chalmers, J. Ewing Calhoun.-who was cousin of Hon. John C. Calhoun, lived in Abbeville District, and was the "first person educated in the native woods of Carolina." He afterwards graduated at Princeton College, in New Jersey, became eminent as a lawyer, and died while a Senator in Congress, -- Clement Conyer, John Chappelle, George Carter, Peter Conyers, Nathan Childs,-a printer of Charleston who published the "Rules" of the Society which have already appeared in these papers; James Carmichael, John Cox, William Downes, John Davidson, Thomas Darrington, John Frew, James Fagan, Simeon Florentine, James Ficklin, Field Farrar, Jno. Frazer, Benj. Ford, Thos. Fell, Wm. Fishbourne, James Fields, Benj. Godfrey, John Green, Wm. Graham, Jas. Gready, Jno. Gilmore, Sam. Gruber, Wm. H. Gibbes, John Huger, who was a member of the Commons House of Assembly from February 1773 September 1775, when it was dissolved-then a member of the Provincial Congress, and also of the Council of Safety-then elected Secretary of State under his Excellency John Rutledge; Thos. Holmes, Wm. Hext, Robt. Howard, Ely Kershaw,-a captain in the 3d regiment of Rangers, was in the siege of Charleston, and when the City capitulated he was put aboard a prison ship with many others, sent off to Bermuda, but upon the voyage died of typhus dysentery; Zept. Kingsley, Edward Lacey, Nathaniel Libby,-another of the "Liberty Tree" patriots, as well as a captive on the prison ship Torbay; his trade was that of a ship carpenter in Charleston; Etsell Laurence, Jos. Lafar, George Logan, James Moore, Jas. McKeown, J. McCollough, John Muncreef,-another victim of the prison ship; Thos. M'Crea, Jno. D. Miller, -wounded in the skirmish near Beaufort, 3d February 1779, Robert Morrow, William Mills, James Pearson, Jas. Potts, Peter Prow, Jno. Potts, John Peak, Henry Peronneau,-appointed one of the public Treasurers, 23d February 1771; John Parkinson, Philip Prloleau,-a prisoner on the ship Torbay; Benj. Postell, Archibald Risk, John Ralph,-wounded in the skirmish near Beaufort, 3d February, 1779; Wm. Riddle, William Russell, George Renorsen, Benjamin Russell, Peter Smith, Jas. Smith, Wm. Silthridge, James Stedman, Jerem. Seymour, James Strickland, Alex. Smith, William Smith, Robert Smith, Dennis Sweney, John Sullivan, Bracey Singleton, John Sutcliffe, John Vanderhorst,-who was a lieutenant in the third regiment of Rangers, and once owned land in what is now the corporate limits of Winnsboro, near the site of Mount Zion College, Josiah Watts, Christopher Williman, Elh. Winchester, William Weston,

Robert Way, Philemon Waters, Isaac Wetherly, John B. Nixon, William Nesbit. 1780; in the course of the year only about half as many new members were received as had been the year previous. The Royal forces under Sir Henry Clinton laid siege to Charleston early in the campaign of this year, and those interested in the welfare of the Mount Zion Society had their attention called off to meetings of more immediate importance than those of the Society itself. Still, up to the 8th of May, just four days before the city was surrendered to the British army and navy, there had been about fifty names added to the list. And from that date to the 11th of March 1783, there is a blank in the records of the Society. As the British did not evacuate Charleston until the 14th of December 1782, it is fair to infer no meeting of the Society was held in the meantime. Nor is it improbable that the records were destroyed after the fall of the city. Or they may have been destroyed by Cornwallis' army when quartered in 1780-81 in Winnsboro, as it is not likely that they were sent up to the Committee here for safe keeping. The following are the names of those who were admitted to membership this year viz: Emanuel Abrahams, James Beatham, David Burger, Peter Boequet, Jacob Bomme, Daniel Cannon, -another of the twenty-five patriots who in 1766 met under the Liberty Tree to hear Mr. Gadsden address them, and who was a plain carpenter by trade, -he was also one of the thirty members representing Charleston in the Provincial Congress; William Clancey, Jno. Caldwell, William Doughty, Joseph Elliot, John Ellison, William Ellison, John Grigg, Richard Gough, -one of the committee of the Parish of St. John for carrying into execution the Continental Association, Tucker Harris, Thomas Harris, -one of the Torbay prison ship captives; William Hazard, James Kennedy, William Keith, Sam. Logan, Charles Lining, George Logan, Jr., Lambert Lance, Samuel McCorkell, Anthony Montell, Wm. Mitchell, W. Moultrie, Jr., -who was in the battle of Fort Moultrie; Wm. McCree, Wm. Murphy, Fra. Nicholson, Charles Pickney, -who was Chief Justice of the Province of South Carolina, President of the Provincial Congress, one of the signers of the Federal Constitution adopted in 1787, and more than once Governor of the State, he was the father of Charles Cotesworth and Thos. Pickney; Abraham Pearce, Michael Quin, Hugh Swinton, James Stedman, William Scott, Charles Skirving, Richard Savage, Stephen Shrewsbury, -a prisoner on the ship Torbay, 1781; Richard Todd, Wm. Tate, Abraham Waight, Jno. P. Ward, Wm. Whitaker, James Weekly, and Andrew Williamson. As before stated, there is an interval of about two years, which is now reached, and in which there is no record whatever. Passing over this blank in the history of the Society (though it was a period of great suffering to the infant State), the subject of these papers now opens into a broader channel, and the prospect of the growing society attracts more attention, and elicits greater interest. There is one notable feature in this record so far as it pertains to the list of names already given. It is, that out of all those names given, and many more which are yet to appear—that is of the four hundred and thirty-three members of the society up to near the end of 1784, there are not more than a dozen who had a middle name. As a contrast to that now, it is doubtful, the same number of names of persons living being taken promiscuously, if there could be found a dozen that bore but one name. It will have been observed that no intimation has yet been given of any school being established by the Mount Zion Society, although the condition upon which it was incorporated is recited as follows in the Act of the 13th February, 1777, viz: "Whereas several of the inhabitants of this State have associated themselves together, under the name of the Mount Zion Society, for the purpose of founding, endowing and supporting a Public School in the District of Camden*, for the education and instruction of Youth, and have made humble application &c. It is not difficult, however, for us to understand why this delay was caused having so recently an illustration of what an impediment to progress war is. *About that time Camden District was divided into counties of which Fairfield was one. 1783; when "grim-visage War [had] "smoothed his wrinkled front," and Peace came gliding in with smiling face to cheer the land so lately bathed in blood, there might have been seen a few wars worn patriots, and liberated captives

assembled in the city of Charleston on the 28th of February, 1783. There was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the statesman and warrior, there too Daniel Cannon, the carpenter—some whose deeds are written upon the indelible monuments of history, others whose civic and military glory shall ever remain “un-honored and unsung.” But they have all met under the most auspicious circumstances, and doubtless hearty congratulations are mutually extended, that the war over Independence gained, the object of their peculiar care, the College to be established in Camden District, conceived amid the agonies of a bloody strife, should be born under the aegis of Liberty and amid the blessings of Peace. These congratulations were not to be kept within the limits of the Society. They must be extended to the Committee which had very early after the formation of the Society been organized in Winnsboro as the following letter will show. Charleston, March 7th, 1783 “Gentlemen: After congratulating you on the members of the Mount Zion Society having it once more in their power to meet regularly, and again promote such a laudable undertaking; it is with singular pleasure I obey the orders of the Society, in acquainting you, that at our anniversary, the 28th February last, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year, except the Directors which agreeable to the tenth rule, are for three years, viz: John Huger, President; Peter Boquet, Senior Wardens; Tucker Harris, Junior Warden; Hugh Swinton, Treasurer; William Russel, Secretary; Ichabod Atwell and George Dener, Stewards;—Governors or Directors, John Winn, Jos. Kirkland, John Buchanan, John Woodward, Richard Winn, Henry Hunter, John Milling, for the country—and Charles C. Pinckney, Robert Knox, John Braddeley, Benjamin Waller, Daniel Cannon and William Doughty, for the town. In hopes that the Society will shortly flourish as rapidly as heretofore—I beg leave to subscribe myself with sincere respect. Genis, your most obedient servant. W. Russell Secretary This letter is addressed to “The Committee of Mount Sion Hill.” And just here it is well to note the origin of the name of the Society and College which form the subject of the history. The reader will remember that the preamble to the Rules is prefaced with a quotation from the prophecy of Isaiah. By reference to that quotation it will be seen that therein occurs the word “Sion” (the present spelling is altogether with a “Z”). And it is plain, that the Committee in Winnsboro is addressed “at Mount Sion Hill” because the College to which all the Society’s energy was devoted, and all its hopes directed, was to be established in Winnsboro. Upon a little examination, the quotation alluded to will discover itself as peculiarly adapted to the use which is made of it. For light, peace, beauty, joy, and praise was the wreath of blessings which crowned the hopes of 1777, and the realities of 1783. At the anniversary meeting alluded to in the letter above, a Committee appointed at a previous meeting of the same year made a report upon the state of the Society after the war terminated. From the October 2, 1867 Issue of the News and Herald History of the Mount Zion Society, and the College Established under its Auspices in Winnsboro, S. C. By D. B. McCreight. 1784; the long struggle had now been definitively settled. The Treaty of Peace signed in Paris by the English and American commissioners, put a stop to Britain’s efforts to hold as colonies her late possessions on this continent. Without steam or telegraph communication across the Atlantic, the news of that important event came sluggishly across the briny deep. But it was none the less welcome on that account. The heavy burden of war which bore down upon all interests was now gone and brighter anticipations gladdened all hearts. The Mount Zion Society had a share in this. The past year had been consumed in gaining new members, and no doubt was big with calculations and expectations, but these tempered with doubts, as was the cast after the surrender of Lee in 1865 and is still the case. Peace had now cleared the way however, for definite action; so at a meeting of the Committee on the 17th of January, 1784, it was “Ordered, that the governors at this place do write to the Governors in town respecting the fixing upon some practicable made by which the Mount Zion School may be immediately set on foot.” It was not until the spring that the purpose indicated in this order was affected. Owing to the absence in the meantime of a

“great number of the members” who were in town, and “the winter being particularly severe,” no meeting of the Committee was held until the 24th of April. In view of the active efforts now entered upon to resume the exercises of the school, it was regarded as essentially important that the arrears of the members should be at once collected. The Committee had been furnished by the Society with printed blank letters, which were ordered to be directed and forwarded to the different members. As the matter contained in these letters was made the subject of many communications between the Society and the Committee, a copy of them will be inserted here. It runs thus: “As the Mount Sion Society are anxiously desirous to carry into immediate execution their original plan of advancing Literature in the interior parts of the State, have appointed a committee to engage a gentleman of a abilities, probity and assiduity, with a genteel salary, to take the charge of the school in Winnsborough, as a foundation for a more enlarged Seminary when their finances shall be more adequate to their extensive views; and as they entertain no doubt but that you entered the Society with the benevolent intention of promoting their laudable designs by your contributions: they therefore earnestly request that you would discharge your arrears now amounting to _____ on or before the next Quarterly Meeting which will be on the 28th of May next, in order to enable them to fulfill such pecuniary engagements as may be entered into for the support of the school. By order of the Society, [Signed] A. Alexander, Secretary Charleston.

The Committee alluded to in this blank letter consisted of Messrs. Hutson, Tate, Huger, C. C. Pinckney and Richard Winn. This committee had communicated with two gentlemen in relations to taking charge of the school; one of these was the Rev. Thos. Harris McCaule, of North Carolina, and the other Mr. Isaac Fuller, of Charleston. The reply of the latter gentleman is first in order and is as follows: Charleston. April 17th, 1784 Sirs: I received yours of the 10th inst., should have been happy to have been informed more decisively in reference to the school; as matters were to circumstance, could not have expected any other answer. Relying upon your friendship, I shall come by the first opportunity. Upon the safe delivery of my chest, be pleased to by unto the deliverer of it, three dollars and a half. From your most obedient and very humble servant [Signed] Isaac Fuller Gen. Richard Winn This is a quaint letter, as appears from its form and expression. In the original the article “the is spelt in the old from” ye.” Rev. T. H. McCaule, replied n the following communication, addressed to Gen. Richard Winn and Captain William Tate, with the request that it be laid before the “committee of the Mount Sion Society:” Rowan, April 19th, 1784 Gentleman: Yesterday I had the honor of yours of the 16th of March addressed to me by the Chairman of your committee, Mr. Hutson, of the City of Charleston. I feel myself under obligations for the honor you have done me. I flatter myself the era is not far distant when the Arts and Sciences shall begin to display in Carolina. Even in these dull shades of obscurity I have entertained secret wishes that part of the superior wealth of South Carolina were appropriated to the advancement of Literature, the founding of Colleges, &c. I am now averse from attempting to contribute my personal services I can render my fellow citizens. The proposal you are pleased to lay before me is new. My little family must share in the consequences, as well as myself; therefore, before a decided answer, I hope to be indulged a few weeks for deliberation. Should the Committee not permit themselves to be so long detained in a state of suspense; I beg them to lose no time in making the overture to another. In the interim, should I be honored with no more communications from you on the subject, I shall transmit my final answer about the 16th of next [month] either by letter to one of you, gentlemen, or, which is most probable, by waiting upon you in propria persona. Should I accept to proposal, my removal might that place about Christmas next. If your Academical affairs have not been thrown into too great derangement—if students and the necessary accommodations of books, buildings, &c., can be had sooner, the removal in question may come on as early as the first of November next. The bearer can bring me notice whether

you are willing to wait for my final answer as long as the 16th of May next. I am gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant T. H. McCauley

Reopening the College after the War 1784, it appears that the Committee was disposed to abide the time asked by Mr. McCaule to consider the proposition made to him to take charge of Mount Zion College, but in the meantime, further correspondence was carried on with him on the part of the Committee. On the 9th of May 1784, in reply to a letter from Gen. Winn, Mr. McCaule, writing from Rowan, N. C., addressed the General as follows: Sir: Yours by Maj. Ellison arrived this morning. Being just about to set out for church, I have only time to acknowledge the honor of Maj. Ellison's waiting upon me, and of your very polite letter. I shall use every exertion to attend at Jackson's Creek on Sunday next. Maj. Ellison invites me to lodge with him on the evening of that day. Soon after that I shall be ready to enter upon, respecting your Academy. Should I not suit you, or the places not answer my wishes on inspection I will not hold the Committee long in suspense. Should I accept of the appointment, my few and small talents shall be devoted to your service and that of the Muses in South Carolina. I have the honor to be, &c. T. G. McCauley The appointment made by Mr. McCaule was fulfilled, and on the 17th of May he arrived in Winnsboro, the Committee meeting that day to hear his final decision as to accepting the control of the College. On that day he addressed a note to the "Presidents, Wardens and Members of the Mount Sion Committee, viz: Gentlemen: On the 19th of April I was honored with an appointment in a letter from Charleston under the signature of Messrs. Hutson, Tate, Hugher, Pinchney, and Winn, a committee of Mount Sion Society. I hereby beg leave to signify my acceptance of the said appointment on conditions matters can be adjusted agreeable to you, gentleman, and your most obedient humble servant, T. H. McCaule Winnsboro, 17th May 1874 It is proper before proceeding further to give some history of the Rev. Thos. Harris McCaule. The difficulty of securing the services of an efficient master of the College induced the Society and the Committee to make haste slowly in their selection. This fact will be more fully appreciated when we reflect how few in the country then enjoyed the advantage of either a professional or liberal education. For many years the opportunities of receiving such education were to be found no nearer that the College of New Jersey. Efforts were made to establish a first-class school in Charlotte, North Carolina, many years before the Revolution, but twice did the King by proclamation repeal the charter granted for the purpose by the Colonial Legislature. After the Revolution had commenced, however, better success attended such efforts. In April 1777, the Legislature of North Carolina granted a charter to the institution formerly called Queen's Museum under the new name of Liberty Hall Academy. Fifteen trustees were named, among whom was the Rev. Thos. H. McCaule. This divine was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, as appears in his proposition to the Society when about to accept the chief management of the College. Scarce of the medium height, of a stout frame, and full body, of dark, piercing eyes, a pleasant countenance and winning manners, with fine voice, he was popular both as a preacher and as a man. Public spirited, he encouraged the Revolution; and in the time of the invasion, went with his flock to the camp; and was beside General William Davidson when he fell at Cowan's Ford, gallantly resisting the troops under Lord Cornwallis. Of so much repute was he, as a public-spirited man, that he was once run for the Governor's chair, and failed in the election by a very small vote. Application was made to Mr. Fuller to secure his services as a tutor. His reply by letter has already been given. Subsequently he came to Winnsboro himself. But in the meantime, the Secretary of the Committee was directed to write to the Society in Charleston to make enquiry into Mr. Fuller's character and abilities as a Tutor. At the following meeting the Secretary was directed to write to the Society informing them that the Committee did not think Mr. Fuller a proper person to be employed as tutor, for the Committee themselves had seem him. The objection to him whatever it was does not appear. It was at this meeting May 17th, that an election was held for officers of the Committee for the

ensuing year. Col. John Winn made President; Burr Harrison, Senior Warden; Kemp Strother, Junior Warden; John Woodward, Treasurer; David Evans, Secretary, and Benj. Harrison and Wm. Owens, Stewards. With a fair prospect of placing Mount Zion College under able management, the Society set itself the task of preparing for the accommodations of the facility and the students. This consisted in repairing the old, and raising new, but temporary buildings. The original design of erecting a college building commensurate with the purpose of the Society had not been abandoned, notwithstanding the low state of the funds in the treasury as well as in the country. The large experiences of Mr. McCaule came in very opportunity to assist in the necessary preparations, as will appear in the sequel.

October 9, 1867 Issue of the News and Herald History of the Mount Zion Society, and the College Established under its Auspices in Winnsboro, S. C. 1784; on the 17th of May, when Mr. McCaule met the Committee he delivered to the Committee the following requisition signed Thos. H. McCaule, viz: "Gentlemen:--Let a house be erected and made ready for my small family on such a lot in Wimsborough, as I shall point out with the assistance of Col. Wim. For this house I am willing to pay, though' my property, I assure you, gentlemen, is easily told. Let a supply of provisions be furnished for the first year, as the attention I must pay to the students will not admit of my looking after these things for some considerable time." Let enough number of tutors to be employed to conduct the business of teaching. It shall be my business and happiness to see that those tutors discharge their duty with fidelity. In order that justice may be done the students, I foresee that I shall find it proper frequently to examine the several classes and put them through their scholastic exercises. Let a scale of studios be ascertained by the Society which shall be steadily and religiously adhered to. If the several authors should be left to my discretion, I shall pursue in a great measure the plan adopted by the College of New Jersey, the place of my education. The Laws and Regulations of the Seminary shall be drawn up by the Society, unless they submit that matter to me and the tutors, who shall form what, may be called the Faculty, who shall have cognizance of the transgressions of those regulations; difficult cases may be referred to the Society. As for myself I may have boys to educate as well as others. I hope to be allowed the privilege of one scholar his board and tuition free and be furnished with firewood for the use of my house. On complying with these conditions and those proposed by the Committee in Charleston, March 16th, I am ready to take over sight of your rising Seminary. As soon as it shall be announced to me that the house for my reception is ready, after the first day of November next, I shall with all convenient speed make ready for my removal to Winnsborough. The advancement of Literature in this place, the training of youth in the Liberal Arts and Sciences shall be the pleasure and business of my future life. I have the honor to be &c. After a full consideration of the proposals set forth by Mr. McCaule, and a vote being taken upon them, it was unanimously agreed. "That the Committee agrees in total with Mr. McCaule's requisitions and that a copy of the same is sent to the Society in Charleston for their concurrence." The Committee also agreed that Mr. McCaule be furnished with firewood for the use of his own house. The plan submitted as above given was sent to the Society by the Secretary, David Evans. An unsigned letter appears among the old manuscripts belonging to the records of the Society, which seem to have been written by Col. John Winn, who at that time was President of the Committee in Winnsboro. The writer speaks of his brother Richard Winn. The anxiety of the Committee to secure Mr. McCaule's services is surely indicated in said letter. Col. Wim exhibited his public-spirited interest in the welfare of the Society and College by giving Mr. McCaule a lot upon which to build. This lot was one "near the public buildings". Upon receiving copies of the plan agreed upon between the Committee and Mr. McCaule, the Society referred the several matters therein contained to a committee consisting of Richard Hutson, Robert Lithgow and George Logan. The following is that Committee's report: The committee to who was referred the several papers which were received from the Committee of the Society at Winnsborough. REPORT That, that

Committee by thus acceding so fully to the propositions of the Rev. Mr. McCaule appear to have extended their ideas much farther than had been the intention of this Society in their application to that gentleman: which was in the opinion of your committee to confine their views at present on account of the great reduction of their funds by the late war to a single school, and that Mr. McCaule should take the immediate charge and direction of it. Whereas by his propositions which are acceded to by them, the plan of an Academy appears to have been adopted in its full extent, of which Mr. McCaule is intended to have the Presidency, with a number of tutors under him. Your committee are fully convinced that the finances of the Society will not admit of establishing an Academy immediately on that extensive plan, yet as they think it an object of great importance to the future success and prosperity of that infant Seminary, to secure a gentleman of Mr. McCaule's distinguished abilities. They are induced to recommend a concurrence in the plan, so far as to agree that Mr. McCaule have one assistant to be approved of by him, allowed him with a salary of fifty pounds sterling per annum; and that a house be contracted for be built agreeably to the plan and on the terms proposed by him. And in order to aid and assist the finances of the Society in the accomplishment of these important objects, recommend that a subscription be set on foot, and they are of opinion that an address to the public, holding up to view the necessity, importance and advantage of encouraging Literature and promoting Science in this our infant Republic, and expatriating on the superior advantages which Winnsborough, enjoys in points of situation for the establishment of a Seminary of Learning would greatly forward and promote the subscription, and therefore recommend that a committee be appointed for the purpose of drawing up such an address for promoting and carrying out the subscription.

WERE YOUR ANCESTORS REGULATORS?

In the middle 1700's the only law or court was in Charleston and our ancestors had to basically fend for themselves. In an effort to establish some degree of order the people activated the Regulators. The following is a short summary from "The South Carolina Regulators" by Richard Maxwell Brown.

There was no basically no law other than along the coast and bands of outlaws roved the backcountry. In June and July of 1767 there was an intolerable crime outbreak. The Back Countrymen rose up and assaulted the villages and cabins of the outlaws. They burned the cabins, took the horses, goods and young girls the outlaws had taken. The outlaws counterattacked and the back countrymen gathered to consider some order in their proceedings. The area between the Broad and Catawba Rivers was a hotbed of the Regulator movement. In this area three leading citizens activated the regulators. These were Thomas Woodward, Barnaby Pope and Edward McGraw. After they gained control over the outlaws they evidently started meddling and some of the local people started complaining. In June 1768 John Wood, a deputy of Provost Marshal Roger Pinckney was captured by the Regulators. He was carrying a writ calling for the arrest of three regulator leaders, Moses Kirkland, Edward McGraw, and Henry Hunter. They tied him to his horse, flogged him and chained him to a tree for five days. John was able to make his escape and fled for his life. There ensued a lot of heated discussion between the Regulators and the Governor. The Regulators were planning to amass a group of 3-4000 men and march on Charleston to express their grievances. In an effort to avoid the bloodshed that had occurred in North Carolina, the Governor was able to get King George III to pardon the Regulators on October 31, 1771. Every effort was made to copy the pardon just as it was written.

THE REGULATOR PARDON OF OCTOBER 31, 1771

South Carolina

George the Third by the Grace of god of Great Britain, France & Ireland King
 Defender of the Faith & so forth

To all & singular our Judges, Justices, Marshalls, Sheriffs, Constables, Bailiffs & Other our Peace Officers of loving Subjects with in our said Province, Greetings, whereas sundry Inhabitants in the Northern part of our said province hereto for assembled themselves together under the name of Regulators & committed various Outrages & acts of violence in illegally whipping & imprisoning divers persons under pretence of their being Robbers & Horse Thieves, but forasmuch as it appears that sundry well disposed people had been unmanly draws in to join the said association in some of the said illegal acts of violence by them committed. We did by our Proclamation under the Great Seal of our said province bearing the sixth Day of August 1768 promise our most gracious Pardon for the said Outrages & Acts of Violence Committed by any person or Persons on or before the said sixth Day of August 1768 to all such Persons as Should henceforward peaceably Demean themselves & should keep our peace & duly observe the Laws of our said province enacted for the preservation of the same. And whereas very many of the said people who called themselves Regulators did thereupon Desist from the illegal practices aforesaid & peace & tranquility hath in a manner been restored to the inhabitants in the back settlement of our said province. And whereas John Marshall, William Welsh, Richard Burnett, John Welsh, Thomas Marshall, William Deason, John Holley Senior, John Holley Junior, James Holley, John Cook, Jonathan Holley, John Kirkland, Benjamin Cook, Francis Kirkland, James Marlow, John Owens, James Owens, James Rutland, Edward Grigg, Andrew Baskins, Joshua English, William Hilton, Joshua Dinkins, Samuel Wiggins, David Gibson, Barnaby Pope, John Kimbol, William Kirkland, Thomas Parrot, Moses Matthews, David McGraw, William Simmons, Philip Shaver, David Moore, Thomas Frankland, William Frazier, Jacob Frazier, William McGraw, Edward McGraw Junior, James Jones, Mark Davis, James Nelson, John Woodward, Josiah Horn, James Andrews Senior, Thomas Trap, John Miles, John Prigg, Edward Narramore, Bryant Tyley, John Lighner, Edward McGraw Senior, Henry Wimpey, Henry Gates, Gorge Lewey, John Goodwin, James Russell, George Lightner, James Andrews Junior, Enoch Andrews, William Hill, Enoch McGraw, Benjamin Gigary, Peter Rapesome, William Ackary, Jesse Stevens, John Roden, Alexander Daley, Henry Horne, William Nettles, Averheart Nates, John Gray, Richard Taylor, Daniel Gardner, Wood Tucker & John Cook of our said province planters, have represented unto us altho they were present at some of the illegal proceedings committed on the first Association of the Regulators they have for a long time past duly observed our peace & have humbly besought us to grant to them our pardon for the said Offences. Now know ye that we being graciously inclined Release unto the said John Marshall, William Welsh, Richard Burnett, John Welsh, Thomas Marshall, William Deason, John Holley Senior, John Holley Junior, James Holley, John Cook, Jonathan Holley, John Kirkland, Benjamin Cook, Francis Kirkland, James Marlow, John Owens, James Owens, James Rutland, Edward Grigg, Andrew Baskin, Joshua English, William Hilton, Joshua Dinkins, Samuel Wiggins, David Gibson, Barnaby Pope, John Kimbol, William Kirkland Thomas Parrot, Moses Matthews, David McGraw, William Simmons Philip Shaver, David Moore, Thomas Frankland, William Frasier, Jacob Frazier, William McGraw, Edward McGraw Junior, James Jones, Mark Davis, James Nelson, John Woodward, Josiah Horn, James Andrews Senior Thomas Trap, John Miles, John Prigg, Edward Narramore, Bryant Ryley, John Lighner, Edward McGraw Senior, Henry Wimpey, Henry Gates, Geo. Lewey, John Goodwin, James Russell, George Lightner, James Andrews Junior, Enoch Andrews, William Hill, Enoch McGraw, Benjamin Gigary, Peter Rapesome, William Ackary, Jesse Stevens, John Roden, Alexander Daley, Henry Horne, William Nettles, Averheart Nates, John Gray, Richard Taylor, Daniel Gardner, Wood tucker & John Cook & to each & to every of them All Assaults, Batteries, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, & Crimes whatsoever under the Nature & Degree of a Felony had done, committed & perpetrated by them or any of them on or before the first day of October Instant, & all Fines, Forfeitures, Amerciaments, & Imprisonments or & her punishments for the same, & We do hereby further Will & Direct, that no Suit shall henceforward be Instituted or Prosecuted in our Name or at our Instance against all or either of the above named persons for any of the Trespasses or Misdemeanors aforesaid, of which our Attorney General of our said province & all others whom it any concern, are required to take due Notice & govern themselves accordingly.

By His excellencys Command
Geo. Murry
Dep. Secy.

Given under the Great Seal of our said Province
Witness His Excellency the Right Honble
Lord Chas. Greville Montagu Captain
General Governor & Commander in
Chief in & over our Said province this
thirty first dday of October Anno Dom:
1771 & in the Twelfth Year of our Reign
Chas. Grev. Montagu

Members Submitted Article

HOW ABOUT THAT? I'M IRISH!

By Susan Upson Herring

I have been interested in genealogy for many years. In 1940, The Upson Family Association published The Upson Family in America, listing family members from the English immigrant, Thomas Upson, a founder of Farmington, Connecticut in 1646, to the 1940 date. I enjoyed reading it as a supplement to my school studies in American history and was proud that my family had a place in the formation of our country. When I became aware of the records that could be found on Ancestry.com, I became a member.

I've been especially interested in the movement of many family members from Connecticut and New York to the south and west in the 1800s since my great-grandfather was one of them. Clark Wheeler Upson was a carpenter and became a carriage-maker in the south. Did he learn his skill from Thomas Sumpter Price, the carriage-maker father of my great-grandmother? Jane Catherine Price was born on September 25, 1828 in Winnsboro, South Carolina. Did they meet in South Carolina or Macon, Georgia where they were married June 29, 1848? Clark was not only a carriage-maker but became an apprentice to a doctor in Macon before the Civil War and practiced medicine there. When the war began, he was assigned to a ship in Biscayne Bay, Florida as a surgeon. Whether it was medical knowledge or his skill with a saw during times before there was any way to stop gangrene but amputation, he served the Union Army and returned to the north, with Jane and their family after the war. I wondered if the war had caused a breach in Jane's southern family, reason I had never heard about my southern roots. I contacted the Genealogy Resource Library in Winnsboro to find records of my g-grandmother and her parents, Thomas Sumpter Price and Catherine Drennan Ritchey Price. Eddie Killian was a great help in the search, but he found no record of the family. Birth records were not municipally recorded at that time. I looked at the 1850 census for Clark and Jane to see if there were any Prices near their home and found that an apprentice carriage-maker, B.R. Griffin was listed with the family. I began to look for Griffin/Price connections and found Harriette Amanda Price, born in Winnsboro in 1823, married to Joel Bryant Griffin. Looking at her census records gave me possibilities but there were discrepancies between census years', names and ages until I found Harriette with a daughter, Alice Upson Griffin, and Jane with a son, Albert Griffin Upson. Each had named a child for the other's family name. Surely, they were sisters! But where was the proof? In 1860, Harriette's family included Catherine S. Price, age 70. Could I ignore the initial, S, which wasn't in the name of Jane's mother? Did the census taker confuse it with Thomas S. Price? And where was Thomas?

I may never find what happened to Thomas since the name is so common, but I was intrigued to find interesting information about Catherine in the 1890 census. It posed the question, "Where was your mother born?" Harriette and three brothers answered "Ireland". Jane died in 1879 so I didn't have her

answer. How excited I was when I looked at my Ancestry DNA connections and found I had a match from a descendant of Thomas S. Price. My match was a descendant of Harriette. I am Irish! Now to find answers to all the new questions my search has created.....

(SOME) RURAL CHURCHES OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY

By Nelle McMaster Sprott

Riding down country roads in South Carolina can be a rewarding experience if one is interested in old churches. The buildings are appreciated for their style and setting. Typical of many in rural Fairfield County is the white clapboard building, with a small steeple, sitting well back from the road in a grove of oaks and sweet gums. On one side of the church is the cemetery with its variety of markers, ranging from weathered field stones, to leaning wooden crosses, to modern shiny monuments. On the other side of the building, long picnic tables are placed under the trees in readiness for all day singing and dinner on the grounds, that grand occasion of revival sometimes called big meeting. A pathway leads down the hill to the spring, whose refreshments cannot be equaled by piped water.

Usually there is a sign in the front giving the name of the congregation. And what pleasing names these rural churches have Shady Grove, Cool Branch, Sweet Prospect, charmingly descriptive names which put to shame the unimaginative numerals by which some city churches are called, such as First Church, Second Church, etc.

Generally built in a grove of trees, the church is often named for the grove. On Fairfield County Road 21, near Great Falls, there is a Pleasant Grove Church; on South Carolina 34 is Shady Grove. Pine Grove is on Fairfield 52 near Mitford, as is Gladden Grove. Piney Grove is on Fairfield 115 near the Richland County line. Country Grove is on Fairfield 176 and Leitner Grove is on Fairfield 420. Black Jack (Fairfield 70) was built originally of black gum timber. There are three churches named White Oak one near Flint Hill, one on Fairfield 43 near Kershaw County and one is in the small town of the same name six miles north of Winnsboro.

Several rural churches have Mt. attached to their names. Three of them are on the same road (Fairfield 22) in the beautiful New Hope section. They are Mt. Pilgrim, Mt. Olive and Mt. Visit. There is a Mt. Pisgah (Fairfield 3) which one would suppose was named for the range of mountains near the Dead Sea, of which Nebo is the summit and from which Moses viewed the Promised Land. On SC 34, near Kershaw County are Mt. Rehovah and Mt. Rehoboth. The Westminster Dictionary of the Bible records that Rehoboth was a well dug by Isaac in the valley of Gerar (Genesis 26:22). Rehoboth means room, or broad places. Near Jenkinsville on SC 215 is Mt. Moriah. In the Bible this was the place where Abraham prepared to sacrifice Isaac, and afterward where Solomon built the Temple.

Mt. Zion is a familiar name in Fairfield, as the first school to be located in the Up Country was so called. The school was founded in 1777 by the Mt. Zion Society, which was organized in Charleston, January 9, 1777, and incorporated, February 12, 1777, for the purpose of founding, endowing, and supporting a public school in the district of Camden for the education and instruction of youth. There is a rural church called Mt. Zion on Fairfield 221 and another called Greater Mt. Zion on Fairfield 234. There is also a Zion on 234, a New Zion near Flint Hill and Zion Hopewell on SC 34.

The red clay soil and rocky foundation of the county are reflected in these names: Red Hill Church (Fairfield 303 near Woodward) and there are two churches called Rock Hill, one on SC 215 near Jenkinsville and the other on Fairfield 101 near the Wateree River.

The following churches take their names from creeks or rivers in the vicinity: Rock Creek (SC 34 near Salem Cross Roads), Cool Branch (SC 215), Little River Baptist (SC 213), the latter is near Gibson's Meeting House, which is thought to have been the first church in Fairfield County. Sawney's Creek is near Centerville, Beaver Creek (Fairfield 18, near Chester County), Morris Creek (Fairfield 48). Old Jackson Creek (Fairfield 38), sometimes called Old Stone Church is in ruins, but it was one of the first Presbyterian Churches in this area. The term *run* means creek or branch. In Fairfield there are: Long Run near the Wateree River and Crooked Run near Richland County.

The Gospel Writers are honored in Fairfield's rural churches. On Fairfield 294 there is St. Matthew's, on SC 34 is St. Mark's, on Fairfield 63 St. Luke's and on SC 213 and US 21 are churches named St. John.

St. Peter's is on SC 215, St. Barnabas, the apostle Paul's missionary companion, is honored by a church on Fairfield 247 near Jenkinsville. St. Mary's is located on Fairfield 303 near Woodward. Which Mary is intended is not known, the Virgin Mary, Mary of Bethany or Mary Magdalene. The name Mary occurs again in Weeping Mary Baptist Church, of which there are two in the county. One is located on US 321 at White Oak and the other is near the Broad River on Fairfield 99. One would assume that this Mary is Mary Magdalene, who was weeping in the garden on the first Easter morning when Jesus appeared to her after the Resurrection (John 20-11-18).

Mary churches have Holy Land names, such as: Lebanon (SC 34), Gethsemane (SC 34), Antioch (SC 215), Shiloh (Fairfield 70), Macedonia (near US 21 at Smallwood), Salem (SC 215), Bethel (US 321 near Woodward and also Fairfield 269), Bethlehem (Fairfield 222), and Bethesda near Mitford (Fairfield 200) and another Bethesda on Fairfield road 269.

The Old Brick Church, (SC 213) between Winnsboro and Jenkinsville, built in 1788, was first called Little River Church, and then it was changed to Ebenezer Meeting House and is so marked on the 1820 map which was improved for the 1825 Mills Atlas. Ebenezer, which means stone of help, is a favorite name for Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregations. On the Mills Map all Fairfield County churches are designated by the title M.H. or Meeting House.

Mt. Olivet Meeting House (Fairfield 20) was called by the unique name of the Wolf Pit when it was first organized about 1773 by the Reverend William Martin, whose anti-British sermons landed him in military prison and afforded him an appearance before Lord Cornwallis in Winnsboro in 1780. Evidently there was a pit or trap for wild animals in the vicinity of the church, thereby furnishing the name. About 1795 the name was changed to Wateree; the Wateree Creek and River are nearby and about 1800 the church became known as Mt Olivet.

One of the more intriguing names is Hessian Hill, located on SC 215 between Salem Cross Roads and the Feasterville section of the county. The present church is across the road from the original location. It is probable that Hessian troops camped on this hill during Cornwallis occupation of Winnsboro in the winter of 1780-1781 (October-January). Or possibly Hessian soldiers are buried there. This section is near Mobley's Meeting House where in May 1780 a body of Whigs attacked and dispersed a group of Tories that were gathering at the church. One of the first victories of the Patriots after the fall of Charleston, it was followed by the battle of Fish Dam Ford ten miles north on the Broad River in November 1780 and the battle of Cowpens in January 1781. This country knew well the tramp of British soldiers and their Hessian mercenaries.

Fairfield may not be the richest, or the largest, or the most influential county in the state, but there is on thing that we do have much of; that precious ingredient which springs eternal as evidenced in these names: Old Hope Station (SC 215), New Hope (Fairfield 22 and 70), Upper Hope Stations (Fairfield 28 near Chester County), Good Hope (near Wateree River), and best of all, Sweet Hope (SC 215).

WILL OF ROBERT BOYD

In the name of God Amen. I Robert Boyd of Fairfield District South Carolina, being of sound & disposing mind & memory but weak in body & calling to mind the uncertainty of life & being desirous to dispose of all such worldly estate as it hath pleases God to bless me with do make & ordain this my last will & manner following, vig. First of all, I give to my son John Boyd all the land belonging to me west of the Winnsborough Road & five dollars in money. Secondly, I give to my son Archibald Boyd all that trace of land containing 171 acres more or less, known by the name of the Mason land, one set blacksmith tools & a rifle gun. Thirdly, I give to my son James Boyd 100 acres of land an oblong square commencing at Quigly corners & running from thence south east to my own corner & also one rifle gun. Fourthly, I give unto my son Robert Boyd the tract of land I now live on lying betwixt the Kinsdy Road & John Boyd boundary line commencing at Quiglys line on the Kundy & extending to the Andrews & Bears corners on the Columbia Road also one set Blacksmith tools & shot gun Fiftly, I give to my daughter Jane Fraser 75 acres of land commencing at Frasers fence at Nats old field running a straight line with his new ground fence until it parcels a plot of 75 acres. I also give to her a Negro girl Nancy & her increase. Sixthly, I give to my three daughters Elinor Mary & Nancy all the balance of my land to be equally divided amongst them All the residue or balance of my Estate including negros horses cattle hogs sheep wagon & gear household & kitchen M t u r e plantation tools crop of every description money note bond mortgages or any other property that I may be in possession of at my decease or have any legal claim to all of which I give unto my six children, vig. Archibald Boyd, James Boyd, Robert Boyd, Elinor Boyd, Mary Boyd & Nancy Boyd to be equally divided amongst them the same to be valued by three disinterested persons the negros to be put into six different lots as equal in value as possible & then drown for by the Legator commencing as their names are on the record above & if there should be a difference in value of said lots of negros that child or children drawing the lots most valuable I injoin it on them to refund in money to the child of children drawing the lots of less value a sufficient sum to make each child dividends precisely the same & as regards the balance of the property negros excepted if the children to whom it is left cannot divide it so as to give to each one an equal share I regress the same course to be taken as with the negroes as above dissected. Lastly I do constitute & appoint my sons Archibald Boyd, James Boyd & Robert Boyd executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all other & former wills and testaments by me made intestimory whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of July in the year of our Lord on thousand Eight hundred & forty.

his
Robert X Boyd
Mark

Signed sealed published and declared in the presents of
M W Nelson, M X Nelson, I W Nelson

Probating the Last Will of Robert Boyd

State of South Carolina Fairfield District

Personally appeared Margaret W. Nelson who being duly sworn makes oath that she saw Robert Boyd sign seal publish & declare the within instrument of writing as for his last will & testament that the testator was then of sound & disposing mind memory & understanding to the best of this deponents knowledge & belief & that this deponent with M. A. Nelson & I. W. Nelson in the presents of each other In the presence of the testator, signed these names as witnesses to the duly execution thereof.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of Feb. 1848. At the same time qualified.

Archibald Boyd & James Boyd Executors

J. S. Stewart O. F. D.

SOME HISTORICAL MARKERS IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY**OLD BRICK CHURCH**

SC 213 near Jenkinsville--On May 9, 1803, the Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas was organized here at Ebenezer ARP Church, built in 1788 by a congregation dating from colonial days. The rock wall was added in 1852. Damaged by Union troops in 1865, the church was repaired and remained in active use until 1920.

Nuclear Power

Road 16, near Parr--Two miles west of here at Parr Shoals on Broad River is the first atomic nuclear power plant in the Southeast. In 1954, the Atomic Energy Act was amended to allow the construction of nuclear power plants by private industry. Built by Carolinas Virginia Nuclear Power Associates Inc, this plant was dedicated on October 24, 1961.

Kincaid-Anderson House

Road 48, near road 213--This two story brick house was built by James Kincaid (1754-1801), Revolutionary War soldier, who came from Scotland in 1773 and acquired this land in 1775. It was completed according to his plans after his death by his son William Kincaid (1782-1834). Their descendents, the Andersons, lived here until about 1900.

Cathcart-Ketchin House

South Congress St-Winnsboro--Richard Cathcart purchased this lot from John McMaster in 1829, and it is thought he built the present the three-story federal-style house shortly thereafter. The house has had a number of owners including artist George Ladd and his wife Catherine from 1852 to 1862. Mrs Ladd was principal of the Winnsboro Female Institute here until forced to close by the war. Priscilla Ketchin, who purchased it in 1874, and her family made their home here until her death in 1911. Subsequently, the building became rental property; public school, a hotel and a boarding house. The building was deeded to Fairfield County in 1969 by Ella Cathcart Wilburn and Carrie Cathcart Owings to be restored. Restoration was completed in 1974, with the house retaining its original heart pine floors and hand-carved woodwork, and the Fairfield County Museum has occupied the Cathcart-Ketchin house since March 15, 1976. The Fairfield Genealogy Room is also housed in this building.

Registered in BookCat New Acquisitions/Deletions to/from Library Collection

Members & Friends Addition(s) – Thank you continue to keep us in mind!

Fairfield County Genealogy Society

Rambles in the Pee Dee Basin South Carolina, By Harvey Toliver Cook (web available)

The Alstons and Allstons of North And South Carolina, By Joseph A. Groves (web available)

William Randolph McCreight

The Origin of the Kilians in Germany, Revision 3, By William Randolph McCreight (web available)

Nathan Dylan Goodwin

The Sterling Affair, A Genealogical Crime Mystery, By Nathan Dylan Goodwin (web available)

James Walker Green III

2019 South Carolina Legislative Manual

IN THE NEWS FOR FAIRFIELD COUNTY

“The Picture Lady: Never Met A Stranger”



The *Fairfield Post* is saddened to learn that Ms. Mary Lee Hendrix passed away on Tuesday, February 17, 2020.

Ms. Mary Lee Hendrix will be remembered for her lifelong dedication to public service. She proudly served as an ambassador to the Fairfield County School District, Benedict College, *The Fairfield Post*, and to churches in the Blair community. Her long and well-respected career was highlighted by—among other things—her class and grace. We extend deepest condolences to the Hendrix family and to their wide circle of friends.

She was the oldest of seven siblings, born to the late Lee and Beaudell Hendrix. Ms. Mary Lee graduated from McCrorey-Liston High School and earned a Bachelor's degree from Benedict College, and Master's degrees from both the University of South Carolina and the University of Georgia. She completed additional studies at Tennessee State

University.

Ms. Hendrix began her 54-year teaching career as a first-grade teacher at her beloved McCrorey-Liston School. While teaching in Georgia, Ms. Hendrix was the first African-American to integrate the Orange County School System during the turbulent civil rights era of the 1960's. She also taught in Oglethorpe County Consolidated Schools in Georgia.

After the death of her father, she returned to South Carolina to care for her mother. She began her career at Benedict College as a media specialist and assistant professor. Ms. Hendrix retired from Benedict College in 2015. She was active at Gethsemane Baptist Church in Blair as the Public Relations Specialist, Financial Secretary, and a member of the Mass Choir.

She was the first runner-up to Miss Benedict College, a member of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority, and the Fairfield County Library Board. She received many awards and recognitions: Personality of the South; Outstanding Young Woman Award; Benedict College Twenty and Thirty-Five Year Service Awards; Ambassador for Christians Award. She served weekly as a contributing reporter for *The Carolina Panorama* and *The Columbia Star*. In 2018, she was inducted into the Fairfield County School District Hall of Fame.

A Celebration of Life for Ms. Mary Lee Hendrix was held on Sunday, February 23, 2020. We are so grateful for her service and dedication to our district and county. Ms. Mary Lee Hendrix will be sorely missed.

**The Picture Lady:
Never Met A
Stranger
Ms. Mary Lee
Hendrix**

From the
The *Fairfield Post*
(thefairfieldpost.com)
February 28, 2020



**Decorated
WWII Veteran
Palmer D. Boulware
100th Birthday**

From the
The Voice (thevoice.com)
January 16, 2020

WWII Vet celebrates 100 years

Barbara Ball
Publisher

WINNSBORO - Fairfield County World War II veteran Palmer D. Boulware celebrated his 100th birthday with family and friends on Sunday.

Boulware was born in Shelton, SC in 1920 and enlisted in the service in World War II on Oct. 14, 1941. As a combat infantryman, he was active in the campaigns in Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily and Normandy. He earned four Bronze Stars, a Good Conduct Medal and a Purple Heart.

Creative Genealogy

Being Creative With Troublesome Kin

You are working on your family genealogy and, for the sake of example, let's say that your great-great uncle, Remus Starr, a fellow lacking in character, was hanged for horse stealing and train robbery in Montana in 1889. A cousin has supplied you with the only known photograph of Remus, showing his standing on the gallows. On the back are the words: Remus Starr: Horse Thief, sent to the Montana Territorial Prison, 1885. Escaped 1887, robbed the Montana Flyer six times, caught by Pinkerton detectives, convicted and hanged, 1889.

Pretty grim situation, right? But let us revise things a bit. We simply copy the picture, scan in an enlarged image and edit it with image processing software so that all that is seen is a head shot. Next we rewrite the text: "Remus Starr was a famous cowboy in the Montana Territory. His business empire grew to include acquisition of valuable equestrian assets and intimate dealings with the Montana railroad. Beginning in 1885 he devoted several years of his life to service at a governmental facility, my taking leave to resume his dealings with the railroad. In 1887, he was a key player in a vital investigation run by the renowned Picketon Detective Agency. In 1889, Remus passed away during an important civic action held in his honor when the platform upon which he was standing collapsed."

RESEARCH TIPS

Recently from INTERNET GENEALOGY/YOUR GENEALOGY TODAY

(These tips are brought to you by [Internet Genealogy](#) and [Your Genealogy Today](#). If you'd like to continue receiving this bi-weekly email, simply click [here](#) and sign up today! You won't want to miss a single edition!)

U.S. Federal Census Mortality Schedules

Where death certificates were not available or not yet issued, you can extend your research to other resources. The U.S. federal census used Mortality Schedules beginning with the enumerations of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1885, 1890, and 1900. A significant number of these survive except for those of 1890 and 1900 censuses, both of which were destroyed. (In case you are unfamiliar with the U.S. federal census of 1885, it was a special enumeration authorized by Congress for states or territories that disputed the 1880 census account results and that also agreed to fund 50% of the expense to perform another enumeration. The five states/territories that took advantage of this offer were Colorado, the Dakota Territory, Florida, Nebraska, and the New Mexico Territory.)

For those census years in which there were Mortality Schedules used, you can actively seek out family members who died in the 12 months prior to census day who are listed on these schedules. Their cause of death and duration of the final illness are included there, and that can provide good information for me. More importantly, the presence of a person on a Mortality Schedule helps explain their absence on a Population Schedule and helps finalize the documentation of their life span. Of especial interest in the 1850 and 1860 mortality schedules are the inclusion of slaves who died in the previous year, listed by name and with other details. Mortality schedules can be accessed at Ancestry.com at www.ancestry.com/search/collections/usmortality/.

By George G. Morgan

Voices

We hear the voices of our relatives so often that we barely notice them. We've memorized the words, the cadences, the rise and fall of the sounds. But when a loved one has passed, that is one of the things we long to have back. Why not take the time now to record the voices of family members? It doesn't have to be a formal arrangement. You might simply ask for permission to record a chat. It's a wonderful way to carry some of the present into the future.

By Sue Lisk

Name Variants

Keep a list of name variants by your side and keep adding to it. Be open to the many ways that names were written phonetically; never mind a pinch of bad handwriting thrown in. Most people did not write their own documents; many did not even sign their own names. So, court clerks and other officials wrote the name they heard into the documents. There is a lot of room for interpretation as many of you have probably already experienced. Every time you find a new version, add it to your list. You can then use this information to set up wild card searches when you do online research. This makes it easier to do searches and, “frame” the search parameters. For example, I recently used Bec*m for Beckham, Beccum, Beckam and many other variants of that name. Just the other day, I discovered Marquese as a variant for Marcus, as a surname; that variant wasn’t on my radar. Many name variants are close enough to one another that if you look in the index for a book of records from a certain locale, you will find variations jumping out at you. A challenge, as with my Marquese vs. Marcus, is that I had been searching on M*rc*s assuming these elements might remain constant (and then the buddy M*rk*s). I was wrong. Future searches will more likely look like M*r*s. Though, I will need to wade through a lot more results, I will have reduced the chance of missing an important record.

By Diane L. Richard

Finding Periodicals

Magazine and journal articles are an important resource for family historians. They can cover everything from local history, to transcribed and indexed records, to family stories. But how do you find the articles you need? There are a few resources you should consider:

* **PERSI:** Available through subscription website Findmypast. PERSI (Periodical Source Index) is an index of genealogy and history magazines, newsletters, and journals from the 1800s to present day. The form to order articles, is available through the Allen County Public Library’s Genealogy Center www.genealogycenter.org/Home.aspx.

* **JSTOR:** A periodical index with academic journals that can provide historical information. Available through various institutions, but there is a free and paid personal subscription available. www.jstor.org/.

* **WorldCat:** www.worldcat.org/ doesn’t just provide a way to find books. 2 billion items in WorldCat include articles as well.

* **Google Scholar:** A search engine, similar to Google Books, that provides hits for “scholarly” books and articles. Use Google Scholar in addition to Google Books. scholar.google.com/.

* **Your Public Library Website:** Libraries subscribe to databases that patrons can access from home with the use of their library card or at the library itself. In some cases, those databases may include periodical indexes that may be useful, although not specific to genealogy.

* **Academic Libraries:** Don’t forget to include your local academic library as part of your research plan. They subscribe to numerous periodical databases that include relevant articles in the fields of history and social sciences.

By Gena Philibert-Ortega

***** **NEW MEMBERSHIP OR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL** *****

Please note that if you choose to receive newsletters by USPS vs. email, that the rate is \$25.00/year. Your dues and gift donations are tax deductible public charity contributions.



If viewing online, [click here](#), to pay dues and make donations online.

For Information

Fairfield County Genealogy Society

Federal Employer Identification Number: 47-2246425

Public Charity Status: 170(b) (1) (A) (vi)

Contribution Deductible: Yes

For our records, please attach to the application your pedigree chart and share any information you have updated on your family lines. The information will be filed and made available in our family files. These will aid future requests for research and assist walk-in researchers. Our membership year runs from January 1, current year, until December 31, current year; i.e. calendar year. New members (after October 1 of current year) will have membership until December 31, the following year. If dues have not been paid by March 31, current year, you will no longer receive membership benefits. We are a 501-C3 non-profit organization. All donations will be acknowledged and will be tax deductible. If you would like to give your support monetarily in helping us meet our mission, there are several ways: Send a check to FCGS, PO Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093; or donate online by way of our [Square Online Store](#). Some other areas of support are contributions to the Resource & Research Library Collection: Any Family Information, Family Books or Scrapbooks.

We appreciate your support!

We would like to welcome you and share with you some of the benefits of being a member.

They include the following with no extra charges:

- Society Quarterly newsletters
- Correspondence about upcoming events of interest
- Priority assistance with your email queries in finding your ancestors
- Free research of your queries during membership year (non-members \$15 / request)
- Priority assistance with in-library access to Fairfield County research materials
- Free copies (non-members \$.10 / copy)
- Monthly workshops held throughout the year
- Queries published in the newsletters
- 10% discount on books and published materials
- In-library access to Ancestry, Black Ancestry, Family Tree, Fold 3, Genealogy Bank and other organizations
- Contact with people who share our interests in genealogy and history
- Members Only Website information
- Support for your society activities and projects
- Members, their children (including guardians of) & grandchildren are eligible for FCGS Scholarship Award

2020 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION NEW () / RENEWAL ()*NEW MEMBER: Please fill out membership information below / RENEWAL: Please make any updates below*

HIS/HER NAME: _____ (NAME + SURNAME(S) Published in Newsletter) OK to
Give for Inquiries Yes / No ↓

ADDRESS: _____ Yes / No

CITY: _____ Yes / No

STATE: _____ ZIP _____ Yes / No

PHONE: _____ Yes / No

HIS/HER EMAIL: _____ Yes / No

MEMBERSHIP DUES AND DESIGNATIONS

INDIVIDUAL () \$20.00 Color Newsletter Emailed only

INDIVIDUAL+USPS () \$25.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

FAMILY () \$25.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

PATRON () \$50.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

BENEFACTOR () \$100.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

LIFE TIME () \$300.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()

SUBSCRIPTION () \$15.00 Organizations or Libraries (Color Newsletter Emailed only)

SCHOLARSHIP () \$_____ Toward Annual FCGS College/Tech School Scholarship Award

DONATION () \$_____ Society is a 501-3(c) and all donations qualify as charitable gifts

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION \$_____ Thank you for your membership and support for (y)our society!

PATRON / BENEFACTOR / LIFETIME (MEMORIAL/HONORARIUM/PROJECT/SCHOLARSHIP ANCESTOR DESIGNATION)

() MEMORIAL () HONORARIUM () PROJECT () SCHOLARSHIP:

SURNAMES OR SURNAMES YOU ARE PLANNING TO RESEARCH AND/OR QUERY

Type of Research Interested: African () - American Indian () - European () - Other ()

SURNAME(S):

_____QUERY:

_____If viewing online, [click here](#), to pay dues and donations online.

Mail Application and/or Check to:

FCGS or Fairfield County Genealogy Society

P.O. Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093

Email: fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net

For our records, please attach to the application your pedigree chart and share any information you have updated on your family lines. The information will be filed and made available in our family files. These will aide future requests for research and assist walk-in researchers.

Website: www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org