

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 public.

Message from the President



Hello everyone,

Hope all are doing well and staying safe. We have been recovering from COVID19 and pray that none of you must endure this virus. I have a much healthier respect for the virus. It is amazing how differently one endures the virus. Some seem to have slight symptoms and others (like me) have more extreme symptoms. Now that I probably got your interest, it started off with a persistent cough, then four days of 102- and 103-degree temperature, very weak, fatigue, body aches and loss of desire to do anything. Once doc called in a Z Pak and Pendodine after a few days fever subsided along with the fatigue, body aches and hard breathing. The last week it has been a slow process of improving breathing and getting stamina back. I apologize if some of your emails and/or research request have taken some time, but not able to work long periods of time have been a premium. If I test negative this week, I hope to return to the office/library. I am currently addressing emails and finishing up the 1st Qtr. Newsletter as I work from home. I hope everyone is starting to return to some normalcy. I continue to hope you and your families fared as well as can be expected during this unexpected time. As we are able, FCGS meetings and programs have been scheduled in-person or online using the zoom meeting software.

First, we all want to thank all our members for their membership and support! And secondly, our continued volunteer support over the years and this past year. I am pleased to announce our upcoming **2021 FCGS** officers: <u>Executive Board of Directors</u>: President (Eddie Killian), Vice-President/Program Director (Sloan Dixon), Corresponding Secretary (Sanita Cousar), Recording Secretary (Ben Hornsby), Treasurer/Membership Director (Larry Ulmer), Members-At-Large (Frances Lee O'Neal, Donnie & Pam Laird, Betty Carol Luffman). <u>Ex-Officio Board of Directors</u> (Committee Officers): Cemetery Committee Chairman (Jon Davis), DNA Committee Chairman (James W. Green III), DNA Committee Co-Chair and Fairfield Families Project Leader (Nancy Hoy), Liaison Committee Chairperson (Pelham Lyles), Library Research Volunteer (Greydon Maechtle). Some other volunteer opportunities that are still open and available are: Social Media Committee (SMC) Chairperson which basically manages the social media arms of the society, Digitization Project Leader, FACEBOOK Coordinator (SMC), LinkedIn Coordinator (SMC), Newsletter Editor (SMC) and many other inperson Library duties.

During the past quarter and as time has permitted during my COVID19 outage, I have been able to add more information to our Members Only web pages for your convenience and use for your research needs. Added

the following families: Bedenbaugh, Bray, Cain, Chisholm, Chisolm, Cook, Cooke, Davis, Ellis, Feaster, Field, Fields, Gardner, Gardiner, Gladden, Goodwin, Goodwyn, Goree, Grant, Gregory, Harrington, Hollis, Jackson, Lemon, Lemmon, Lemons, McElroy, Milling, Peay, Ryan, and Thomas. We continue to add all the lifetime member surnames and the plan is to go back and fill in the gaps staring with "B". Our overall goal is to eventually get all our family files, church files and Fairfield County information files uploaded so that members can do a lot of their research from their home. Remember you can request your family surname to be uploaded ahead of schedule and I will try to get it done as time permits.

Again, thank you, for the continued giving of old, discarded library books, old Bible's, and research materials that help enhance the research library collection and expedite research request resolution. These items are coming from estates, libraries, member's collections, and other sources. We are a non-profit and can provide a receipt upon request.

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 with your membership, donations, and support!

As mentioned previously, it is our desire and sincere hope that we have positively impacted your genealogical experience and life goals.

We all hope you all stay safe, Yours in service, *Eddie Killian*



Celebrating the Harlem Renaissance at The Newberry Museum

Come visit your museum from January 27th to April 15th **as we showcase the** *military accomplishments of the Harlem Hellfighters, while also telling the nuanced story of the arts associated with the movement, and how the creative explosion continues to impact African American artists today.*



The 369th Regimental Army Band paved the way for the dynamic jazz that characterized much of the music generated during the Harlem Renaissance. Image source: <u>Vintage: The Harlem Hellfighters – 369th Infantry Regiment during World</u> War I | MONOVISIONS - Black & White Photography Magazine.



Members of the 369th regiment returning to New York in 1919. Image Source: <u>Vintage: The Harlem</u> <u>Hellfighters – 369th Infantry Regiment during World War I | MONOVISIONS - Black & White Photography</u> <u>Magazine</u> The 369th Regimental Army Band was relied upon not only in battle, but also to boost morale with musical selections. The ensemble introduced European audiences, especially in France, to live jazz music for the first time.

The musical assemblage was led by James Reese Europe, who many credits as helping to initiate the Harlem Renaissance and sowed seeds that were later nurtured by jazz musicians like Duke Ellington.

The Newberry Museum's Harlem Renaissance exhibit serves as a unique opportunity to provide a tribute to the 369th Infantry and their outstanding contributions during WW I. In addition to highlighting the accomplishments of the 369th in combat, the exhibit also focuses on the role played by 369th band under the direction of James Reese Europe, and the music which inspired both the US and French military and civilians alike and led to the beginning of the explosion of musical creativity that characterizes the Harlem Renaissance.

In recognizing the legacy of the Hellfighters, we would be remised if we did not help uncover the roots of one of Newberry County's own Hellfighters. Born in Prosperity, Moon registered for the draft on June 5, 1917 and enlisted in Newberry on October 6, 1917. Tarrance was part of the 369th, and ultimately died from an "accident or other causes" during wartime on August 23, 1918. Moon passed away before being properly recognized for his valor; we are grateful to get to help one of our own achieve recognition, albeit posthumously.



Reginald Deas, Newberry native and lead singer for the musical group Deas-Guyz, is one of twelve artists featured in "Influenced by the Harlem Renaissance... Finding Their Voice Through the Arts." Image source: Deas

In honor of the 100th anniversary celebration of the Harlem Renaissance, The Newberry Museum feels called to tell the story of both the musical and military history of one of the most decorated U.S. regiments: The Harlem Hellfighters. On December 27th, 1917, The New York National Guard's 369th Infantry Regiment became the first African Americans to serve during World War I, as well as the first all-Black United States combat unit to be shipped overseas during the war. Racial discrimination prevented these soldiers from joining in with the American troops, resulting in their fighting alongside French soldiers as critically needed reinforcement against the Central Powers.

The 369th were soon given the nickname "Harlem Hellfighters" by the Germans, due to their keen ability, during 191 days of duty at the front, to "never lose a soldier to capture, or a foot of ground to the enemy."

The Hellfighters became the most awarded unit in WWI, with 171 individual citations for bravery. They also earned the French's highest military honor – the Croix de Guerre. The troops spent more time under enemy fire than any other American unit in WWI. Known for their bravery and military prowess, the Harlem Hellfighters left a noteworthy legacy of honor and integrity that permeated throughout the National Guard.

Apart from their heroism on the battlefield, the 369th Regiment was known for another, more creative endeavor as well: The 369th Regimental Army Band.

In order to celebrate the ways in which the music and general artistic expression within the Harlem Renaissance continues to influence African American creatives in Newberry and beyond, we are proud to host "Influenced by the Harlem Renaissance.. Finding Their Voice Through the Arts."

The exhibit celebrates the significant, historic ties African Americans in Newberry have to this movement as artists, members of the great migration out of the south to northern industrial areas, and as soldiers in World War I.

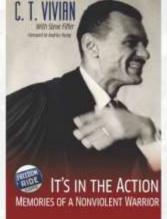
Current African American artists and creatives with ties to Newberry County explore how they found their own voices through unique artistic practices. Visitors are invited to explore how art and the spirit of Harlem Renaissance may help them find their own voices, locate their own roots, and unlock their own creative potential.

Make plans to mask up and visit us for a unique look at the vibrant history of the Harlem Renaissance and its continued influence.

NEWSOUTH BOOKS "A risk-taking, socially conscious publisher."

Coming March 9! It's in the Action C. T. Vivian with Steve Fiffer

Civil rights icon C. T. Vivian's first and only memoir, published posthumously, contains the reverend's recollections from decades of nonviolent activism. Written with Guggenheim Awardwinning author Steve Fiffer, It's in the Action details Vivian's journey from Detroit to leading the movement in the South through his work with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Georgia and his efforts in Birmingham and Selma. Vivian continued over the next half-century to work in education and for civil and human rights, becoming known globally and inspiring a new generation.



"C. T. Vivian was a giant of the enduring American struggle for equality and for justice. Illuminating and inspiring, his story is like his life: bold, principled, passionate, and transformative." — JON МЕАСНАМ, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *His Truth Is Marching On* and other books

"It's in the Action gives a new generation the chance to learn about his legacy of wisdom and service in his own words." — MARIAN WRIGHT EDELMAN, founder, Children's Defense Fund

It's in the Action available March 9!

Preorder It's in the Action directly from NewSouth at www.newsouthbooks.com, 354-834-3556, or your favorite bookstore, Retailers: Contact IPS at ingramcontent.com or 800-215-2608 978-1-58838-441-6 — Hardcover — \$25.95 — 224 pages

Member Submitted Articles

African American History Month Unsung Small-town Heroes

By Rev. Eddie J. Woods

Will Small 1900-1982

One of the major pulpwood producers in Winnsboro was Will Small. He was not only a pulpwood producer, but he was a farmer and cattle raiser. Mr. Small owned and farmed nearly 350 acres including pastureland for cattle grazing. Will Small was well respected in Winnsboro area and many.

of the Winnsboro political and business leaders sought his wise counsel. He was known as a man of high integrity, strong business skills and a fair and honest person to know.

Because pulpwood was the major industry in Winnsboro, many persons became pulpwood producers. Since Will Small was one of the larger producers he employed many workers. Usually after a few years of working with Mr. Small he would recommend that many of his workers become producers. These were the ones who showed management skills and a desire to be an entrepreneur. Will assisted these men in getting the trucks and other equipment necessary to become a producer. Because of Will Small's success as a pulpwood producer and his respect in the community as a businessman and mentor, most of the black pulpwood producers in Winnsboro were established by Will Small.

Will Small was credited with assisting more than 30-35 persons to become pulpwood producers.

W. A. Gladden

He was a leader in church and civic activities. He served as Worshipful Master of Mount Zion Masonic Number 127 for 37 years and as Worthy Patron of Eastern Star Lodge Number 143, also District Deputy for several years. He was co-organizer of the Great Falls Branch of the NAACP.

Thalmer (T.M.) Cook

Cook was born and raised in Rion, Fairfield County. He went to New Hope Elementary School, which was run by his church and is a Fairfield High School graduate. He attended Allen University and completed four years of college in two years.

He was the first African American Magistrate in Fairfield County, since Reconstruction. He was a member of the Fairfield County Council and a member of the State Guard. He was a long-time principal of Geiger Elementary School in Ridgeway, S.C. Thalmer (T.M.) Cook has spent a lifetime quietly giving to Fairfield County.

Solomon Stone, Sr. 1886-1989

Solomon Stone was born July 28, 1886 in Fairfield County to the parents of William and Janie Derry Stone in the Longtown Section, Ridgeway, South Carolina. He was one of seven children. He and Ella Goins were united in holy matrimony on November 21, 1906. They were blessed with fifteen children. He supported his family on the land that he purchased in 1936. His lifetime occupation was farming. His only source of schooling was his mother, who taught him to write his name. He taught himself to read. At the age of sixteen, he became a Christian and joined Antioch Baptist Church. Ten years later, he was appointed and ordained as a Deacon. He was also a member of Masonic Lodge #123 and the Longtown Eastern Star Chapter #190.

Sergio Hudson

Ridgeway, Fairfield County, South Carolina designer Sergio Hudson is determined to prove that Southern designers have what it takes to succeed in the fashion industry. Hudson hates overembellishments and believes that his strongest skill is constructing structured, but feminine pieces. He is currently working on the second collection of his namesake women's line, "The Sergio Hudson woman is a vision of a lifestyle." Hudson graduated from Bauder College with an Associate Degree in Fashion Design. Hudson says, "I am fashion, and it is me. I couldn't live without it."

Columbia, SC (WLTX) – Midlands (Ridgeway) fashion designer Sergio Hudson won the reality show "Styled to Rock." The show is hosted by Rihanna.

Hudson won \$100,000 and a spot-on Rihanna's design team for winning the competition that airs on Bravo.

Hudson had been a regular guest on News 19's Friend at Five and designed News 19's Christmas Tree in the Festival of Trees.

Sarah Raines Small 1871-1975

Sarah was a servant of God. She was born November 1971, according to records found in an old family Bible. She was married to Rev. Emmanuel Small. He built, Small Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church located off S.C. Highway 200 heading toward Great Falls, South Carolina.

Every September, Sarah Small would have her one-day meeting at St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church located off S.C. Highway 200 also. Mrs. Small's two children, Kansetta and Hattie Lee, would walk from Smallstown, Winnsboro, South Carolina to St. Paul A.M.E. Zion Church. She taught the younger children how to place limbs and sticks across a creek to get to the church. They would clean up the church cemetery, placing rocks on the paths to the tombstones. The outhouse would be spotless, having all the necessary things (sand, paper, water, towels) inside.

For the community she would make gift baskets for 12 children. She saw that they had Christmas every year. Sarah Small had a little country store at her home for those that could not get into town. She made dresses for those who could not afford to buy them. She would pick cotton; she was the lead picker.

Her flowers each had names, as well as her livestock.

She was a Deaconess, Choir Member, Sunday School Teacher, Missionary and Custodian. She was a member of Old True and Try Daughter of Zion. This organizations purpose was to help the poor and bury the dead.

The wisdom, knowledge, love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, Godliness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control that she possessed are the fruit of the Spirit, found in Galatians 5:22-23.

Those that knew her did surely benefit from her, for the Bible was the life she lived by. She died on December 12, 1975 at the age of 104 years old.

Sarah Baten Martin 1906-1980

The wife of Booker T. Martin, she was born in Fairfield County. She was the daughter of Rev. Alexander and Delilah Martin Baten, Sr. She was a graduate of Allen University in Columbia, South Carolina and did post-graduate work at South Carolina State College.

For 46 years she was a teacher in Newberry and Fairfield Counties. She was active member of the NAACP of Fairfield County. A member of Fairfield County Progressive Citizens Organization; United Teaching Profession; South Carolina Democratic Party; Girl Scout Leader of Congaree Troop 342; and officer of Evergreen Chapter 126, Order of Eastern Star.

Rev. J. C. Jackson 1854-1930

It was said, "He was one of the most influential African American leaders in Fairfield County." He was a man of wisdom; knowledge and he was highly respected not only by his race but also by the white race. As a community leader, he worked hard in bringing the two races together. As an author, speaker and publisher, Rev. Jackson during the November 12, 1884 election in one of his speeches he said, "What we want in Fairfield County is harmony and peace between the Colored and White's." A man of peace he was. He was a Republican. He was the first black appointed by the Federal Government Supervisor of Elections in the year 1884, for Fairfield County. this is what he had to say....

He served as the President of the Colored Farmers Alliance of Fairfield County. He died June 9, 1930.

Reuben Hall 1792-1906

Reuben was one of the pioneers of Pine Grove Baptist Church in Great Falls, South Carolina. He was an ex-slave, who was born in the Crane Creek Section of Richland County. However, he spent most of his life in the Mitford Community, where he worked as a farmer and blacksmith on Jimmie Caldwell's Plantation. As A slave he helped to make the bricks for Bethesda Methodist Church. It was said, "...his life was a living example of love, sincere devotion and loyalty to God and his church". He died at the age of 114.

<u>July 25,1940</u> THE LATE NICK AARON FORD 1904-1982

The late Nick Aaron Ford was a man of many talents and notable achievements. He was an excellent teacher and a successful administrator; a fine scholar and the author of an impressive list of scholarly books and articles; and a perceptive literary critic, whose disciplined and penetrating mind was capable of finding and analyzing immediately the core of meaning in works of pure literature and literary criticism. Also, although this was little known because he did not give much attention to its development, he possessed some talent for creative writing and produced at least one volume of poetry and a number of short stories.

Born on August 4, 1904, in the small, rural town of Ridgeway, South Carolina, about twenty miles from the capital city of Columbia, Nick Aaron Ford died in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 17, 1982, a mere eighteen days before his seventy-eighth birthday.

Nick Aaron Ford received the Bachelor's degree from Benedict College and both the A.M. and Ph.D. from the State University of Iowa, and he was awarded the honorary Doctorate in Literature by Benedict College in 1964.

NEWS AMONG THE COLORED

Professor N. A. Ford, who was born and reared near Simpson but for several years has headed the department of English in Oklahoma State college, Langston, Oklahoma, is visiting his mother. Prof. Ford is deeply interested in his work. He himself is a profound student not only in his field but in all phases of education and social uplift. Since the state in which he resides gives considerable latitude to all races in political affairs, Prof. Ford has educated himself in the political affairs of his state and discusses them with ease and a deep note of sincerity for good government in all phases of our economic, social, and industrial activities.

In the course of his long and distinguished career as educator, Nick Aaron Ford held many positions, bringing to each a large measure of dignity and distinction: as principal of Scofield High School, followed by seventeen years in teaching and administration at Florida Normal School. He moved on to St. Phillips Junior College as Dean, to Langston University, and to Morgan State College as Professor and later English Department chairperson for twenty-six years. He served as Visiting Professor of English at the University of Massachusetts, was named Alain Locke Professor of Afro-

American Studies at Morgan State College for one year and finally, for the last years of his active career as teacher, remained busy as Coordinator and Professor of the Ph.D. Program of the Union Graduate School's Center for Minority Studies.

When Nick Aaron Ford finally retired and stayed at home to write his autobiography, he had been an active teacher and administrator, scholar, critic, and author of fifty-three years. During all this time, teaching, for which he had a real genius, remained his first love. Nothing pleased him more, over the years, than to see many of the thousands of students, taught by him, blossom into well educated, cultured men and women. He had an understanding way with students, for he considered teaching to be an art which one should constantly practice to develop and perfect.

Nickolus Ashford 1941-2011

He was born May 4, 1941 in Fairfield County, South Carolina. Nickolus moved with this family to Detroit, Michigan when he was three and to New York at the age of twenty-one with the dreams of becoming a dancer. He slept on a park bench in Bryant Park. The bench now has a plaque on it that says, "Nick Ashford slept here". At that time, he heard that hot meals were served at the White Rock Baptist Church in Harlem, and Nick was hungry. Across the room at the church, he saw Valerie Simpson who sang at White Rock. Together Ashford and Simpson began writing songs in 1964 including, "Let's Go Get Stoned" for Ray Charles. They continued to write some of the most iconic hits of the last century for Motown's biggest artists including, "Ain't No Mountain high Enough", "Reach Out and Touch Somebody", "Ain't Nothing Like the Real Thing" and "You're All I Need To Get By". They also began a career as a performing duo and released their first album, "Gimme

Something Real", in 1973. The hits kept coming for them and others including "Found A Cure", "Is It Still Good to Ya", "Solid As A Rock", "The Boss" and "I'm Every Woman".

Twenty years ago, Ashford created the famed New York Sugar Bar on the upper west side which instantly became a haven for singers and aspiring artists. Nick and Val also fell in love. They married thirty-six years ago and had two daughters. Parents were Alice and Calvin Ashford, Sr.

Nellie M. Gordon

In 1929, Miss Gordon a strong willed, energetic, and knowledgeable teacher came to Fairfield County to work. She came from Columbia, South Carolina where she had received her early training, having obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Benedict College. She also received a Master of Arts Degree from New York University. After graduating from college, she taught in public school in various towns in the state. However, most of her career was spent in Winnsboro. Miss Nellie M. Gordon began teaching at what was then called Fairfield County Training School. She remained there until a new elementary school was built in 1955. The citizens of Fairfield County deemed it was fitting to name the new school in Miss Gordon's honor. On March 18, 1956, the Fairfield County School Board presented Miss Gordon with a plaque during the dedication services naming the school Gordon Elementary. With her professional training, outstanding personality, loyalty, love for children and ingenuity, it is said, Miss Gordon worked unselfishly and diligently to guide children along the educational standard set by the State Department of Education. These traits made her a successful teacher, with outreached arms welcoming boys and girls to learn. The influence she has had on the children she taught has been a contribution factor in the success of many individuals. She retired from teaching in 1966, after having devoted 37 years to her profession in Fairfield County.

Mary Lee Hendrix

She was the first black teacher to integrate the all-white public school system in Oconee County, Georgia, a graduate of McCrorey-Liston High School. She received her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Elementary Education with a minor in Library Science from Benedict College. Also, she received a Master's Degree of Education in Library Education from the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia.

Margaret Goings 1837-1936

Margaret Goings, 99, was one of the oldest persons in Fairfield County, at the time of her death. She lived in Winnsboro practically all her entire life. She came to Winnsboro, South Carolina as a girl at the age of 13 from Virginia. She and her mother were sold as slaves and became the property of well-known, Emmett Ellison, who lived on a large plantation north of Winnsboro. "Ma'm Margaret" was a well-known person in Winnsboro where she was a practical nurse for a number of years. She had many friends among both races and was known for her up-rightness, honesty, and integrity.

Marcellus "Coach" Boykin 1924-2000

He was born to Henry and Sarah Baten Boykin. He had one son, Eric L. Boykin.

Marcellus received his early education in the public schools of Fairfield County. He then furthered his educational training and obtained his Bachelor and Master's degrees in education from Voorhees College and South Carolina State University. This led to a life-long devotion to educating many as a teacher and a coach in Fairfield County Public School System for over 37 years. Coach Boykin began his teaching career at Gibson School, then on to Geiger Elementary and from there to McCrorey-Liston where he would spend the remainder of his career until his retirement in 1986.

He led a very active lifestyle, involved in many Christian, civic and social Organizations. He was an active member of the Holy Royal Arch #27, the M. W. Prince Hall Mason, Flint Hill Chapter #236, the O. E. S. Chapter #142. He was also Chairman of the Fairfield County Recreation Commission and various other associations and organizations.

Mamie Lou Pearson Gibson 1935-1997

Mamie was the daughter of James and Walcie Pearson and wife of John Henry Gibson. She was born on May 21, 1935 in Winnsboro, South Carolina. They had two sons and two daughters. She received her education at Camp Liberty High School in Jenkinsville. She was a member of St. John Baptist Church in Fairfield County.

During her life she was educated at various training institutions which include the State of Maryland Insurance Commission and the Federal Drug Administration. Some of her many achievements include naming the McCrorey-Liston High School after two famous Negroes who were also from Winnsboro, South Carolina. She became Deputy of the Consumer Product Safety Commission. She was employed for many years at the Baltimore Urban League and Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Levi & Isabell Belton 1899-1965, 1924-2004

Levi & Isabell Belton, the husband and wife of the most children in Fairfield County. When the time came to have a baby, Levi, her husband would summon a "Granny Midwife" to the tiny three-room house. Newspapers would be spread across the quilted bed. Then the midwife would set a kettle of water to boiling a top the stove. Her husband usually slipped a knife beneath the mattress, a superstition believed to cut the pains of labor.

Isabell, the mother of 18 children, said after each birth she entered the baby's name and birth date in the family Bible: Willie James, Tommy, David, Samson, Arthur, Ellis, Jerry, Truman, Larry, Pearl, Fannie Mae, Aaron, Maggie Lee, Reuben, Sheila, Levi Jr, Mary Ellen, and Debra. Levi, her husband was a carpenter and sharecropper. It was said, that "he made pretty good money", but his income was no match for the children because they needed every penny. Mrs. Belton said, "they ate plenty of beans, cornbread and syrup". None of their children suffered a major illness. Most of the boys became self-employed as plumbers.

Christmas in their household was never a time of plenty, but Santa Claus did visit. Each child would find a little box filled with fruits and nuts.

Isabell referred to her 18 children as "Bundles of Love". Her rearing (raising) tip: "feed 'em good, keep 'em warm". Levi did.

America's News, State, Columbia, SC, May 28, 1988 Bundles of love mother of 18 has child rearing tip.

John Lee Brice 1901-1980

He was the son of Emanuel and Narciss Brice. He was married to Bessie Camak and they had five children.

He was active in solicitation of voter registrations in 1972 and participated in many other community activities. He received a plaque of recognition in organizing the Shelton-Blair Credit Union in 1967. He also received a certificate of recognition from Martin Luther King Jr. at the NAACP Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta, Georgia in 1963. John was a faithful deacon for over 50 years of the Hassion Hill Baptist Church.

John H. Gibson 1866-1938

John was born a few years after slavery in 1866. He was a farmer and a grocery store owner. He was to be a man of strong will power, a man who stood on integrity and always took pride in fair and honest dealing with his fellowman. His long and arduous life stands as a challenge to all the race of Fairfield County Community.

John D. Smart 1842-1908

He was born during slavery in 1842. John Smart was a leader for the Negroes in Fairfield County. He was skillful and educated. He was a Democratic politician, a preacher and a self-employed carpenter, contractor, and architect.

August 11, 1868, nearly 2,000 people attended a Democratic gathering in Ridgeway, S.C. They came from Columbia and Kershaw. Among the speakers were Col. H.C. Davis, General Hampton, Col. Thomas, General Kennedy, Col. McMaster, Col. Rion, Major McClure, and Captain Depass. Also included was John Smart who also spoke addressing the crowd.

The Winnsboro Town Clock was repaired in 1875 and the present tower was erected by John Smart.

As a self-employed carpenter, contractor, and architect, he designed and built Wayman A.M.E. Church in which he was a member, completing it in 1878. Also, he built the St. John's Episcopal Church. 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. John was also the contractor and builder.

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

He was one of the first African Americans in Fairfield County to have a road named after him.

John Smart died, March 27, 1908 and was laid to rest in the Old Russell Cemetery in the town of Winnsboro.

J. H. Kennedy (& Store)

James H. Kennedy (1887-1954), was a powerful influence on the Simpson Community, just a few miles Southeast of Winnsboro, and descendants of Kennedy.

He began by selling merchant out of his home. This was during the 1900's. He was a merchant, farmer and operated a sawmill managed by James Kennedy, Jr., one of three sons. When his mercantile business outgrew its location in his home, Kennedy rented a store building located across from the Southern Railway track from where the present store stands. About 1907, he built his own store.

The store carried everything imaginable so that people needed not to travel to Winnsboro. It was said, "although there were many bad debts, Kennedy would not prosecute his neighbors for non-payment, and he kept the store open through bad times and numerous break-ins."

S. R. Harrison (& Store)

Beginning in the 1900's, this store was operated and managed by Sillie Harrison. In 1949, Mood Harrison immediately took over the management of the family business after the sudden death of his mother, Sillie Harrison. His grandfather, S.R. Harrison was the first owner of the business which has survived three generations. Jasper Adams is the owner now.

Elizabeth Thompson Russell 1851-1940

She was born a few years before the signing of the proclamation. It was said, "She was a beauty, upright woman and lived by Christian Principles."

She was a close friend of Kelly Miller and Dr. Henry McCrorey.

She was daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

Elizabeth Thompson was married to J. W. Russell and about the age of nineteen, together they set out to win the hearts of the little town of Winnsboro, South Carolina. White and Colored alike readily recognized their great character.

Shortly, after emerging from slavery, she began the task of shaping the future by establishing a small café, a barber shop, a funeral parlor, a billiard, a farm, and a vast sum of real estate.

Eliza Hall Bratton

It was said, "She was always there, in church, in school, in her home and in the community." She was the pianist and the organist at Bethesda A.M.E. Zion Church for over 50 years. After attending, Allen University in Columbia, South Carolina where she received the Bachelor's of Science Degree in Home Economics, Dressmaking and Music, with these diverse talents she helped many people in the community.

Elease O'Neal Boyd 1924-1998

Elease was the daughter of Charlie O'Neal and Ola Friday Harper. She was the youngest of eight children. She was united in holy matrimony for 54 years to Daniel Boyd, Sr. where 14 children were born from this union.

She was an African American woman to serve as Chairperson of Voter Registration in South Carolina. She retired as Chairperson of the Richland County Board of Registration after 20 years of service. Boyd was active participating in the NAACP; SCLC; Adult Literacy Program; Eastern Star; and the Richland County Association of Counties. She worked diligently with the youth in the community providing various activities.

Edd Brice Thompson (& Store) 1894-1978

Edd was born to Bun and Nancy Sims Thompson on January 7, 1894. On November 28, 1917, he was united in marriage to Ida Mae Shelton where unto this union nine children were born.

He owned and operated Thompson's Grocery Store and Gas Station in Blair for approximately 64 years.

Dr. Henry Lawrence McCrorey

He had a distinguished career in education. McCrorey was born in 1863, graduated from Biddle University in 1892 and from the university's seminary three years later. He taught in the high school department at Biddle and was later promoted to chair the Greek Exegesis and Hebrew Department in the Seminary.

McCrorey was elected President of Biddle University in 1907 and served in this capacity for 40 years. He was the second African American President of Biddle University. He headed the university during a period of growth and development which resulted from the donations of several significant benefactors. Mrs. Johnson C. Smith's donation alone funded the establishment of a Science Hall, two large dormitories, three homes for teachers and a church. In 1923, the name Biddle University was changed to Johnson C. Smith University.

Dr. Harris Heath

Graduate of Benedict College in 1967 and received his Master's degree from New York University in 1971, and his Ph. D. from Duke University, Durham, NC in 1974. He taught at: Winthrop College; St. Augustine's College at Raleigh; the University of South Carolina; South Carolina State University; and at McCrorey-Liston; Winnsboro and Fairfield high schools in Fairfield County.

He is married to Rae, having two children, Donald, and Rachel.

Dr. Heath is listed in: Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges; Personalities of the South; Dictionary of International Biography; Outstanding Leaders in Elementary and Secondary Education; Men of Achievement; and Outstanding young Men of America. He was one of only two Black's to serve as Associate Superintendent in the State of South Carolina.

Dr. Hardy Liston 1889-1956

Dr. Hardy Liston served as the sixth president of Johnson C. Smith University from 1947 until his death in 1956. He was born on March 30, 1889 in Fairfield County. He graduated from Biddle in 1911. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1925 and a Master of Arts Degree in 1928 from the University of Chicago. He received honorary degrees from Johnson C. Smith and Lincoln Universities and Maryville College.

Liston taught in the public schools of Spartanburg from 1912 to 1913. He was the administrative assistant and math teacher at Kittcel College in North Carolina and went on to teach at Slater Normal School, where he was a member of the faculty for 16 years. Also, he served as dean from 1925 until 1931. He moved to Tennessee and served as dean of Knoxville College from 1931 until 1943. In 1943, he became the Executive Vice-President of Johnson C. Smith University, upon the retirement of McCrorey in 1947. He was also from Fairfield County. Dr. Liston became President of Johnson C. Smith University, a position he held until his death in 1956. He had made plans to retire at the age of 70 and return to Fairfield County to live in the home his father built. Unfortunately, he died at the age of 67.

Donald Prioleau Sr.

Donald Prioleau, Sr., the first African American to open a business, a service station in Ridgeway. Also, the first African-American elected to the Ridgeway Town Council, April 2000 and elected Mayor Pro-Tem, 2008. He was an active Elder of Lebanon Presbyterian Church in Ridgeway and member of Purity Chapter #145.

David G. Belton 1912-1992

David was born in Fairfield County, the son of David G. Belton, Sr., and Josephine Weldon Belton. Belton's own father was a sharecropper. He grew up feeding chickens, chopping cotton, plowing with mules, cutting wood, and working at a sawmill.

Out of eight of Belton's children, five went on to college. He went to South Carolina State College for undergraduate school. Clemson University and the United States Department of Agriculture hired him in 1938 to work as an Extension Agent in Fairfield County.

History before his eyes, he saw freed slaves working on farms. The end of the sharecropper in the 1960's and the sparks lit the fire of racial discontent hot enough to begin desegregation in 1954. David Belton played a part in that History. As an Agriculture Extension Agent, he taught Black farmers how to save enough money to buy land. Belton said, "Ownership of land was the only way out for Black farmers. They had to buy the land from the big plantation owners, to whom they gave their service for a small pay which kept them really enslaved."

He filled a wide variety of positions of trust and honor in several categories: among them Deacon at Macedonia Baptist Church; President Fairfield County Baptist Sunday School Convention; also, he served as a member of Alston Wilkes Society; South Carolina Christian Action Council; Kappa Alpha Chapter Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.; South Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers; Boy Scouts Committee.

He was a Shriner and Prince Hall Mason Purity Lodge No. 42. Belton is listed in "South Carolina Lives"; a book similar to "Who's Who".

Daisy Mobley

She was a woman of unusual talents. In her life she has been responsible for the building of a school and the moving of a church. In the 1930's, in the western part of Fairfield County, the one room school system of teaching was still in effect for Black children. While the white children of the Blair and Feasterville areas attended school in the Consolidated Monticello School at Salem Crossroads, the area's Black children attended one-room schoolhouses scattered throughout the district.

One such building was the meeting hall at the back of the Hassion Hill Baptist Church. Mrs. Mobley said, "The school had cracks in the walls two inches wide." "In the wintertime it was heated by potbellied heaters and used Kerosene lamps to see by."

The condition of the school was so poor that Daisy went to the county to see about the possibility of a new one being built. She was told there was no money available. It was then that she and others out of their monthly salaries of \$40.00, bought chickens and fish and made them into shoebox suppers, selling them throughout the community.

The boxes were packed with cakes and pies which the student's parents baked. Each week she also had the children bring ten cents to put in the building fund. In the midst of the fund drive Mrs. Mobley's father Mack Mitchell, suggested that they raise enough money to buy a new site for the Hassion Hill Church, which at the time was located on a steep hill across Highway 215 from the present church. Enough money was raised to buy four acres of land. The price was \$20 an acre.

1980 Western Fairfield Notes by John Collins

Carnell Murphy, Sr. 1947-2013

He was born March 12, 1947, to the late Thomas and Margaree Weldon. He was an impressive leader, who understood that the best leading takes place when executed with the heart and humbleness of a servant.

He graduated from McCrorey-Liston High School in 1965. As a student, he excelled in academics and athletics. Upon, graduating, he attended Voorhees College where he graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Political Science. He continued post-graduate studies at the Universities of South Carolina, Clemson, and Coastal Carolina, College of Charleston, and South Carolina State University.

Not only did Carnell seek to educate, but he also sought to bring change and empowerment. He desired to bring out the best in each individual, and as a result, bring out the best in his community as a whole. With that as his mission, he labored in both the political and civic arenas.

He served on the Fairfield County Council for 22 years, fourteen of which were served as chairman. His civic affiliations are too numerous to be listed in entirety, however, some of them are as follows: Greater Chamber of Commerce, NAACP (National Association for Advancement of Colored People), Regional Youth Action Council, Central Midland Council of Governments, Elected Black Officials in the State of South Carolina, Palmetto Primary Health Care Center, National Association of Counties, and the first Fairfield County Recreation Board.

Some of Carnell's most notable awards and recognitions were: from the State House of Representatives for implementing a Nationally recognized At-Risk Program in the county; the I. DeQuincy Newman Award for work in the county government; USA Today for the most consecutive championships in female athletics; chair of the Judicial Review Committee of Black Elected Officials in the State of South Carolina; Executive Committee member of the Central Carolina Economic Development Alliance Board; appointed by the Governor of the State of South Carolina to the State

Workforce Investment Board; and selected to speak to the South Carolina General Assembly on Reapportionment.

He was an active member of Shiloh First Independent Church. A man whose knowledge was exceeded by his wisdom, he imparted into and inspired many. He was a mentor to those who needed guidance, a father-figure to those who needed paternal nurturing, a motivator to those who did not realize their potential.

Bishop Eddie J. Squirewell 1924-2002

Bishop Squirewell was born to the parents of Osborne and Catherine Robertson, January 18, 1924. He was the founder and Pastor of Bible Light Holiness Church of Ridgeway, South Carolina for twenty-five years. Also, he was the driving force in establishing the Bible Light Holiness Church of Rock Hill, South Carolina.

Bishop Squirewell was the owner and operator of Squirewell Construction Company from 1958-1983. As a carpentry contractor, he helped build the following churches: Bethlehem Baptist Church, Ridgeway; Macedonia Baptist, Ridgeway; Mount Olive Baptist and Antioch Baptist, Ridgeway, Longtown area.

In the 1960's, he received the contract to build Aimwell Presbyterian Church Fellowship building in the town of Ridgeway, S.C. Squirewell was also instrumental in establishing Willow Springs Residential Care Home, Ridgeway.

Married to Elizabeth Martin, 3 sons, 4 daughters, he died January 21, 2002 and was laid to rest at the Bible Light Holiness Church Cemetery.

Hook and Ladder Fire Brigade 1880's

Listed are the members of the famous "Hook and Ladder Fire Brigade', in Winnsboro. The brigade composed entirely of Negroes beginning in the 1880's.

Jack Archie, Henry Barber, H. Bostic, W. Carr, Bill Ellison, Bill Ford, Tom Good, Sam Garrison, Center Gibson, Amber Goings, Jessie Goings, Dave Kelly, bob Henderson, Jim Lewis, Isum Lewis, Bill Light, Bill Lumpkin, Hamp McCockrell, G. McGill, John McCreight, Pleasant Milligan, Press Montgomery, Brooks Montgomery, Jay Phillips, John Smart, Brister Smith, West Smith, J. W. Smith, John Wade, Anderson Woodward, Frank Woodward, W. Woodward, and Paul Wright

First Black Firemen to be employed.

Thomas Crumblin Charlie Woodard

Pulpwood Producers

Being in the late 1950's, and lasting through the 1980's, pulpwood was a major industry in Winnsboro. Pulpwood was the harvesting of mostly pine trees cut in five-foot lengths and hauled to wood mills on "pulpwood trucks". The owners of the pulpwood trucks were called pulpwood producers. Most of the pulpwood producers in Winnsboro were black men. In fact, 70 percent of black working men in the Winnsboro area during the period were involved in pulpwood business. Pulpwood producers usually owned two trucks and the larger ones owned up to five or six trucks each.

The smaller producers employed a minimum of three employees and the larger producers employed from 15 to 20 persons. Pulpwood was very labor intensive with little to no equipment, except for chain saws which were used to cut the trees. More than two to three hundred persons in the Winnsboro area were employed in the pulpwood industry.

Information from John Small

Pulpwood Producers

Dave Armstrong 1918-1999 Edward Bell

Brown & Sons Willie F. Coleman John W. Davis Willie Deweese	1924-2011
James Edger Thomas Harper & Sons	
Wandell Irby	
Isaac Lyles, Jr.	1940-2010
Robert Lyles	1947-2010
Virgil R. McConnell	1913-2006
Bobby Murphy	
Lindburg Rabb	1939-2006
Jake Robertson	
Willie Clarence Robinson	
Will Small	1900-1982
Willie Starks	1914-1996
King Stone	
James Squirewell	1910-1999
Tommy Lee Thompson, Jr.	1922-2001
Alphonson Willingham	
Odell Woodard, Sr.	1938-2007
James Woodard, Sr.	1930-1977
Hecky Young, Jr.	1915-1979
Young & Young	

100 Years Old

(As of 1 December 2015, by Date)

Mannie		Boulware Brooks
Nancey Emma		Broome
Chloe		Byrd
John		Davis
Zenabar		Dixon
Uncle Ed		Ferguson
Lizzie	Trapp	Gadson
Bessie		Gladney
Viola	Vanfield	Glenn
Robert		Grier
Julia		Harrison
Richard		Harrison
Charlie	Н.	Heath
Eunice		Jackson
Christina	McGriff	Jefferson
Charlotte		Jones

NEWSLETTER

umber 1,	5/th Year	INEW	SLETTER		Tst Quarter 2021
	Sylvester Mary Blanche Essie Clara	Belle Coleman Spener	Magee Mickle Patterson Pearson Singleton		
			Smith		
	Clara Eunice Salie Lee Bill Fannie Thomas Jack James Catherin Robert Dicey Jane Reuben Capt. Celes Sena John Tim Major Eliza J. Carolina Peter Juland Jannie Elizabeth Cammile Charles Arthur Martha Miller Charlie	Spener Davis H. McGraw	Singleton Smith Tobias White Williams Williams Lyler Adgers Howitt Dixon McCullough Ruff Dunlap Hall Knighton Evans Stewart Bates Aiken Ankin Parr Robinson Mitchell Rice March Miccell Rice March McCray McConell Adgers Goins Roseboroug h Yongue Barber Watson	1758-1870 1769-1874 1770-1871 1770-1873 1771-1872 1773-1877 1788-1888 1792-1906 1799-1905 1809-1909 1812-1929 1813-1914 1815-1915 1815-1915 1815-1915 1815-1915 1815-1929 1817-1923 1823-1923 1823-1925 1824-1932 1825-1932 1825-1932 1825-1932 1823-1950 1833-1950 1835-1935 1837-1950	
	Lewis		watson Evans	1840-1945 1841-1943	
	Simpson		Barber	1842-1949	
	John Faaliak		Watkins	1846-1950	
	English Phoebe		Reed Smith	1846-1976 1847-1953	
	Jim		Hopkins	1847-1953	
			-		

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Major Philip		Bush Evans	1853-1953 1854-1958	
Josephine	Ε.	Kennedy	1854-1958	
Ned	L.	Walker	1857-1957	
James		Lyles	1863-1973	
	В.	Martin	1866-1976	
Ella				
Emma		Roseboroug h	1866-1995	
Preston		Roseboroug h	1870-1970	
Sarah	Rain	Small	1871-1975	
Tom		Rabb	1875-1976	
Eliza		Cunningha m	1876-1980	
Clara	Evans	Cook	1879-1981	
Charles		Byrd, Sr.	1880-1890	
Robert		Willingham	1880-1980	
Robert		Kincade	1882-1990	
Robert		Coleman	1884-1986	
Maggie		Parker	1885-1987	
Emma	Lyles	Owens	1886-1987	
Sara		Brown	1886-1989	
Eunice	Jackson	Glenn	1887-1987	
Robert		Henry	1887-1990	
Charity		Hopkins	1887-1991	
Maggie	Foster	Sawyer	1889-1989	
Solomon		Stone Sr.	1889-1989	
Mattie		Alexander	1889-1995	
Martha		Kennedy	1891-1995	
Ella	Camp	Pickett	1892-1997	
Jacob		Ford	1893-1997	
Josephine		Alston	1894-1994	
Sarah	Gladney	Young	1895-1995	
Carrie	Irby	Cook	1895-1996	
Martha	M.	Gibson	1895-2000	
Minnie	Crosby	Young	1895-2000	
Bessie	Lyles	Feaster	1896-1997	
Allie	Moore	Edmunds	1899-1999	
Nicie	Robinson	Suber	1899-2000	
Hattie	Irby	Henry	1900-2000	
Ethel	Harper	Martin	1900-2000	
Nancy	Byrd	Young	1900-2003	
Floria	McCockrell	Heath	1900-2004	

NEWSLETTER

Frank		Adams Jr.	1907-2007
Katie	Brown	Belton	1907-2008
Cora	R.	Hammond	1907-2008
Mattie	Small	Brown	1908-
Hadyah		Muwwail	1910-

African American History Month Military History

Black Confederates of the Civil War from Fairfield County

Body Servants in the Confederacy by Suzanne P. Johnson

One hundred and fifty years after the American Civil War, historians, both professional and amateur, continue to write interpretations of its battles and the tactics of its leaders. Collections of private letters between soldiers and loved ones, being published for the first time, make it easier to understand the war's impact on civilians. One aspect of that war which seems to have been virtually ignored is the individual stories of African Americans who supported the Confederacy as body servants. These Black Confederates (a term applied by author Charles Kelly Barrow) included slaves as well as 'free men of color,' and numbered between 30,000 and 50,000 during the course of the war. Little has been written, however, about these often-heroic individuals who served in a capacity of valet to the soldiers who fought in the war. [Segars, J.H. and Charles Kelly Barrow, compilers/editors. *Black Southerners in Confederate Armies*. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 2001, i.]

Most Confederate officers were accompanied and served by a body servant – generals, such as Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg of Columbia, often by two. Privates might join together, pool their resources, and have one body servant to serve three or four of them. The duties of the body servant included tending to his soldier's horse, cooking, laundering, and, in general, anticipating his "every want" and performing unpleasant tasks. If his master were ill or injured, he served as nurse. During a battle, he was expected to remain in the rear with the wagons, guarding his soldier's personal property. He might, however, if a battle lasted more than a few hours, take his soldier something to eat and fill his canteen during a lull in the battle. As rations became scarce, he might forage for food for both his master and himself. The body servant might assist the burial party after a battle, and perform other odious, but necessary, tasks, such as digging trenches and erecting breastworks. Although prohibited from carrying a weapon and participating in actual fighting, he was occasionally seen on the battlefield next to his master, and on not a few occasions was wounded during a battle, as in the case of Samuel Lee, body servant to Brigadier General Samuel McGowan of Abbeville. When twenty-four year old body servant Wade Chiles saw his master, 2nd Lieutenant James S. Cothran (First Regiment South Carolina Orr's Rifles) wounded on the field during the second battle of Manassas, he took to the field, lifted him over his shoulder, and carried him out of danger. [Barrow, Charles Kelly, et al, compilers and editors. Black Confederates. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, Inc., 1995, 129.]

Who were these Black Confederates and why did they choose to serve a country which wanted to keep them enslaved? Although some Black Confederates were free men who leased their services, most often body servants were enslaved persons who had served before the war as a house servant in a "position of trust and

privilege," and who had no choice in the matter. He might be anywhere from fourteen to sixty years old. Like his master who enlisted to fight an invading enemy, he too considered the Yankees his enemy and a threat to his homeland and his family. [Barrow, Charles Kelly, et al, *Black Confederates*, 71.]

An unknown number of men from Fairfield County served and risked their lives in the Civil War as body servants. Those whose names are known include Kelly Miller, John Pollack, Ed Boulware, Zack Brown, Henry Davis, Sam Egleston, Alex Leitner, Hiram Moore, John Young, Aleck (last name unknown), Andy Marion, (unknown first name) Mobley, and Isaiah Moore. It is time for the stories of these men to be told.

On March 7, 1923 South Carolina passed into law a bill to provide pensions to African-Americans who had served as body servants or cooks "for at least six months" during the Civil War. Among those who qualified and received approximately \$25 per year for their service to the Confederacy were Kelly Miller, John Pollack,

Ed Boulware, Zack Brown, William P. Coleman, Henry Davis, Sam Egleston, Alex Leitner, Hiram Moore, and John Young.

Black Confederates of the Civil War from Fairfield County

Researched and written by Suzanne Parfitt Johnson for the John Bratton #929 Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy

Kelly Miller, Sr.

Company F of the Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers, Gregg's Brigade, raised primarily in Fairfield District, included John C. Bell and David L. Glenn, both of whom were attended throughout the Civil War by body servants. Twenty-six-year-old John C. Bell was the son of Thomas R. Bell, a Fairfield District planter, and Eliza Bell, a native of Ireland. In 1860 John Bell had a farm of his own, valued at \$3,700, and personal property valued at \$10,350. Second Lieutenant Bell's body servant was Kelly Miller, a thirty-one-year-old 'free black' who had been born in Fairfield District. Kelly Miller, called 'Big Kelly' in the community of free Blacks in which he resided, also served as body servant to 2nd Lieutenant Joel A. Beard of Company F, a thirty-year-old Fairfield District blacksmith.

In 1860 Kelly Miller, who never learned to read or write, was working as a mechanic and owned personal property valued at \$150. As a freeman, Big Kelly had the choice, as other enslaved body servants did not, to serve the Confederacy. His decision to accompany two soldiers to a war which was fought, many would argue, to maintain slavery in the South, was based to a degree on possible repercussions to his family. His wife, Elizabeth Roberts Miller, who was enslaved to Laban C. Chappell, and their five young children would not "suffer repercussions from being misinterpreted as northern sympathizers or overly ambitious black people" while Big Kelly was away supporting the Confederacy. [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem: The Life of Kelly Miller*. Littleton, Massachusetts: Tapestry Press, Ltd., 2011, 15.]

Returning home to Fairfield County from Appomattox Court House in April of 1865, Kelly Miller met for the first time twenty-two-month-old Kelly Miller, Junior, who had been born on the 18th of July 1863. (Kelly Miller, Junior was conceived in October of 1862 when his father accompanied Lieutenant John C. Bell home on sick furlough.) Big Kelly's family had endured many trials during his absence, including a visit by General Sherman's troops after leaving Columbia in a smoldering ruin. Sherman's left flank marched through Fairfield County and the plantation of Laban Chappell where several soldiers took an interest in sixteenmonth-old Kelly, as they "fondled [him] on their knees and asked [Kelly's mother] to let them take [him] North where they would make [him] stand on [his] head." [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem*, 13.]

As soon as was humanly possible, Big Kelly had the family and their personal belongings packed up and loaded on a wagon and moved from their cabin on the Laban Chappell property to the 'free settlement' five miles away where his mother and siblings lived. There Mr. Miller built their new home – a three room cabin. Big Kelly "hewed trees, drew the logs into suitable sizes, and crafted shingles. Big Kelly raised the rafters and built the chimney with his hands... He also made convenient and comely furniture and farm tools. Big Kelly built a kitchen and outhouse, which served as a stable, corn crib, and cotton house." [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem*, 27.]

Once the family was settled in at their new home, farming was the business at hand for the Millers. And although, or perhaps because, he himself was illiterate, Mr. Miller determined that his children would learn to read and write. For four months each year, July to August and January to February, when there was no farm work to be done by the children, they attended the one-room schoolhouse built and run by a relative, Joseph Thompson. It was here that young Kelly's inquisitiveness and interest in learning first developed. As soon as the novice teachers at the school had taught the child all they knew, he was accepted to Fairfield Institute in the county seat of Winnsboro. Kelly attended this grade school for black children from 1878 to 1880. Founded in 1869 by the Northern Presbyterian Church, the school's mission was to educate its students primarily to be teachers and ministers. In 1880 the gifted seventeen-year-old, with a train ticket and a scholarship provided by the New England Missionary Society, continued his studies at Howard University in the District of Columbia. Throughout his course of studies at Howard University, Kelly Miller worked a job, and when he graduated the young man returned to Fairfield County and the family, he had not seen for six years. [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem*, 44. Stimpert, James. "Hopkins History." *The Gazette Online* (The Newspaper of the Johns Hopkins University), Volume 30, Number 17 (January 16, 2001).]

Kelly Miller recognized the sacrifice his parents had made to send him to college, and as a 'Thank You' gift he purchased, with his savings, the property on which Big Kelly had built their cabin and farmed. The property, "one hundred acres more or less, generally known as the Kelly Miller Place," was purchased on the 1st of December 1886 for \$800, which was paid in cash. After two weeks visiting with his family, the student returned north, where he became the first African American student to attend Johns Hopkins University when he began post-graduate studies in mathematics there in 1887. After two years, unable to meet the financial requirements to complete his studies at Johns Hopkins, in large part because of the expenditure for the property he had purchased his parents, Kelly Miller took a position on the faculty at Howard University, where he remained for the duration of his academic career. [Kelly Miller File, Fairfield County Genealogical Research Room, Winnsboro, South Carolina.]

Big Kelly Miller died in 1927, at the age of ninety-seven. His namesake returned to South Carolina briefly to make the funeral arrangements and see his father buried. On the day of the funeral a neighbor, a Confederate veteran, visited the Miller home and asked to drive the family to the burial service. He told Kelly that he and Mr. Miller had been "the only survivors of the old regiment and that [Big Kelly] was regarded as a comrade, the same as the other soldiers." The veteran then asked if he might place a Confederate flag – the Stars and Bars – on the coffin. "After hasty reflection in a critical situation, Miller consented to the man's request, although, he confessed, not without some misgivings. As the funeral procession passed by his house he alighted for a moment to go in and find the Confederate flag. He returned shortly with a Union flag instead, stating that he could not locate the stars and bars, but, he added this is perhaps better since the stars and stripes now wave over all of us, to which [Mr. Miller] responded with a silent nod, though with a loud inward, Amen. So it happened that when [his] father's coffin was taken from the hearse it was covered with the stars and stripes, placed there by this Confederate veteran." [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem*, 33.]

John Pollack

Twenty-four-year-old David L. Glenn, the son of a Fairfield District planter, enlisted as a private and was accompanied by twenty-one year-old John Pollack, who was most likely a slave owned by David Glenn's father. After the war John Pollack married, and he and his wife Mary were the parents of ten children. By 1930 John Pollock was widowed and living with a daughter and son-in-law in Brooklyn, New York.

Ed Boulware

Daniel P. Boulware was the son of Alben and Regina Boulware. Following his father's death in the early 1850s he inherited, equally with his six siblings and mother, property and slaves of Alben Boulware's estate. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, Daniel (called 'Pink' by family and friends) was managing his own farm, valued at \$1,200; his personal property, which included slaves, was valued at \$5,500.

In December of 1861, nineteen-year-old Daniel Boulware enlisted as a private with Company B of the Seventeenth South Carolina Infantry. He took with him as body servant Ed Boulware, most likely one of the slaves he had inherited from his father's estate. Private Boulware was captured by General McClellan's army after the battle of Sharpsburg in September of 1862, was paroled and exchanged and returned to his regiment

just months later. He was killed by sharpshooters in July of 1864 in the trenches surrounding Petersburg. It was most likely Ed Boulware who informed Pink's widow, Susan Addie Fowler Boulware, of the details of her late husband's death and burial in Virginia.

Zacharias Brown

Zacharias Brown was around sixteen years old when he accompanied twenty-one-year-old Private Robert F. Cameron as body servant. Private Cameron enlisted in Company B of the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry in September of 1863. In May of 1864 Private Cameron was wounded, most likely during either the battle of the Wilderness or of Spotsylvania Court House. Zack Brown stayed with his soldier when he was sent to a hospital, and it was there they parted ways when Private Cameron was captured by the enemy. Zack was most likely making his way home to Fairfield District as Robert Brown was being transferred to Elmira Prison in New York. On the 23rd of December Private Robert F. Cameron died of pneumonia and was buried in the Elmira Prison cemetery.

Zach Brown married Lucy Buckson, with whom he had several children. The couple remained in Fairfield County where Mr. Brown farmed and preached and raised several grandchildren. Following his death on June 1, 1934 Mr. Brown was buried at Sweet Prospect Cemetery.

Henry Davis

John Woodward Lyles was one month shy of his eighteenth birthday when he enlisted in August of 1863 as a private in Company K, First Regiment South Carolina Cavalry. He was accompanied throughout the war (until his surrender on the 26th of April 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina) by eighteen-year-old Henry Davis.

By 1870 Henry Davis and his new wife, Ella, were working as farm laborers in their native Fairfield County. After raising children of their own, they raised several grandchildren.

Sam Egleston

Sam Egleston served for nearly the entirety of the war as body servant to Private John W. Coleman of Company C, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry (Aiken's Regiment of Partisan Rangers). It most likely fell to Sam to inform the Coleman family that their son had been captured at Stoney Creek on the 1st of December 1864. Private John Coleman was held at Point Lookout Prison in Maryland until his parole and exchange the following February.

Alex Leitner

Alex Leitner was born on a plantation near New Hope A.R.P. Church around 1843 to Sarah and Bill Leitner. Bill Leitner was the property of John P. Brice; his wife, and all of their children, belonged to Robin (probably Robert) Brice. Sarah Leitner's responsibilities on the Brice plantation included tending to the cows, milking them and churning the milk for butter. When Alex and his brother Ben were old enough, they assisted their mother. In order for Bill Leitner to visit his wife and children, he was required to have a pass or risk being arrested by patrollers, which happened on at least one occasion.

Alex Leitner served as body servant to Butler Estes of the 3rd Battalion from April of 1863 until his surrender at Appomattox Court House. After the war Alex and his wife Betty (who married in December of 1869) worked as farm laborers and raised their one child in Fairfield County. They also raised a nephew, a niece, and several grandchildren.

Alex Leitner died on March 11, 1926. He was buried at the Chalmers graveyard in the Fairfield County community of Woodward.

Hiram Moore

Hiram Moore entered service as a body servant to Captain Mike Moore in 1862; both men served until the surrender of the Confederacy in 1865.

John Young

John Young served for two and a half years as body servant to Isaac Young of Company B, Fourth Regiment South Carolina Infantry.

Andy Marion

Andy Marion, a slave whose father was originally from Virginia and whose mother was from South Carolina, was born in 1844. The family was owned by William Brice of Fairfield County. Sometime before

the war, William Brice purchased property in Mississippi, and when it came time to move his family and slaves to their new home, the slaves were transported by wagons and steamboats, all the while chained together. Not long after the start of the war, William Brice returned with family and slaves to South Carolina where, accompanied by Andy, he fought for the Confederacy. On occasion, Andy was close enough to the battlefield to witness the fighting.

In 1875 Andy Marion married his first wife, Sara Halsey, with whom he had three children. After her death, he married Harriet Daniels, with whom he had three more children. After the death of Harriet, Andy took Millie Gladden as his third wife. After seventeen years of marriage, Millie died, and years after Andy Marion married for the final time, a widow named Jane.

Lumpkin Name Unknown

Amie Lumpkin was a twelve-year-old slave on the plantation of John Mobley when her father left Fairfield District to serve as a body servant during the war. Amie and her mother remained in their cabin on the plantation, where the mother often cried, wondering how her husband was faring. One day, the women were told that the body servant had died. Shortly after, Amie's mother also died, leaving her an orphan by the time Sherman's troops passed through Fairfield County in 1865.

Isaiah Moore

Thomas W. Brice and his eight siblings grew up in relative comfort at the home of their parents, Dr. Walter and Martha Emeline Brice, in the Fairfield District community of Woodward. Thomas grew up around the family slaves, including Isaiah Moore. "The two grew up hunting, fishing and playing together. Theirs was a bond of love, and it did not end until death separated them." [McDonald, Bill. "Fleshing out Isaiah's saga," *The State*. Concord Presbyterian Church, Vertical File, Fairfield County Chapter, South Carolina Genealogical Society, Winnsboro, South Carolina.]

Five of the Brice boys served in Confederate service, including twenty-year old Thomas who enlisted in June of 1861 as a private with Company C of Colonel John Bratton's Sixth Regiment South Carolina Infantry. Private Brice was accompanied by nineteen-year-old Isaiah Moore who served as body servant for the duration of the war. Just months after his enlistment, Private Brice was promoted to sergeant, and in January of 1863 to lieutenant. When Thomas Brice received a furlough in June of that year, he and Isaiah Moore were able to visit their families in Woodward. They returned to their regiment in July.

The battle of Campbell's Station took place on November 16, 1863 as part of the Knoxville Campaign. The Confederate Forces in East Tennessee, under the command of Lieutenant General James Longstreet, were ordered to attack Major General Ambrose E. Burnside (Department of the Ohio) and prevent him from taking Knoxville, Tennessee. Longstreet's 15,000 troops, including Brigadier General John Bratton's brigade, marched northeast toward Knoxville along the East Tennessee-Virginia Railroad; marching parallel to them, on the opposite side of the train tracks, were Burnside's 20,000 men. Burnside's troops were in the lead, and several times Longstreet's Confederates attacked the rearguard of the Federal troops in an attempt to get Burnside to turn and fight. At the small community of Campbell's Station, the armies finally faced each other in battle. Casualties among the Carolina troops were 124 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Thomas Brice who had been shot in the face and lost an eye. As the Confederates retreated, they were forced to abandon the injured who were unable to walk or ride a horse. When some of the soldiers from Company C returned to their campsite, Isaiah was told what had happened, and where Lieutenant Brice had been left. Isaiah took a horse and returning to the battlefield, found Thomas Brice, put him on the horse and "carried him to a safe place." [Ibid.]

Isaiah Moore remained with Lieutenant Brice at the hospital where he was treated until stable enough to return home to convalesce. Back in Woodward at the family plantation, Isaiah continued to care for Thomas until he was well enough to continue his service to the Confederacy. In January of 1865 Lieutenant Brice, wearing a black eye-patch, was assigned to enrolling duty in South Carolina, where he remained until the Confederacy surrendered and the war ended.

The strong bond that was established between Thomas Brice and Isaiah Moore during their youth developed even stronger during the war years and lasted the remainder of their lives. After the war Thomas Brice married, and he and his wife Nancy raised a family. Isaiah Moore, who worked on the farm of Thomas

Brice, also married and raised a family of thirteen children: Charity, Dave, Solomon, Fortune, Charlie, Brice, Haley, Fannie, Sarah, Frances, Mary, Margaret, and Teeta Moore.

Thomas W. Brice died on October 14, 1908 and was buried in Woodward's Concord Presbyterian Church cemetery. The aging Isaiah was taken care of in his later years by Thomas' son, Thomas, Junior, who visited the former slave every day during Isaiah's last days. In 1917, knowing that his own death was approaching, Isaiah Moore asked that he be buried, not at the nearby all-Black, Red Hill Baptist Church cemetery, but at the Concord Presbyterian Church cemetery, as close to his friend as possible. Mr. Moore had been a member of the Concord church for more than fifty years, and his request was taken under consideration by the church elders. Although the cemetery was segregated, the elders took into consideration the extremely close relationship between the two men who had served in a war together. It was decided, following Isaiah Moore's death on the 22nd of December, that he would be buried adjacent to Thomas Brice, but just outside the fence which enclosed the all-white cemetery.

The story of the friendship between Brice and Moore was one that members of the Concord Presbyterian Church recounted often through the ensuing decades, and around 1984 the church members, by a unanimous judgment, decided that the time had come to embrace Isaiah Moore and the sacrifices he had made, not only to Thomas Brice, but to the Woodward community as well. The black wrought-iron fence which enclosed the cemetery and separated the two friends was expanded to incorporate the grave of Isaiah Moore.

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Some Local Confederate Veteran Bios

Researched and written by Rev. Eddie J. Woods

Sam Thomas

He was a highly respected former slave. Sam Thomas built a house on Railroad Avenue for Isaac C. Thomas without benefit of an architect. This was the home of the Mayor of Ridgeway, Robert W.

Thomas. The Presbyterians then engaged Sam Thomas to erect their new church in town. He died September 10, 1884.

Ridgeway:

Aimwell congregation (Presbyterian) are having a meal and comfortable chapel erected on the east side of Means Street, on the lot owned by Mr. A.F. Ruff. Sam Thomas, colored, a good and useful citizen, respected by all for his industry, honesty and integrity, carpenter by trade, but generally useful, while working on the belfry yesterday made a misstep and fell the distance of twenty-seven feet, dislocating two of the vertebrae and died in about fifteen minutes. Sam Thomas will be well remembered by the survivors of the 12th Regiment, S.C.V. He went with Captain Thomas and was with the regiment at the surrender. He was quite a favorite and respected by all the soldiers who were thrown in contact with him.

Big Black Ghost

When Sherman's army came to Fairfield County and departed it was whispered that the rebellious Negroes were planning to raid and take over the Brice Plantation for themselves. Members of the Brice family and their faithful people gathered at the house to protect themselves. The raid was staged on a moonlight night and those within the house could see and hear the angry mob approaching just before they reached the dwelling, they noticed the figure of a large black man in the road between the building and the marchers. He raised both long arms into the air above his head and motioned to them to go back. Strangely enough they did, some of them at a trot. The people within the house thought that this big man was the stranger who had been inciting the Negroes to riot and that for some unknown reason he had changed his plan for this night. He was never seen nor heard of again and the once defiant Negroes ceased to cause or talk of further trouble.

Sometime later those who witnessed the affair learned that the big man was no man at all, but the ghost of a faithful servant. The insurrectionists had recognized him and had heeded the spectral warning, fleeing in terror. He is still talked about in the community and is referred to as the "Big Black Ghost".

Freedmen's Bureau 1865-1872

The U.S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, popularly known as the Freedmen's Bureau, was established in 1865 by Congress to help former black slaves and poor whites in the South in the aftermath of the U.S. Civil War (1861-65). Some 4 million slaves gained their freedom as a result of the Union victory in the war, which left many communities in ruins and destroyed the South's plantation-based economy. The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, housing and medical aid, established schools and offered legal assistance. It also attempted to settle former slaves on Confederate lands confiscated or abandoned during the war. However, the bureau was prevented from fully carrying out its programs due to a shortage of funds and personnel, along with the politics of race and Reconstruction. In 1872, Congress, in part under pressure from white Southerners, shut the bureau.

Records from this bureau listed the freed slaves by name similar to a Federal census. For this reason, these records are considered very valuable to African-American researchers. In 2000, the U.S. Congress passed the

"Freedmen's Bureau Preservation Act," which directed the National Archives Archivist to preserve the extensive records of the Bureau on microfilm.

These microfilm files are now part of the Freedman's Bureau Project (which includes partnerships between FamilySearch International and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society (AAHGS), and the California African American Museum) that is to digitize this microfilm for use by these researchers.

Black Veterans from World War I from Fairfield County

Researched and written by Eddie Killian

List of Fairfield County Black Veterans from World War I

Able, Ezell Adams, Lewis C. Adams, Willie Adger, Elliott Adgers, Will Henry Aiken, Dave Aikens, Pete Alston, Anderson Alston, Boaz Alston, Hezikial Alston, James Anderson, Butler James Anderson, Lowman Archia, Richard S. Arnette, Jess Asgill, Charles Ashford, Eddie Ashford, Frank Jr. Ashford, Mitchell Ashford, Oscar Ashford, Richard Ashley, Arthur Ashwood, Junion Bagley, Ausmon F. Banks, Fleming Barber, Elie Barber, Ernest Barber, Jim Barber, Prince Bates, William Beaty, John Henry Bell, Moses Belton, Allen Belton, Clarence Belton, Hector R. Belton, James Belton, Sawney Bennett, James Benson, Elie Benson, James M. Benson, Leslie Bird, Ed Bollar, Charlie Boodware, Walter Bouknight, Nathaniel Bouknight, Tom Bouler, Dave Boulware, Hillyard B. Boulware, Hillard T. Boulware, Robert

Boulware, William Boyd, John Boykin, Eli W. Jr. Bradley, Caldwell Bratton, George Brennon, Primus Brice, Chester A. Brice, George Brice, Riley Brice, Will Broom, Albert Brown, Charlie Brown, Daniel Brown, Henry E. Brown, Horace Brown, Joe Davis Brown, John Brown, John Brown, Nehmiah Bryson, Andy Buggs, Otis Bush, Taney Butler, Daniel Byrd, Arthur Byrd, James Byrd, Joe Byrd, Lonnie Caldwell, Albert Caldwell, Eddie Caldwell, Willie Camak, Alonzo Camps, Elliotte Camps, William Chambers, Will Chappell, Halbert Chappels, Jeff Charles, David Chatham, Robert Chick, Frank Chick, Pettis Chick, Will Clark, Boysie Clark, Willie Clowney, George Clowney, John Jr. Cockrel, Rind Cohen, Paul Coleman, Dave Coleman, Henry Coleman, Lem

Coleman, Manse Coleman, Moses Coleman, Riger Coleman, Vencen Coleman, Will Coleman, Will Collins, John Conwell, Will Cook, Henry Cook, John Cook, Joseph Cook, Lewis Cook, Lonney Cook, Willie Craig, Dave Crosby, Bob Crosby, Herbert Crosby, Isaac Crosby, Willie Cunningham, James Cunningham, Nighten Curbeam, Charles Curbeen, Sam Daniel, Brice Davies, Jason Monroe Davis, Andrew Davis, Andrew J. Davis, Ben Davis, Celeste L(loyd) Davis, Clarence Davis, Coley Davis, Edd Davis, Elliott Davis, Eugene Davis, Henry Davis, John Davis, John H. Davis, Ladd L. Davis, Loney Davis, Nathan Davis, Richard Davis, Wade Davis, William Dawkins, Horace J. Dawkins, Isaac Dawkins, Will Dennis, James @ Derry, McCoy Deweese, Solomon Dixon, Richard

Docks, James Dorsey, Ben Douglas, James Douglas, Marion Samuel Dubose, Robert Douglass Charley Durham, Mood Durham, Preston Edger, John Eigner, Asa Elgin, Flemming Ellison, George Ellison, John Ellison, Mack Ellison, Robert Ellison, Young English, Elliott English, John English, John Calvin English, Robert Jr. English, Willie Evans, Dave Feaster, Peter Ferguson, Nathan Fleming, Joe Fleming, Sam Ford, Ernest @ Ford, George Jr. Ford, Julius Ford, Nick Ford, Willie J. Foster, Amzi Foster, Jordon Foster, Mark Foster, Paul Frazier, King David Frazier, William Free. Adams Friday, Henry Gadsden, Charlie Gadsden, Charlie Gadson, Richard Gaffney, George Edward Gaffney, James E. Gaffney, Nathan Gaither, Sam Gaston, Lee Alexander Gather, Robert George, Henry Geter, Peter

Gibson, Boykin F. Gibson, Galop Gibson, James Gibson, Talmage H. Gibson, Willie Gill, Daniel H. Gladden, Elijah Gladden, James Gladden, Paul @ Gladden, Thomas Gladden, Walker Gladney, David Gladney, Earnest Gladney, Hilyard Glenn, Robert Glover, John Glymph, George Washington Glymph, John Goins, Alvin M. Graham, J(ohn) S(olomon) Graves, Charlie Green, Denis Green, Henry Green, John Greys, Governor Grier, Willie B Grier, Wylic Griffin, James Griffin, Jim Griffin, Wade Griffin, Will Griffin, Willie E. Gripper, Samuel Hall, David Hall, Jim Hall, Johnson Hall, Mack Hall, Torn Harmon, Arthur larper, Joseph M. larper, Thomas Jarris, Ben Iarrison, Charley Iarrison, D(aniel) J. Iarrison, Felder Iarrison, George larrison, John Iarrison, Robert Iarrison, Teames

Harrison, Willobie Benjamin Harry, Willie Haymon, John Heath, John L. Hemphill, Armster Henderson, Austin Henderson, Charley Henderson, Henry Henderson, Sam Jr. Henderson, Willie Henry, Robert Hill, Walter Hill, Will Holley, Tom Hollis, Lonnie Hood, Willie Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, Jim Hopkins, Robert Howard, Willie Howell, Reed Huckabee, Giss Huckabee, Joe Hudson, John Hudson, Thomas Hunter, Andrew J(ackson) Hunter, Joseph Jackson, Charlie T. Jackson, Eugene Jackson, Hilliard Jackson, Isaiah Jackson, John Jackson, Murry Jackson, Stonewall Jackson, Thomas James, Ernest Jeter, Peter Johnson, Adam Johnson, Elmore Johnson, Emanuel Johnson, Frank Johnson, Frank Johnson, Ike Johnson, James A. Johnson, Riley Johnson, Steve Johnson, Thomas Dohnson, Walter

Johnson, William Jr. Jones, Ben Jones, Charlie Jones, Ernest Jones, Freddie Jones, Nick Jones, Robert Jones, Sines Jones, Wiley Jordan, Bert Jordan, Will June, Willis Kelley, Dave Kelley, Will Kennedy, Best Kennedy, Brister Kennedy, Daniel Kennedy, Louis Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Wright Kingkid, Docia Kinsler, Arthur Kinsler, Oscar Knox, Thornton Koon, Willie Land, Willie Latta, Earnest Lawhon, Douglas Lawhon, Henry Lawson, John Leitner, John Leitner, Wade Lightney, Walter Lindsay, Adam Lipsy, James Loney, Albert Lumpkin, William Lumpkins, Jerry Lunki, John Luntz, John Lyles, John Mack, Joe Mack, John W. Mack, Lonnie Mackey, John H. Madison, Dave Maloney, Johnie James Manigault, John E. Mannigan, Bill Manuel, Robert E.

March, Henry Martin, George Martin, Morris Martin, Robert Martin, Robert Martin, Shiver Martin, Simpson Martin, William Massie, Ernest Mayo, Louis McAlilly, George B McBrice, Charlie McCollough, Eddie McConnell, Isaac McCorkle, Ernest McCrarey, Tom McCray, Sonnie McCrorey, Gilbert McCrorey, John McCross, Carrol McCullough, Daniel McCullough, Joe McCullough, Robert McCullough, William McDaniel, Robert McDaniel, William McDuffie, Lonnie McDuffy, Fleming McGraw, Jake McMahan, McKinley McMillan, Albert McMullen, David McMullen, John McQuarters, Moses McQuarters, Robert Meadow, Charlie Means, James C. Mickle, Charlie Mickle, Eddie Mickle, John Miles, Harvey Miller, James Miller, John Miller, Joseph Milling, Tom Mills, Ernest Mitchell, Allen Mitchell, Jim Mitchell, Samuel Mobely, Soloman

Mobley, George Mobley, John Mobley, Jonnie Mobley, John N. Moore, Abe Moore, Daniel Moore, Fleming Moore, Leland Moore, Otis Moore, Thomas Moore, William Moore, Willie Moore, Willie Mosby, Tallie Mosey, Ernest Murphy, Douglas Murphy, Henry Murphy, Henry Murphy, Talmage Neil, Robert Nelson, Props Nettles, Alex Newman, Eugene D. Oglesby, Willie D. Outen, Nathaniel Owens, John Owens, Willie Owings, John Pay, John Pea, Edward Pearson, Elliott Pearson, George Pearson, James Pearson, Lonnie Pearson, Ralphe Peay, John Peav. Reason Peaye, Aaron Penn, Herbert Perry, Grant Perry, Lonnie Perry, Simon Peterson, Sam(uel) N. Pickens, Johnny Pickens, Walter Pierson, Willie Pinckney, Ernest Potee, Tillman Price, Jim Prioleau, Sam

Rabb, Nathan F. Rabb, Robert Richardson, Preston Richmond, Peter Roberts, Joe Robertson, Willie Robinson, David Robinson, George Robinson, Jack Robinson, John Robinson, Robert Rooks, John Rosborough, Alexander Rosborough, Wyatt N. Roseboro, Ben Roseboro, Frank Roseborough, Preston Roseborough, Walter Ross, Isaac Ruff, Baylous Ruff, Eddie Russell, Fred E. Rutherford, Amos Sampson, George T. Sawyer, Arthur Scott, Eli Seabrooks, Dandrees Shelton, Brice Shelton, Edd Shivers, Ernest @ Shivers, John Shivers, Rich Simms, Andrew Simms, David Singleton, Samiel Small, Pammer Small, Robert Small, Sam Smith, Frank Smith, Gelespie Smith, Henry Smith, John Smith, Tom Smith, Walker Smith, William Starkes, Belton Starkes, Elliott Starks, Daniel Steele, Ellison Steele, Robert

Stevenson, Dan Stevenson, Firman Stevenson, John Stevenson, Jordan Stone, Boykin Suber, Butler Suber, Edward Suber, George Suber, Lonnie Suber, Will Taylor, Charlie Taylor, Torn Taylor, Ulvse Thomas, Frank Thomas, Frank Thomas, James Thomas, Sam Thomas, William Thompson, Frank Thompson, Henry Thompson, James Thompson, Rhea Thompson, Sam Thompson, William Toatley, Albert Toatley, Edgar Toatley, Robert N. Toatley, Willie Tobias, Horace Tolliver, Orborn Tompson, James Trapp, Ernest Trapp, John Trapp, Robert Trapp, Robert Triplet, John Triplet, Robert Triplet, Robert Tucker, George Tucker, Morant Tucker, Paul B Tucker, Purty Tucker, William Vanderhost, Robert Vanfleld, Leo Waddington, Henry Walker, Jessie Walker, Jim Walker, Lawrence Walker, Moses

Wash, John B. Waters, Andrew Watkin, James Watkins, Andrew Watkins, George Watkins, Wallace Wheeler, Moses White, Ikey White, Willie Whitner, Andrew Wiley, Cleveland Williams, Charlie Williams, Frank Williams, James Williams, James Williams, John Williams, Lewis Williams, Lewis Williams, Will Williams, Willie Williams, Willie Willingham, Alex Wilmore, Baltimor Woodard, Will Woodruff, Mossie Woodward, Walker Worthy, Nathan Wright, Willie Young, Alex Young, Andrew Young, Ed. Young, Eddie Young, Felix Young, George Young, Joe Young, John Young, Plummer Young, Robert Young, Tim Young, Wildy Young, Willie

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Black Veterans from World War II from Fairfield County

Found in Old Winnsboro News and Herald

Simon Mean Davis, Jr.	Albert Young	Robert Steele
Walter Stevenson	Robert Gladney	James Simon
Edward Woodard	Flemon Means	Furman James Jackson
Cornell Moore	Wilias McDaniel	Willie Boulware
Prof Henry Thompson	Walter Junior Kennedy	Charlie Squirewell
Samuel Ersac Knightner	James Johnson, Jr.	Edward Evans
Christie Coleman	Lawrence Jackson	Ben Wiley Murphy
Buster Graves	Robert Lee Hughes	Frank Green
Willie McCants, Jr.	Andrew Hall	Isaac Lee Huff
James Henry Johnson	Leon Harris	Charlie Suber
Mack Neal Irby	Nelson Chambers	Willie Gaither
Sammie Lee Harrison	Carlton Gunnett Davis	George Faster
Charlie James Woodward	James Henry Baylor	Ezzell Able
Eddie Gibson	Ernest Enlow Bradley	James Raleigh
John Reese Good	Isaoc Kennedy	Sam Kelly
Dorway Geiger	Willie Mack Byrd	Charlie Seals
Robert Brown	Dave Sanders	Henry Brown
Berrie Davis	Hazell C. Powell	Albert Wallington
		Joseph Feaster

Black Veterans from World War II from Fairfield County 371st Regiment

Researched and written by Suzanne P. Johnson & Eddie Killian



The monument to the 371st Regiment located near the French towns of Ardeuil and Séchault. The top of the monument was damaged when it was hit by an artillery round during World War II.

More information can be obtained at this link: 371 Regiment Monument, Bussy Farm, France.

Nearly 1,000 men from Fairfield County, both enlistees and draftees, served as soldiers, sailors, and officers in the Great War. Of those, thirty-one died during the conflict. Nineteen succumbed to the 'Spanish fly' or

other respiratory factors of the disease which killed between 50 and 100 million people world-side in one of the worst pandemics to hit the planet. There was one death of "accidental acute alcoholism" and one possible suicide. At least five sons of Fairfield County found their final resting place in one of the six American Battle Monuments Commission cemeteries on French soil.

Of the 53,313 Americans who died in action or from wounds received in battle, five were African Americans from Fairfield County, all members of the 371st Infantry Regiment fighting under French command because the political and military leaders of the United States had no confidence in their fighting ability. The 371st played a key role in the success of the Allied Armies against the Central Powers.

Fifty-two men chose service in the United States Navy. Thirty-six Fairfield County natives were college students when they reported to register at the draft office. The majority (13) were attending Clemson College. Most of these young men served their country in a Students' Army Training Corps unit at their college.

Before enlisting or being drafted the majority of the men were employed in farming. Thirty-one were employed by the Southern Railroad Company, six were mill workers, and four worked in a local granite quarry. Nine listed their home of record in Fairfield County although they were actually employed in one of three steel companies (Bethlehem Steel, Duquesne Steel Works, and Carnegie Steel) in the north where they were most likely engaged in the production of steel for military ships and munitions.

Thirty young men, including four dentists and four doctors, served in a medical field. Seven were assigned to an evacuation ambulance service. Seven were also assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland where during World War II medical-related experiments were performed on soldiers without their knowledge or permission. It is very likely that at least some of those assigned to the Chemical warfare Service were involved in experiments with poison gas. The official purpose of the arsenal was the manufacture of gas masks and other related items.

One woman from Fairfield County, Miss Nan Aline Bryce, was a nurse during the war. She served at Base Hospital 56 at Allerey, Saône-et-Loire, in eastern France.



PVT Bo	az Alston
Birth:	1 Apr 1895, Fairfield County, South Carolina, USA
Death:	28 September 1918
Place:	Ardeuil-et-Montfauxelles, Departement des Ardennes,
	Champagne-Ardenne, France
Burial:	Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial
	Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Departement de la Meuse,
	Lorraine, France
	Plot G, Row 6 Grave 25
	FindAGrave.com Memorial

Some Local WWII Veterans Bios

Researched and written by Rev. Eddie J. Woods

Willie Mood Harrison, Sr. 1916-1997

He was born April 20, 1916 in Ridgeway, South Carolina and was the son of Lider and Sallie P. Harrison. His early education began in the public school in Ridgeway and later transferred to the

Morris College Preparatory School. He continued his education by enrolling in the college programs at Morris College in Sumter, South Carolina.

While serving in the United State Army from 1943-1946, he received the following honors: Earnest Campaign Medal; Good Conduct Medal and the ATO Campaign Medal. He was discharged honorably as an outstanding serviceman.

In 1949, he immediately took over the management of the family business which began about 1900. He took up the reins following the sudden death of his mother. His maternal grandfather, S. R. Harrison, was the first owner of the business, which has survived three generations.

June 13, 1950, he was married to Thelma McRae, and to this union were born two children.

He was a member of the Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church, Ridgeway, South Carolina.

Mood Harrison received the Distinguished Service Award as affiliate of the Shell Oil Company in recognition of valued business association. For a number of years, he served on the Advisory Board of Trustees for the Ridgeway Public Schools.

His involvement in the Masonic Order spanned over forty years in the Purity Lodge #42. In this organization, he held the following positions: Senior Deacon; Junior Warden (for more than one term); and served as Senior Warden.

In 1985, the Fairfield County Planning Commission renamed Highway Road 650 to Mood Harrison honoring him.

On April 16, 1992, Mood was tapped to be enrolled in the Morris College Athletic Hall of Fame with recognition for his performance with the football team.

He can easily be classed as a humanitarian for his concern for his fellowman and his family.

Willie J. Heath 1926-1984

He was born and attended public schools in Fairfield County. Willie J. Heath was a veteran of World War II. He continued his education at Voorhees Junior College. He received the Bachelor of Science in Business Education from Allen University and the Master of Arts in Teaching Degree from Winthrop College.

Mr. Heath retired from the Fairfield County Schools after thirty-four years of service. During these thirty-four years, he taught at: Camp Liberty High School; McCrorey-Liston high School; and Winnsboro High School. He was a loyal and devoted member of the Bethesda A.M.E. Zion Church where he served as: a trustee; class leader; and clerk. Also, he was a member of: the Frank Pauling Lodge No 1524 and Fidelity Lodge No. 33 Free and Accepted Masons; the Progressive Citizens

Organization; the NAACP; he served on the Governing Board of Mental Retardation for Exceptional Children and of the Three Rivers Health System Agency. He was the first black elected to an official position in the Town of Winnsboro during the century when he was elected to the City Council in

1969. He was listed in the 1974 edition of "Who's Who in South Carolina." Mr. Heath was elected to the Fairfield County Council in 1972 and serving on the Council at the time of his death.

Frank Lee Jackson 1921-2013

He was the sixth of twelve children born to Thomas, Sr. and Annie Sims Jackson of Blair, South Carolina.

He attended Gethsemane School through the 6th grade and stopped school to work and help support his family. Jackson was married to Cora Peoples and to this union thirteen children were born.

Frank Jackson was a World War II Veteran working in the Transportation Division. One of the things that he was commended for was driving an ammunition vehicle for days without stopping to get ammunition to the troops on the front line. He was honored with the American Theater Medal; The EAMET Medal with two Bronze Stars; the Good Conduct Medal; and the Victory Medal.

After dedicating his life to Christ, he began his Christian journey. He was ordained as a Deacon in 1963 at the Gethsemane Baptist Church. He taught Sunday School Classes for many years. Children held a special place in his heart. He was always patient and taught them the Word of God. He also sang in the Senior Choir.

From 1976-1979, Jackson served as the community baseball coach for the boys in the neighborhood. He was instrumental in helping start the Shelton-Blair Credit Union. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge #128 for over 60 years.

He was famous for his Frank Jackson Barbeque. He began a tradition of starting on Good Friday and going until Labor Day each year that he was able. He began cooking barbeque after leaving the

Army. People in Blair and the surrounding communities loved his barbeque. Even people who had moved away, they came home on vacation and would come to purchase his barbeque. It was a ritual.

Davie Armstrong 1918-1999

His parents were Dave and Annie Mae Armstrong. He was married to Ada Pope. They had four daughters and five sons.

Davie was a self-employed Pulpwood Producer. Also, he was owner and operator of Armstrong's Grocery. Also, he was a farmer and a U.S. Navy Veteran of World War II. He was an active member in Shady Grove A.M.E. Church.

Willie Starks 1914-1976

Willie Starks was the son of James and Nancy Starks-Robinson. He served in World War II as a Staff-Sergeant. Upon his return from the war, he owned and operated a wood yard serving people of Fairfield County. He operated a full-service station and logging business (known as pulpwood). He also operated a night club called "The B29" named after a fighting airplane during World War II.

He served as an active member and trustee of the Bethesda A.M.E. Zion Church as well as an active member of the NAACP and one of the founders of Progressive Citizens. He was married to Nancy Ashford and from this union they had two children, William, and Mary.

Black Veteran from Korean Conflict from Fairfield County

Researched and written by Rev. Eddie J. Woods

Frederick Wallace Ford 1926-2005

He attended his first school, "The Middle Six Down the Road School", where his mother served as principal and teacher for 47 years. After he graduated from Fairfield County Training School, in Winnsboro, South Carolina, he continued his education at Allen University, in Columbia, South Carolina. On May 27, 1948, he received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Biology and a minor in Psychology. While at Allen University he was a founding member of the Gamma Gamma Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

The late J. T. McCain, Civil Rights activist, and principal of Palmetto High School, in Mullins, South Carolina, employed Frederick as a teacher in his first job.

It was always his desire to become a doctor and he pursued his goal by enrolling at Howard University in 1953. However, his studies in medicine were short-lived when he was drafted in the United States Army, where he served for three years. After service, he returned to Howard University and studied in criminal law. Later, he studied at the University of California at Berkeley and received a certificate in criminology.

Ford's career was with the United States Department of Justice where he received numerous, "Excellence in Performance" awards for continuous outstanding service. As a Southeast Asian diplomat and senior criminal investigator, he retired from the Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration in 1981. Prior to retiring, he spent three years in Bangkok, Thailand. Following his retirement, he began a second career with the National Football Leagues' Region Drug Enforcement Program, covering the area of Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Through the years, there is one thing that remained constant in Fred's life. It was his undying love for "Ole A U" (Allen University), and his tireless efforts to preserve the legacy of the founding father,

Bishop Richard Allen. He recruited many young people from all over the world. Before his death Frederick contributed \$50,000 to the institution.

Black Veteran from Viet Nam Conflict from Fairfield County Congressional Medal Honor Recipient Webster Anderson

Researched and written by Rev. Eddie J. Woods

Webster Anderson 1933-2003

Born and raised in Winnsboro, Anderson is one of only eight to receive the highest honor ever awarded to military service personnel, the Congressional Medal of Honor. On October 15, 1967, while serving as Staff-Sergeant of Battery A, 2nd battalion, 320th Artillery, 101st Airborne Infantry Division in Tam Ky, Vietnam, the North Vietnamese attacked his unit's position. Anderson, manning a howitzer on an exposed parapet, was severely injured when two grenades exploded at his feet.

While unable to stand, he managed to prop himself up on the parapet and continue firing. Another enemy grenade landed in a gun pit near his wounded crew. Anderson retrieved the grenade and threw it, losing his hand in the process. At the end of his official citation, it reads:

Sergeant Anderson's conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty are in the highest traditions of the military service and reflect credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army.

Black Veteran from Peace Time Era Between Viet Nam Conflict and Desert Storm

Researched and written by Rev. Eddie J. Woods

Col. Ken Feaster

Col. Feaster was inducted into Citadel Athletic Hall of Fame.

Fairfield County native Col. Ken Feaster was inducted into the Citadel's Athletic Hall of Fame during ceremonies on Saturday, Nov. 10.

Feaster, Class of 1975, lettered four years on Charleston Port-coached baseball teams, and was the first African American baseball player in school history.

Earning all-Southern Conference recognition three times, twice at second base and once at shortstop, Feaster captained the '75 team that won the Southern Conference championship. He held the school single-season and career stolen base records and was among the top 15 nationally in stolen base percentage.

A dean's list student, Feaster also earned all-district and all-state recognition and led the 1974 team in seven offensive categories and the '75 team in five categories.

Feaster is the first African American Citadel alumni to earn the rank of colonel.

Feaster is a 1971 graduate of McCorey-Liston High School in Blair.

Herald Independent, 12/13/2001

Black Veteran from Iraq Conflict from Fairfield County

Researched and written by Rev. Eddie J. Woods

John E. Yarborough

John's motto: "If you must believe in something, believe in God." He transformed from a smalltown boy to a disciplined soldier. Yarborough was the eldest son of 12 siblings and grew up in Winnsboro during the 1960's and 1970's.

His determination to become an inspiration for his future children helped motivate him in his younger years as did his mother, Frankie Yarborough Johnson.

In 1983, he took a position with the South Carolina Department of Corrections. He served as assistant supervisor at Central Corrections Institution for five years. He joined the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy in 1988, where he served as the Training Operations Manager. He completed a number of law enforcement training programs. Also, he received a Criminal Justice Degree from Midland's Technical College.

After 32 years of military service, he continued to serve 8 years with the National Guard. He completed a tour in Iraq in 2006-2007. He served as a Command Sergeant Major 1-349 (LSB) at Fort Gordon, Ga.

He has been awarded numerous decorations including: The Bronze Star; Army Commendation Medal with 7 Oak Leaf Clusters; Good Conduct Medal; Iraq Campaign Medal; U.S. Overseas Service Ribbon; Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with 8 Oak Leaf Clusters; National Services Defense Medal with Bronze Star; Armed Forces Reserve Medal; Non-commissioned Officers

Professional Development Ribbon with four affixed; Army Service Ribbon; Combat Infantryman Badge; Drill Sergeant Badge and many more.

Yarborough said, "Believe in yourself, the only limitations in life are the limitations you put on yourself." "When you have no dream or ambitions, you have no life." "Remember, nothing is impossible or unattainable. You are in control of your destiny."

FCGS Purchases for Library Collection

 The Scotch-Irish and their First Settlements on the Tyger River
 Southern Historical Press

 by George Howe
 Quakers in South Carolina

Wateree and Bush River, Cane Creek, Piney Grove and Charleston Meetings Southern Historical Press Edited by Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr.

Member Donations to FCGS for Library Collection

Twice the Citizen A History of the US Army Reserves 1908 1983Rev. Eddie Woodsby Lieutenant Colonel Richard B. Crossland, USAR and Major James T. Currie, USARClemson University Tiger Tales, 1966by Tiger Tales Staff

Website Members Only Updates Added (since last quarter)

Members Only Web Pages 2021 Password Required After April 1st, 2021

- Families:Bedenbaugh, Bray, Cain, Chisholm, Chisolm, Cook, Cooke, Davis, Ellis, Feaster, Field, Fields,
Gardner, Gardiner, Gladden, Goodwin, Goodwyn, Goree, Grant, Gregory, Harrington, Hollis,
Jackson, Lemon, Lemons, McElroy, Milling, Peay, Ryan, Thomas
- Newsletters: FCGS 4th Qtr. Newsletter



FAIRFIELD COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY (7th year) LIFETIME MEMBERS

Alston	Lloyd	Alston
Baird	Paula Hamiter	Hamiter, Turnipseed (Rebasmen), McKinstry (Mckinstree),
		Wafer, Harrington, Fields, Hamblen, Lake, Norris, Reavis,
		Kenemore
Blackwell	Gloria Douglas	Bell, Bigham, Brown, Carson, Chappell, Coleman, Crosby,
		Gladney, Grier, Henry, Mills, McMaster, Montgomery,
		Pritchett, Rabb, Shedd, Watson, Wilkes
Coleman	Susan	Buchanan, Coleman, Meador/Meadow, McGraw, Moberly,
		Yongue
Cooper	Dorothy T.	Timms, Young, Yongue
Cousar	Sanita	Chisholm, Chisom, Coleman, Feaster, Moore, Alexander,
		Jackson
Delleney, Jr.	F.G. (Greg)	Delleney, Nelson, Woodward
Dix	Scott	Cathcart and associated family names
Forman	Liz	Ragsdale, McMeekin, Stanton, Owen
Haywood	Frances Owens	Boyce, Brown, Cranford, Dillard, Duncan, Epps, Owens, Prather,
		Quiller, Raiford, Ray, Turner
Hesler	Julie	Macon, Young, Vann, Turner, Woodward
Hill, Jr.	Robert Ray	Hill, Woodward
Hollis	John	Dowey, Hollis, Hood, Watts

NEWSLETTER

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Hollis	Mary Ann	Bundrick, Closson, Cooper, Corbitt, Cromer, Halfacre, Hentz, Hoover, Ladd, Lake, Lauderdale, Lemmon, Owings, Sligh, Wicker
Hopper	William D. (Bill)	Mayben/Maybin, Mobley
Hunter	William C.	Ferguson, Henderson, Hunter
Killian, Jr.	Robert Edward "Eddie"	 Grandfather Killian adopted Father: Bartee(DNA)?, Rutledge(DNA)? 's Mother: Davis, Gregory Surnames in my pedigree: Aldridge, Adams, Arnold, Bedenbaugh, Benton, Bogan, Bray, Bridson, Brockington, Buford, Cain, Caldwell, Chapman, Cheshire, Chick, Christian, Coefield, Coleman, Crenshaw, Crosby, Davis, DeRuel, Ellis, Fox, Gardner, Gerard, Gogan, Goodwin, Goodwyn, Goree, Graham, Gray, Gregory, Gudgin, Hall, Harrison, Horton, Houseman, Hughes, Humphries, Hunter, Jeffares, Jolly, Jones, Killian, Knight, Koon, Lake, Ledbetter, Liles, Lipham, Lyles, Mabry, Manning, Mask, Maskew, Mathis, McJunkin, Meador, Miller, Mobberly, Moblerly, Mobley, Newcastle, Perry, Poole, Porter, Pressley, Price, Rainey, Revels, Roberts, Roe, Ruth, Sartor, Sheppard, Singleton, Stone, Strange, Tapley, Tarpley, Taylor, Thomas, Truesdale, Tucker, Ussery, Warner, Whitaker
Lowry, III	John & Tracy	Lowry, Strong
Lyles	James	Lyles
Mallory	Lauren	Dubard, Ruff, Elkin, Pearson, Raiford, Weston
McCormac	Mary C.	McMaster, Elliott, Gooing, Rice, Buchanan, Fleming, Ferguson, Carlisle, Boatnight, Killock
McKinstry	Jimmy Leroy	Alston, Bonner, Boyd, McKinstry, Mobley, Taliferro
Means, Jr.	Robert T.	Means
Merz	Martha	Gibson, Hartin, Hearton, Wylie, Wiley
Роре	Natalie	Adams, Boyce, Carroll, Lippard, Morrison, Pope, Porter
Shelton	Kenneth A.	
Sung	Dr. Carolyn H.	Aiken, Ford, Gladden, Gibson, Hollis, Moore, Thompson, Wylie
Thompson	John	Thompson, Pack, Morrison, Lowe
Turbyfill	Sue	Byerly, Duncan, Dunkin, Loaner, Loner
Vinnacombe	Mary S.	Bundrick, Closson, Cromer, Halfacre, Hentz, Ladd, Lake, Lauderdale, Lemmon, Owings, Sligh, Wicker
White	Russell S.	
Williams	Otis & Carmen	Knight, Parrao, Williams
Ziervogel	Gene T.	Douglass, Hicklin, Tidwell

This list may not be all inclusive. If you do not see your name or if the surnames for you need to be revised, please contact us so we can update our records.

Please let us know if you would like to correspond with one of our members. Thanks!

If your name is not on the following list of **current 2020** or **2021** members, then you may need to renew your membership and please do or check with us.

2021 BENEFACTOR MEMBERS

Kennedy	Jeanette	Barnes, Mabry, Poole
McCreight	James L.	McCreight
McCreight	William	McCreight
McMaster	William S.	McMaster
Williams	Roxana S.	
Withers Jr.	John	

(2020 members please renew your membership by April 1st, 2021) 2021 PATRON MEMBERS

Aiken II	Ron & Leesa	Aiken
Armstrong	Betty	
McMaster	Kitt	Rion, McMaster, Elliott
Medley	Courtney	Bell, Roach, Woodward, Robinson
Milligan	Stephen L.	Baird ,Bell, Bolt, Hamilton, McCreight, Paul, Robinson
Mobley	Jack & Sherry	Mobley
Monk	Eloise	Castle, Mobley, Land, Robinson, Morrison, Wagner
Oliver	Mary Anne & Pete	Allen, Bolick, Brice, Burley, Clowney, Cooper, Crawford,
		Hendricks, Hogan, Lemon, Martin, Sprat, Stevenson,
		Wages, Weir
Scott	Lottie B.	Roach, Bell, Brown, Stone
Yates	Matthew	Dove

(2020 members please renew your membership by April 1st, 2021) 2021 FAMILY (or Mailed Newsletter) MEMBERS

Adams	Caroline	Wilkinson, Wilkerson, Wilkenson
Agnew	Clinton	Agnew, White, Anderson
Anderson	Barbara Lyles	Lyles
Branham	Vikki	Branham
Byers	Brenda	Byers, Taylor, Young
Caudill	Cynthia	
Chapman	Toby	Chapman, Ligon
Dean	Mary Cunningham	
Dixon	Martha "Betty"	Dixon, Mobley, Heath
Ganesh	Jennifer	McFadden, Jones
Giebner	Green	
Graves	William & Elizabeth	
Hall	Joe & Kathryn	Woodward, Brice, Mobley, Dixon, Hall
Harrington	Susan	Thompson, Sinclair, Young, Harrington, Robinson, Ashford
Heath	Heather	Marthers, Bass, Wilson, Bowen, Branham, Ross, Albert,
		Hennessee
Hedgepath	Charles & Miriam	Camak, Elkin, Hedgepath, Lyles
Hobby	Gwen	Anderson, Blackmon, McCullough, Sexton
Hutchinson	William	Turner, Lemmon, McElroy, Aiken, Lauderdale

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	inioer i, star i ear		
lgel	Susan	Propst, Kennedy, Gladney, Kerr, Hunnicutt, Cooper, Bright, Igel, Rutten	
Johnson	Sidney & Martha	Woodward, Brown, Purvis	
Karim	Beverly	Roden, Rhoden	
Kelly	John		
Laird	Donnie & Pam		
Mobley	Sherry & Jack	Mobley	
Nixon	Jane	Waiters	
Owens	Richard A.	Owen, Hartin	
Parker	Russell	Holley, Chenault, Reynolds, Young, Parker	
Popplewell	Cathrine F.		
Price	James	Alston, Hamiter	
Ray	Jefferie	Harvey, Beamguard, Johnston, Gibson, Mation	
Sandel	Nancy		
Traxler	Elizabeth	McKinstry, Gibson	
Turner	Jessie M.	Beam, Blanton, Carter, Earl, Etters, Hardin, Irvin, Linder,	
		Lipscomb, Posey, Pruett, Rives, Sealy, Turner	
Weldon	Patricia	Young, Ford, Jones	
Womack	Linda	Bell, Pannell, Yarborough, Grubbs	

(2020 members please renew your membership by April 1st, 2021) 2021 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Alexander	Konetta	Harris, Peay, Qualls-Quarles, Simons
Anderson	Robert W.	
Armstrong	Betty	
Banton	Susan	Gibson, Anderson, Douglass
Barton	Melanie	Gibson, Lewis, Watson, McDonald
Beaver	Della	Addison, Beavers, Harrell
Boyd	Sally Loner	
Brice	Bonnie	
Brice	Robert	
Brown	Nancy L.	Blackmon (Kershaw), Eichelberger, Henderson, Irby,
		Kincaid, Lyles, McDonald, McMorries, Moseley (Kershaw),
		Stewart (Lancaster Co.), Summer, Watt
Bryant	Sarah	
Вусе	Lucy	Thompson, Gladney, Weldon
Cannon	Tracy	Colman, Feaster, Mobley
Caldwell	Adam	
Chappelle	John	Chappelle
Chapman	Giles M.	Chapman
Clark	Ellen B.	Boulware, Coleman, Mobley, Stevenson, Traylor
Clark	Mimi	Clarke, Woodward, Taylor, Bauskette
Coleman	Sophie P.	Coleman
Cornish	Sharon	Thomas, Ballard, Gaines, Gooding, Bell, Manigo, Gore,
		Huckabee
Davis	Jonathan E.	Boyd, Brown, King, McDill, McGraw, Powell, Roberts,
		Starnes

Dorsey	Tasha	Boulware
Duke	Julius Z.	Crossland, Dunlap, Richardson, Simpson
Dundas	Kathleen McConnell	
Esberger	Karen Kay	Liles, Lyles, Rabb, Martin, Coleman, Roe, Nolen, Beam,
		Smallwood, Kay, Towles
Faile	Pamela	Humphries
Felder	Hart	Thomas, Ryan
Fetner	Marion E.	Burley, Crawford, Fetner, Strong, Ducckett
Forman	Liz	Ragsdale, McMeekin, Stanton, Owen
Foster	LaRue	Ford, Love, Arledge, Peay
Frazier	Linda	Hayden, Hayes, Meeks, Rigdon, Riner, Sellers, Taylor
Freeman	Cheryl	Freeman, Mobley, Turner
Furman	Felicia	
Gladney	Brian	Gladney
Green, III	James W	Terminal Y-SNP Broom R-Z16245, Powell, R-BY2744,
		Coleman G-CTS11352, Roe, Robinson/Robertson R-
		YP1211 Banks/Marjoribanks R-A5616, Ragsdale R-Z8,
		Cameron, Green R-S16701. Mathis I-L205
Hayden	Kelsey	Knighton
Hodges	Richard B.	
Hoelscher	Debbie	George, Canter
Hornsby	Ben	Hornsby
Ноу	Nancy	Hoy, Scott, McAilley
Hughey	Terry M.	Hughey, Lyles
Irvin	Faye Kennedy	Alexander, Kennedy, and associated families
James	Vicki Lynn	Winn
Jarrell	Rustin	Heyward
Johnson	Dr. Harold	Isbell, Sligh
Johnson	Suzanne P.	
Jolly	Frances R.	
Jones	Meador	Meador
Kelly	Debra	Roof
, Kerns-Meyer	Cathy	Mobley, Wagner, Mansell, Martin
Kinard	Glenna	Porter, McCants, Cason, Grissom, Martin, Lewis, Feaster,
		Coleman, Harrison, Higgins, Fetner, Cobb
		(1) Cobb, Gill, Harrison, Higgins, Beasley, Fetner, Scott,
		Martin, McCants, Porter, Rawlinson (mostly SC)
		(2) Baxter, Bryant, Dillard, Eaves, Hampton, Lee,
		McDade, Tolleson, Wells (mostly NC)
		(3) Dismukes, Hubbard, Latta (Branch 28), Jenkins,
		Kinard, Long/Lang, Mauldin, Patton, Thaxton, Vickers,
		Wilkins, Wise
		(mostly Georgia, Kentucky and Louisiana)
Kinsler	Brenda	Kinsler, Adams, Stevenson, Leightner, White, Wise,
		Howard, Markham
Kirkpatrick	Davis	
Lyles	Pelham	

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Macrina	Michelle	Mobley, Coleman, Fox, DuVau, DeRuel
Matthews	Gregory W.	Bradford, Cameron, Hutchison, Lemmon, Matthews
Meeks	Angela	Keller, Boyer, Meeks, Williams
Mentzer	Rev./Dr. Steven	
Moreland	Claudette	
Oldenettel	Leslie	Moberly, Simpson, Cannady
O'Neal	Frances L.	Beam, Lee, Mickle, Roof (Ruff), Pitman, Pittman, Pitmon
Overman	Joel	Harrison, Ellison, Chambers
Owens	Robert	Owens
Peabody	Donna	
Porter	Virgil	Killingsworth, Smith Peake, Walker, Schumpert , Carter
Price	James	Alston, McKinstry, Hamiter, Turnipseed, Boyd
Rawlins	Suzanna	Dillard, Stone
Roberts	William F.	Roberts, Clark, Wages, Halsell, Robinson
Sexton	Sarah	Minton, Timms
Shahan	Valerie	Walker
Silvia	Don	
Sims	Shamieka	Johnson, Chatman, Chapmen, Yarborough
Stephens	Margret	
Stephenson	Lyndia Hoover	
Stephenson	Ann Lyndia Bass	Bass, Feaster, Killian, Stephenson
Taylor	Diahn	Taylor, Jones, Ford, Sampson, Leitner, Gradic, Stevenson, Wise
Thomas Jr.	Kenneth H.	Johnson, Bond/Bonds, Dougherty, Hartley, Pynes
Thompson	Betty Carol	
Turner	, Mary Catherine	Rion
Ulmer	Lawrence H.	
Vinson	William S.	Vinson
Walker	Blaine	Blain, McQuiston, Sterling, Bishop, Brice, Garner, Cathcart, McClure
Walker	David	Cloud, Crumpton, Hogan, Parker, Price, Team, Walker, Wilson
Walker	Jimmy	
Wall	William (Bill)	
Ward	Jon P.	
Wood	Mary C.	Free
Wooll	Bobbie	
Yarbrough	Diane	Cameron, Young (Yongue, various spellings), Levining, Reap

2021 SUBSCRIPTION MEMBERS

Allen County Public Library	
Fairfield County Library	

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mail:	Fairfield County Genealogy Society	Location:	Fairfield County Museum (2nd Floor)		
	P. O. Box 93		231 S. Congress St.		
	Winnsboro, SC 29180		Winnsboro, SC 29180		
Email:	fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net Webs	te: <u>www.fa</u>	airfieldgenealogysociety.org		
Phone:	(803) 635-9811 Fax:	(803) 8	15-9811		
FACEBOOK:	Fairfield County Genealogy Society				
Library Hours:	Monday thru Friday: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Closed Lunch (usually Noon – 1:00 PM)				
	Saturday's by Appointment Only, Closed Sunday				
	Volunteer staffed, please call ahead, and verify assistance available.				

***** 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, <u>click here</u>, to pay dues and make donations online.

<u>For Information</u> 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 aide 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 <u>Square Online Store</u>. 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

<u>NEW MEMBER</u> : Pleas	se fill out membership information below / <u>RENEWAL</u> : Please make any updates bel	ЭW	
HIS/HER NAME: _	(NAME + SURNAME(S) Published in News	sletter) Ol	K to
ADDRESS: _	Give for Inquiries	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 <u>Emailed</u> only		
INDIVIDUAL+ <u>USPS</u>	() \$25.00 Color Newsletter <u>Emailed</u> () B/W Newsletter mailed <u>USPS</u> ()	<u>Both</u> ()	
FAMILY	() \$25.00 Color Newsletter <u>Emailed</u> () B/W Newsletter mailed <u>USPS</u> ()	<u>Both</u> ()	
PATRON	() \$50.00 Color Newsletter <u>Emailed</u> () B/W Newsletter mailed <u>USPS</u> ()	<u>Both</u> ()	
BENEFACTOR	() \$100.00 Color Newsletter <u>Emailed</u> () B/W Newsletter mailed <u>USPS</u> ()	<u>Both</u> ()	I
LIFE TIME	()\$300.00 Color Newsletter <u>Emailed</u> ()B/W Newsletter mailed <u>USPS</u> ()	<u>Both</u> ()	I
SUBSCRIPTION	() \$15.00 Organizations or Libraries (Color Newsletter <u>Emailed</u> only)		
SCHOLARSHIP	() \$ Toward Annual FCGS College/Tech School Scholarship Awar	d	
DONATION	() \$ Society is a 501-3(c) and all donations qualify as charitable g	gifts	
TOTAL CONTRIBUT	TON \$Thank you for your membership and support for (y)our societ	:y!	
PATRON / BENEFACT	OR / LIFETIME (MEMORIAL/HONORARIUM/PROJECT/SCHOLARSHIP ANCESTOR DESIGNATIO	N)	
() MEMORIAL ()	HONORARIUM () PROJECT () SCHOLARSHIP:		

2021 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION NEW () / RENEWAL ()

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, <u>click here</u>, 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: <u>fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net</u> 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