

Samuel Arledge, Jr., John Gladden, William Gladden (General), John Tidwell, Dimsey Graham, John Davidson, William Splawn, Rightman Bagley, Jr., Green Lee Bagley, Erwin Arnet, Littleton Range, James Barry, Jr., Robert Smith, William Terry, Henry Gibson, Hugh Gibson, John Gibson, Betsey Flake, James Wheelin, Joseph Lumpkin, Francis Torbit, Kezzy Lavender, Letty Dewitt, Moses Davison, Richard Fish, William Lott, Robert Merriam, William Morris, William Cork, James Sloan, William Campbell, William Johnston, Leonard Hornsby, Agnes Hollis, Robert Hood, Thomas Wright, Thomas Nickle, Terry Hollis, Margaret Brown, Major Mc. Woodward, John Fife, Samuel Gault, James Lyons, Eleanor Young, John Grimes, James Aiken, Sr., Stephen P. Sissum, John Young, William W. Lewis, Samuel Johnston, Samuel Stokes, James Hollis, Sr., John Arnet, James Weir, Sr., Alben Boulware, Thomas Boulware, Obadiah Boulware, David Weir, Sr., James Barkley, John Miller, Capt. James Piper, Ferguson Smith, Hugh McDonald, Leryn Griffin, Samuel N. Rhea, Nathaniel Barber, Andrew Grafton, John Mabin, Sr., Jane Thompson, William Trapp, William Ware, William Brown, James Campbell, Jr., John Johnston, Jr., David Smith, Jr., John Kerr, Thomas Griffin, Alexander Smith, Hugh McMullen, Stephen D. Terry, William McDonald, Sr., John Arnet, James Merriam, Wm. Merriam, Jennings Allen, Patrick Merriam, Richard W. Watson, James D. Weir, Thomas Scarborough, John Barber, Sr., Jno. Brown, Samuel Brannan, John McCully, Christopher Morgan, Polly Flake, John Wilson, James Harvey, Sr., James M. Arnet, Samuel Johnston, Esq., David Smith, David Johnston, William Aiken (Irish), Captain H. D. Watson, John Aiken, James Anderson, John Scott, Robert Harker, David McBurney, Jacob Gibson, Thomas Starke, Widow Mary Hollis, Abram Wheelin, John Wheelin, Elijah Tidwell, Elizabeth Gladden, James M. Harvey, James Harper, Sr., James Dickey, John Rowland, Josiah Weir, David Walker, Samuel S. Hall, James G. Griffin, Robert Pogue, Hugh England, Samuel Fife, Minor Gladden, Thomas McCully, Robert Barkley, Gervais Gibson, Jr., William M. Johnston, Jr., Robert W. Marshall, James Gladden, Laban Brock, John Barber, Jr., Noah Hornsby, James Neil, Godfrey Beamgard, John S. Weir, Samuel C. Sullivan, Reuben Wilmore, Cornelius Beard, Robert G. Bagley, Patsy Wilson, Allen Goodrum, Thomas Goodrum, Jr., John McWaters, John Caldwell, Jr., Peter Hollis, Middleton Gladden, John Grant, Jr., John Wallis, Moses Knightson, Jr., Gladden King, John Watson, John Allen, Burgess Moore, Benjamin Peoples, Elijah Elder, John Mike, Joseph Payne, Fleming Caldwell, John Atkin (merchant), Josiah Farmer, Alexander J. Barber, William Ford, Simeon Cockrell, Jeremiah Cockrell, John McEwin, John Kelly, Edward Davis, Thomas McCauley, James Barry, Jr., James Barry, Sr., James Black, William Courtney, Peter Carson, Jonathan Lavender, William Page, John Britnal, Samuel Penny, Andrew McCausland, Zachariah Dodds, James Dennam, Robert Dunlap, Doctor John Douglass, Robert Ewing, Samuel Evans, Robert Forsythe, Logustin Ford, John Grayson, Richard Girvin, Patrick Gray, Branson Stokes, Daniel McHenry, William Jackson, David W. Johnston, Sr., Captain Wm. Johnstone, John Ivey, Peter Moore, Israel

Nettles, James Pinder, John B. Phillips, George Reed, James C. Robinson, John Stenson, James Stevenson, Benjamin Swan, William Splawn, Francis Sandyfur, Philemon Starke, Samuel Sessions, William A. Turner, John Templeton, William Tennant, Peter Turkitt, Simeon Tidwell, Levi Tidwell, Randol Wright, James Workman, Arthur Yarborough, John Haigood, Sussannah Pickett, William Johnston, Jr. Alexander McAlhatton.

RICHMOND

Eliza Richmond lived with her first husband at the place given her by her father, James Barber. Her children were Sarah, who married Benjamin J. Boulware; Mary, who married Tims; James Barber Richmond, who married Agnes Law McCrorey; Jane, who married Gamble; Robert; and Eliza who married Cockrell. After Robert Richmond's death she married Wilmore; after his death her third husband was Brown. She died January 6, 1872, at the home of her grandson, Dr. James Richmond Boulware, in her eightieth year, and was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The first of the Richmond name in Fairfield, so far as known, was John Richmond who in 1788 was living on his plantation not far from White Oak. His place joined that of Moses Cockrell. There are no more of them in the County, the last being Captain James Law Richmond, a one legged Confederate Soldier, who died as Judge of Probate. His brother, John M. Richmond, went to Davidson College; studied medicine in France; and came home to become a Surgeon in the Confederate Army. After the war he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was a professor in the Medical College. He had the A. M. degree as well as M. D.

BOULWARE

Captain Robert G. Barber died in 1829, and the home place at Elbow Hill passed to his sisters Eliza Wilmore and Jane Barkley. They held it until March 1, 1830, when they sold it (308 acres for \$3,773.00) to Benjamin Boulware, who on September 14, 1829, had married Sarah Richmond, daughter to Eliza.

Benjamin James Boulware (Bowler) was born in 1793, at the Eagle House, Flint Hill. He was the second son of Muscoe Boulware and Nancy Pickett. Muscoe Boulware, his father, was a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia who moved after the war to South Carolina from his home in King and Queen County. The original Boulware settlement in Virginia had been a few miles to the east on the Rappahannock river, now indicated by Bowler's Wharf, a summer residence place for Richmond people. Thomas Bowler (or Boulware), the emigrant lived there, and represented Essex County on the Governors Council. He died in 1679. The name Muscoe comes from Salvator Muscoe, who lived in the northern section of Essex County and who died in 1740. He was a planter and lawyer who served as sheriff and as burgess from Essex County.

When Muscoe Boulware came to Fairfield he located on the Flint

Hill Ridge, overlooking Wateree River. His home, which he called Eagle House, was six miles East of Mt. Olivet Church and four miles from Peay's Ferry. Nearby he built the massive cemetery walls which are still standing, and which inclose most of his family and many of the Picketts. His family was large; in his will he disposed of 2,000 acres of land and many slaves.

When Sarah Richmond, in 1829, married Benjamin Boulware she was seventeen and he was about thirty-five. They lived all of their married life at their Elbow Hill place. It was high tide in the lifetime of this plantation, as well as in that of the system of slavery. They enjoyed all of the pleasures of the regime of slavery and suffered none of the consequences. She died in 1858 and he in 1860. It was left for their children to suffer the deluge.

Elbow Hill was not in itself a productive place, but it was healthy; and it was pleasantly located six miles from Winnsborough and one mile from Wateree (Mt. Olivet) Presbyterian Church. The home was built on an oak covered spur on the Western side of the road. The late Judge John J. Neil, who was a nephew of Benjamin Boulware and who lived there for a while as a boy, said that it was two storied with inclosed glass porches, and had the conveniences of the times. A carriage and coachman was maintained and the usual retinue of house servants. "Aunt Ollie," as the nurse of two generations, was the best known and most loved of these servants.

Mr. Stewart was overseer at the home place. A white man known as "Scotch" Johnson also worked there and opened up a small granite quarry which produced dressed granite for steps, wells, and springs.

When a home happens to be in the path of war, and is destroyed, with pictures, letters and records, it is difficult to revitalize the owner seventy-five years later when all of his children are dead. Old Micajah Pickett, who in his young days was coachman for the J. B. Pickett's says, "I drove often up to Mr. Boulware's house. He was a chunky man." His grandson Benjamin M. Hall, of Atlanta, who as a small boy knew him, says, "He was not an especially good man but he was a hustler." He took an interest in his church, for he and Elijah Gayden gave several additional acres to "Mount Olivet" when the time came to rebuild it and change its site.

With the instinct of the old slaveholder he increased his land holdings. The General Turner Starke place, of about 600 acres was added to the home place, so that it extended north to beyond the church. Seventy-seven acres on the west side was bought from Robert Harper to give additional bottom land. The Moore plantation on Wateree Creek, north of the Gayden's, was purchased. To the 247 acres at Flint Hill, given him by his father, he added about 900 more and constructed a quarter for the negroes. He also bought land in Georgia.

The Boulwares in Virginia had been Episcopalians, but in the absence of this church in their new home they affiliated with Mount Olivet. They became devoted Presbyterians and took on the inhibitions as to dancing, card playing, etc., but which did not exclude conviviality and the flowing bowl. Benjamin and wife were members of

Mount Olivet and she is buried there. He went back within the Boulware Walls at Flint Hill.

There were in this generation still occasional contacts with the relatives in Virginia. Some of the Virginia Boulwares had places in Florida, and in driving through made stopovers in Fairfield. There were at intervals visits made to King and Queen, and Caroline Counties, and to the Boulware's near Fredericksburg. There were references to "Tudor Hall" at Newtown and to "Traveler's Rest" where William Boulware lived, and where he was known locally as "Lord Boulware." He was a friend and neighbor of Edmund Ruffin, and it was perhaps through his influence that he was appointed as representative of the State Department to the Kingdom of Sicily. They were proud too of their Muscoe relatives. Muscoe Garnett had been a Congressman from Virginia, and his son Muscoe R. H. Garnett was in Congress at the same time that his distinguished uncle R. M. T. Hunter was United States Senator. Muscoe R. H. Garnett was a proponent of slavery and led in the Secession movement in Virginia. He afterwards was in the Confederate Congress.

The children of Benjamin and Sarah Richmond Boulware were Nancy, Muscoe W., James Richmond, Eliza Jane, Sarah Agnes, and Benjamin Franklin. The three girls finished their education at Salem Academy, the Moravian School for girls at Salem, North Carolina. The boys went to Mount Zion College. James graduated at the Medical College in Charleston and Frank at the University of South Carolina. Nancy married Dr. Nathaniel Hall, who moved to Georgia, and was later a Confederate surgeon. Muscoe W. married his cousin Mary Pickett. He moved with his family to Florida in the Eighty's. Eliza met William Stokes, a "low country" student at Mount Zion College, and later married him and lived in Orangeburgh. He was a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. After the war he lived in Hampton County and was Brigadier General of Militia.

James Richmond married Eliza Milling. He was surgeon of the Sixth South Carolina Regiment; and his war diary is in the Confederate archives at the Statehouse.

Frank was a boy soldier in the Sixth Regiment and later in Colonel Stokes' regiment of Cavalry. He was captured at the battle of Trevillian Station in Virginia and imprisoned until the end of the war. He married Mary McMaster.

Sallie, the youngest, after her mother's death lived with her Aunt Jane Gamble in Winnsboro. After her father's death she lived with her sister Eliza. She went to school at Salem Academy. She married Richard Nott McMaster.

In his will made in February of 1860, Benjamin Boulware directed that all of his property should be kept together on his several places "and worked during the present year as we have commenced," the proceeds to be applied to the payment of his debts.

To his oldest son, Muscoe W. and his youngest daughter Sarah he left his home place; to Muscoe the negroes Moses and his wife Eliza, little John, Lucy and her two children, Lydia and Moses, Dennis, Dave, Brodes, Squire, and Kendall; to Sarah the negroes Ishbel,

and her two children Noah and Lee, and George, Lewis, Judy, Minn, Moses, Louisa (the latter three being children of Moses and Eliza), and Louisa the mother of George.

To his son, James R. and his daughter Eliza he bequeathed his plantations lying on the north fork of Big Wateree Creek; to James also the negroes Margaret and her four children, Martha, Sam, Edmund, and May, and Tuba, and his daughter Fanny, and Mitchell, Mary-Ann, and Eliza; to Eliza also the negroes Mary and her children Betsy, Anthony, Jim, and Ralph, Olly, Bob, Ginny, and Chloe, and Andrew and Martha.

To his son, Benjamin F., he left his plantation containing 556 acres adjoining lands of E. P. Mobley and Mrs. Mogess, and also the negroes William, Bob, May, and her two children, Major and Jane, Rose and her child, Betsy, Hilliard, Jim, Judy, and Edmund.

He also directed that "my sons shall divide among them such of my old negroes as may be of no value, and take care of them;" the rest and residue of his property, including his Georgia lands to be sold and the proceeds equally divided among his six children; his wearing apparel to his three sons; his watch to his son Benjamin; his three sons as executors.

No specific bequest was made to his oldest daughter Nancy, indicating perhaps that she had already received her share when she moved to Georgia.

During the period of the Confederate War, the affairs of the home place were administered by Muscoe Boulware. When in 1865 Sherman's Army moved from Winnsboro to Rocky Mount, the Boulware plantations were in the center of the path of destruction. On the night of February 20th, part of the 20th Corps (General Williams) was camped there. On the night of February 22nd, General Geary and his division were at the church, and General Morgan with the trains and the reserve artillery were in the neighborhood. General Sherman passed through on the 22nd.

The residence, barns and other out-buildings were burned, the carriage and wagons chopped up, and the livestock killed or driven away. When the army had passed there was nothing standing west of the road. The fine old oaks were killed by the fire also. On the east side of the road the overseer's house was left; apparently the Starke house near the church was left, also.

In the division of the plantation between Muscoe and Sarah, it had been contemplated that Muscoe, as the oldest son, should have the part on which stood the big house. However, after Sherman's visit, Muscoe elected to take the portion near the church which included the Starke house, and Sarah Boulware was given title to 472 acres, more or less, which included the old home site. On June 12th, 1867, she was married to Richard Nott McMaster, and they started house-keeping in the overseer's house at Elbow Hill.

McMASTER

In the decade following the Confederate War life in the country, under, carpet-bag and negro rule, required courage and fortitude.

The blacks were in the majority in the county; money was scarce, and even up to the end of the century living was precarious. It required stout hearts to stay in the old country and carry on. Along about the 80's and 90's a great many of the old county families departed for other fields. Others were submerged in the general poverty of the period.

The McMaster family lived at Elbow Hill until 1871, when they moved to town. During this period were born the children Rachel Buchanan (July 16, 1868) and Riley James (March 10, 1870). While living in the old McMaster house in Winnsboro were born Mary Eliza (May 8, 1873) and Richard Hugh (December 18, 1874). The family returned to Elbow Hill in 1875, where Alice Gertrude was born (January 11, 1877), and then back to town again in 1881. After this the farm was rented to various white tenants, who gradually stripped it, and latter to negro tenants. In time even they abandoned it.

Richard Nott McMaster was the youngest son of John and Rachel (Buchanan) McMaster. He went to school at Mount Zion College and when he finished there, his name was entered for South Carolina College, but he was prevented from attending that year by a siege of sickness. The Doctor prescribed an outdoor life, and he stayed at home and assisted his father in the work of the plantations, the store, and the hotel. Somewhat of a dandy in dress,—he was fond of dancing and society; he became an expert horseman, fencer, and shot; and had his fish-pond, chickens, and dogs. While still young he interposed in an altercation, in which his brother Doctor James Riley McMaster was engaged, and after being wounded himself he killed his opponent. For this he was arraigned, but the case was not sent to the jury, Judge Munroe directing an acquittal and release. After this he went to Texas, where his Buchanan cousins were, but returned to South Carolina for the War.

He was at Charleston for the attack on Fort Sumter, and then joined the Hampton Legion, in McFie's Troop of Cavalry. Captain James McFie, a commanding figure of a man, promised his friends in the troop that he would never leave them; and though he was offered promotion many times, he stood by his word. The cavalry squadron of the Hampton Legion became in time part of the Second S. C. Cavalry; and Sergeant McMaster was among those selected by Colonel Butler to ride with him on Stuart's adventurous raid around McClellan's army in Pennsylvania.

He served with the Second Regiment until the end came at Bentonville, N. C. Here he refused to stay to receive parole, but started out with a group to join Kirby-Smith, who was still fighting beyond the Mississippi. When he had passed beyond Charlotte word came of the Western surrender, and he returned to his home.

Providence, through his ancestors, had given him exceptional physical courage and the gentlemanly traits of the old fashioned Southern Fire-eater, but he was not favored with the money getting instinct.