

hint of a highway to follow out of it; and sleeping on the ground beneath the trees of this wilderness, with only wild animals about him, was, for the ordinary traveler, not an uncommon experience.

"The difficulty in following the roads in many parts of America is not to be conceived. . . . The roads, which are through the woods, not being kept in repair, as soon as one is in bad order, another is made in the same manner, that is, merely by felling trees, and the whole interior parts are so covered that without a compass it is impossible to have the least idea on the course you are steering (Chastellux)".

Under such conditions John Winn and his party must have made the long trek through Virginia, North and South Carolina.

It is not known what influenced John Winn in the selection of the Camden District (Fairfield County) as a place in which to settle. There were a few settlers in that district at that time so that he may have had the advice of former acquaintances. Pearson gives the following names as among the first settlers at this time: Thomas Woodward, John Winn, Richard Winn, Isaac Gibson, etc. At any rate he selected a new home-site, where the town of Winnsboro now stands, in the beautiful Piedmont section of Upper South Carolina. During the next few years he received several land grants, records of which are found in the Memorial Books of South Carolina. The first grant I found, in a rather superficial search, was for 200 acres on Swift Creek, Tyger River (Vol. 10, page 7, 1769). Vol. 10, page 284 shows a grant of 100 acres Oct. 12, 1770; Vol. 12, page 100, 600 acres on the waters of Jackson Creek and Wateree River Feb. 6, 1773; Vol. 12, page 97, Feb. 5, 1773, 400 acres; and page 422 Oct. 17, 1775, 150 acres. The law allowed each head of family 100 acres and 50 acres for

each dependent member. He and his brother, Richard, eventually owned extensive holdings in Fairfield and Chester Counties, as later on large tracts were acquired by purchase at public sale of confiscated Tory lands. The right to make these purchases was stipulated in "Indent Certificates" which were issued by the Commissioner of the Treasury in payment for military services rendered, etc.

Nine miles out from Winnsboro, on the Newberry highway, <sup>west</sup> northeast of town, there is at this time an old colonial home, now owned by Mr. W. K. Turner, which may have been the home of Minor Winn, the son of John Winn. This is doubted, but not denied, by local people who know it best as the John Winn home place. It is now a two story house, set well back from the highway. A roadway leads to it through a cotton field. The house has two large white columns, and a small balcony over the front door is supported by smaller columns. It is said that only the first story was the original home. The rooms on this floor are large with high ceilings, handsome carved mantels and wainscoating with beautiful panels of white wood above. The chimneys, two on each side of the house, are of large stones, splendidly built. The old smoke house is of hand-hewn logs, about 15 inches wide. There is a small front yard, inclosed by a picket fence, with two ancient cedars on either side of the front walk. Back of this home, and over to the left, is a beautiful old home-site - said to be the site of an old Winn home a generation back of the

present house. Mr. Turner has a deed showing the house was sold in 1853 to Rev. Edward P. Palmer, 275 acres at \$11.81 $\frac{3}{4}$  per acre.

In the first United States Census, taken in 1790, John Winn Sr. is listed in the Camden District as having in his family "1 free white above the age of 16 years, three free whites below the age of 16 years, four free white females (including heads of families), and 22 slaves."

He is known to have been a public spirited man and a progressive leader in the community. He and his brother, Richard, both served as officers in the Revolutionary War. They donated the land and founded the town of Winnsboro. John Winn was a member of the South Carolina Provincial Congress. He was one of the founders of the Mount Zion Society and was its first president. (See History Presbyterian Church, S.C., p. 449,554) The following notes were taken from "South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-1776" by McCrady, pages 502-3 and 762:

"It is a curious and interesting fact in the history of South Carolina that the very first instance in which the names of the English Churchmen and the Hugonots on the Coast, and of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Upper Country, are comingles, is in the establishment of a school. The Mount Zion Society was established in the city of Charlestown, Jan. 9th and incorporated Feb. 12, 1777 for the purpose of founding, endowing, and supporting a public school in the District of Camden, for the education and instruction of youth.

The preamble of the constitution is prefaced by Isaiah LX, 1 and LXI, 3:

"Arise, shine; for thy light has come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. To appoint unto them the Mount of Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified."

"The very language is jubilant with hope and courage and the quotation may have suggested the name of the Society. Its members were from all parts of the State; but its meetings, which were to be held weekly, quarterly and annually, for the convenience of most of the members, were to be held in Charlestown. Its first president, John Winn, and its wardens, Wm. Strother and Robert Ellison, were residents of what is now Fairfield County, then a part of the Camden District. The school was located in the town which was named Minnsboro in honor of John Winn. Its membership the first year, 1777, was 58 in number. Among these were Col. Thomas Taylor and Thomas Woodward, and two from the Low Country, Edw. McCrady and Andrew Rutledge. In 1778, 96 were added, and in 1779, 87. In the second year of its existence we find among the names of its members four sons of Anthony Hampton - Henry, Edward, Richard and Wade - and the brother of Anthony - John Hampton, William and Eli Kersnaw, Andrew Pickens and Charles Cotesworth Pickney. Just before the fall of Charleston in 1780, many of the Low Country men joined the Society, probably with a view to the maintenance of a school in a part of the province to which they might be driven by the enemy on the coast. New members were received on the 8th of May 1780 just four days before the surrender of the town. But Cornwallis' invasion closed all the schools. Indeed, in this same year he established his headquarters in Minnsboro. We have no record of the Society for the following two years; but early in 1783, Charleston having been recovered, it met there; John Inger, president, appointed John Winn and six other directors in Minnsboro and its vicinity, and Charles Pinckney and five others in Charlestown. Upon its re-organization it was reported 'that the temporary school had been broken up by the enemy, but the buildings were safe in the custody of Colonel Richard Winn.' Col. Winn and Col. Joan Vanderhorst in 1784 gave lands to the school, and it was placed under the charge of Rev. Thomas Harris McCaule, who proposed to enlarge it into a college upon the plan of the college in New Jersey (Princeton) where he had been educated. In 1785 the Mount Zion College, the College of Cambridge at Ninety-six, and the Charleston College were incorporated in the same Act.

"John Winn was a member of the Provincial Congress from the District between the Broad and the Catawba Rivers. The Congress met Jan. 11, 1775 and questioned the delegate who had returned from the Continental Congress."

The feeble light lit in the 1770s has been burning through the 160 years since. Mount Zion Academy still has an excellent reputation and many prominent men and women are numbered among its graduates.

In McCrady's "South Carolina in the Revolutionary War" page 619, it is stated that in 1780 Lord Rawdon had imprisoned twenty or thirty citizens of the Camden District, among them "Mr. Winn" (undoubtedly John Winn). Though citizens of the most respectable character, they were loaded with irons in a small prison, their offense being failure to take up arms against an advancing American army.

There is ample evidence that John Winn did take up arms for the cause of liberty. The "News & Herald" of Winnsboro, S.C. Feb. 12, 1898, quotes Major Henry Moore, a soldier of the Revolution:

"After reading the Declaration of Independence and the pamphlet called 'Common Sense,' with some other writings in favor of liberty and independence, I was so fully convinced of the justice of the American Cause, that I was from that moment resolved to tender what personal service I could do. I informed Col. John Winn of my intention to join the American army, and he kindly favored me with a recommendation to Col. Owen Roberts of the Continental Artillery Regiment of South Carolina."

An interesting document on file in the State Historical Commission, Columbia, S.C., is an original voucher of Capt. John Winn (son of John Winn, Sr.) for one wagon lost in the Florida Expedition - 136 pounds; and in 1779 for service

for fifteen days as Lieutenant of horse, Gen. Williamson's Brigade - 40 pounds, 10 shillings; and in 1781, for 45 days done as Captain of Horse in Col. Richard Winn's Regiment, General Sumter's Brigade - 157 pounds, 10 shillings. This voucher is sworn to in the Camden District May 4, 1786 before C. Pearson, J. P. and contains the following indorsements:

Camden District - May 4, 1786. I certify the above service done in my regiment, General Williamson's Brigade, is just and true.

(Signed) John Winn, Col.

and -

I certify the above service done in Col. Richard Winn's regiment, General Sumter's Brigade, is just and true.

(Signed) J. O. Kirkland, L. Col.

On the reverse of this voucher is the affidavit of Robert Tate and James Rainey that the wagon was lost in the Florida campaign and was worth 130 pounds; also the certificate of John Winn, Col. that he believes the appraisal to be just; also the certificate of John Winn, Jr. that the wagon was employed in the public service and was lost therein.

There is also on file an "Indent Certificate" from Edward Blake, Commissioner of the Treasury, State of South Carolina, for 165 pounds, 16 shillings, for the loss of a "Waggon and team" (lost in the government service) to Col. John Winn, Dec. 20, 1783, with the agreement to pay Col. Winn annually 11 pounds, 12 shillings and 1 pence interest, with the right to use said Indent to pay for purchase at public sale of confiscated property. On the reserve side is Joan

Winn's receipts for one year's interest; also the following note:

"Received Oct. 15, 1784 from the Commissioner of the Treasury 171 pounds, 7 shillings, 2 pence sterling for principle and interest of the within Indent by discount for 640 acres land granted John Winn, Esq., 640 acres land granted James Winn (son), 300 acres land granted John Winn Jr (son), all above the "Lines," and 300 acres granted Thomas May and 292 acres granted James Anderson below the "Lines."

(Signed) M. Winn (probably John Winn's son, Minor)

There are also several documents signed by John Winn, Justice of the Peace.

John Winn and his brother, Richard, donated the land and had it laid out for the town of Winnsboro, reserving two lots on the public square, one for a market and one for a church. The Winnsboro Hotel now stands on the market lot. It is said that the church lot was considered too public for the purpose and that the County of Fairfield eventually built a jail upon it.

The town clock in Winnsboro was erected in 1833 in memory of the early citizens of Winnsboro. It was brought from England to Charleston and from thence to Winnsboro by oxcart.

At one time (1780) John Winn and his son, Minor, were prisoners of General Cornwallis and were said to have been sentenced to death for an attempt to ambush either Gen. Cornwallis or Lord Rawdon (see Howe's Presbyterian Church, S.C., p. 501), but were released through the influence of Col. Phillips, a loyalist to whom Col. Winn had previously shown special kindness. There are several versions of this story extant in the family traditions (see James J. Winn's state-

ment to L. C. Draper). Joan Linn's wife, Dorothy, died Dec. 10, 1780 while Cornwallis was in Minnsboro and while her husband and son were in prison. Her fear for their fate is said to have brought on her death.

Lieut. Col. Joan Linn is mentioned as commanding a regiment in Georgia in 1778 in Gibb's Doc. Hist. II, p. 91-94. He commanded a regiment at Augusta in 1779 (Joan Linn's letter in Stinson papers). For other mention of his service in the Revolutionary War see Mill's Statistics of S.C. 1826, p. 551. He distinguished himself in the battles of Fisa Dam Ford and Blackstock's (Anna K. Gregorie's Life of Thomas Sumter, 1931).

The home of General Richard Linn in Minnsboro is located on an original grant to Joan Linn who deeded 98 acres thereof in 1786 to Richard Linn, who in turn deeded it to David R. Evans, his son-in-law, and to his daughter, Margaret Linn Evans, June 2, 1797, with the house thereon in which Richard Linn then lived. Margaret was buried in the garden.

In South Carolina Memorial (deed) Books there are many records of land grants to Joan Linn, a few of them being given below:

Vol. 10,284; 100 acres, Craven Co. 1770  
Vol. 12,100; 600 acres, Craven Co. 1773  
Vol. 12, 97; 400 acres, Craven Co. 1773  
Vol. 2,422; 150 acres, Craven Co. 1775  
Vol. 2,440; Richard Linn deeds 150 acres, Craven Co. on the main road leading to Russell's Ferry, to Joan Linn, 1776.

According to James J. Linn (Draper MSS 16VV80), Joan Linn was a man of prepossessing appearance. "His eye blue.



eyes, light hair - about 5 feet 10 in. - very stout made, when last informant knew him - had a powerful chest and broad shoulders." According to J. L. M. Curry (Draper MSS 13VV133), he was "a man of much energy, strong, active mind, correct judgment and general information. He had the advantage of a good English education and was highly respected and esteemed as a patriot and a citizen."

His first wife having died in 1780, Joan Winn married his second wife, Penelope Kirkland, on Aug. 12, 1782~~4~~(19). He appears to have left South Carolina in 1808 and moved to Rutherford County, Tennessee. He later moved to Jefferson County, Mississippi (20), where he died. (Draper MSS 13VV112). I have heard that he disposed of his property in South Carolina to David Road Evans before he moved to Tennessee. It is an interesting subject for speculation as to the incentive behind this move. John Winn had come to South Carolina as a young man, married twice, fathered a large family of some twenty-three children, acquired extensive holdings of land and slaves, and enjoyed the rewards of a patriotic officer of the Revolutionary War and a public spirited

\* \* \* \* \*

(19) See letter from Gov. F.O. Hebert, Bayou Goula, La., May 9, 1873, in which he mentions "a family bible in my possession in which I read only as follows: 'John Winn and Dorothy married Aug. 17, 1758; Dorothy died Dec. 10, 1780; John Winn married Penelope Kirkland Aug. 12, 1784; John Winn died July 16, 1814.'"

(20) Mr. A.E. Salley has a letter dated Feb. 22, 1871 from Mrs. L.M. Keith, Griffin, Ga. (dau. of Minor and grand-daughter of Joan Winn) in which it is stated that Joan Winn went finally to Miss. In a subsequent letter, Mar 17, 1871, she states that John Winn left S.C. before she was born and

citizen of his community. Yet at the age of about 80 years he moves to a new frontier. It is probable that he accompanied one of his children who was migrating westward and with whom he planned to spend his declining years. One son, Peter, had married in Tennessee and later moved to Texas; two daughters, Harriet and Margaret, and a son, Joseph, had married in Mississippi.

Children of Joan Winn and Dorothea Wright:

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Minor Winn (21) | 5. Anna Winn            |
| 2. Mary Winn       | 6. Richard Francis Winn |
| 3. James Winn      | 7. Wright Winn          |
| 4. Joan Winn       | 3 others (d.inf.)       |

Children of Joan Winn and Penelope Kirkland:

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 8. Joseph Winn      | 14. David Winn     |
| 9. Peter Winn       | 15. Jefferson Winn |
| 10. Daniel Winn     | 16. Obed Winn      |
| 11. Harriet L. Winn | 17. John Winn      |
| 12. Martin Winn     | 18. Robert Winn    |
| 13. Margaret Winn   | 2 others (d.inf.)  |

\* \* \* \* \*

that "our family records were burned about 15 years ago;" that she had no recollection of her father as he died when she was young; that Minor Winn died in Savannah, Ga. in October 1821.

- (21) Mrs. Kate Winn Kirkpatrick, Decatur, Ga. is under the impression that Minor Winn was named Joan Minor Winn. I have found nothing to confirm this. She speaks of him as "Major" and Dr. Curry states that he did reach the rank of Major about the end of the Rev. War.

(1) - 1. MINOR WINN, eldest son of Joan Winn and Dorothea (Prigat) Winn, was born in Virginia in 1759. By the time his parents took him with them to their new settlement in South Carolina (between 1765 and 1769) there must have been several other children in the family (his parents having had ten children in the 22 years they were married, and at least one other, John, Jr., having been old enough to have held a commission during the Revolutionary War). He attended William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va. from 1774 to 1776 at which time he returned to South Carolina and joined the army (Draper MSS 16VV77). There is little to be learned about his early life. Having spent his boyhood days among the hardships of frontier life, he must have grown up to a rugged manhood. There can be little doubt that his character must have been favorably influenced by the fact that he had a mother with a fine family background and a father who must have inspired him by his public spiritedness, patriotism, and outstanding position in the community. He must also have been quite intimate with his uncle, Richard Winn, only nine years his senior, and a man of outstanding character.

In the U. S. Census of 1790 Minor Winn is mentioned as living in the Camden District of South Carolina and his family to consist of "two free white females (including heads of families) and nine slaves."

Although it is claimed that he ranked as a major in 1783 I have seen no documentary proof of this. It is certain, however, that he served as a Lieutenant in the S. C. Militia

during the Revolutionary War. There is proof of this in an original document on file in the S.C. Historical Commission:

Indent Certificate from the Commissioner of the Treasury, dated Oct. 16, 1784, to Lieut. Minor Winn for 62 pounds, 19 shillings, 6 pence, the balance due him for pay and subsistence. On the reverse side is a receipt, signed by M. Winn, for one year's interest, and a receipt for principle and interest, by purchase of 640 acres of land.

There is on file another Indent Certificate, dated Oct. 16, 1784, to Lieut. Minor Winn for 100 pounds, and his receipt by purchase of land Oct. 23, 1784:- one tract granted to Will Wood, 640 acres above the lines; one tract granted to Penelope Kirkland, 520 acres below the lines; and the remainder in part of Henry Benson's lands.

He was 18 years of age when he entered the army and is said to have been associated with his father, John Winn, and arrested with him, when the attempt was made to capture General Cornwallis. He was wounded at Eutaw and participated in Hanging Rock and other battles. As a matter of interest and of record the following account of the Cornwallis affair, as related by James J. Winn (son of Minor) to L. C. Draper in 1870, is given below:

"John Winn and his son Minor planned to capture Lord Rawdon at Winnsboro. Rawdon was in the habit of riding out to John Woodman's, 2 miles south of town, to get fruit. The Winns fixed themselves to take him, and placed their horses with a negro servant, who betrayed them - and Rawdon sent a detachment who surrounded and apprehended them. The negro was kept by the British and at the close of the war sent to England.

"The Winns plead guilty to the charge and were ordered to be hung. With ropes around their necks, they were marched out towards the gallows - Col. Winn acting very unconcernedly - his son less so. The Rev. Mr. Winnerspoon, a Presbyterian clergyman, requested the

guard to stop that he might pray with the condemned men before they were executed. All knelt down by a brush heap and a fervent prayer was offered to Him who heareth prayer. As the prayer was concluded, an order arrived from Rawdon countermanding the execution - or rather changing its place to Camden. While yet imprisoned at Winnsboro, Col. Winn's wife died, and he solicited the privilege of attending the funeral - which was granted under a guard, manacled. Col. Winn managed, manacled as he was, to break off a green sassafras twig, and stick it at the head of the grave; and when informant last saw it, some 20 years ago, it was a magnificent tree, over four feet through.

"Regarding Camden, the time for their execution was again set; and fortunately Capt. Nettles of Newshaw, managed to capture four British officers near Camden, and sent a message to Lord Cornwallis, proposing to exchange for the Minns; and if he declined acceptance to that, and should hang the Minns, he would retaliate upon the prisoners in his possession. They were exchanged on the very day set apart for their execution and the Minns returned home."

\* \* \* \* \*

(The following notes on the Evans family are inserted here because of the close connection of this family with Minor Winn and some of his brothers and sisters.)

#### The Evans Family

Early after the war of Independence (1784) a new family moved from England and settled in Winnsboro. This family consisted of David Evans, his wife, Mary Read Evans, and their children:

1. Elizabeth Martha Sophie, b. March 28, 1767 at McWilliam Read's, Charles St., London.
2. David Read Evans, b. Feb. 20, 1769 at Cowley St., Westminster, London.
3. MARY EVANS, b. March 1, 1771 at "The Beehive," Compton St., Soho, London.
4. Emily Evans, b. Apr. 20, 1772, Soho, London.
5. William Evans, b. May 3, 1773, Soho, London.
6. Joseph Evans, b. June 15, 1778, Soho, London.

David Read's family bible records that he married Mary Read April 15, 1766 at St. Martins Church in the Strand, London,

England, and that all of the above mentioned children were christened by the Reverend Dr. Kippis, Long Ditch, Westminster, London. This family and the families of John and Richard Winn are said to have lived on opposite sides of the road; several of them eventually intermarried. There is a tradition that Mary Read was the daughter of a baronet and the grand daughter of an earl and that she eloped with David Read who at the time was a Welsh clerk in her father's office. It would be interesting to attempt to confirm this. I find an account in the Winnsboro "News and Herald" (about 1898) in reference to the Evans family as follows:

"David R. Evans was the first lawyer in Winnsboro. He came here in 1784. He said there were only three or four houses in the settlement; one, General Winn's near where Geo. McMaster's house now stands, a log college on Mt. Zion hill, baker's tavern, and perhaps one or two others. He was then about 14 years of age. His father, David Evans, came to this country from England one or two years before they moved to this place. His father joined the Mount Zion Society and was Secretary and Treasurer for several years. His son, David Read Evans, succeeded him in that office.

"Mrs. Evans had her old English ideas as to manners and was unpopular on that account. She was known to order a visitor to clean his shoes before entering her house. I know very little of the early life of David Read Evans. He married first a daughter of General Richard Winn (Margaret). She died in 1806 and was buried behind the house in the garden. The tomb is still there, as well as the graves of the children of Dr. Bratton, he having also married a daughter of General Winn.

"David R. Evans' second wife was a daughter of Parson T. W. Younger. There were no children by either marriage. His second wife is buried at Jackson Creek. He died about 1845 and is buried behind the Aiken house where his mother and father were buried. His brother, Joseph, was the father of a large family, of whom only Mrs. R. A. Herren survives, John Evans having recently died. Joseph Evans' wife was a sister of Col. Jesse Harris.

"David Read Evans was a member of Congress 1813-14. He was a venerable, gray-haired man about 75 when he died. His sister, Mary, married Minor Winn who was a son of Col. John Winn. He was an unprincipled man and Mr. Evans induced his sister to separate from him. Mrs. Winn and her daughters taught school for some years on the General Winn lot, then owned by Mr. Evans.

"Winn's gro was named for Colonel John Winn and General Richard Winn. Col. John Winn was a high-toned, honorable man. He owned most of the land around Winnsboro and lived at the south end of town where Dr. Hanahan now lives."

(From Ederington's History - probably never published except partially in the newspapers and considered inaccurate)

I am inclined to doubt the foregoing newspaper account of Minor Winn's domestic troubles and the aspersion upon his character. In this connection, the following from Mrs. Kate Winn Kirkpatrick, his granddaughter, is quoted:

".....In regard to the separation of Minor Winn and Mary Evans, I have no knowledge of any kind. I don't think this probable - first, because of my intimate association with their children, one of whom was my father. I never heard an expression of any kind that would suggest the fact. Second, improbable because of the character of their large family and the high esteem in which they were held by their children - see old letter ('when I think of our parents,' etc.) They were handsome men and women - men were large and tall with white hair - I saw all of the children but one, Shannon - don't know if she was named Shannon or if that was her husband's name .....

"My father told us of some of the things his mother spoke of in her life in London. One I remember particularly - children were required to sit erect in school and generally not touch their backs to anything - he, himself, was very erect even in the eighties.

".....Minor Winn furnished the Government at that time (Rev. War), or in the War of 1812, with large supplies for the army - mules, wagons, provisions, - sold them to the Government, to be paid for after the war. He went to Savannah on business, took a small trunk with him containing business papers, including contract with the Government - stopped at a hotel for the night - was found dead next morning in his bed, trunk broken open and rifled. Father, in telling about it, never/men-

tioned that they thought he had been killed. He supposed he had some kind of heart attack.

"One other thing that differs from his sister's story of the first Winns - when the South rebelled and his (James Julius') sons went into the army (all four sons), he remarked - 'The Winns are still rebels - that the first Winn that came from Wales was a baron, or son of a baron, had some friction with the King, left Wales - rebelled.'"

David Read Evans died in Winnsboro March 8, 1843, aged 74 years and 15 days. On a recent (1935) visit to Winnsboro I visited the A.R.F. Cemetery which lies just across a side road from General Richard Winn's home-site. There are no Winn or Evans graves in this cemetery. I climbed the high south wall and crossed a cow pasture in which is located the grave of David Read Evans. This is marked by a tall, plain marble shaft surrounded by a five foot massive granite wall with no gates. The east side of the wall is leaning badly and will probably topple over in the course of a few years. I climbed over the wall and dropped down into a heavy thicket of brambles waist deep and completely filling the grave lot which is about 12 feet square. Tall polkberry plants spread their branches above the walls. The following inscription was copied from the shaft:

David Read Evans  
Born in Cowley Street, Westminster, England  
Feb. 20, 1769  
Died in Winnsboro, South Carolina, March 8, 1843  
Aged 74 years and 15 days.  
Early after the War of our Independence he came with his parents to America and settled in this place, in which and its vicinity he continued to reside until the time of his death.  
After a long life of honesty, integrity and usefulness, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all, as he had lived the life, so he died the death of a Christian.



There were too many briers for me to make a careful inspection but I have no doubt that his parents were buried in the same plot. His second wife, Nancy Malinda Younger, was buried at Lebanon (Old Stone) Church, several miles east of Winnsboro.

\* \* \* \* \*

Minor Winn married Mary Evans (March 1, 1771 - Sept. 15, 1856) and had a large family. Judging from the land he acquired he must have been well-to-do. There is no record of his moving his residence from Winnsboro. Mr. Salley showed me a letter stating that Minor Winn and other Winns are recorded in Lincoln County, Ga., but no graves were found; that there is an old Winn house there, similar in architecture to that found in Winnsboro (22). It is believed that Richard Winn, a younger brother, settled in Lincoln County.

I have on file an ancient memorandum book which I discovered among some old records in Macon, Ga. There is no name in the book but it may have been the property of Minor Winn. It contains the following data which may prove a clue to its owner:

"Memorandum of settling the second time in the planting way. 10th Nov. 1783 settled on Skidaway Island (at Delegall's old place, which I purchased at the confiscated sales 13th June 1782 for 720 pounds and gave Major Milton 70 pounds for his part, as the place was purchased in co-partnership), with five new negroes, a fellow named Boatswain, and a one leg fellow Jack. 6th March 1784 finished the first planting

\* \* \* \* \*

(22) Miss Jennie Rice, Macon, Ga. has made a note of a deed, witnessed by John Winn, in which Minor Winn paid 1000 pounds for an island in the Savannah River.

corn, about 15 acres. 26th March finished planting potatoes 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres. 2nd April finished first planting indigo, 10 acres."

Minor Winn is said to have been six feet tall and well-proportioned, to have had blue eyes and light hair, and to have never had any gray hair. His son, James J. Winn, states that "he died of spotted fever in Savannah, Ga (aged about 62) in the autumn of 1820 (1821?), whither he went from his home at Winnsboro on business. He left a chest full of old papers, some of Gen. Greene's letters among them - all which his son John destroyed, not deeming them of any value."

Minor Winn's wife, Mary (Evans) Winn, (1771-1856), spent the last years of her life with her son, Dr. George A. Winn, in Monroe County, Ga. I have in my files the originals of three letters written by Mary Evans Winn to her son, John D. Winn, one dated April 13, 1824, one April 5th (of the same year, judging from the context) and one Feb. 19, 1835. They reveal a devout religious character, firm in her belief in the efficacy of prayer, a maternal concern for the spiritual and material welfare of her children, and a pious member of the Presbyterian Church. The two earlier letters are dated "Winnsboro" and the 1835 letter "Monroe" (county, Ga.).

Mary Winn drew a pension which was paid for a short time to her heirs. Her grave lies in a deserted road-side graveyard on the old Winn farm a few miles north of Bolingbroke, Ga. I deciphered the following inscription from her tombstone:

Sacred to the memory of Mary Winn who departed this life on the 23rd day of September 1896, aged 85 years, 6 months and 12 days. She was a Christian, and in her walk through life the hope and trust of a Christian remained with her and sustained and supported her in her dying hour. The days of her pilgrimage are ended, her dust has returned to the earth as it was and her spirit unto God who gave it. While she lived her children could rise up and call her blessed, and grateful for the maternal care with which she watched over them, and the pious example and instruction by which she guided their ways. They inscribe this marble in mournful testimony of their affection and respect to the memory of the best of mothers.

Prov. XXXI, 28 V.

The children of Minor Winn and Mary (Evans) Winn were as follows, though the order of their birth may not be entirely accurate:

19. John D. Winn
20. George A. Winn
21. James Julius Winn
22. ~~Mary~~ Louisa Winn
23. Sophia Winn
24. Harriet Winn
25. Mary Winn
26. Julia Winn
27. Laura Winn.

1787 in New York  
John - Boston  
March 20 1791

John - Boston 1813

me Lewis Andrew D. Wyer (Andy) 1818

Samy 1825-25

Samy 1825-25

March 1825

March 1825

March 1825

March 1831

March 1834

March 1837-1838

March 1839

March 1841

March 1842

March 1845

March 1845

March 1845

He was a Justice of the Inferior Court of Houston Co. from Jan. 8, 1853 to Jan. 10, 1861. This was a court of great dignity, having jurisdiction over numerous civil matters, including the duties of County Commissioner. The court was composed of five members who were required to be land owners; they were elected but drew no salary.

His second wife outlived him many years. My father was very fond of her and used to make periodical trips to Perry to see her and to assist her in financial difficulties.

A careful search of the records of Houston County will no doubt reveal interesting facts about John D. Winn. A

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(23) Extracts of deed records, Houston County.

Deed Jan. 1, 1842, conveys from John D. Winn of Bibb Co. to

David Green in consideration of \$3000 lots 87 and 88 of 202½ acres each and 150 acres of lot 70 in 5th Dist. Recorded Jul 6, 1842.

Deed, 1842, from Chas. I. Shannon of Camden, S. C. to John D. Winn, tracts Nos. 136, 137 and 121, each 202½ acres, 14th Dist. consideration \$3000. Recorded Jan. 25, 1845.

Dec. 7, 1841, John D. Winn bought at public sale for \$1245 one lot of land and 150 acres of another in 5th Dist. Recorded June 30, 1842.

Nov. 11, 1847, John D. Winn of Bibb Co. sold to James Crawford 100½ acres "known as the north half of lot 12, except one half acre on which is situated a gin house known as Wm. J. Brown's." Recorded Oct. 28, 1848.

Deed, 1863 - Green Hill of Houston Co. conveys to Chas. S. Winn, trustee for John D. Winn and family, successor to Geo. A. Winn, trustee for John D. Winn and family, under a deed executed by David R. Evans, late of Fairfield Dist., S. C., dated Feb. 23, 1843, being a re-investment in part of funds arising from sale of trust estate, lot 44, 10th Dist., consideration \$800. Recorded July 30, 1864.

(1) - 19. JOHN D. WINN, son of Minor and Mary (Evans) Winn, was born in Winnsboro, S.C., March 15 (about 1791). My information about him is rather meagre. His first wife was Mary Shannon whom he married about 1824. It is fairly certain that she belonged to the Shannon family of Camden, S.C. His second wife was Anne McCaule by whom he had no children. He appears to have moved from Winnsboro to Camden prior to 1824 and to have been engaged in some mercantile business there. His mother seems not to have approved of this move as she writes that she "had rather you had gone to some of those new counties, tho so far from me (probably meaning the counties of western Georgia which were being opened about that time and to which her son, George, had moved), than settled in such a sickly place as Camden." He remained in Camden until 1835 for we find his mother writing him there in February of that year - "And now, my dear John, I must tell you how anxious I am to hear from you, since a few days ago George was in Macon and saw in a paper an advertisement of yours offering your property for sale, intending a removal." He no doubt moved to Macon in 1835, or early thereafter, and again entered the mercantile business. Butler's Historical Record of Macon, page 339, states that he was among the first Commissioners appointed by the City Council to control Rose Hill Cemetery, in 1839. After a few years he moved to Perry, Ga., acquiring a plantation some three miles west of the town, and other property. (23) Here he lived the remainder of his life.

recent book (unpublished) written by Mr. Warren Grice, attorney, Macon, Ga. contains many valuable facts about the county.

Among the family records in Macon there is a penitent letter from one of his sons, who died soon after, and on the back of this letter there is a note written by Joan D. Winn which reveals something of his lofty character and paternal love. He died about 1863, aged about 72.

Children of Joan D. Winn and Mary (Shannon) Winn  
(probably correct order):

28. Maria Winn (died young)
29. Joann Winn
30. Harriet Winn
31. DAVID READ EVANS WINN
32. Charles Shannon Winn
33. Mary Margaret Winn.

(1) - 31. DAVID READ EVANS WINN, son of John D. and Mary (Shannon) Winn, was born in Camden, S.C. Estimating his age as 25 years when he married in 1856, and his age at death as 32 years, it is probable that he was born in 1831. His pictures also would make this a reasonable guess. He undoubtedly was named for his paternal great uncle.

I have found nothing to bear upon his early education. He registered at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from Macon, Ga. and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine March 6, 1852. The subject of his graduation thesis was "Erysipelas". A letter among family records reveals that upon graduation in medicine, he went to Monroe County, Ga. to practice with his uncle, Dr. George A. Winn, near Bolingbroke, Ga. After struggling to make a living for about one year, he wrote his father that the people were too healthy, that he had very little practice, and that he had decided to move to Americus, Ga. He also requested his father to advance him enough money to enable him to get started in Americus. Here he must have made a reasonable success for we find him able to marry in 1856. He was associated with a Dr. Cooper for whom he named his first child. Dr. Cooper later served with distinction as a surgeon in the Confederate Army.

David R. E. Winn was intensely patriotic in the cause of the Confederacy. When the call for troops came he determined to go, not as a physician, but as a fighting man, and entered the service as First Lieutenant in the Sumter Light Guards



(Co. K. 4th Ga. Inf.) in 1861. His regiment completed its equipment and mobilization at Augusta, Ga. where it was mustered into the Confederate service, and then proceeded to Camp Jackson near Portsmouth, Va. He participated in the battles of Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other lesser fights. Among the family records many letters from D. R. E. Winn to his wife have been preserved and treasured. They were written at frequent intervals from the time he entered the army in 1861 until a few days before his death in 1863. These letters contain intensely interesting accounts of his company and regiment in camp, on the march and in battle. His account of the battle of Chancellorsville and of the subsequent march into Pennsylvania are especially valuable. They reveal his dual capacity as an officer of the line and as unofficial physician to his men. They also reveal his unswerving belief in, and his intense loyalty to, the Southern cause. They are replete with tender affection for his wife and their two boys and with his concern over their welfare.

He was promoted to Captain, Co. K, in April 1862, and in October 1862, while his brigade was encamped at Bunker Hill (south of Martinsburg) following the battle of Sharpsburg, he received his promotion to Major, 4th Ga. Inf. Within the following month, while at Strasburg, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Ga. Inf. (Nov. 1862). He continued with this regiment until his untimely death.

The following records relating to Lieut. Col. David R. E. Winn are on file in the Confederate Archives of the War Dept., Washington, D. C.:

Statement of service: Enlisted April 27, 1861 as First Lieut., K Co. 4th Ga. Inf. Mustered in at Augusta, Ga. May 2, 1861. Promoted to Captain, by election, April 28, 1862. Promoted to Major Sept. 24, 1862. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel Provisional Army, Confederate States, Nov. 1, 1862 ("Commission delivered to General Lee").

Statement that he was mentioned for gallantry after the battle of Chancellorsville.

Original Pay Voucher - 30 June to 31 July 1862 - for pay as Captain - \$130.00.

Original Pay Voucher - First Lieut. Sept. 1 - Oct. 31, 1861, \$180.00.

Original Pay Voucher - Captain - April 30 - June 30, 1862, \$260.00.

Original requisitions for forage; Feb. 28, 1863 - near Grace Church, Va.; issued 336 pounds corn and 30 pounds hay for one private horse by Howard Tinsley, Capt. Asst. Quartermaster, C.S. Army. Also another requisition for forage dated March 1863 for 344 pounds corn and 100 pounds hay.

Statement that he was killed in action and that he was buried on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The following is quoted from the official report of General Doles in his report of his brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville:

"I cannot speak in terms too high of Col. Cook and Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn of the 4th Ga. To their promptness and gallantry, and the able manner in which they were sustained by the officers and men of their commands, all of whom did their whole duty, I acknowledge my indebtedness."

In this connection it would seem appropriate to quote Col. Winn's own account of this battle in a letter to his wife written a few days thereafter: